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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1863.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LXIII. 278

JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XIV. OF A NEW SERIES,
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FOURTEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

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JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.

1863.

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PREFACE,

ONE hundred and thirty-two years have now passed away since SYLVANUS URBAN first solicited the public attention. Such a lapse of time has, as might be expected, witnessed great and wondrous changes, but it has also been marked by the example of stability almost as wonderful, in the approbation accorded to the labours of himself and his numerous coadjutors; which approbation now enables him to lay his two hundred and fourteenth Volume before his friends, and confidently to anticipate that an equally pleasant task will be his in very many future years.

The contents of the present Volume he ventures to assert will not suffer by comparison with those of any of its predecessors. Among the subjects treated will be found Archæology in Kent, Romano-British Inscriptions, the Holy Places of Jerusalem, Abbey Churches of Caen, Cornish Churches, the Norman Architecture of Hampshire, Antique Jewellery, Mediæval Mosaic, Traces of our Remote Ancestors, Diggings in Cleveland Grave-hills, Pfahlbauten, Pre-historic Man, Irish Round Towers, the Public Records of Ireland, Heraldry, the History of Modern Architecture, &c. Under the heading of Original Documents many important papers appear, with note and comment where necessary; and very full reports are given of the proceedings of the various learned bodies, not only in London, but in every part of the country; and any of the local Archæological

Societies that have not as yet communicated with SYLVANUS URBAN are requested to do so, which will be of benefit not only to themselves but to the learned world in general.

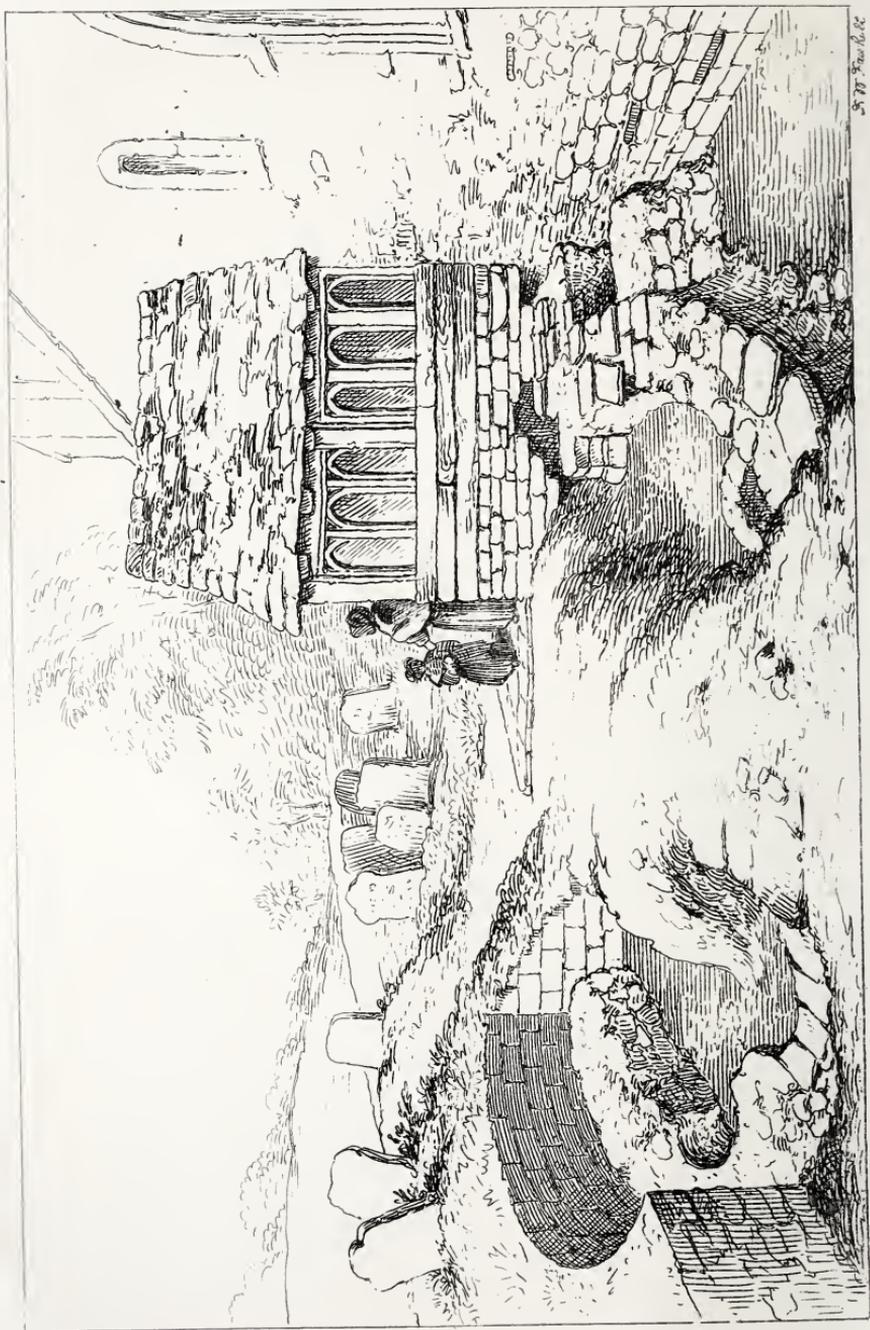
The Correspondence of the present Volume will be found to embrace all the current topics of interest in Archæology and History, and to bear in most cases well-known names ; and the Obituaries, being furnished by relatives or intimate friends, may be relied on as giving accurate details of life and character.

Lastly, a glance at the following list of Engravings will shew that neither research nor expense has been spared to illustrate any topics that appeared to require such aids for their full appreciation.

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LYMINGE, KENT.

THE
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JANUARY, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

THE LATE PROFESSOR EUGENE O'CURRY.

MR. URBAN,—In your otherwise correct and just summary of the life of this eminent Irish scribe and scholar (vol. cexxiii. p. 641), you give the stamp of your great authority to a very harsh estimate of O'Curry's "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History." It is objected that the English reader will find "in it little beyond the information previously accessible." This forms the gist of your censure, for I pass over as untenable the statement that the value of the book and reputation of the writer are injured by "the strong religious and political sentiments interspersed throughout, and the compiler's continual straining after doubtful remote glories." I for one (though diametrically opposed in religious and political sentiment to the lecturer) can never quarrel with a man for speaking his real sentiments, and many, I am sure, will make allowance for the place and circumstances of the delivery of the lectures in question.

With regard to the really formidable charge brought against the originality and importance of the information conveyed in the work, a careful perusal enables me to say, that however supererogatory it may appear to English enquirers, we in Ireland are not aware of the existence of any other manual affording so comprehensive, and in very many instances entirely original, a synopsis of the great body of Irish MS. literature, whilst the valuable series of fac-simile plates of Gaelic penmanship, from the earliest specimen extant to a comparatively late period, must prove of interest to every student of the Irish language.

I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

Kilkenny, Dec. 1862.

ST. MARTIN'S TOMB AT TOURS.

MR. URBAN,—I should be glad to know from your correspondent H. M. whether the tomb of St. Martin recently discovered at Tours was opened, and whether any relics of the saint were found therein.

M. C.

QUERY.

MR. URBAN,—In the Church of St. John Maddermarket, Norwich, is the following epitaph:—

ELIZABETHA BEDINGFIELD
Sorori Francesca sue
S. R. Q. P.

My name speaks what I was, and am, and haue:
A Bedding Field, a peece of earth, a graue:
Where I expect untill my soule doth bring
Unto the field an euerlasting spring:
For rayse and rayse out of y^e earth and slyme
God did the first and will the second tyme.

Obiit die 10 Maii 1637.

If any of your readers can interpret the "S. R. Q. P." I shall be grateful.

I am, &c.

T. F. RAVENSHAW.

Pewsey Rectory, Wilts.

HERALDIC QUERY ANSWERED.

MR. URBAN,—In answer to "Cædo Henda," I find in Papworth's "Ordinary" that "Argent, a bend azure between in chief a pierced mullet and in base an annulet gules," are the arms of Samon, Nottinghamshire; and that "Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three mullets of the first," are the arms of Entewell. On reference to Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," vol. ii. p. 39, I find "Anthonius Samon de Annesley Woodhou" married "Maria fil. Antwisel." These were probably the proprietors of the tankard, although the arms as mentioned by Thoroton are "three samons in pale" quartered with "Argent, a bend engrailed azure between a mullet and an annulet gules."

I am, &c.

C. R. S. M.

ERRATUM.

Vol. cexxiii. p. 751, col. 2, line 2, for 1144 read 1184.

We are obliged to defer several Reviews, Obituaries, &c., which are in type.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON SOME RECENT FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

OF all the archæological publications produced in such profusion by our neighbours, the *Annales Archéologiques*^a may perhaps be considered to take the lead, inasmuch as the series has now attained its twenty-second volume, while the typography and engravings are still as good, or even better, than they were in the earlier numbers. The letter-press is also up to the mark, although, as in most French writing, there is a vast quantity of “bunkum” to be waded through before one gets to the real matter. Thus in the very first Number of this year, we find an article by M. le Docteur Cattois on the beautiful reliquary just bought for the Kensington Museum, and formerly in the collection of Prince Sullykoff. No less than eight pages are occupied by a most rigmarole lamentation over the wickedness of alienating these sort of things from churches, in general, and of Prince Sullykoff for selling his own property, in particular. The article is also in the very worst taste, —so much so indeed, that one feels rather puzzled to account for its appearance at all in such a work as the *Annales Archéologiques*. Of course, in a country professing the Romanist form of Christianity, nobody is surprised at an author undertaking a defence of the worship of what are called the personal reliques of our Lord, more especially when he brings forward the plea that they have afforded inspirations to the art and poetry of the Middle Ages; the subject has also some connection with the *châsse* under consideration, which is said to have contained reliques of this description; and so far we have nothing to say against the article of M. Cattois: but we must protest when

^a *Annales Archéologiques*, publié par Didron, ainé, Paris, vol. xxii.
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCXIV.

he goes out of his way to abuse Prince Sultykoff, who, like any other gentleman, formed a collection, and when he got tired of it, sold it, which he had a perfect right, both legal and moral to do. Moreover, he is not a Frenchman, and therefore it is rather hard to abuse him for allowing the things to go out of France. That M. Cattois, who is a Frenchman, should regret this, is only natural; but surely there was no occasion to indulge in such personalities as, *inter alia*, the well-known "En grattant un peu le Russe on trouve toujours dessous le Tartare," more especially as the original drawing, the engraving of which illustrates the article, was made by the permission of the Prince, when the reliquary was in his possession. Our author also favours us with the following:—

"O Rome, O France, O Paris, vous seules connaissez les voies de cette union facile des aptitudes élevées et des talents, parceque seules vous êtes les centres incontestés d'un culte complet et réel, celui du vrai, du bien et du beau." And, "Ce bien (the châsse) qu'on devait se disputer, s'arracher a belles dents, est passé en Angleterre il est perdu sans retour pour nous. Le gouffre de l'Europe où tout s'engloutit n'a rien rendu jusqu'à ce jour."

But enough of M. Cattois. The following are some of the very beautiful engravings which have appeared in the *Annales* during the past year. Beside a general view and section of the Sultykoff châsse, we have two censers of the thirteenth century, offering by the way nothing particular, and then follow portraits of Charles V. and his queen, drawn with Indian ink, or something very like it^b, on white silk. M. Guilhermy thinks this work, which presents a series of Scripture subjects, and is now in the Louvre, may have been designed for an altar frontal. At first sight it looks very much like a preparation for embroidery, but the extreme care of the work would appear to militate against this theory: besides, it was no uncommon thing to stain or paint textile fabrics in the Middle Ages; witness the celebrated painted cloths at Rheims, and many others. Other engravings give us a picture of the Virgin in the museum at Antwerp; another censer, which M. Didron attributes to the Renaissance, but which most probably is the production of some ingenious forger of the present day—the style is very bad thirteenth century; and part of one of the stained-glass windows of the Sainte Chapelle at

^b It will be remembered how the Album of Wilars de Honcourt presents us with something very like our present indelible brown ink.

St. Germer, near Beauvais, where the Abbot Pierre de Wuessen-court is paying his master-mason. Almost the last illustration is part of an ivory diptych preserved in the cathedral at Milan. In a former paper M. Didron expressed grave doubts of its authenticity; in the present notice, however, he recalls these doubts, and tells us that although some of the details belong to the fourth and fifth centuries, yet the cruciferous nimbus of our Lord would of itself indicate the tenth century. He therefore assures us that the Arundel Society (who have published the ivory) have not been wrong in declaring it anterior to the eleventh century.

It is very pleasant to see our old friend, the editor, thus continuing his work with such vigour. Every Number has one or more notices or articles from his pen; the most important being the "Heavenly Mass," an explanation of a frescoed cupola at Mount Athos. M. Julien Durand (the brother of M. Paul Durand, of Chartres) finishes a series of articles on the Trésor of St. Mark at Venice; M. le Baron de la Fons Melicoq continues his transcriptions of the archæological notes of the two pilgrims of the fifteenth century, viz. Georges l'Enguerant and Jean de Tournay; the Abbé Hurel, M. Alfred Darcel, Le Baron Guilhermy, M. Felix de Verneilh, and the Abbé Cochet, are among the other contributors to the text.

Perhaps even more important to us as Englishmen and members of a different faith to that of M. Didron and his coadjutors, is the Architectural Dictionary of M. Viollet-le-Duc^c. This work, although begun six years ago, has only at present arrived at the letter M. On looking, however, at the amount of research involved in the text, and the amount of work demanded for the wood-blocks, we can only be surprised that the progress has been so rapid; in fact, one rises from the examination of the work with the conviction, that if M. Viollet-le-Duc has not got three heads and three pair of hands, at least he ought to have them.

Some of the drawings on the wood are really *chefs-d'œuvre*; especially one representing the upper part of the pediment of the centre doorway of Rheims Cathedral, and another shewing how the hourdes were applied to the upper part of the

^c Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XI. au XVI. Siècle, par M. Viollet-le-Duc. Bance, Editeur, Paris.

donjon at Coucy. If any charge could be laid to M. Viollet-le-Duc, it would be that he draws too well for a practical architect, for a man who has this fatal gift makes his designs look so well on paper, that they please both himself and his client; the consequence is that the work does not come up to the sketch, and the result is disappointing, for new stone-work, unfortunately, does not reproduce those nice little shadows and black dots just in the right place, which gave so much charm to the drawing. On the other hand, if the architect adopts a severe style of drawing, with very thick lines and no shading or back lining, his client will probably be less satisfied with the design, but very much more so with the execution.

The most important feature in this year's volume is the domestic architecture, comprised under the heads of *Hotel de Ville*, *Hotel Dieu*, *Maison*, and *Manoir*; the two latter forming an exceedingly long article, beginning with the houses of the bourgeoisie, both in stone and wood, and then touching on the large hotels, such as that of Jacques Cœur at Bourges, the now destroyed Hotel de Tremouille of Paris, and the Hotel de Cluny, at present, as everybody knows, a museum of mediæval antiquities. The author then describes the rural habitations of the Middle Ages, and finishes with the manoir or moated house. Among the other articles are *Gallerie des Rois*, *Gargouille*, in which we almost look for some illustration of the very curious variety to be found at Milan Cathedral and elsewhere, where a figure stands on a pedestal and discharges the water from a jar placed on his shoulder, evidently an adaptation from the antique. Next comes a long dissertation under the head *Goût*, which is hardly wanted in a business work like the present: again, it is a question on which volumes have been written, and on which they may be written with no earthly profit; for the only way to teach taste, or rather to improve the talent God has been pleased to give us, is not by dissertations, but by seeing beautiful objects. Two most excellent articles follow, on *Grillage* and *Grille*; the former giving us some examples of how stained-glass windows were defended in the Middle Ages against the stones of ill-disposed people, for the rough of the thirteenth century had just as much delight in heaving stones as his descendant of the present day. Under the head of *Heurtoir*, M. le-Duc has a drawing of a very celebrated knocker, formerly at Troyes, and which he assures

us is now in the museum of that town. It is very true that there is a plaster-cast of it in that institution, but in answer to enquiries made at two visits to Troyes, we were assured that it was not in the town at all. Most probably it will turn up at some sale, perhaps in that "Gouffre de l'Europe," England.

The subjects of *Hourds* and *Machicoulis* afford the author an opportunity of indulging in his well-known predilection for military architecture, and they are consequently treated at very considerable length, and are profusely illustrated. The subject of *l'Arbre de Jessie* is, on the contrary, cut very short, and nothing said about what and how many kings are usually represented, or what are their attributes.

M. Darcel^d is one of those archæologists who, like M. Viollet-le-Duc, are equally clever with the pen and with the pencil. The year before last, it appears, there was a Loan Museum got up at Vienna, and the ostensible object of his journey into Germany was to see and examine it. M. Darcel confesses that it did not come up to that at Manchester, but it appears that there were nevertheless some objects of great curiosity. Thus there was the chalice made by the orders of the Duke Tassilo in the eighth century. "It is in bronze gilt, engraved, and set with plates of silver niello. The work, although barbarous, is curious, as exhibiting interlacing ornaments such as are seen on the Merovingian jewels." There were also two chalices with handles, and the tubes used with them, both which, i.e. the handles and the tubes, are mentioned by Theophilus as adjuncts to his chalice. There were three portable altars, one of the end of the fourteenth century in silver, and the others earlier, "en forme de boîte," and decorated with enamels, ivories, &c. Again, among a number of croziers, one still had its sudarium: this was in silk, and richly embroidered. All these, besides bishops' gloves decorated with Greek cloissonné enamels, and a curious polyptych in translucent enamels in relief, are only a few of the beautiful and rare objects which were collected at Vienna. Concerning the tissues our author tells us that those of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries offer notable arguments against antiquaries and others who pretend that textile fabrics have so much advanced in modern times.

^d Excursion Artistique en Allemagne. Par Alfred Darcel. Rouen librairie nouvelle, Rue des Carmes. Paris: Didron. 1862.

“Work is executed cheaper and quicker at Lyons at the present day, but not better than it was done in the Middle Ages, not only in the East, but in Germany and France.”

From Vienna M. Darcel went to see the celebrated dossel at Klosterneuburg, remarkable as having an inscription stating that it was made in 1181 by one Nicholas de Verdun. Singularly enough, in a work on Tournay just published by M. du Mortier fils, we find that the same Nicholas made, in 1205, the ch^âsse of Notre Dame (now called Ch^âsse de Ste. Ursule) at Tournay. M. Didron has an article on this fact in the May and June Numbers of the *Annales*. At Vienna M. Darcel saw the celebrated saltcellar of Cellini, one of the best authenticated of the many works attributed to him. It appears that the receptacles for the salt and pepper play a very subordinate part in the composition; they are, however, beautiful specimens of goldsmith's work and enamelling, but it is impossible to award any great amount of praise to the principal figures, representing the earth and sea. After Vienna our author visited Prague, Dresden, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Francfort, Cologne, and Aix-la-Chapelle. At Bamberg he made a very curious discovery, viz. that the towers of the cathedral contain figures of oxen like those of Laon. Already a certain resemblance between the towers of these two cathedrals had been noticed by M. Viollet-le-Duc and M. Didron; already M. Darcel had pointed out that the originals of the twelve Apostles drawn by Wilars de Honecort were to be found in one of the eastern doorways at Bamberg: but here was another proof that Wilars had stopped at this town some time, and had either given designs for the tower, or had permitted the local architect to copy his drawing of those at Laon, which he says are the most beautiful that he ever saw.

M. Loriquet^e has last year given us the results of his investigations respecting the subject of Roman mosaics, in illustration of a specimen lately found at Rheims near the Roman gate. The plan of the work is as follows. In the first place, a distinction is drawn between the destruction of part of the town at the time of the murder of St. Nicaise, and the inva-

^e La Mosaïque des Promenades et autres trouvées a Reims. Etude sur les Mosaïques et sur les Jeux de l'Amphithéâtre. Par M. Ch. Loriquet. Reims: Dubois, Brissart, Binet. 1862.

sion of Attila, which events are generally confounded; next follows a description of other mosaics previously found at Rheims, and a slight history of the art; while the third part is devoted to the mosaic lately found, with some notes on the games of the amphitheatre. Lithographs are given of the details of the pavement under consideration, as well as a photograph, shewing the whole design from a drawing by M. de Perthes, the local architect. The design may be described as a series of squares, half of which are placed lozenge-wise; each of them is surrounded with a guilloche border, and contains a figure, which is either an animal, or a bestiarius, or a gladiator. The object has evidently been to represent the games of the amphitheatre in a conventional manner.

M. Baudot^f has also just published, in a separate form, the result of his researches in the Merovingian cemetery at Charnay; the work is exceedingly interesting to those antiquaries who devote themselves to primeval researches; and the plates, which are excellently lithographed in colour by M. Mazaros, will doubtless throw considerable light on our own researches in England. The objects comprise umbos of bucklers, cutlasses, swords, knives, lance-heads, axes, and a vast quantity of buckles, both great and small; one in particular is especially deserving of attention, inasmuch as it presents us with four Runic inscriptions. These inscriptions were submitted to the Northern Society of Antiquaries, and turn out to consist of, 1, the Runic alphabet; 2, the name of the possessor, DAN · KJAN · O; i.e. 'Dan, surnamed Kjan, possesses (me).' As to Dan, he is said to have been one of the early kings of Denmark, and his name occurs on several stones in Sweden. Inscription No. 3 has not been deciphered, and No. 4 is incomplete.

There are also several interesting plates of fibulæ and other ornaments, decorated with the cloissonné-work in red glass so often found in England, and which at one time was mistaken by antiquaries for enamel. There are also some very curious examples of vases, both in bronze, glass, and pottery. Altogether the book is beautifully got up, and is well and clearly written, although the author does occasionally trip in his history.

^f Mémoire sur les Sépultures des Barbares de l'Epoque Mérovingienne découvertes en Bourgogne, et particulièrement à Charnay. Par Henri Baudot. Dijon: Lamarche. Paris: Didron, Dumoulin. 1860. See also GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 559, *et seq.*

M. Labarte^g, so well known for his very excellent Catalogue of the Debruges Collection, has just published a most interesting work on the old palace of Constantine at Constantinople, such as it existed in the tenth century, when the Byzantine empire was at the height of its glory. Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus, 911—959, although he ascended the throne at the age of six years, yet from various circumstances did not begin actually to govern until 944; the intervening thirty-three years fortunately had not been misspent, and when he became his own master he was already the best painter in his empire. The consequence was, that he found himself perfectly able to direct the architects, mosaicists, and painters whom he employed in decorating the palace, which had already received very considerable additions under his predecessors, Theophilus, and Basil the Macedonian. He also wrote a book on the Ceremonies observed at his Court; and it is from this book, first printed at Leipzig in 1751—1754, that M. Labarte has collected the principal materials for his restoration. When we consider that the palace, the Hippodrome, and the church of St. Sophia all formed one group, and that very many of the most important events of Byzantine history took place in these localities, it is evident that a restoration such as M. Labarte has here given us must be of great assistance to the student of history. Unfortunately the landmarks are very few, being confined to the church of St. Sophia, the two obelisks in the Hippodrome, the Church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, and that of St. Irene. Of the palace itself there are absolutely no remains, for in the middle of the twelfth century the emperors began to abandon it for that of Blaquerne, situated at the north-west of the town, which afforded them greater security. When Christopher Bondelmonti visited the city thirty years before the Mohammedan conquest, he found it all swept away; and after that event, the space at the extreme point of the promontory was devoted to the seraglio. The old palace and its grounds may be roughly described as occupying a triangle formed by the sea, the Hippodrome, and St. Sophia. M. Labarte gives no elevations, but confines himself to plans, and is therefore not very open to architectural criticism.

^g *Le Palais Imperial de Constantinople et ses abords, Sainte Sophie, le Forum Augustéon, et l'Hippodrome tels qu'ils existaient au dixième Siècle.* Par Jules Labarte. Paris: Didron. 1862.

The study of the textile fabrics of the Middle Ages is as yet so much in its infancy that every contribution becomes acceptable. M. de Linas^h, who has already written on this subject, in the present work gives descriptions and representations of several specimens of mediæval workmanship, such as the chasuble of St. Aldegonde, Maubeuge, tenth or eleventh century; an Eastern fabric, with lions and an Arabic inscription, belonging to M. Compagnon of Clermont Ferrand; a chasuble, preserved at St. Rambert sur Loire, &c. The second series is devoted to the various descriptions of purses and gypsyres; to the pontifical vestments of St. Louis d'Anjou, Bishop of Toulouse, preserved at Brignoles; and to the history of the mitre and the gloves. The plates are very fairly executed from drawings of the author.

The *Revue Archéologique*ⁱ appears to have quite fallen into the hands of the Classicists, the portion devoted to mediæval antiquities being very small indeed. There are, however, some archæological news in which every one must feel some interest. Such are the excavations lately made in the Dionysiac theatre at Athens by the Prussian Commission, assisted by the local antiquaries. The result has been the discovery of fifty-eight seats on the lower row, all with inscriptions designating the office of the tenant. The one in the centre is not only larger than the others, but has sundry sculptures of satyrs, winged genii, warriors, and griffins; it was reserved for the priest of Bacchus. In "The Frogs" of Aristophanes, Bacchus, when on the bank of the Acheron, in his fear addresses his priest, and implores him to save him and make him his companion in his banquets. It will easily be seen how this new discovery of the priest's actual position adds to the interest of the passage. M. Renier gives an account of some other excavations made on the Palatine Hill, at the expense of Louis Napoleon, who lately bought that portion of it known as the Farnese Gardens from the ex-King of Naples. We all of us, alas! know but too well the manner in which the latter excellent prince has employed the purchase money; but, at all events, the new possessor has done some good with his part of the bargain; and the result, besides clearing up—or, to speak

^h Anciens Vêtements Sacerdotaux et anciens Tissus conservés en France. Par Charles de Linas. 1 serie, 1860; 2 serie, 1862. Paris: Didron.

ⁱ *Revue Archéologique*. Nouvelle serie, 1862. Paris: Durand.

more correctly, unsettling—the usual ideas of the topography of that part of the town, has been the discovery of several capitals of columns, two Hermes with double faces, a small statue of Ceres, and a very beautiful one of Eros, said to be one of the best pieces of sculpture as yet discovered in Rome. The last find was part of a small column, with an inscription of the date of the sixth century of Rome, but in characters of the second century of our own era; thus proving it to be a restoration. The French have also been making excavations in Cyprus: the result is told in a letter from M. Melchior de Vogüé to M. Renan. At Agios Photis, near Golgos, at Arsos, and at Malloura, trenches have been discovered, filled with fragments of statues of all sizes and dates. As the writer observes, it is evident that at some period or other, perhaps the fourth century, all the statues of a locality have been systematically broken up and thrown into trenches dug in the vicinity of the temples which once contained them.

AFRICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.—The *Africain* of Algiers contains an account of various excavations which are now in progress in that colony. At Constantina the remains of Roman baths have been brought to light in the Rue de France. The gallery containing the stoves has a floor in mosaic, nearly all the pieces of which present marks of vitrification by fire. At a place in the Rue Petit, where a sewer is in course of construction, a sarcophagus, consisting of a block of calcareous stone coated inside with lead, has been discovered, with a variety of utensils lying beside it; viz. two bronze pans, one of which, having its rim adorned with triangular pieces of copper, is unfortunately broken; a leaden box in tolerable preservation, a glass vase for libations, a glass lachrymatory, a dish made of red clay, a foot in diameter; an earthen phial, two writing styles adhering to each other by oxydation, and lastly, a funeral lamp in terra-cotta, representing the bust of a woman, of tolerable execution. At Krenig, 172 unpublished Latin inscriptions have been brought to light, under the auspices of the prefect of the department. From these inscriptions various circumstances connected with the Roman colonization of the country may be gleaned. At Lambessa, the director of the penal establishment there has discovered upwards of 500 objects of much interest, comprising inscriptions, capitals of columns, pieces of sculpture, bas-reliefs, &c. At Tebessa, Caracalla's Arch has now been completely freed from the various buildings of different periods which formerly hid it. A magnificent bust of the son of Septimus Severus is said to have been discovered there. Lastly, at Philippeville, several remarkable monuments have been discovered through the efforts of M. J. Roger, conservator of the museum. Among them is a marble bust of the Empress Plotina. There are also twelve Latin inscriptions, the most important of which contains the dedication of the public granaries built at Stora, under the reign of Valentinian and Valens. At Robertville, M. Roger has found an epitaph in Lybian characters, which is particularly precious, because very few such writings have been found.—*Galignani*.

THE SCOTCH IN FRANCE: THE FRENCH IN SCOTLAND^a.

THE universal researches of this laborious antiquary have led him to investigate a corner of history hitherto unexplored, at least in detail. We do not promise that his book will have great attractions for the general reader elsewhere than in Scotland, but in this, as in other cases, he will have furnished the matter which the writers of connected histories will use, and he may claim his share of credit for the ultimate result. Such in truth is the general lot of great antiquaries; their works in the original form are appreciated by a few, but they require to pass through a different medium before they can form a source of instruction or pleasure to the many.

The peculiar connection between France and Scotland, which forms the subject of the most important part of these volumes, commences with the revolt of Baliol and the Scotch nobles against Edward I., and continues down to the time when French influence was expelled from Scotland by the rise of the Protestant party, connected with the same party in England, and backed by the power of Elizabeth. The Scotch, who during this period were connected with France, were, we need not say, the Scotch of the Lowlands, a race identical with the Anglo-Saxon population of England, having at their head an Anglo-Norman aristocracy, the counterpart of ours. The Scotch of the early Middle Ages, with whom the first part of M. Michel's work is occupied, were, it is equally needless to say, a very different race, and identical with the Celts of Ireland. These Scots were great wanderers over Europe, both from a general spirit of restlessness, and from the love of missionary enterprise which was kindled in them upon their first conversion to Christianity, and which made the early part of Irish history so much the happiest and the best. This race had no peculiar connection with France except so far as its precocious love of learning might draw it to the Parisian schools. The Celts of France were too completely Romanised to be any longer, intellectually speaking, the kinsmen of the Celts of Ireland and

^a Les Écossais en France: Les Français en Écosse. Par Francisque Michel, Correspondant de l'Institut de France, &c. (Trübner and Co. 1862.)

Scotland. It seems to be clearly of the clansmen of the Highlands, not of the Scotch who afterwards formed a political connection with France, that Gilbert De Nogent speaks in a passage quoted by M. Michel as referring to the Scotch nation in general:—"One might see troops of Scotch very fierce in their own country, but cowardly in others, descend from their marshy territories with naked legs covered with shaggy mantles, with a pouch hung on their shoulders; armed in this, according to our usages, ridiculous fashion, they come to offer themselves to us as faithful and devoted auxiliaries." It is of vagrants of this race that an early king of France also is speaking when he says,—“My son, I pray you see that you make yourself beloved by the people of your kingdom, for if you were going to govern it badly, I would rather have a Scot come from Scotland and reign in your place.”

M. Michel does not seem to keep the leading facts of Scotch ethnology clearly before him. After speaking of the connection between France and Scotland in the early Middle Ages, he says,—“The presence of so many Frenchmen, as well as the tendency which drew the Scotch towards our country, explains the fact, that our language had early spread in the country of that people. French appears, in fact, to have been in fashion at the Court of the ancient kings of Scotland. Alexander III., at his coronation, took the oath first in Latin then in French, which clearly shews that this last language was generally understood by the assembly. The negotiations which took place in 1291 at Norham between Edward I. and the Scotch nobles were, as far as appears, conducted in French for the most part; a circumstance difficult to explain, unless we suppose that French was the language of the two Courts. Finally, the treaty which put an end to the captivity of King David in England was in like manner written in French, as well as a document of the same sovereign relative to the renewal for four years of the truce with King Edward, bearing date Edinburgh, June 12, 1365.” Need we say that the French used in these several negotiations and documents was Norman-French, the natural language of the Norman aristocracy, and that it indicated no French connection or tendency among the mass of the people?

Down to the time of the rupture with Henry I. the Norman aristocracy of Scotland had in fact been identical with the Norman aristocracy of England, the same proprietors frequently

holding estates in both countries, and the two nations (if two nations they could be called, which were only separated by a political demarcation of a shadowy and equivocal kind) were constantly tending to merge in one. From the time of that rupture the tendency to union was replaced by most violent hatred—Scotland threw herself into the arms of France, and became to a great extent a diplomatic dependency of that power. The unjust and impolitic, though glorious, attacks of the Plantagenets on France, led the French monarchs to cultivate the affections of Scotland, as the means of creating a diversion against England. The Scotch constantly supplied the French with auxiliaries, their tendencies leading them, like the Swiss, to enlist as mercenaries independently of the political connection. As the Plantagenet wars went on, a regular Scotch guard was formed in the service of the kings of France. The clergy of Scotland also formed a close connection with those of France, and in place of resorting to Oxford, resorted to Paris for their education; the consequence of which was the foundation of a Scotch college in that University. French influence and French fashions began to spread over all the departments of Scotch life, and left their traces in the manners of the nobility, in the forms and phrases of the Court, and in the style of the architecture. This lasted, as we have before said, down to the time of the Reformation, when the force of religious party, here as elsewhere, broke through all political and diplomatic connection.

With regard to the residence of Wallace in France, after his defeat at Falkirk,—M. Michel inadvertently says *Roslyn*,—no new information of a trustworthy kind seems to have fallen in M. Michel's way. He is obliged to make the most of some extremely apocryphal accounts of Wallace having distinguished himself in wars against pirates, and of the praise bestowed on the so-called hero of Scotch independence by poets whose works are not to be found. The truth is, the more this question is searched into the more clear it becomes that Dr. Lingard was quite right in setting down Wallace as an obscure adventurer, of whose extraordinary heroism his own cotemporaries were unconscious, and whose fame is a mythical halo spread round him by the patriotism or provincialism of after times. The monument which Mr. Blackie and his party are erecting on the field of Stirling will not be saved by the violence of

their language from sharing the fate of all monuments erected to prejudice in defiance of facts, including that which "lifted its tall head and lied" on Fish-street Hill.

The mass of details which M. Michel has collected relate mainly, as might have been expected, to matters of secondary interest in an historical point of view, although important in the eyes of the Scotch antiquary and genealogist: we are not aware that new light is thrown by them on any great question of history.

The Scotch nobles in France seem to have been sufficiently identified with the native nobility to incur together with them the hatred of the oppressed serfs. A cotemporary chronicler, speaking of the insurrection of the peasants in 1384, says, "When they found noblemen or burgesses, they put them all to death;—they fell in with a very valiant man-at-arms and nobleman of Scotland, and they placed a red hot steel cap on his head, and put him to death in a piteous manner."

When hard pressed by Henry V., the French received from Scotland an auxiliary force of 7,000 good troops under the Earl of Buchan. Henry V., knowing their value, made great efforts to arrest their passage, but they succeeded in disembarking safely at La Rochelle. "The Dauphin caused them to march on the Loire, and placed them in cantonments in the little town of Chatillon, in the Duchy of Touraine. There the two chiefs, having retained the most valiant among the Scotch knights, chose captains to keep the field with good guides, and each at the head of a squadron was to keep watch against the English on the frontier. Desperate encounters, castles taken by storm, towns recaptured, nothing was wanting to the glory of our brave allies; not even envy, for not having been able to succeed in driving the enemy from the kingdom, they were denounced to the King, and called by the French 'wineskins' and 'eaters of sheep.' The King lending a patient ear to these murmurs, put off answering the accusers till after the battle of Baugé, in which the English were defeated, when he said to the grumblers, whom he had summoned to his presence, 'What think you of these Scotch eaters of sheep and wineskins?' The malcontents, as though they had been knocked on the head with a hammer, were dumbfounded, and had not a word to say in reply." The French, however, seem to have had some reason to complain of the lawlessness of their allies, though not of

their want of military activity and valour. M. Michel finds in an historian of the Bishops of Tours and the Abbots of Marmoutier a statement that in the year 1422, on the night of the 14th September, the vigil of the eve of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Scotch, whom the King had brought over, burnt at Melay a large and fine grange full of corn, wine, and forage. The popular rhymes of the period also complain of the Scotch mercenaries as devouring the substance of the people. The accusation, however, according to M. Michel, does not extend to the regular soldiers of the Scotch Guard.

It might have been expected that the death of Henry V. would have left the career of victory more open to the conquerors of Baugé, but, on the contrary, they were defeated at Crevant and Verneuil, and almost annihilated in the latter part of those actions, where they formed the van and bore the brunt of the battle. A terrible list of noble Scotch names is found in the contemporary record of the slain. Such, in spite of their impetuous valour, was the general fate of Scotch troops when opposed to English in pitched battles, from the time of Bannockburn down to Dunbar. They were less amenable to discipline from their turbulent habits than their southern kinsmen, and from their comparative poverty they were probably worse armed. Nor did they, either in France or in Scotland, agree well with the Frenchmen. The loss of the day at Verneuil, according to M. Michel's authorities, was due to the misunderstanding which prevailed between the French and their allies, and which prevented the two parts of the army from acting in combination. The two nations, in truth, were essentially different in character, and while the French from their refinement regarded the Scotch as barbarians, the Scotch seem probably, with at least as good reason, to have somewhat looked down on the military qualities of the French. A contemporary writer quoted by M. Michel, echoing a report which was spread at the time, points to the Scotch pride as the chief cause of the disaster of Verneuil, which he considers as a fortunate event for France. The Scotch, he says, "are by habit ardent and steady in fight, but rash and proud to excess." Then after a summary account of the action, he continues thus:—"It was a frightful spectacle to see the heaps of corpses piled together on that field of battle, especially in that part where the Scotch had fought, for no quarter was given to any

one of them. The cause of this desperate fighting, and of this merciless slaughter, was the fierceness of the Scotch. Before the engagement, the Duke of Bedford having sent to them to ask what should be the conditions of the combat, they answered, they did not wish that day to take any English prisoners, nor that the English should take any of them prisoners; an answer which, by kindling against them the fury of the enemy, led to their extermination. This check turned to the advantage of France, for such were the pride of the Scotch, and the contempt in which they held the French, that if they had come out of that struggle victorious, they would have conspired to massacre all the nobility of Anjou, of Touraine, of Berry, and of the neighbouring provinces, to possess themselves of their houses, of their wives, and of all their most precious goods, which certainly would not have been difficult if they had once conquered the English as they had hoped." The disastrous day of Verneuil, at all events, put an end to Scotch expeditions on a great scale to France. Henceforth there were found in the French service only small bands of adventurers, and the Scotch Guard."

Of the Scotch Guard M. Michel (vol. i. p. 275) has given a description taken from a contemporary account of the entry of Charles VIII. into Florence, which will be gratifying to their compatriots:—

“Après vindrent les archiers de la garde,
Grans, puissans, bien croisez, bien fenduz.
Qui ne portoient picque ne halebarde,
Fors que leurs arez govrierement tenduz,
Leurs bracelez aux pongnetz estenduz
Bien attachez à grans chaynes d’argent,
Autour du col le gorgerin bien gent,
De cramoisy le plantureux pourpoint
Assez propre, fusse pour un regent
Ou grant duc, acoustrè bien à point,
Dessus le chief la bien clere sallade
A cloux dorez fourniz de pierreries,
Dessus le dos le hocqueton fort sade
Tout sursemé de fine orphaverie,
La courte dague, l’espée bien fourbie,
La gaye trousse à custode vermeille,
Le pied en l’air, aux escoutes l’oreille.”

After the archers come “leurs nobles capitaines:”—

“Qui ne sont pas gens pour croupir en l’astre
Comme Cresol et Claude de la Chastre,
Avec son filz dit Monsieur Quoquebourne,” &c.

It is not every one that would recognise at first sight the name of Cockburn under the disguise of *Quoquebourne*. We know a gentleman of the name of Cox who once gave his address at a French post-office, in order that his letters might be forwarded, and begging to see what the post-master had written down, to be sure that it was correct, found that his name was spelt *Quaques*.

An original document which has fallen under M. Michel's notice, containing instructions from Mary Stuart to her ambassador, the Bishop of Ross, to treat with Queen Elizabeth, informs us of the state of the Guard in 1570. It consisted of 100 men-at-arms, 100 archers of the Guard, and twenty-four archers of the Body Guard who attended on the person of the King. After the Reformation, the privileges of these strangers were considerably diminished, though Henry III. protested he had not interfered with them. According to the King's statement at that time, only the chief captain was a Frenchman; the lieutenant, the ensign, and the serjeants were Scotchmen. Under Henry IV., or rather under Louis XIII., all this was changed, and a Frenchman is found holding the place of a serjeant in the Scotch Guard. (Vol. ii. p. 86).

Scotland was connected with the court of France not only in war, but in love. The noble family of Fleming claims the equivocal honour of having given a mistress to Henry II. An equivocal honour the family would probably think it, but to the lady herself it appeared by no means equivocal. She would have considered the epithet unfortunate, applied to her own case, as entirely unfounded. According to Brantôme, being with child by the King, she did not mince the matter, but said very boldly in her broken French,—

“J'ay fait tant que j'ay pu que, à la bonne heure, je suis enceinte du Roy, dont je m'en sens très-honorée, et très-heureuse, et si je veux dire que le sang royal a je ne sçay quoy de plus suave et friande liqueur que l'autre, tant que je m'en trouve bien, sans compter les bons brins de presens que l'on en tire.”

The Scotchmen seem to have preserved their native qualities in their adopted country. Anecdotes are given by M. Michel of their indomitable pride and independence of spirit. “Proud as a Scotchman” was a proverb current in the days of Rabelais. We have also an anecdote which shews that they retained their shrewdness, though in the particular instance the Scotchman was rather outwitted. “You may all have known,” says Ta-

bourd, quoted by M. Michel, "that great rich Scotchman who dwelt near Verdun in Lorraine. He was a great manager, and if he gave one dinner to his neighbours, he took twenty of them. There was near him a great lord who took a fancy to pay a visit to this Scotch gentleman, and as he took pleasure in the chase, he set out with his train, a multitude of hounds and hawks. The Scotchman being told of his approach, went to meet him, welcomed him very courteously, gave him good cheer at dinner and supper, thinking that having done so much he should be rid of him. Nevertheless, being uncertain of the intentions of his guest, he did not sleep all night at his ease. When morning came, he sent to the chamber of his guest, to find out whether he was not getting up, and then to the stable, to see whether the horses were not being got ready for departure; and finding no appearance of it, he concluded that he must make up his mind to another dinner, in the hope that this, at all events, would be the end of it. He caused a dinner to be got ready for his guest, who, having got up at ten o'clock, and heard Mass, found himself at once in appetite. Having sat down to table, he began to converse with his Scotch host about various things; and among others, he asked him if he would not lend him one of his people to guide him after dinner, to some good place to hawk, by the river side, that he might exercise his birds; and whether he would not send one of his people to find a hare in its form, which he might course on the morrow. At these words the Scotchman knew that his guest was not ready to depart; wherefore he bethought himself of the device of feigning to be ill. And so pressing his hand to his head, he said that he was seized with his meagrim; so he prayed his guest to excuse him, because when that malady came upon him, he did not know what to do with himself, and it sometimes lasted two or three days. The guest incontinently smelt the trick, and said to him, 'Sir, I am more sick than you. Mort-Dieu! For this meagrim I must to bed at once.' The Scotchman went to bed in his room, and his guest in his. Thus a day passed." Finally the Scotchman was beaten. He had to get up and entertain his troublesome guest again, as the only chance of ever getting rid of him.

M. Michel's work probably gives us all that is to be known respecting the Scotch College at Paris, the archives of which appear to be in the "limbo near the moon," possibly extant,

but eluding discovery. We have not space to go into this part of his work, nor into the interesting details which he has collected respecting the connection between the Scotch Church after the Reformation and the French Protestants. We must also abstain from discussing the part of the work respecting the French in Scotland; a subject with regard to which M. Michel's knowledge is probably less peculiar to himself. We must conclude our notice, repeating that the work will be especially welcome to the Scotch genealogist, while general history will glean from it, if not facts of first-rate importance, some instructive details.

AN ORPHIC FRAGMENT.

ΝΥΜΦΩΝ.

OCEAN-BORN, ye who dwell
 In the caverns of the earth,
 Dancing by each shining rill,
 Guardianing each gentle birth
 Of the flowers whose stars adorn
 Meadow, marsh, and woodland shade;
 Ye who in life's early dawn
 Nurs'd the babe of that bless'd maid,
 Who gave to earth the clust'ring vine,
 The climbing ivy and the bubbling wine;—

Ye who bless each sunny fountain,
 And make gentle streams your care;
 Who clothe with snow the rugged mountain,
 And scent the dewy summer air
 With the odours that exhale
 From balmy trees and sleepy flowers;
 Whose song is in the sighing gale,
 Whose beauty in the spring-deck'd bowers;
 Who in mazy dances shine
 Around great Pan, your lord divine;—

Ye who bless the lowing herds,
 And the wand'ring flocks protect;
 Ye who love the gentle birds,
 And their vernal cares direct;
 Wand'ring, glancing, sporting fays,
 By no element confin'd,
 Listen to your vot'ries' praise,
 Be unto their wishes kind;
 Give them health, and corn, and wine,
 Pæonian maidens bright, immortal nymphs divine.

Ορφέως, Ὕμνοι, 51.

E. II.

TRACES OF OUR REMOTE ANCESTORS.

(SECOND PAPER.)

IN the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1861, reference was made to the numerous barrows or grave-hills—locally termed “houes”—scattered over the moors of the Cleveland district of North Yorkshire. Since the paper containing the reference in question was written, the author has had opportunities of making himself acquainted with the interior of several of these houes; and it is possible that what he has observed and collected may not be without a certain measure of interest.

Besides being very numerous, the houes are very much diversified as to size, materials, shape, construction, and general plan. Not a few of them are of the so-called “basin-houe” class. Some few are besides enclosed and kept up round their base by a circle of large rude flags, or at least flat-sided stones, set edgewise. Some are sixty to ninety yards round the base, and seven to twelve feet high at the centre, and beautifully symmetrical. Others are six to ten yards in diameter, and nowhere raised three feet above the natural level of the surrounding soil. Some, again, are mere raised mounds, from forty to sixty feet in diameter, with scarcely any pretension at all to symmetrical structure. In a few instances the material employed seems all, except the eight or ten inches of superficial soil, to have passed through the fire—nay, even to be chiefly composed of layers of ashes and charred matter, due to peat (or turf) and ling, and sand burned to a white hue. In other cases, again, few traces of the action of fire are discernible—at least not until the deposit of calcined bones is nearly approached, when a small collection of charcoal is met with; while a third variety is, so to speak, built up of incredible quantities of stone, all deeply reddened, and no little of it disintegrated, by vehement and long-continued heat. In yet a fourth kind, stone, or rather fragments of stone, from the dimensions of a few cubic inches to as many feet, form the chief constituent elements of the grave-hill, usually thrown together with very little care for arrangement, but now and then found to have been piled with a regular or systematic design.

In no instance, so far as the writer has seen or has been able to ascertain, has a cist or chamber of the ordinary character been found, viz., four or more flags set up on edge and covered in with a fifth. In one instance, several years since, a walled chamber, somewhat oval in outline, was discovered^a; and the writer has seen what he conceives to be

^a The houe in which this cist was found was of remarkable character in two ways; first as to structure, and next as to name and the tradition still attaching

the traces of one or two similar cists on the sites of houses destroyed long since for the sake of their materials. Ordinarily, the calcined bones of the entombed Celt are either contained in a cinerary urn, unprotected by any systematic structure of stone from the superincumbent and encompassing soil, the urn frequently placed mouth downwards; or else placed in a small hollow in the substance of the hill, and partly or entirely covered by a flagstone of small dimensions.

Almost everything the writer has been enabled to investigate is such as to prove entirely confirmatory of the opinion expressed to him by the late Mr. Bateman^b, in a letter bearing date Jan. 31, 1860. All these grave-hills, from the character of the enclosed pottery, and the few and rude flint weapons accompanying the deposit, are of "a relatively early period in the indefinitely ancient Celtic age." In one instance the only arrow-head found—it was close beneath the inverted urn—was an extremely rude one of porphyry, and not a trace of flint was anywhere discoverable, though the search has been since renewed.

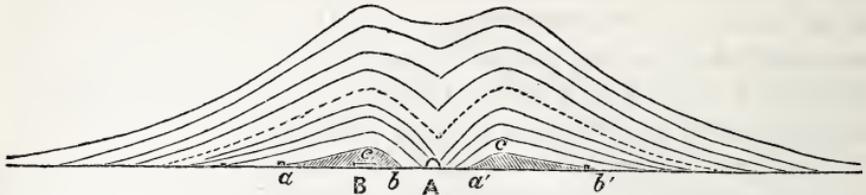
In one of the "basin-houses" lately examined by the writer with considerable care and vigilance, the method of construction appeared to be as follows:—A large stone, about 2 ft. square by 2½ long, was either selected as already *in situ*, or set by design in the soil of the chosen site of the intended tumulus; probably, as it lay in rather a sloping manner, it was there already. A little to the south-west of this stone the calcined bones of the dead man were laid, in a thin stratum, 14 or 16 in. long by about 8 broad. A small thin flag was laid over part of them, and then commenced the building of the hill. First, a ring of ashes and sand and commingled charcoal, of perhaps three yards' mean diameter (about equal to the extreme diameter of the "basin" above when the hill was finished), with the stone for its centre, and overlying the ashes of the dead: this ring was the nucleus of the entire work. Layer

to it. It was raised to a height of seven or eight feet above the soil, and was of sufficiently large dimensions to admit of a circle of stones (standing three to four feet above the ground), of at least eight or nine yards in diameter, upon its upper rim. The cist was walled on the same principle as a well (of course without cement), and was nearly five feet one way by about three the other. It was followed down for five or six feet without discovery of urn or other deposit.

The name (still preserved, although the house has been removed bodily and its site cut across by a walled fence) is "Gallow Houe," and the tradition, that a gallows actually stood on or near it, in times gone by, and had not stood there for nothing. For miles round, on every side but the west, the manors were owned by the De Brus family from an early period after the Conquest; and the adjoining village of Castleton takes its name from the castle (an early Norman structure) built by them to maintain their power and possessions in this part of the district. And as they undoubtedly did possess the usual feudal rights, in more than mere probability both name and tradition noticed above are justified by fact.

^b For a memoir of this gentleman, and a notice of his latest work, "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills," see GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 450.

over layer was now placed upon it, only with a very gradual and still widening slope on the outside, and a much shorter and more abrupt one



Central Section, from N.E. to S.W., of a large Basin-Houe, or Celtic Grave-hill, on the Skelton Moors, North Yorkshire.

A The central stone. B The deposit of calcined bones.
a b c a' b' c' Section of the primary ring of sand, ashes, &c.

internally. Sand and gravel, with very few stones (except on the outer flanks of the hill, in the later stages of the construction), and with occasional thin layers of material consisting mainly of ashes, discoloured sand, and charred matter, formed the mass of the entire mound. And the work was completed when the hill had reached an altitude of seven feet (probably nine or ten when the pile was newly heaped, and before its inevitable consolidation and consequent subsidence), and spread over an area of fifty-five yards in circumference; the basin above being about 18 or 20 in. deep at its centre. This hill literally abounded in flint. Flakes, rude arrow-heads, chipped blocks of small size, were met with in quantities; as also two or three circular cutting implements, rubbed down and polished after being chipped; all mixed up in the general material of the houe, and especially at about six or eight inches depth, or just where the black soil of the surface was beginning to be replaced by the piled-up sand. This was the more remarkable, partly because a very minute and indistinguishable trace of metal was found among the bones, and partly because in four or five other hills, all within a quarter of a mile from this, flint was found in very small quantity indeed, and in two cases not any trace whatever could be discovered.

In another tumulus of somewhat less area than the last, but fully equal in height, situate (with three others) on a ridge about a mile to the westward, the principle of construction was as widely different as can well be imagined. The natural soil had been removed to some little depth, over an area of twelve feet in diameter. In the centre of this area two flat slabs of stone had been set up, with their ends resting against each other, just as in building a "card-house" the two first cards are placed resting against and so as mutually to support each other. Then, leaning against the edges of these, and approaching each other above, two other flat slabs were placed, and round the nucleus thus obtained a succession of stones was piled, on the same principle, until a kind of first story of equal dimensions with the cleared area was

completed. On the platform thus obtained, a second and similar story, but of less diameter, was constructed; and on this a third, smaller again; and so on, until the pile was finished with an upper surface of about four feet in diameter, the perpendicular height of the whole being not less than nine feet. In different parts of this elaborate structure (remining one, and especially with the circular action of the arm employed by a working man in describing it, of the old prints of the tower of Babel) there were contrived four small cists or chambers, each containing a deposit of burnt bones and charcoal. Besides, an urn was found very soon after the excavation was commenced, near the southernmost member of the houe, filled with calcined bones and charcoal; and the fragments of another in a different part. The whole pile of stones was covered with a considerable thickness of stony earth, so as to give the houe-form to the entire structure. Probably the urns both belonged to secondary deposits.

Again, a third barrow, lying about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the basin-houe first described, was examined by the writer on the 5th and 7th of November. There were some suggestions about the surface, a little to the north of the centre, of a previous disturbance of the hill; which hardly seemed to be weakened by the discovery of considerable quantities of charcoal at the depth of only a few inches from the outside. Commencing a trench from the north toward the centre, it almost immediately became apparent that the tumulus was of a composite character. The left side of the trench passed through heaped sand, the right through a pile of loose stones with open interstices. Charcoal was found abundantly on the floor to the right, none at all to the left. Attention was principally directed, therefore, to the cairn part of the hill; but as the trench had to be pushed forward toward the centre for the purpose of obtaining working room, a chance stroke of the spade revealed the presence of much charcoal on that side also, some distance above the floor; and a second discovered an urn well filled with clean burnt bones, and in an inverted position. The uppermost part of it could not have been fifteen inches below the surface, and it was quite unprotected by stone-work of any kind from the pressure of the overlying earth. The latter, however, seemed to have been hardened by some means or other so as to form a slight kind of roof. On removing the surrounding sand and charcoal, a very beautiful urn, of about 9 in. high by 7 in. in diameter at the mouth, was laid bare, perfect on one side, but with the other distorted and crushed (partly inwards and partly out) by the pressure of the overlying earth. It is of very fine ware, elaborately decorated round the rim in *quasi* panels, by short horizontal lines alternating with vertical ones, all formed by pressing a twisted thong into the soft clay. Below the rim as far as the rib plain strokes in a reticulated pattern form the ornamentation.

In close contact with this urn was found a javelin-head, much blunted, of reddish flint; and, in the charcoal just within its mouth, two splinters of some other flint instrument, flown in the burning.

Turning next to pursue the indications given on the west side of the trench, a second urn, also inverted, was before long found, with its mouth sunk a little below the level of the natural soil. There was no cist, and the stones which lay nearest round and above it were of no marked dimensions or character. One or two lay in contact with the urn, and part of its exterior had been abraded by their pressure.

On removing this urn it was found to be perfectly empty, of less size than the last, of very much coarser ware, and at least twice the thickness. The rim, which is rather deep in comparison with the whole height, is marked with six or seven longitudinal impressions of the twisted thong. Further careful search shewed that the urn had been inverted over a deposit of simple charcoal placed in a circular-shaped hole, 8 in. in diameter by 12 or 13 deep, sunk in the natural soil. There was not a vestige of bone; but in the uppermost layers of charcoal a splinter of what had probably been a quartz hammer or axe, and a very rude arrow-head of porphyry. Not a vestige of flint could be discovered anywhere.

A comparison of the urns, and of the accompanying weapons, at once suggests the idea that the urn first met with is a secondary deposit, and that the vase found second belongs to a comparatively most remote period of the Celtic era.

The dimensions of this tumulus were 37 ft. in diameter, with a central height of about $2\frac{3}{4}$. Very near it lies a so-called camp, 82 ft. in diameter, inclusive of the vallum, which is 16 ft. in thickness at a point where the distance through it is least. On the opposite side of the enclosure the base of the vallum is not less than 23 or 24 ft. through; though it may be surmised that this greater width is in some measure due to a removal of part of the crest of the bank, and the deposit of the moved matter at its foot.

A somewhat similar enclosure, or "camp," is seen close to another tumulus situate about half-a-mile to the south-west of this just mentioned. It is, however, oval instead of circular, and with a longer diameter of about 38 yds. within the vallum, which is about 4 yds. thick at the base. The tumulus near it is nearly 50 ft. in diameter, and nowhere so much as 4 ft. in elevation above the surrounding moor. It is also a mere mound, with no regular or defined slope from the edge to the centre. Sand, ashes, and charred matter (probably ling or turf) are the constituents of which it is formed; and, on examination, it was found to contain a deposit of burnt bones in an entirely plain urn of 12 in. high, by $9\frac{1}{2}$. across the mouth. This urn, too, was placed mouth downwards upon charcoal just above the natural level, and with abso-

lutely no protection from the pressure of the superincumbent and adjacent soil: still it was entire. It is of much more friable ware than either of the others found in the neighbourhood, but maintains its shape almost unchanged. The actual discovery of this urn was made by the cutting of a piece completely out of the bottom and side with a shovel; and at first sight it appeared that all the bottom and parts adjacent had never been fired at all, for there was a smooth surface of perfectly plastic yellow clay exposed in the clean cut made by the tool, while all the parts about the rim, and as far as the rib, appeared to be fairly baked. Closer and more deliberate examination, however, shewed that the plastic clay was merely a cap carefully applied and kneaded to the bottom and lower sides of the urn, with the view (beyond doubt) of throwing off whatever moisture should chance to percolate through the overlying soil: a precaution so effectual that the rains of twenty-five or thirty centuries had had no power to penetrate to the dry calcined bones enclosed. This is the only instance of the kind the writer has met with; and it does not appear from the late Mr. Bateman's book that any precisely analogous one had offered itself to his observation. Not many feet from the urn just named, a second deposit—apparently a secondary one—of burnt bones, protected only by a flat stone about 12 in. square, was found. But neither with it, nor with the urn, nor in any other part of the tumulus, was a trace of wrought flint, or any fragment of flint save half a small rolled pebble, to be discovered. As far as one can conjecture from the characteristics of the urn, the interment must have been of very remote antiquity.

Since the earlier part of these notes has been committed to paper, the writer has discovered, on a different part of the moors, undoubted traces of dwellings precisely similar to those mentioned in his former paper (alluded to above) as situate on the Danby North Moors, only very much fewer in number. He believes they have never hitherto been noticed; but it is quite possible now, that others also may be traced, in or near the same locality.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROCHESTER.—Excavations are being made at Rochester on the northern side near the bridge, but without, at present, disclosing any trace of the Roman town wall. Some Roman pottery has been found, which has been secured by Mr. Humphrey Wickham and added to his interesting collection of local antiquities. Many of the picturesque old houses of Rochester and Strood are fast disappearing before the speculators in building.

THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF CLYST ST. GEORGE,
DEVON^a.

THE river which originates in the parish of Plymtree, being dull and sluggish, and in some places almost stagnant in its current, is considered by etymologists to derive its name from an old British word which not only signifies *water*, but also some quality or circumstance connected with it; and hence the name of *Clyst*.

Gliding in its course until it falls into the Exe, below Topsham, it gives name to several parishes and ancient gentlemen's seats, of which Clyst St. George is the last, where it has pleased God in His providence to cast my lot.

This parish was at the time of the Norman Survey, 1086, called Clistwic. It is mentioned in Domesday among the numerous possessions of Ralph de Pomerai, who was one of the followers of the Conqueror, and was rewarded for his fidelity by the gift of fifty-eight manors in Devon.

In a deed without date, but from the name of the grantee, and that of one of the witnesses, of the reign of Henry II., Henry de la Pomerai, as Lord of Clistwic, granted certain marsh lands to William Sukepie, who at the same time granted to Henry de la Pomerai a cask of wine, and to his son Henry an ivory bow.

By an ancient deed of the early part of Henry the Third's reign, given *in extenso* in Dr. Oliver's account of this parish, it appears that Hillary Blunt, Mayor of Exeter in 1227 and 1233, granted certain lands in "Clystwick," which grant Geoffrey de Pomerai, as chief lord, confirmed. It is next mentioned in a Coram Rege Roll of 25 Hen. III. (1240), by which it appears that Geoffrey de la Pomerai held certain lands in "Clistwyk," of Henry, Earl of Cornwall, as lord of the manor of Bradenes, or Bradninch, by payment of 20s. a-year, or one goss-hawk; (a curious record of the value of this bird in those days).

This manor at a later date, then called "Clisse St. George," passed to Henry Champernoun, who left Cornwall and resided in the parish—probably by the marriage of Richard Champernoun with Joan, natural daughter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans; and the manor was held by this family until Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Sir William Champernoun, carried it by marriage to William Poglass, who left Margaret his only daughter and heiress, who was

^a Abridged from a paper by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., Rector of Clyst St. George, read at the Meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Sept. 18, 1862.

married to Judge Hearle^b (*circa*. 1310), whose son dying (*circa*. 1336) without issue, conveyed his large inheritance to William Lord Bonville, of Shute. From Bonville it came to Henry Lord Grey, Duke of Suffolk, on whose attainder (1554) it escheated to the Crown, who sold it to Serjeant John Prideaux; and Sir Peter Prideaux, his grandson, conveyed the same by sale to Peter Trosse. The manor is traced from thence to William Fortescue, of Fallopit; Thomas Dupre Porcher (1814); John Cresswell, Esq. (1821,) whose nephew, John Walrond Walrond, of Bradfield, is the present possessor.

Of the church, the earliest record remaining is an imperfect inscription on the bevel slope of a tombstone of very early form, on which may be traced the name "Henry le," or "de,"—relating either to one of the Pomerays or to Henry de Campo Ernulphi (Champernoun).

Among the residents in this parish was Sokespitch, or Sukepie, of Marsh, before alluded to, and the family of Lee^c, of Winslade, but of their ancient mansion no traces remain.

On the floor of the nave are encaustic tiles, on which are dates and memorials of several clergymen and other persons; a mode of preserving a record of those that are gone that was until lately quite unique, but it has now been more generally adopted. Memorial tiles may thus be made effective in ornamenting the surface of the walls of a church, without obtruding like the ordinary mural tablets. But surely it is a most legitimate act of societies like our own to protest against the mutilation of the memorials of the dead; and knowing how very valuable such have often proved, every opportunity should be taken to place on record any which happen to have been destroyed in churches within their knowledge. It is a maxim long known, that "no person has a right to remove or deface any memorial laid or placed in memory of the dead." Overlaying with tiles old memorial stones is perhaps not destroying them nor defacing them, but it is certainly effacing them. By a recent act (15 Vic. c. 97) there is a provision "that if any person shall wilfully destroy or damage any monument or other memorial of the dead, in any church or churchyard, he shall be liable to be imprisoned six months with hard labour," without exculpating the offender from "action at law and damages for the injury committed."

The earliest mention of the advowson of the church which I have

^b The arms of Hearle are, A fess gules between three shoverels (ducks).

^c George Chudleigh, of Ashton, married Mary, the daughter of Richard Lee, of Winslade. "She was a good and clever woman, authoress of many essays and poems," (1703). The celebrated Duchess of Kingston, who was tried for bigamy by the Lords in 1776, was one of the daughters by that marriage. In 1766 she had married the Earl of Bristol, but previously (in 1749,) Evelyn, Duke of Kingston.

found is in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Pope Nicholas (1291), wherein "Eccl'ia de Clistwik" is valued at £2. We state on authority that the first occurrence of the name of the church, Clyst St. George, is in the register of Bishop Grandisson, 1342.

Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fol. 7, tells us that the church belonged to the Abbey de Valle Sanctæ Mariæ, in Normandy; and it appears by a fine 52 Hen. III. (1268), between Henry de la Pomeraye, complainant, and Gilbert, Prior of Merton, in Surrey, deforciant, that the Abbot of Valle held of the said Henry de la Pomeraye the advowsons not only of Clystewyk, but of Aynscumb, St. Lawrence in Exon, and De Bery and the manor of Kaningtayn in Christow parish, all in the county of Devon. From 1267 (Dr. Oliver says from May 17, 1322, but it is an acknowledged error,) the Prior and Convent of Merton exercised the right of patronage of Clyst St. George until the suppression of the priory, April 26, 1537, on the yearly payment by the rector of 6s. 8d., a right exercised by demise from the Abbot of Valle to the Prior of Merton, at the period above-mentioned.

In 1534-5, when the ecclesiastical valuation of England was made, Nicholas Smale was rector, and the tithes were leased to Thomas Bonyfaunt, as a yearly tenant, for £12 18s. 8d., subject to the payment of 6s. 8d. to the prior of Merton Abbey. This quit-rent of 6s. 8d. was retained until sold off with many other similar imposts; and Sept. 27, 24 Chas. II. (1672), it was sold by Francis Lord Hawley to John Mann, Esq. Prior to 1800, it came into the possession of the late Sir Robert Palk, who sold it to the late Mr. Robert Abraham, of Ashburton, to whose executors it is paid by the present rector.

The church, prior to its reconstruction, consisted of a chancel 17 ft. by 12, a Decorated east window of three lights, divided by massive, simply chamfered mullions with two sharp-pointed cusps in each, containing remains of ancient glass; and a plain square-headed piscina, with credence. On either side of the priest's door was a two-light square-headed Domestic and very debased window. The chancel-arch and screen had been removed about 1790, when the church was renovated by the destruction of the old oak sittings—a very early buttress on the outside marks the line of the chancel-arch; the low circular ceiling was smoothly plastered, and the whole neatly whitewashed, whilst the sacarium was floored with deal, and enclosed with a mahogany rail and turned banisters.

The nave measured 34 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., and was lighted on the south side by three-light Perpendicular windows, from one of which, the easternmost, the cusps had been chopped off to facilitate the glaziers' work with square panes.

The north side of the aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade, consisting of four obtusely pointed four-centred arches, fairly moulded,

and resting on whitewashed columns. The easternmost arch was lower and more debased than the others—the flat soffit of which, being panelled, led to the supposition that it was originally a canopy over an altar-tomb; but I differ from this idea, and consider the mode of construction necessary, and called for by reason of this aisle being extended ten feet beyond the chancel-arch, the roof of the chancel being much lower.

At the west end is a tower of three stages, with an octagonal stair-turret on the south side; it has a western doorway, and over it a three-light Perpendicular window. There is a feature in this window which, not being common in the county, it may be well to notice. The heads of each light are equilaterally formed with cusps, whereas the heads of the four bell-chamber windows above are of the ogee form; they are well formed and deeply moulded. The drip-mouldings have straight terminations. The corbels which terminate the hood-mouldings of the large west window of the tower, though very roughly carved, clearly represent, one, a female with the horned head-dress, and reticulated jewelled crespine enclosing the hair, and the other, a Saracen, with turban and moustache. These shew the date of the tower to be *circa* 1460 to 1480; and they are so far valuable that they furnish an interesting historical enquiry, viz. What had we to do with the Saracens at that date? The north aisle was built after the tower.

An octagonal font with quatrefoil panels round the bowl, which is spacious and lined with lead, is probably in age coeval with the nave,—say about 1420.

The interior fittings of the church consisted of large square pews, made, as Weever in his “Funeral Monuments” says, “high, and easy for the parishioners to sit or sleep in:”—a fashion of no long continuance and worthy of reformation.

The present church has little remains of the old building: indeed, with the exception of the tower, the old buttress of the chancel-arch on the south side, and about ten feet of the north aisle wall, the whole has been rebuilt from the ground-line of the foundation. The whole work has been done as much as possible on the conservative principle, the pillars, arches, and windows being moulded as they were before. The old roofs (which were of the usual Devonshire cradle or waggon type, and plastered between the principals and purlines) have been replaced by oak rafters, solidly constructed. The chancel walls are solidly built, and the east window is the exact type of the original. The clustered columns of the chancel-arch are constructed with polished serpentine, and white marble members intercepting the larger ones, and the soffit of the arch is inlaid with squares of polished serpentine set diamond fashion, which gives the appearance of a polished marble arch.

The capitals of the pillars are carved. The eastern respond has a Tudor rose and vine foliage; the next represents oak-leaves and acorns, emblems of virtue and majesty; the vine follows, being an emblem of the Church or Saviour; while the next, an emblem of eternity, is prefigured by ivy and its berries.

The porch is an exact reproduction of the old one, and the western door has been repaired, giving an appearance of equal antiquity with the tower itself.

The whole floor of the church is laid with Minton's tiles: those within the altar-rails are of a continuous running pattern. All the chancel-steps are single stones, from the Pennant Rocks, near Bristol. The second step in front of the rails is richly inlaid with tiles, and the pavement of the body of the chancel is formed with tiles bearing the emblems of the Evangelists, intermixed with black and red, and St. George and the Dragon.

The reredos and the side walls to the height of the stringcourse are covered with richly embossed tiles, adorned with evangelistic emblems and other appropriate devices.

The altar-rails, or *cancelli*, are of burnished brass, corresponding in design with the Decorated period. The nave and aisle encaustic tiles, twelve inches square, laid at intervals, and mixed with others of divers colours, are inscribed with memorial records of persons long since buried beneath, and whose names were almost obliterated from the much-worn tombstones. All the sittings are open, and of equal height, the bench-ends being richly carved. On one of these the royal arms are represented, and in reference to them I may state that in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, 1841, and May, 1842, is a discussion, in which I was mixed up, on the subject of royal arms in churches, and the fact was clearly elicited that there is no authority whatever for setting them up. "The practice was intended as a mark of respect to the reigning sovereign, and is of much earlier date than the Reformation." For the same reason, they used to be set up "in houses and mansions." I have seen them in glass as early as the time of Edward II.

The font has a lofty open cover with crocket-work, pinnacles, and finial, the whole surmounted by a metal cross. The Lessons are read from an eagle lectern of oak, standing in the nave. On the subject of this emblem Dr. Wordsworth, in his "Lectures on the Apocalypse," p. 260, says:—

"The eagle is the natural foe of the dragon, and the Church of Israel is said in Scripture to be borne from Egypt by God through the wilderness on eagles' wings, (Exod. xix. 4). Hence the Church is here described in the Apocalypse as thus rescued from the dragon. An ancient expositor observing that 'the Church flies on the pinions of Holy Scriptures through all ages and into all lands, saw that the two wings of the great eagle are the two Testaments of the Incarnate Word, who ascended on the clouds of heaven, and carries His children thither like the

eagle described in Scripture, "spreading abroad his wings," and mounting with his young upon them.' (Deut. xxxii. 11; Isa. xl. 31.)"

This symbol has received a beautiful practical exposition in the usage of the Church, to place the Bible on the two wings of an eagle, and to read the Lessons therefrom. It is referred to by Dr. Hook in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," tracing its origin as far back as the ninth century.

Within the tower were three ancient bells; and here an interesting question arises why that number is so often met with in most of our parish churches. Where there are more than three, it will be found that they have been added since the Reformation. The subject is one which has engaged much of my attention. Whatever the earlier constitution or canon of the Church might have been, it has occurred to me that the number was so ordered in accordance with the practice of the early Church, that at morning, noon, and evening, the angelus bell, as it was called, should peal forth from every steeple and bell-turret in the kingdom, and as the sound floated through the surrounding neighbourhood, the monk in his cell, the baron in his hall, the village maiden in her cottage, and the labourer in the field, reverently knelt and recited the allotted prayer in remembrance of Christ's Incarnation for us. This triple peal throughout the day might have induced a bell of a different note to be sounded *mane*, *meridie*, and *vespere*. Though its origin is forgotten, the bell still rung at those hours in some parishes, serving to call the labourer to and from his work, is in reality a relic of the angelus.

In closing this sketch of one of our most highly finished and beautifully adorned churches in the county of Devon, I would anticipate a remark that may probably be made by some persons who may chance to read this account, "What has the house of God to do with ornament?" To this question no better reply can be given than that lately attributed to Dr. Guthrie, a worthy and talented member of the Kirk of Scotland—a Church, be it remembered, that usually discards all embellishment in their houses of prayer, as they do of all ceremony and form of worship in offering their praises to God. He, in a recent address at Blair Athol (as reported in the "Guardian" of Sept. 11, 1862), thus expressed himself on the ornamentation of churches:—

"You will say, What has the house of God to do with ornament? My answer is this: Go to your mountains and pick me a flower that is *not* an ornament. God never made a thing that was not beautiful. And up in that great International Exhibition, what are all your beauties there but poor imitations of the beauties of the divine world? The finest loom the most ingenious man ever made, never wove a carpet such as I see in Locklee, the Highland glen where I spend two months in the year; the finest work ever man made is not to be compared with the simple lily, with the blushing rose, with the golden broom! Yes, God has poured beauty on everything He made, and I say it is a right and proper thing

that the house of God should be such as not to offend the taste that God has given me."

To conclude the result of the alterations and arrangements in Clyst St. George's Church: it is this, that whereas in the old state of things the occupiers of the pews (with a few solitary exceptions here and there) were never to be seen on their knees, now the exception is all the other way, almost without any word from the preacher on the subject, and a goodly company of worshippers devotionally fall down on their knees in prayer to the Almighty; and again, at the appointed places in our service, unite in singing forth "lustily and with a good courage," the praises of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, to whom alone be all the glory and the honour *in sæcula sæculorum*. Amen.

The Church so admirably described in the preceding paper, is fortunate in having for its Incumbent a devoted admirer of campanology, and by his exertions the peal of bells at Clyst St. George has been increased to six, by the addition of a new treble, subscribed for by the parishioners as a memorial to Prince Albert, on which is embossed:—IN . MEMORIAM . ALBERTI . CONSORTIS . REGII . PII . BENEVOLI . DOCTI . BONARVM . ARTIVM . PATRONI . OMNIBVS . DESIDERATISSIMI . MDCCCLXII. Two other bells had been added two years before. At the inaugurating and opening of the full peal, by a band of change-ringers from Bristol, on the 24th of November last, a Special Service was held, and a Sermon^a was preached to a crowded congregation, from which we extract a passage or two, as indicating the proper thoughts for what is but too often made the occasion for a mere idle merry-making. Mr. Ellacombe took for his text the singularly appropriate passage (Psalm xix. 4), "Their sound is gone out into all lands," and spoke thus:—

"It has been justly remarked that church bells are to the whole parish what a church organ is to an assembled congregation; they wake up the hearts and affections, and (wherever grace accompanies the sound) lead men to render praises to God.

"Being placed in God's house (for the tower is a part of the sacred building), dedicated to His service, and employed in His worship, bells *preach* to all, of *death* and *judgment*, *heaven* and *hell*: and while they invite the willing and the penitent, they warn the neglecters of God's ordinances, and the slothful Christians, to gird up their loins and hasten heavenwards; they preach to those who never hear another preacher, and seldom or never come within the sacred walls of this or of any other God's House of Prayer, and tell them of that day when the Archangel's trump shall call the quick and the dead together to give an account of themselves to God.

"And now to conclude. Oh, my brethren, let us reverence the music of the bells and chimes of our village Church, which teach us to read in their tones, words of sorrowing reproof when we do not obey their morning summons to join in prayer with our fellow men; let us perceive in their merry peals sounds of real joy, when the hollow masses of metal swing up and down to tell of a wedding; and let us hear in the deep echoes of a knell, a solemn voice of warning, when it announces that another human being has departed into eternity. A reverence which teaches us to understand *this* language will be no stumblingblock to any; not even to the most devout, most holy, most exemplary Christian. Let us hope that long may England's bells ring on—telling of peace and happiness at home, and, above all, proclaiming that she is a Christian land."

^a The Bells of the Church. (Bell and Daldy.)

HISTORY OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE^a.

THIS volume forms the completion of Mr. Fergusson's *Cyclopædia of Architecture*, and with all its faults, which are neither few nor trifling, it is a very important, valuable, and useful work, for which the public is much indebted to whoever formed the design and bore the expense of the enormous number of engravings here brought together in a convenient and accessible form. The idea of the work was admirable,—to bring together before the eye views of all the finest buildings of the world, with their respective plans all reduced to the same scale, so that they can be fairly and honestly compared with each other.—And to do this in such a manner as to make them intelligible to the general reader, and not merely to the professional architect—this was indeed to render a great and most important service both to the profession and to their employers, and is likely to prove of still greater benefit to posterity. Hitherto the general ignorance of the subject has been the great impediment to progress. Sometimes an intelligent architect had to put up with the ignorance of his employers, who spoiled his best designs; at other times, and especially of late years, the employers have had more reason to complain of their architects, who have been unable from sheer ignorance to carry out the ideas of their more enlightened employers. In future there will be no excuse for ignorance on either side, and any really able and intelligent architect will be sure to find his employers ready to understand and appreciate his merits.

Whether the credit of this grand design now carried out belongs to the author or to the publisher, we cannot

say: if Mr. Fergusson formed the plan of the work, and employed Mr. Murray to publish it for him, then all the credit belongs to him; if, on the other hand, Mr. Murray formed the plan of the work, and employed Mr. Fergusson to carry it out for him, then very little of the credit belongs to the author, for his part of the work is the least satisfactory. The engravers have done their work well; the book is admirably got up; and the faults of the author do not materially detract from its value. But they are visible on every page: the most arrogant self-conceit, the most perfect conviction that there never was such an architect in the world as Mr. James Fergusson, that there is not a building in the world which he could not have improved, that there is no other architect, ancient or modern, who deserves to be named in comparison, and that he is the only one who possesses any common sense, or knows what things ought to be. He supports these absurd pretensions by betraying continually his ignorance of the architecture of England and France, the two countries of most importance to Englishmen, to whom the architecture of India and other Eastern countries, or even of Italy, is of secondary importance. He shews, indeed, more knowledge of these, and has an evident preference for the architecture of Italy over every other, and an ill-disguised contempt for that of his own country; he has an especial prejudice against everything Gothic, both the name and the thing, which is only another proof of his own real ignorance with all his great pretensions. The name is the only one by which a certain style of art is known and understood alike in every

^a "History of the Modern Styles of Architecture: being a Sequel to the 'Hand-book of Architecture.' By Jas. Fergusson, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. With 312 Illustrations." 8vo., xvi. and 538 pp. (London: Murray.)

language of Europe, and whatever its origin may have been, to cavil at it now is mere childishness; the thing represented by that name is the highest style of the art of construction that the world has ever seen, and those who cannot appreciate it only prove that they are ignorant of the subject, and cannot comprehend what perfection in the art of construction means.

If Mr. James Fergusson had been a little modest, we should have been well disposed to overlook his deficiencies and give him more credit for what he has done; he has produced a very useful book, and must have worked very hard to digest such a mass of materials into order. It is evident that he has had the use of a large library of the French monographs of churches and other illustrated works, and he has made a good selection from them; but he implies that he is himself a stay-at-home traveller^b, and throughout the work we do not see that any one of the hundreds of engravings is made from an original drawing prepared expressly for the work. It is a great misfortune for Mr. Fergusson that he was in India during the best years of his life, and was absent from Europe during a most eventful period, when men's minds were stirred to their lowest depths, and the incubus of paganism which had so long weighed them down was effectually and for ever thrown off.

There is so much that is really good and valuable in many of Mr. Fergusson's criticisms of the buildings that come under his notice, that it is much to be regretted he should have detracted so much from their value by his indiscriminate abuse of all his brother architects. He cannot comprehend the spirit of the movement which took place during his absence, and misrepresents it continually—often we believe unintentionally, for he does this in direct contradiction

to his own principles; he cannot help constantly sneering at the very persons with whom, if consistent, he ought to act most cordially. If ever there was an honest, genuine, and truthful movement of the human mind, an arousing of the intellect of this nation, and indeed of other nations also, such a movement has taken place during the last thirty years; and architecture, as usual, has partaken of the movement and recorded it. To speak of this great movement as a mere spirit of sham, of copying, a return to the Middle Ages, only shews that he who does so does not understand what he is talking about. The movement by no means originated with the architects; on the contrary, it was a movement of the educated classes of the country generally, and the architects have followed it very imperfectly; if they have retained any of the old spirit of sham which is the distinguishing feature of the Italian school,—if they have turned from copying the Classic Orders to copying medieval details,—it has been not at the wish of their employers of the movement party, but because they could do no better—because there were no great minds among them capable of taking advantage of the movement to introduce a new style. The modern period of transition is, however, not yet over; and such a period was inevitable. To get rid of the trammels of Classicality was the first great step, and this has been effectually done; but it has taken some years to do it; the workmen have hardly yet been able to get out of the groove in which they had so long worked, and in which they had been educated. To train a new school of workmen in every branch of the building art is not the work of a day: they must have models of some kind to follow for their details, and the only way to get rid of the Classical models was to give them medieval ones. Our own genuine English Gothic furnished the very best models that could be chosen, the best foundation that any one could have to start upon. Our Gothic cathedrals are the finest build-

^b P. 131—"which, though eminently useful to those who have the buildings before their eyes, are worthless from their deficiency in illustration for the purposes of stay-at-home explorers."

ings that the world has ever seen, and our English form of Gothic is the most pure—the most free from any foreign element—that has ever existed. The clustered pillar and the round abacus are essential features of the Gothic style; the plain column and the square abacus are Classical features, and any style in which these are adopted is not pure Gothic, whatever merit it may have in other respects.

The superiority of English Gothic over that of any other country is further shewn by the fine suites of mouldings, which are found nowhere else, and the infinite variety of window-tracery, which also is almost unknown on the Continent. Mr. Freeman has published some hundred different patterns of Gothic window-tracery of the Decorated style in England, and has not nearly exhausted them; in France it would be difficult to find a score of different patterns; the same stereotyped set of trefoils and quatrefoils are found everywhere.

The great height of the French interiors gives them at first sight a finer effect than the English, but to obtain this the exterior is entirely sacrificed; a French cathedral at a distance is an ugly heavy mass, an English one an elegant well-proportioned building. The more common use of vaults in France also gives a fine effect to their interiors, but these vaults require an ugly stone scaffolding to carry them on the exterior. The reason that stone vaults are so much more common in France than in England is that they are constructed on a much cheaper principle, and would not cost more than half as much. In a French vault every stone is square, the same as for the walls, and is wedged into its place by mortar, and the vault rests upon the walls like a primitive barrel-vault. An English vault, on the contrary, springs from corbels and gradually spreads out in concentric circles; this requires that each stone must be cut to the proper shape to fit its place, a far more scientific construction, which was fully de-

veloped in the fan-tracery vaulting of St. George's, Windsor, King's College Chapel, &c., the perfection of the art of construction in stone, which is peculiar to England; no other nation ever had masons capable of building these vaults.

English Gothic, then, has the superiority in pillars, capitals, mouldings, windows, and vaults; surely these are the chief characteristics of the Gothic styles. In the question of dates, also, the usual opinion that France always had the priority is not borne out by a comparison of those buildings of which the dates are ascertained, but the reverse; England has apparently the priority by some years in every change of style. This, however, may arise from the little care which has been bestowed in France in ascertaining the real dates of their buildings. The only building in France which appears to be in advance in style over buildings of the same date in England, is the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, and that was building at the same time as the chapter-house at Westminster, which was equally advanced in style, but has been so shamefully mutilated by the English Government, that few people know what its style really was.

That many of our modern Gothic buildings and our modern Gothic architects deserve all the censures that Mr. Fergusson heaps upon them, we are not disposed to deny. The absurdity of going to Venice, of all places in the world, for models of Gothic architecture, will appear incredible to the next generation, and only shews what may be done by a fluent pen, and the singular power and influence which half-cracked people often have upon other minds. But these are the passing follies of the hour: the good sense of the English nation is already ashamed of them. Mr. Fergusson has mistaken the forlorn hope, the skirmishers who are sent out to explore the road, for the main body of the army. Every great movement has been preceded by such an advanced guard as this. No new style of architecture was ever invented by hop, step, and jump.

Necessity has always been the mother of invention, and no new style will be developed until the ground is thoroughly prepared for it, and the necessity for it is felt. We have got so far as to agree that we will no longer talk or write Latin, but will freely use our own mother tongue: that is a great step, and may lead to much more.

Every nation had an architecture of its own, just as distinct as its language (and with the same provincialisms also), until all were swallowed up in the Italian. England, with her usual strong nationality, resisted this change longer than any other country, and has always had a great leaning towards her own national style. She has now been the first to return to it, and the attempt to shackle its freedom by enveloping her in the shams of Venice will assuredly fail as completely as the stronger fetters of Rome have failed to hold her. Such men as Mr. Fergusson, with their hankering after Italy, will soon find they are struggling in vain against a current far too strong for them. It may be true that no single architect has yet thoroughly acted up to the principles of the movement, and yet all have been affected by it. Mr. G. G. Scott has gone the nearest to realize the ideas of the leaders of the movement, and for that reason has been the most successful. His favourite axiom, that "the principles of Gothic architecture are the principles of common sense," may be taken as the motto of the movement party. Unfortunately for himself and for the country, he has latterly often lost sight of this axiom, and has yielded to the follies of the passing hour; he has always had too much leaning to the French style, but has generally had the good sense to translate into English the ideas he has picked up in France; but the works of his pupils shew the leaning of his mind and the class of drawings with which his office is best supplied. If English architects would only study English architecture until they have mastered it in all its details before they begin to study abroad, they would give far more satis-

faction to the English people, and be far more successful than they have hitherto been; they will find nothing so good abroad as they can find at home, if they will only look for it. If Mr. Scott had not given such a decidedly foreign character to his design for the Government offices, he would not have enabled the Premier to play the tyrant and strip off all the ornament. Lord Palmerston cares nothing about one style or another, but he thoroughly understands the English people, and he was certain that he would be backed by the general voice in throwing over all this foreign ornament to an English public building. As to the gimcrack pastrycook's Gothic which some of our architects try to pass off as Venetian, it is well deserving of all that Mr. Fergusson says of it.

But it is time to let him speak for himself, and the following extracts will give a good idea of his style. Many of his remarks on modern buildings being mere copies, are quite as true of buildings in the Italian style as of those in the mediæval styles, as he acknowledges in some instances, but rarely has the honesty to do so. His sketch of the revival of Roman art is a good summary of the subject, and more impartial than we should have expected from him:—

"Compared with these [the ancient works of Rome], the great Basilicas of St. Peter and St. Paul were externally rude and mean in the last degree, and internally almost all the beauty they possessed was derived from the ranges of columns separating the aisles, which were borrowed from the buildings of their ancestors. The wonder is, not that the Romans discarded at once what little of Mediævalism they ever had adopted, but that they had ever neglected or had fallen away from the great classical models which met their eyes at every turn.

"From Rome the contagion spread rapidly to the rest of Italy. There was not a city in the peninsula which was not hallowed by some memory of Roman greatness, not one that was not even then adorned by some monument that called back the memories of the past, and reminded the citizens how beautiful the arts of the classical age had been. . . If the past could not be washed out, the

future at least was her own; and Roman literature, Roman art, and Roman memories were thenceforward the watch-words of the Italians.

"From Italy the revival soon spread to France; partly in consequence of the direct interference of Francis I. with Italian affairs, but more certainly from the influence of the clergy, who all emanated more or less directly from Rome, or either visited it or looked to it as their leader and model in all things. Spain too was ripe for a change. The expulsion of the hated Moors from Granada, the discovery of the New World, and the enormous accession of wealth and influence which resulted from these causes, led the Spaniards to condemn the arts and literature of a divided and struggling people, their religious feelings threw them blindly into the arms of Rome, and they adopted her arts with the same enthusiasm with which they venerated her religion.

"In England the progress of the revolution was far slower. A change took place in the age of Elizabeth, but scarcely in the direction of Roman art. Even the pedant James could hardly obtain a classical design, and it remained for the foreign feelings and refined tastes of Charles I. to fix fairly upon us the copying principles which had long before that time taken root on the Continent."

"From these causes it will be easy to understand that Italy became the leader in the revolution, and not only set the example to other nations, but actually forced on the world the adoption of the Classical style of Church Architecture which had sprung up among the classical remains of ancient Rome. This new style was moulded by the genius of those great artists who attached themselves to the Papal Court at that period into a new shape, and by them fixed, for a time at least, on the attention of Europe."

"...This supremacy of Domestic over Ecclesiastical Architecture was nearly fatal for the latter. However grand or magnificent a palace may be, it must possess domestic offices and apartments for servants, which no art can hide and no taste can dignify."

We venture to question the accuracy of this *dictum* of Mr. Fergusson; it only shews that he is ignorant of the domestic buildings of our ancestors, who knew how to give dignity even to their

kitchens and offices, and to make them ornamental features instead of eyesores, such as modern architects usually make them. Who that has seen the kitchen of Durham Abbey, or of Raby Castle, or of the manor-house at Stanton Harcourt, or a host of others, can honestly assent to this *dictum*?

"This, added to the other difficulties enumerated above, gave a character of unreality to the style, and betrayed that continual striving after imitative forms which is its bane.

"It is not necessary at the present stage of this inquiry to attempt to assign its relative importance to each of these separate elements of design. All that is here required is to point out the difference between an imitative and a true style. In the latter the architect had only to consider, first, how he could contrive the most convenient and appropriate building; secondly, how he could arrange this so as to be most ornamental with the least possible sacrifice of convenience; and thirdly, how he could accentuate and ornament his construction so as to be most obvious and most elegant. These three propositions contain in themselves all the elements of design, and ought never for one moment to be absent from the mind of the architect."

These three propositions have been thoroughly understood by our ancestors, and these difficulties overcome; they are irremediable in the Italian style, but far from it in the English style.

"The extraordinary development of the Italian School of Painting in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was another circumstance which had almost as much influence on the form which the Renaissance style of Architecture took, as the revival of classical literature, or any other of the circumstances pointed out above. . . .

"To the Italians in those ages Painting always was the art *par excellence*, and they cultivated it with the same earnestness and assiduity which distinguished the cis-Alpine nations in elaborating their beautiful style of architecture. In our buildings Painting was always kept in strict subordination to structural necessities: with the Italians the structure was generally considered as less important, and never thought to be complete or perfect till the painter

had covered every available space with the productions of his art."

"Is it better that a building should be ornamented from floor to ceiling with paintings appropriate to its destination, or that it should depend on constructive and architectural details only for its ornamentation? Is it expedient to apply the resources of the highest of the æsthetic phonetic arts to this purpose, or to depend only on an æsthetic form of the technic art of architecture to accomplish this object?"

In English Gothic, painting was always subordinate to architecture; it was used to bring out and accentuate the mouldings and sculpture, and to cover the blank spaces. Every piece of blank wall, or vault, or ceiling, was a ground for the painter to work upon, and every wall was prepared for this purpose with a thin coat of fine plaster. Is not this practice more consistent with architecture than the Italian fashion? The Italians were always very good painters, but very bad architects, and they knew their own strong point. The English were among the best architects in the world, but perhaps the worst painters, and they acted accordingly. In this age of revival, should we employ our architects to prepare a good field for the painters, or our painters to decorate our buildings?

"Every one can call to mind the sprawling gods and goddesses or saints and angels who cover the ceilings of the palaces and churches of that style. It was a mistake when so used, and in fact it was the abuse, not the use of painting, coupled with the abuse of classical orders, which prevented the interiors of the Renaissance churches from rivalling those of the Gothic age."

This is a candid admission from Mr. Fergusson against his favourite style.

"Any architect who knew his business would have felt the enormous advantage of getting rid of buttresses and supports of all sorts, and, having no constructive difficulties to contend with, he ought easily to have surpassed the complicated construction of the Middle Ages, where beauty is always obliged to bend to mechanical necessities."

This last assertion we entirely deny:

our ancestors knew how to ornament their "complicated constructions," and further, to make that construction itself ornamental.

"For the same reason, no one has cared to record the names of the designers of the mediæval cathedrals; probably nobody knew even then who the architects were, more than we know now who designed the 'Warrior;' and if we understood the principles of the art, it would be of the least possible interest to us to know who they were. The art was a true art, and it was more difficult to do wrong then, than it is to do right now. No genius, however great, could then enable an individual to get much ahead of his compeers, while the most ordinary ability enabled any one to do as well as the rest."

This is very true and well put, and what we must come to again.

"In a work of true art, such as a mediæval cathedral for instance, the case is different. Not only have you the accumulated thought of all the men who had occupied themselves with building during the preceding centuries, and each of whom had left his legacy of thought to be incorporated with the rest, but you have the dream and aspiration of the bishop, who designed it; of all his clergy, who took an interest in it; of the master mason, who was skilled in construction; of the carver, the painter, the glazier, of the host of men who, each in his own craft, knew all that had been done before them, and had spent their lives in struggling to surpass the works of their forefathers. . . . Hence in fact the little interest we can ever feel in even the stateliest of modern buildings, and the undying, never-satisfied interest with which we study, over and over again, those which have been produced under a different and truer system of art."

"They still might admire or occupy themselves with Painting and Sculpture, in so far as they were or could be employed to illustrate that Literature, or might admire buildings which recalled it; but Architecture ceased to be a matter of education or a requisite part of the knowledge of a gentleman, it ceased to occupy their serious attention, and consequently became professional—a matter of business, and no longer the dream of poetic or the occupation of refined and educated minds."

"It is no wonder, therefore, that

details so perfectly appropriate were seized on with avidity by the architects of that day, which happened also to be just the time when the taste for Classical Literature was reviving, and men were eagerly affecting whatever reminded them of Rome and its greatness.

“Having adapted the cornices to mark their floors, it was hardly possible they could avoid introducing the Classical pillars which formed a part of the order. This was done timidly at first, and as mere ornaments, and, had the imitation remained there, no great harm would have been done; but it was a step in the wrong direction: it was employing ornament for mere ornament’s sake, without reference to construction or the actual purpose of the building; and, once it was admitted that any class of ornament could be employed other than ornamented construction, or which had any other aim than to express—while it beautified—the prosaic exigencies of the design, there was an end of all that is truthful or that can lead to perfection in Architectural Art.”

“Their builders, however, were only thinking of how they might produce the best possible church for their purposes with the materials at their disposal, and not caring to glorify themselves by shewing their own individual cleverness: we consequently study these agglomerations with nearly the same interest as we do a Northern cathedral, and approach them with very different feelings from those we experience in examining churches of more modern date.”

In most of these sentiments we can cordially agree, though the conclusion we draw from them is different from Mr. Fergusson’s. But when in describing St. Peter’s at Rome he says,—

“The whole would then have risen, naturally and constructively, step by step, from the ground to the lantern on the top, and, with the simpler lines and more elegant details of Classic Art, a far more pure and majestic building would have been the result than any Gothic cathedral we have yet seen,”—

we beg leave to differ altogether from this opinion, even with Mr. Fergusson’s suggested improvements. St. Peter’s at Rome would not have been equal to St. Peter’s at York; and the details of Classic art are not more elegant, nor

nearly so elegant, as those of the English Gothic of the thirteenth century. That a dome would be an advantage to a Gothic cathedral we admit, and there is no good reason why we should not have one. Probably we should have had many if the revival of the Classical style had not stopped the progress of Gothic art. The example of Siena shews what might be done.

Even St. Peter’s at Rome, as actually built, does not meet with the approbation of Mr. Fergusson:—

“When the mind has grasped their real dimensions, this feeling is succeeded by one almost of terror, lest they should fall out of their places, the support seems so inadequate to such masses; and, what is worse, by that painful sense of vulgarity which is the inevitable result of all such exaggerations. The excessive dimension given to the order internally is, in fact, the key-note to all the defects which have been noticed in the interior of this church, and is far more essentially their cause than any other defect of design or detail.”

“It fails even more because these details are not, except under the dome, even apparently constructive. In almost every part they are seen to be merely applied for the sake of ornament, and more often to conceal than to accentuate the true construction.”

“Michael Angelo was too impetuous to be controlled by construction, and too impatient to work out details; he had sought by bigness to excite astonishment, and mistook exaggeration for sublimity. His colossal Order of pilasters at St. Peter’s, though astonishing from its size, is humiliating from its vulgarity; but it pleased his age, as his paintings and his sculpture had done.”

“As a general rule, the interiors of the Renaissance churches are cold and unmeaning; or, if these defects are obviated, it is, as at St. Peter’s, at the expense not only of the simplicity but of the propriety of the architectural design.

“The same defect is observed in the Gothic cathedral of Florence, and generally in all Italian Mediæval churches. Their architects thought they had done enough when they had met the engineering difficulties of the case, and had provided a support mechanically sufficient to carry the vault of the roof. They never perceived the artistic value of numerous points of support, nor the

importance of superabundant strength in producing a satisfactory architectural effect. Notwithstanding this defect, the Cinque-cento construction was always truthful, and, so far, more pleasing than that of the subsequent age, when the most prominent parts of the design were generally added for effect only."

"Although they have occasionally in the meanwhile produced some edifices to which it is impossible to refuse our admiration, it must be confessed that, considering their opportunities, the result is on the whole negative and unsatisfactory."

"It soon, however, became apparent that those architects who were exercising their misdirected ingenuity to make churches look like heathen temples, could not long resist the temptation of making their civil buildings look like what they fancied (most mistakenly) the civil buildings of the Romans must have been."

"Though, from Italian influence, the style spread abroad over all Europe, it soon acquired at home that commonplace character which distinguishes the Renaissance buildings of Verona, Vicenza, Genoa, and all the later buildings throughout Italy. The meaning of the style was lost, and that dead sameness of design was produced which we are now struggling against, but by convulsive efforts, far more disastrous in the meanwhile than the stately bondage from which we are trying to emancipate ourselves.

"The human mind cannot rest satisfied without progress, and where the main principles of an art are fixed by arbitrary rules beyond appeal, men are driven to *bizzarries* in detail, in order to produce new effects, and the incongruities between the parts become daily more and more apparent."

"Modern architects by study of mediæval cathedrals, &c., have arrived at precisely the same stage of fascination with their beauties which their predecessors of the sixteenth century reached in regard to Classic Art. They would of course feel indignant if told that their illicit affections must share the same fate as those of the Palladian school; but so certain as that we are now a civilized people is it that the reaction is not far off."

"In Venice, as remarked above, even the best façades are generally only *appliqués*; if the design be returned at all, it is only to the extent of one, or at most only two bays round the corner,

and all the rest is mean and commonplace."

"The Villa del Capra, near Vicenza, is certainly not suited to domestic purposes, especially in northern climes; but there is a charm about it which it is impossible to deny, and it possesses as few offences against constructive propriety as any design of the sort which has yet been produced, and may safely be regarded as one of the most successful efforts of Palladio's genius."

"We, on this side of the Alps, had not their excuse, for our Gothic was an elegant and perfect style, theirs an incomplete and clumsy borrowing from the northern nations. So much is this the case, that even now the veriest *fanatico* for Mediæval Art must admit the superiority of the external appearance of the Vicentine over the Paduan basilica as they now stand."

"Their size, their grandeur, and their grouping may force us to admire the palaces of Genoa; but for real beauty, or architectural propriety of design, they will not stand a moment's comparison with the contemporary or earlier palaces of Florence, Rome, or Venice."

"In a third class the dressings of the windows and doorways, and in a few even the stringcourses, are of marble; but the expense of the material has apparently induced the architects who have used it so to pare down the projections that, instead of being an advantage, the buildings in which it is employed are the least satisfactory of all. It may be added that a great deal that looks like marble at first sight is in reality merely paint, and by no means well done."

"When such things were done so early in the age of the Renaissance, one cannot but feel grateful to Palladio, and others of his school, for bringing back Art within the bounds of moderation; for, however tame some of their designs may be, the worst of them is better than such a nightmare of vulgarity as we find in this and some other of the designs of the early part of the sixteenth century."

"With the rarest possible exceptions, they have never added porticoes, borrowed literally from ancient temples, to their houses of public buildings. Whatever the faults of their style may have been, they never committed the absurdity of cutting a slice off one old building and planting it in front of a new one, wholly irrespective of either its use or appropriateness. Though they used the Orders everywhere, they were the Italian, not the Latin Orders; and,

though even these seldom exactly expressed the construction, they were always interwoven with it, and pretended, at least, to represent it. They were, consequently, in Italy far less offensive than the great unmeaning porticoes with which we in England seek to adorn our churches, our palaces, and our civil buildings."

"But now that the country is again a nation, and has a future before it, it remains to be seen what her Art will become. If the Italians are capable of freedom, and of national greatness, their Architecture cannot fail to be a reflex of whatever is great or good in their character or institutions."

"In Italy it was a spontaneous growth, arising from circumstances which have been detailed in the foregoing pages. In France it was an importation from the south, after the style had acquired completeness and consistency in the land of its birth. The principal reason for its adoption in France was the revival of classical literature, which had exercised so great an influence in its development in Italy. But more than this was the secondary cause, that the Art and artists of Italy had acquired a name and fame in the beginning of the sixteenth century which rendered fashionable whatever they did, especially in Painting and Sculpture. Had the Northern nations been content to emulate them in these two arts only, all would have been well; the mistake was, their including Architecture in the same category. In a jubilant, unreasoning age like that, we should not be surprised at this want of discrimination, however much we may regret the result."

"Any one at all familiar with the Civil Architecture of the fifteenth century in France, knows how the Flamboyant style had been modified to meet the wants of the age. The openings had been made frequent and large, the windows square-headed, mullions had to a great extent been dispensed with, and generally the Municipal and Domestic Architecture was as elegant, and nearly as cheerful, as that which superseded it."

"All this might have resulted in very much what we find now; except—and the exception is most important—that a mania would never have arisen for spreading a network of pilasters and three-quarter columns over every part of a building, whether they were wanted or not, and where they had not even the merit of suggesting a reason for their employment. It is useless, however,

speculating on the past—it is sufficient to know that Gothic had become impossible (?), and that something very like the forms then adopted had become inevitable, though we cannot but regret that their introduction was accompanied by the trammels of a style foreign to their use, and which eventually so far got the mastery over the real artistic exigencies of the art as to render it subject to those vagaries which have had so pernicious an effect on the Architecture of modern Europe."

"From this the French proceeded to the invention of the gay but grand and original style of the age of Louis Quatorze. The Spaniards stopped short in the career of invention, and became either copiers of the French or borrowers from Italy."

"The château of Chambord was divided vertically into an infinite number of equal panels, by pilasters of the Corinthian order: an arrangement which would have been singularly monotonous in most buildings, but which in this instance is entirely relieved by the very varied outline of the building, and, more than that, by the different way in which they were treated,—many being left blank, some filled in with arcades, and many with square-headed windows,—so that few buildings possess more of that unity with variety which is so charming when properly employed in architectural composition."

"If we attempt to judge this building by the loftiest canons of architectural criticism, it would be easy to find many faults in it; but, taking it for what it is—a château in a flat country, meant to be seen over and to group with a park of ancient trees—as a hunting-seat of a gay Court, unconscious of any very lofty aims—it conveys an impression of truthfulness, combined with elegance, which we look for in vain in many works of more pretension of later times."

"From the examples just quoted, it is evident that the French architects had quite abandoned Gothic Art as barbarous, but were at the same time embarked in the dangerous enterprise of trying to copy a style they did not understand."

"The teaching, however, of Classical literature in our schools, and the example of the Continent, at last took effect. And when once an architect presented himself capable of producing designs in the new style, and exhibiting specimens in all their fashionable proportions, it became the rage with us, as

it was on the Continent; and our ancestors out-Heroded Herod in the strict classicality of their useless porticoes and the purity with which they used the Orders, wholly irrespective either of climate or situation: all this being only too sure a proof how little true feeling they had at that time for Art, and how completely they had lost the knowledge of the first principles that ought to guide an architect in the preparation of his designs."

"At last a reaction set in against this absurdity; not, alas! towards freedom, but towards a bondage as deep, if not so degrading, as that from which the enslaved minds of the public had just been emancipated. If the Greek was incongruous, it was at least elegant and refined. The Gothic, though so beautiful in itself, is hardly more in accordance with the feelings and tastes of the nineteenth century, and is entirely deficient in that purity and in the higher elements of the Art to which the Greeks had attained, and to which we were fast approaching when the flood-tide of Pseudo-Medieval Art set in and overwhelmed us."

Here we must join issue with Mr. Fergusson. In many of the extracts we have given we have been able cordially to agree with him; others are valuable admissions coming from him almost against his will; but here his absurd prejudices completely blind him. What necessity is there that the revival of the true principles of art now taking place shall prove only "Pseudo-Medieval Art?" If Mr. Fergusson really understood Gothic architecture, which he evidently does not, he would see that it is equally applicable to every purpose, and just as available for the wants of the nineteenth century as of the fourteenth. It has been applied, and will be applied again with equal propriety, to every purpose, "from a palace to a pigstye." There are medieval palaces and medieval pigstyes still remaining in sufficient number to prove the applicability of the style to every purpose; and it is only because Mr. Fergusson has never seen them, and never looked for them, that he fancies it is applicable to churches only, and calls it the Pointed style because the churches usually had pointed windows; but the

domestic buildings had not, and the pointed arch is not in any degree an essential feature of the style: many very fine Gothic buildings have scarcely a pointed arch in them; the form of the arch was always entirely a matter of convenience. An opening may be covered by an acute arch or an obtuse arch, a segmental arch or a square-head, and yet all these may be of the same age, all be equally good Gothic.

People are frightened by the bugbear of a feudal castle, and cry out that such a building is totally inapplicable to modern usages, which is abstractedly true enough; but if they will not be frightened by the shell, and will penetrate into the interior of a castle, they will often find very good dwelling-houses, with their offices and appurtenances, all made both useful and ornamental, often better arranged and more convenient than the generality of modern houses. The reaction which has taken place during Mr. Fergusson's absence, and which he has never been able to comprehend, is entirely towards freedom and a release from bondage. The people of England are determined to be no longer bound by the chains and fetters of the Classical orders, and are returning, as fast as the architects will let them, to the freedom and liberty of their ancestors. It is the school to which Mr. Fergusson has allied himself which vainly endeavours to check their progress. The number of engravings of the buildings of their ancestors which have been published of late years have gradually opened the eyes of the public, and the architects are compelled to follow the lead, however reluctantly. It is a great misfortune for the country that the profession of civil engineer has been separated from that of architect, and that the latter have too often become mere artists, who think their duty done when they have made a pretty drawing, and that all the rest, the mere drudgery of construction, belongs to the builder, and not to such fine gentlemen as architects. There are, indeed, some brilliant exceptions—some who deserve the name of architect, who

do study construction, and can see that the architects of the Middle Ages were first-rate engineers. To construct a Gothic cathedral often required as much engineering skill as to make a railroad. Mr. Fergusson cannot understand this, because he has never really studied the mediæval buildings of his own country, and he supposes everybody else to be as ignorant as himself. The blunders which he has made in his "Handbook," respecting the history of France,—calling Paris the capital of the empire of Charles the Great, and attributing the Byzantine churches of Perigord to an Oriental people called the Basques!—blindly following M. Blavignac in assigning buildings of the thirteenth century to the eleventh, and making "Swiss Architecture" a separate division of his work—writing a chapter on the Mediæval Architecture of England and omitting such well-known examples as Waltham, Malmesbury, and St. Alban's,—and the obstinate manner in which he sticks to all his blunders in his second edition, after they have been exposed by the critics,—shew that he is not capable of forming a fair judgment on what is now going on, and that he does not understand the architecture of either France or England, which is inseparably connected with the history of both countries. Many of the foregoing passages are very true in themselves abstractedly, but false in their application to the present movement.

His observations on the Elizabethan style are on the whole fair, as indeed many of his criticisms are. He observes that Classical details were—

"only introduced into England a century after they had been used on the continent of Europe, and then almost furtively, being confined to courtyards and interiors, while the exterior of the building was assimilated to the older and more truly English forms of Art."

Of Wollaton Hall he says,—

"The lower part of the design is probably the happiest conception of its age in this country; and if repeated with the purity of detail we could now apply to it, would make a singularly pleasing

type of the residence of an English nobleman."

An opinion with which we cannot agree; we do not see that any "purity of detail" can reconcile us to the use of the "Classical orders" of Italy for the house of an English nobleman. The following, on the other hand, is very true and well expressed:—

"Every architect knows how difficult it is to design, and how much more difficult it is to cut, all the hollow and curved mouldings which characterise every shaft and every mullion in the pure Gothic style, and how much its beauty depends on their delicacy and variety."

It is this difficulty, no doubt, that made our architects so averse to the revival of the Gothic style; it gives them so much more work to do, and actually compels them to think—that is, such of them as have not lost the power of thinking, by the fetters in which their minds have so long been bound. The Classical details were so easily worked, every workman knew how to do them; there was no trouble at all for the architect. What a hateful change it was, to throw all this ease and comfort overboard!

"Taking it altogether, the English have perhaps some reason to be proud of their Transitional style. It has not either the grandeur of the Italian, the picturesqueness of the French, nor the richness of detail which characterised the corresponding style in Spain; but it is original and appropriate, and, if it had been carried to a legitimate issue, might have resulted in something very beautiful. Long before, however, arriving at that stage, it was entirely superseded by the importation of the newly-perfected Italian style, which in the seventeenth century had pervaded all European nations."

It is precisely this importation which the English people have determined to refuse to receive for the future. Let it go back to the country from which it came, and to which it properly belongs; we will have none of it.

Respecting Inigo Jones' grand design for Whitehall, he observes very justly that—

“as both contain, as a matter of course, the one fragment which has been erected, it is only fair, in speaking of the architect’s design, to refer to the one which he conceived in the vigour of his talents and when fresh from his Italian studies; and not the impoverished makeshift which the troubles of the times forced him to propose in order to meet the altered circumstances of his employers.”

Inigo Jones is not the only architect who has had to make the same complaint in the same locality. The ignorance of his employers has often been the bane of the architect: the free circulation of a large number of engravings, such as those in Mr. Fergusson’s book, is the best remedy for this general ignorance. Architecture can only be taught by the eye: a good series of pictures of buildings teaches more than a whole volume of description, or a whole series of lectures, however good each may be in their way.

The *chef-d’œuvre* of George Dance was—

“the design for the prison at Newgate, which, though only a prison, and pretending to be nothing else, is still one of the best public buildings of the metropolis.

“It attained this eminence by a process which amounts as much to a discovery on the part of its architect as Columbus’s celebrated invention of making

an egg stand on its end. By simply setting his mind to think of the purposes to which his building was to be appropriated, without turning aside to think of Grecian temples or Gothic castles, a very second-rate architect produced a very perfect building. There is nothing in it but two great windowless blocks, each 90 ft. square, and between them a very commonplace gaoler’s residence, five windows wide and five stories high, and two simple entrances. With these slight materials, he has made up a façade 297 ft. in extent, and satisfied every requisite of good architecture. If any architect would only design a church or a palace on the same principles on which old George Dance designed Newgate, or as an engineer designs a bridge, he would be astonished to find how simple the art of Architecture is, and how easy it is to do right, and how difficult to do wrong, when honestly bent on expressing the truth, and the truth only. From what we know of Dance’s character, we are led to suspect that it may have been mere ignorance that led him to do right on this occasion, but it was just this amount of ignorance which enabled every village architect in every part of England to produce those perfect churches which our cleverest and best educated architects find difficulty in copying, and scarcely even dream of emulating.”

This passage is very remarkable as coming from Mr. Fergusson, and shews that when he does not wilfully shut his eyes he can see clearly and correctly.

(To be continued.)

THE LION OF CHÆRONEA.—A cast of one of the most famous relics of ancient Greek art has recently arrived at the British Museum, and is being put together under the direction of Mr. C. T. Newton, of Christ Church, Oxford, Keeper of the Antiquities, well known for his able work on his excavation at Halicarnassus. About a mile from Chæronæa (Kapourna, or Kaprena), in Bœotia, on the right-hand side of the Orchomenos-road, is the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell in the battle of Chæronæa, fighting against Philip of Macedon, B.C. 338. Pausanias speaks of the tomb as “having no inscription, but a figure of a lion placed on it, as emblem of the spirit of these men.” “There is no inscription,” he adds, “because the gods willed that their fortune should be unequal to their valour.” In the time of Dodwell, Leake, and other travellers, the lion had disappeared. About twenty years ago, according to Colonel Mure, the splendid marble figure was discovered strewed in detached masses about the sides and the interior of the excavation. It was said that the celebrated patriot chief Odysseus, when occupying the town, observed a piece of marble outside the summit of the mound, sounded it with a stick, and finding it hollow, broke it up, Greek-like, in the idea that treasure was concealed in it. Others assert that the discovery is due to the Austrian consul Gropius.

Original Documents.

ANTONY A WOOD'S ACCOUNT OF MALMESBURY.

THE following account of the Abbey Church of Malmesbury, by Antony à Wood, is extracted from a volume of the Oxford antiquary's MS. collections, now deposited in the Bodleian Library (No. 8,517 in Huddesford's Catalogue). We print it without comment, for the service of those who may not have access to the original.

Wood alludes to his visit to Malmesbury in one of his MS. letters to John Aubrey, who, replying to his brother antiquary, says, "The stately remaines of y^e Abbey of Malmesbury cannot but affect w^h sadnes the mind of any ingeniose and good man."

"The 28 June, 1678. I went from Bathe to Malmsburie in Wiltshire, once famous for a rich and well endowed Abbey. The ruins of the Church wherof do shew y^t it hath been a verie statelie and proud fabrick. It is seated upon a little hill w^{ch} descends every way about it, and upon part of the descent stands the Towne, once verie famous for Cloathing, but now poore and ragged. Wⁿ I came within the churchyard I found the body of the said church onlie standing, and y^t scarce so, for if I am not mistaken part of its west end hath been pulled downe. As for the larg choire, and north and south cross Isles, with the most larg and statelie Tower in the middle, were as I conceive demolished at the dissolution, te'p. Hen. 8, and the bodie y^t remained was with much ado purchased of the K. by T. Stumps, a wealthie clothier of Malmsburie, to y^e end y^t it might serve for a church for the parish^a.

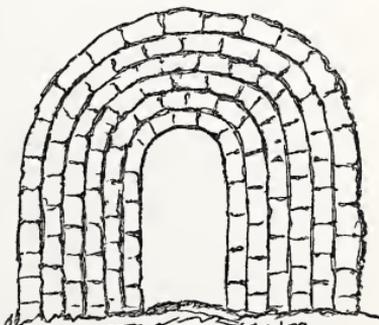
A larg tower,
see after, (Leland.)

A spire, v. (Leland.)

"The porch leading into y^e said bodie is the most statelie and costlie carved peice of work y^t my eyes ever beheld, carrying with it also a verie venerable face of antiquity. It is broad without side, and by degrees as y^o enter is lesser, and upon y^e columns y^t so lessen the entry are well carved little scripture stories in everie little part of each colunne, as before in the p'portion of the gate y^o may see. Wⁿ y^o are in the porch, y^o may see on one side in the wall the effigies of 6 of Xt's disciples curioslie



In everie one of these small divisions is a little storie.



^a "Cranmer's license to convert the Abbey Church into a Parish Church is dated 20th August, 1541." Vide Aubrey and Jackson's Topographical Collections for Wilts., 4to., 1862, p. 262.

cut in stone, and effigies of our Saviour hovering ov' them. On the other side y^o may see the like.

“Wⁿ I entred into the church I had a strang' veneration came upon me to see the ruins of such a majestick and gigantick pile, with windowes over windowes and walks over walks in the walls, and statelie pillars, curious carved work everywhere; but as for monuments, I found not one antient but y^t of K. Ethelstan, a saxon King (son of Edward the Elder), who died an. 940, w^{ch} is more than an 100 and 20 yeares before the norman conquest. The description of this monument is according to my observation thus. Between the two upp' pillars on the south side of this bodie of the church now remaining is an altar monument of a yard and a quarter high, all built of plain free-stone, like in a manner to such stone monuments y^t wee see standing in our churchyards.

“On the top of the said monument layes the short p'portion of a man in a loose garment like a gowne, reaching to his feet, but without sleeves; He hath a coronet on his head, a ball in his left hand, and a scepter in his right. His head being defaced in the late civill warr^b, the inhabitants put on another with a bushie beard, but whether like to y^e form' I cannot tell. At and beyond his head layes an antient carved peice of tabernacular worke, much like that over our Found's head (Walter de Merton) y^t is over Merton College gate; all w^{ch} except the scepter is of free-stone. There is a lyon also couchant at his feet, and on each side of y^e King's head sets an angell, all of free-stone also, but y^e angells seeme to be new, and not unlikelie added to the monument.

Histories tell us y^t he was a short man.



Und' the said tabernacular work were not long since seen some bones.

“This monument I suppose did form'lie stand in the choire on the s. side, but removed to this place at the dissolution.

“In the place of the choire is now a garden belonging to a Gentleman's house, at y^e east end of the body of [the] church or on the east side at some distance.

“At the upper end of this body is a monument for one Hobbes^c, who died an. 1606, of the family of Hobbes of Newport, a little hamlet joyning to Malmesbury, where our great philosopher, Tho. Hobbes of Malmesburie, received his first breath. Not one coat of ar'es in the windowes of this church.”

Wood then gives at length Leland's account of Malmesbury; at the end he says,—

“Thus farr Leland concerning Malmesbyrie, but w^{ch} is a wond' to me, not one word of a monument in the abbey chirch, and particularlie y^t of K. Ethelstan, w^{ch} y^e inhabitants shew to this day.”

^b “Sir Wm. Waller's soldiers broke the head of the figure to pieces.” Ibid., p. 258.

^c “There is still in Malmesbury Abbey Church a brass to Edmund Hobbes, a burgess, 1606, and the name often occurs in the Parish Registers between 1590 and 1610.” Ibid., p. 265.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Nov. 20, 1862. The President, EARL STANHOPE, in the chair.

The Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT, F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a photograph of a fresco recently discovered in the *under church* of San Clemente at Rome. The upper compartment was stated by the exhibitor to represent the legend of the conversion of Sisinnius, a considerable person of Rome. The lower compartment was stated to represent the marble quarries of the Chersonnesus, to which legends relate that St. Clement was banished by order of the Emperor Trajan. Mr. Parker, however, thought with greater probability that it represented the building of the church. This lower compartment was specially curious as containing specimens of old Italian in the inscriptions. Some discussion ensued on this fresco between Mr. Parker and the Director.

The Rev. J. H. POLLEXFEN, of Colchester, exhibited a Roman cruciform fibula of gilt metal, a Roman enamelled fibula, a medieval ring brooch, with pastes, and an enamelled pendant with wyvern, all found at Colchester.

W. COOPER COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze steelyard weight dug up at Toddington, Bedfordshire. On it are three shields. Similar weights, exhibited by the late Mr. Woodward, will be found in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*.

Mr. MILWARD exhibited a bronze crucifix which had been taken from a stone coffin turned up by the plough in a field at Filkins. It was Byzantine in type, and supposed to belong to the twelfth century.

C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited tracings of two curious wooden weapons, stated by the exhibitor to belong (in the opinion of Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Lubbock) to the Roman period. They were dug up in a peaty soil, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, in enlarging a mill-pond at Hollingbourn, near Maidstone—at which last place they have been deposited by Mr. Godwin, the owner of the property where they were found. They consisted of what appeared to be a club and a dagger. Bones were found with them; but these were unfortunately dispersed.

The MARQUIS OF BRISTOL, V. P., exhibited an old key found at or near Sleaford.

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of Broseley pipes, and referred for an account of them to a paper in a recent number of the "Reliquary."

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., under whose superintendence the pictures belonging to the Society had, at the request of the Council, been re-hung, communicated some very interesting remarks on the more valuable specimens in the Society's collection. The special and extensive knowledge of portraiture which Mr. Scharf has acquired in the discharge of his official duties on behalf of the National Portrait Gallery gave to this running commentary on the walls which he had decorated with as much taste as discretion, a weight which all present were forward to acknowledge, and an attention which few other speakers on such a subject could command. Mr. Scharf was followed by the noble President, who in an address, characterized by Lord Stanhope's usual felicity of expression, gave utterance at once to his surprise and his regret at the comparative decline in the present day of that commemorative art which in previous centuries had consigned to canvas or to bronze, to a portrait or a medal, all that was famous of men or things in the story of the time.

Nov. 27. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

MR. DRAINE, of Cardiff, exhibited, through B. B. Woodward, Esq., F.S.A., a leathern sheath of the fourteenth century.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bas-relief chased in copper, representing the Betrayal of our Lord. At one corner was the date 1594. It was of German work.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Corporation of Coventry, a deed dated 20th January, 2 Hen. VI., and impressions of seals belonging to that Corporation.

E. ROBERTS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a panel-painting recently discovered at Hexham Abbey Church, as will be seen in the "Builder," vol. xviii. p. 681.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A., communicated an interesting paper, the object of which was to warn travellers against the forged antiquities which were as plentiful on the banks of the Nile as on those of the Thames. Specimens of such forgeries, brought home from Egypt by the exhibitor for the sake of exposure, accompanied these remarks.

ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society a letter bearing the signature of Fr. Patricke, and the date of Gray's Inn, Nov. 11, 1605, six days after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, and containing some details slightly differing from the printed account.

F. M. NICHOLAS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated "Notes upon certain feudal customs associated with the emblem of a Horn, and upon the true nature of the tenure or service of Cornage." This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Dec. 4. W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair, exhibited a small bronze box for scents, of Roman work, in the shape of the head of a faun. The under side presents an oblong opening, closed by a sliding lid. An object of a similar character, but without a sliding lid, is in the British Museum. Mr. Tite also exhibited four finger-rings of gold: two of them are Roman; the other two are rings of the seventeenth century, one of them a lady's ring, with this posy inscribed within the hoop,—*Let reason rule affection.*

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S.A., exhibited a mazer-bowl, on which Mr. Morgan delivered some impromptu remarks, tracing the history of mazer-bowls from the earliest times.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., Sec. S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society three Anglo-Saxon antiquities found together with human bones on the right bank of the Avon, between Little Hampton and Evesham. One of these weapons was the *Scramasax*,—Anglicè 'Scrimmage sword,'—and has rarely been found in England along with human remains. These weapons had been rescued by the intelligent care of Charles Burgmann, Esq., one of the engineers employed on the line.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks on the church of San Clemente, at Rome, in connection with the fresco exhibited and presented, as above, by the Rev. E. E. Estcourt:—

“The church is, to my mind, one of the most remarkable and most interesting in every way that we have anywhere remaining. It is said by a very ancient tradition to have been built upon the site of the house of St. Clement, who was Pope from the year 91 to the year 100, and was martyred in the latter year, and whose Letters form part of the well-known collection of the Apostolic Fathers. It is certain that there was a church on this site in the fifth century, but it was several times rebuilt, and it appears to have been entirely destroyed during the civil wars in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and again rebuilt at the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth. The level of the ground has been so much raised in all this part of Rome by the number of ancient buildings destroyed, that the old church was completely buried, and the new one was built above the level of the capitals of the columns of the old church. This was distinctly proved by the excavations made by the Irish monks now established there, in the years 1858 and 1859, when the whole of the south aisle of the old church was dug out, and the floor of an altar platform, of rude mosaic pavement, was found at about fifteen feet below the level of the present church. The old columns remain *in situ*, with their bases, and one retains its capital also, the others have lost them: the whole are antique marble columns, and have evidently been used again; they have been taken from different buildings, and are of different height and different kinds of marble and granite. One of them is of *verd-antique*, said to be the only one of that material in Rome. The columns of the present church are also antique, but such columns were so abundant in Rome that the supply was almost inexhaustible, and certainly was not exhausted in the thirteenth century. On the outer wall of the original aisle some curious early paintings had been discovered when I was there in the spring of 1859.

One of them was on the south wall of the altar platform at the east end of the aisle, and was a large figure of Christ, the head only wanting, the edges of the robe enriched with pearls. Some of the other painting seemed to be merely an imitation of marble painted on plaster on a rough wall. In this wall is a small niche with curious paintings, in two layers, the upper one not remarkable, but the lower one where exposed seems to be Byzantine work of the fifth or sixth century: a head, supposed to be of the Virgin (?), and others very well executed, was visible when I was there. The drawing which I exhibit shews the state of this aisle at the time when I saw it, and was made for me by my friend M. Bouet, who accompanied me. If I understand correctly, the excavations have since been carried under the body of the church, and the mural painting of which a photograph has been sent to us has been discovered in that part of the old church. The photograph has evidently been made from a drawing, and not from the original, and therefore less reliance is to be put upon it; but still the drawing appears to have been carefully made, and if it is at all to be depended on, I should consider this painting not later than the seventh or eighth century. The style of it is more like the mosaics at Ravenna than anything else that I can remember, and I should hardly think it more than a century later; the style is quite unlike any of the mosaics of the twelfth century, either at Rome or elsewhere, as I think will be seen by comparing the photograph with the rough outlines which I have given in my sketch of the history of mosaics in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1861. This painting appears to me extremely curious and interesting, more especially the group of figures in the lower part of it, evidently workmen rebuilding the church, and dragging along one of the antique marble columns, which is broken in half; the costume of these figures appears more like the seventh century than the twelfth.

“Respecting the date of the subterranean church, I was assured by the Prior that an inscription on a marble slab which formed part of the pavement of the aisle was ascertained, by the names of the Consuls, to be of the year 339. I did not see this myself, but have no reason to doubt it; and the tessellated pavement of the early church may very well have been preserved, even though the walls have been rebuilt. The brick arches which are carried by the antique columns are not likely to be so early as the fourth century, when the Classical entablature was still in use; nor is it probable that such a variety of columns would have been used at that period. The manner in which these marble columns are made to range at the top to carry the arches by altering the height of the bases and plinths is very ingenious; the same plan is followed in some other instances where antique columns are used again.

“At a further depth of about twelve feet below the level of the pavement of the aisle of the early church, a kind of sewer has been found running transversely across the east end of the church; it is about two feet wide only, but of considerable depth and length; one side of it is of the usual Roman brick, the other side is evidently the outer wall and foundations of an early Roman house, of that Etruscan character which is supposed to belong to the period of the Commonwealth, or before the Christian era: it is built of tufa in square pieces, with larger blocks of travestine laid upon them.

“The present church is of the Basilica type, with antique columns and small brick arches upon them; the upper part and ceiling modern. At the east end is an apse, or, as it is commonly called in Rome, a tribune, of brick, covered

with mosaic pictures in the usual style of the thirteenth century, and the work of Greek artists from Byzantium, as shewn by the inscriptions.

“In the centre of the apse is a marble chair, with the name of Cardinal Anastasius upon it.

“The baldachino is of the Classical type, but has mosaics of the thirteenth century upon it.

“The floor is covered with a mosaic, or tessellated pavement, of the pattern which is very common in Rome in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and is known as *Opus Alexandrinum*, of which we have specimens in Westminster Abbey and a few other places in England.

“The choir is enclosed by a low marble screen, which is evidently older than the present church, having been taken to pieces and re-arranged on a different plan to what it was originally made for, as several of the patterns have been cut in half and replaced in a different position, the patterns not fitting the present arrangement. This screen is formed of slabs of white marble about three feet high, and covered with patterns in low relief. On one of the panels is the monogram of Pope John VIII., A.D. 880: this is the oldest part of it, and may perhaps afford a key to the time of one of the rebuildings of the church. The ambones and the tall paschal, or candlestick, belong to the thirteenth century, and are ornamented with glass mosaics similar to those in several of the churches in Rome, some of which have the name of the artist upon them.

“The modern ceiling is remarkably rich with carving, gilding, and painting, as are most of the church ceilings in Rome, and generally in a very vulgar, gaudy, and bad taste.

“The west front of this church is modern, and opens to the atrium, or court, with a colonnade round it formed of antique columns.”

E. ROBERTS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the panel-picture from Hexham exhibited the previous week by himself.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S.A., communicated some remarks on three leaden objects, to which genuineness attached a peculiar interest.

Dec. 11. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

This being one of the nights appointed by the Council for the ballot, no papers were read. The number of vacancies declared by the Council was nine, and the following gentlemen were found to be duly elected:—Silas Palmer; Sir William Augustus Fraser; William Llewellyn; Henry Christy; Charles John Leaf; Franklin Travers; George Edward Eyre; Charles Charnock Nelson; Robert Richard Arntz.

Dec. 18. AUG. W. FRANKS, Director, in the chair.

HENRY DYKE ACLAND, Esq., M.D., exhibited a barbed arrow-head, one of six found at Blenheim.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited five specimens of tiles: 1. With arms of Clare, fifteenth century, from Glastonbury Abbey; 2. With arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, thirteenth century, from same

quarter; 3. A border-tile from St. Benedict's Church, Glastonbury, fourteenth century; 4 and 5. Moulded tiles, of the fifteenth century, from Bideford Church. Mr. Hugo accompanied this exhibition with some interesting remarks, in the course of which he invited any of the Fellows who might possess specimens of curious tiles to communicate them to him.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A., laid before the Society some remarks on an oil-painting by David Winkenbooms (born 1578), a Dutch artist, representing Death at war with all classes of mankind. Mr. Fairholt possesses an engraving of this painting by A. Bolswert, which enabled him to identify the age and painter of the picture.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two photographs of a Venetian glass cup, bequeathed to the Worshipful Company of Founders, by Richard Wesley, Master of the Company, 1631. The cup was believed to have been brought from Boulogne during the siege in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

J. W. KING, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, communicated Notes on two Pedigrees of the Baker and Innes families respectively, sent for exhibition by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Dir., exhibited an Oriental quadrant of the fourteenth century. The Director gave at the same time an interesting account of the collection of quadrants and astrolabes in the British Museum. In connection with this quadrant Mr. Williams exhibited an astrolabe of the sixteenth century.

The DIRECTOR also exhibited a bronze celt-mould, found at Heathery Burn.

M. DUCHET, Proviseur of the Lycée at St. Omer, communicated copies of some documents in the public library of that town, relating to the alien priory of Trewleigh, or Thurleigh, in the county of Kent, which was a cell of the Benedictine monks of St. Bertin. The charters, of which copies were appended to M. Duchet's paper, had evidently been known to Hasted, who mentions them in a note to his History of Kent. They seem, however, to have escaped the observation of Sir Thomas Phillipps, who has published charters connected with the same priory (but of a later date) in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Society then adjourned its meetings to Thursday, the 8th of January, 1863.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 6. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

This being the first meeting of another session, Mr. Morgan opened the proceedings with some remarks in retrospect of the progress of the Society during the past year, the successful and agreeable meeting also in which he had participated at Worcester, and alluded to the encouraging prospects of their proposed Congress in the ensuing year, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, at Rochester, in a locality remark-

ably rich in vestiges of antiquity, examples of ecclesiastical and military architecture, and replete with most interesting historical associations. Mr. Morgan announced, that in consequence of the satisfaction with which the occasional exhibitions in the apartments of the Institute in London had been regarded, the Council proposed to form during the present session an exhibition illustrating the art of sculpture in ivory, a subject which appeared of special attraction, as an advantageous occasion for the display of a series of Art-examples, from the classical age through all the periods of mediæval taste. This exhibition would prove, he hoped, not less instructive or agreeable to the Society than their last, illustrative of the arts of niello and enamel. The formation of a series of sculptures in ivory was contemplated for the meeting in June, 1863.

The first memoir was read by Mr. Tregellas, who described the remarkable fortress near Llangollen, Castell Dinas Brân. He placed before the meeting a plan of the remaining buildings, carefully surveyed by himself during the previous year, and accompanied by views, elevations, &c., illustrating the remarkably strong position of the fortress and the constructive character of its perishing remains. Mr. Tregellas brought also, through the kind permission of Sir John Burgoyne, a map of the country round Llangollen, drawn on a large scale, and shewing the importance of the site which nature and art had rendered almost impregnable, occupying, as it does, so bold a position at the entrance of the picturesque valley of the Dee. The history of the castle is very obscure, and the precise period of its construction uncertain; the north-east gateway, the portion best preserved, has been assigned to the time of Edward III. It is placed on a hill, about 1000 feet above the river at its foot. An earlier castle was, according to tradition, destroyed in the tenth century. The fortress, of which the remains exist, sustained a siege by Owen Glendwr early in the fifteenth century, Dinas Brân being at that time held by the Earl of Arundel. The period when it was abandoned is unknown. In the reign of Henry VIII. Leland described it as in ruins, and the resort of an eagle, which did sorely assault the intruder on its almost impregnable eyrie. Mr. Tregellas, having described the buildings,—of which a considerable portion on the south side has been so undermined that its fall appears imminent unless some support be speedily given, which might be effected at a small expense, by underpinning the walls,—stated that the castle was probably built in the reign of Henry III. by one of the Welsh lords of Bromfield and Yal. The founder may have been Gryffydd ap Madoc Maelor, who was buried at the adjacent abbey of Valle Crucis, founded by his father in 1200, and of which Mr. Tregellas exhibited a series of photographs lately taken by Mr. Traer. Gryffydd sought refuge here with his English bride, a daughter of Lord Audley—a marriage viewed by the Welsh with great displeasure. After his death the guardianship of his young sons was granted by Edward I. to the Earl Warren and to Roger Mortimer. The heirs of Dinas Brân were soon after found drowned at Holt-bridge, and the Earl Warren obtained a grant of the lordship of Bromfield. The castle now belongs to Colonel Biddulph, the possessor of Chirk Castle, which stands on part of the ancient territory of Gryffydd, the descendant of the princes of North Wales.

Mr. Octavius Morgan observed that he had recently examined Dinas Brân, and he entirely concurred with Mr. Tregellas in regard to the great interest of that ruined fortress. He read the notes which he had

taken on the spot, and showed a plan which he had taken, pointing out a few variations in details which had come under his observation, as compared with the valuable surveys exhibited. The history of the fortress seemed, as Mr. Morgan remarked, well deserving of investigation; it were also much to be desired that some trifling repairs should be made to preserve the ruins from a catastrophe which must soon occur unless timely precaution be taken.

Mr. J. H. Parker said that he regarded Dinas Brân as one of the castles of the time of Prince Llewelyn; it resembles one attributed to his age near Conway, and another near Peniarth, in Merionethshire.

Mr. Blaauw gave a short account of some mural paintings in Westmeston Church, Sussex, lately uncovered; numerous tracings of the designs were sent by the rector, the Rev. C. H. Campion. The whole interior of the nave was originally decorated with sacred subjects; over the chancel-arch appeared the Holy Lamb, with scenes of our Lord's Passion at the sides, the Flagellation, the Crucifixion, and the Taking Down from the Cross being the subjects best preserved. Unfortunately, the condition of the fabric has rendered it impracticable to preserve these paintings. They appeared, by the drawings exhibited, to be of the time of King John, or of Henry III., and to present more artistic feeling in design than the majority of mural decorations which have been found in churches in England, and of which Sussex has supplied several curious examples. The Very Rev. Canon Rock took occasion to suggest the preservation of such paintings, where removal is inevitable, by their transfer to canvas,—a process presenting little difficulty, and successfully practised on the Continent for the preservation of fresco paintings, and also of early specimens of art painted upon panel.

Mr. G. Petrie communicated a memoir "On the Curious Structures of Remote Antiquity in North Britain, usually called Picts' Houses." A building of this description usually consists of numerous chambers surrounding one of larger dimensions, approached by a long low passage, and wholly enclosed within a tumulus of earth, which is surrounded by a low wall or *enceinte*. The chambers are roofed by successive layers of overlapping stones, without mortar, stepped over, so as to converge and form a kind of dome. Such buildings are common in Orkney: Mr. Petrie sent diagrams of a specimen examined in 1857 by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., whose researches have thrown much light on the antiquities of those parts; he stated his belief that the so-called Picts' houses are chambered tombs, and he detailed some remarkable recent investigations in the parish of Sandwick, Orkney, which had brought to light interments in cists within one of these curious cellular structures; the evidences of the original intention had in this instance fortunately been left undisturbed.

Mr. Hewett gave an account of a unique sabre of the sixteenth century, which he had recently noticed in the collection at the Rotunda, Woolwich, now in course of arrangement by Colonel Lefroy, through whose kindness the weapon in question was brought for inspection. The following communications were also read:—"Remarks on a Peculiar Class of Rings used for Devotional Purposes," by Mr. Waterton, F.S.A., (amongst the rings exhibited from Mrs. Waterton's collection was one stated to have belonged to Sir Thomas More);—a notice, by Professor Westwood, of a Roman villa lately excavated at Beckley, near Oxford, and in which remains of an extinct species of ox, supposed to be the

bos longifrons, were disinterred;—also some “Remarks on Oriel Windows, and on the Origin of the Name,” by Mr. Joseph Moore, of Lincoln.

Mr. Mackie, F.G.S., offered some remarks on the various species of cattle of which remains have occurred accompanying British or early Roman vestiges, and he expressed his belief that the ox, to which reference is made in Cæsar’s Commentaries, is not, as has been supposed, the *bos longifrons*, but a much larger species with a peculiar cranium, and known to naturalists as the *frontosus*. He invited attention to the valuable results which might be obtained through more careful attention to the vestiges of early races of animals found in Britain, with remains of early British and subsequent periods.

Mr. Kettle brought a beautiful series of drawings of the gold ornaments found at Thebes, in the tomb of the mother of Amosis I., date about B.C. 1900, and brought to the International Exhibition from the Museum lately formed by the Viceroy of Egypt at Cairo. Mr. Morgan postponed the consideration of these splendid objects until the ensuing meeting on January 9th, when he hoped that Mr. Birch would favour the Society with some observations on their very remarkable character.

Mr. Henderson exhibited some beautiful Oriental damascened weapons:—a Persian shield of steel, inlaid with gold, and bearing the name of the maker, son of Ibrahim; a richly damascened clasp, which had been worn by Nadir Shah; a dagger from Oude, &c.; also a very fine silver vase of Russian work, from the Sultykoff collection, thus inscribed,—‘True love is like a golden cup, nothing can break it; and if bent, the heart can restore it.’

Among other objects brought for inspection were part of a stone mould for casting spears and arrowheads of bronze, found in the county of Limerick, on the estates of J. F. de Salis, Esq., by whom it was exhibited; the moiety of a bronze mould for celts, in very perfect preservation, found in a cave in Wear Dale, co. Durham, with other curious ancient remains, brought by Mr. Mackie; a seal of jet, with the name of Osbert de Kilton, found at Whitby, and sent by Mr. Corner, of that place, through Sir Edmund Lechmere; a curious pavement-tile, displaying one of the signs of the zodiac, from Ulverstoke Priory, some highly ornamented steel keys of beautiful workmanship, and several remarkable swords and antique weapons, by Mr. Bernhard Smith; an illuminated Service-book of the fifteenth century, long in possession of Lord Tredegar’s family, brought by Mr. Morgan; a beautiful inscribed gold ring, found at Heigham, Norfolk, sent by Mr. Fitch; and a curious Irish bell, in an elaborately-ornamented silver case or shrine, with inscriptions and sacred subjects in relief; it was exhibited by Mr. R. P. Moore.

A remarkable document was exhibited by the kind permission of the President of the Institute, Lord Lyttelton, being the original patent by which Edward Littleton, Lord Keeper, was created by Charles I. Lord Littleton of Mounslowe, in 1641. It bears, besides the portrait of the Sovereign, with the royal arms and badges, a carefully-painted miniature of the personage ennobled, and his achievement. Some beautiful miniatures from Hagley were also shewn, including one of Selden, a fine painting by Cooper, after Sir P. Lely; and Mary, Princess of Orange, by Hoskins.

It was announced that at the meeting in January a notice by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, of Zurich, would be read on a remarkable discovery

at Avranches, connected with the earliest Helvetian gold coinage; also, a memoir on Cromlechs, by Mr. J. E. Lee, F.S.A., of Caerleon; and Mr. Molyneux, of Stafford, who is engaged on the History of that interesting locality, forthwith to be published, has promised to give, on an early occasion, the description of some curious early remains lately excavated on the Marquis of Anglesea's estates at Beaudesert. The Rev. C. H. Campion will also give a further account of recent discoveries at Westmeston, Sussex.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 26, 1862. JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman announced that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Pettigrew, the Council had revived the third secretaryship of the Association to relieve the Treasurer in the performance of some of the duties he had so ably executed for the Association, and that Edward Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., had been unanimously appointed to the office.

Mr. Roberts announced the following new Associates:—Captain Meadows Taylor; Francis Drake, Esq.; Wilson Pearson, LL.D.; Captain Hartopp; Thomas Redman, Esq.; Samuel Viccars, Esq.; James Thompson, Esq.; Thomas North, Esq.; H. P. Markham, Esq.; E. F. Law, Esq.; Thomas Scriven, Esq.; Jeremiah Long, Esq.; Major Noel; John Wimble, Esq.; Henry Perry Cotton, Esq.

Thanks were returned for various books presented to the library by the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, the Archæological Institute, the Numismatic Society, the Architectural Museum, the South Kensington Museum, the Congrès Archéologique de France, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North, the Canadian Institute, the Leicestershire Architectural Society, the Royal Bohemian Museum, the Royal Italian Commission for the International Exhibition, the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, J. O. Halliwell, Esq., Thomas Close, Esq., John Evans, Esq., and Mr. Morrell.

Mr. J. Moore exhibited a curious châtelain, composed of seventy-nine links of brass wire, with loop, having a rosary, buckle, small key, hasp of a book cover, and other trinkets, which had been found in a sewer at Axminster, Devon.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited two fine gold coins, one a rose-angel of Edward IV., bearing the device of a ship with cruciform mast, the letter E on one side, and a rose on the other, with the usual legend: its weight was 3 dwts. 7 grs. The other coin was a Spanish doubloon of Philip V., weighing 17 dwts. 9 grs. Both were found at Chessell Bank, near Weymouth.

Dr. Kendrick communicated an account of the discovery of various antiquities at Wilderspool, Lancashire, the presumed site of Condate of Antoninus, found in what are called "baking-holes," i.e. pits in the form of inverted cones. A portion of a large melting-pot was exhibited, having a fragment of glass. The paste was of pale buff colour, in which was mingled small angular pieces of silex. The smooth bottom shewed evident effects of fire, and the upper surface was coated with vitreous matter, one part being coloured blue by oxide of cobalt. It is, perhaps, the earliest specimen of native glass manufacture yet pointed out.

Dr. Kendrick also exhibited a portion of Samian ware of the very rare *embossed* kind; a fragment of a bowl ornamented with graceful tendrils and a bold wreath of foliage; a sepulchral olla of Upchurch fabric, with incinerated bones and fine sand; a Roman brand-iron, &c.

Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited on the part of Mr. Wilson, of Alnwick, a painted triptych, found on the demolition of the altar shrine of Robertus de Ogle, at Hexham Abbey Church^a. It presents figures of the Saviour rising from the tomb, the Virgin and Child, and St. John. The whole painting is highly coloured with drapery and other accessories, richly gilt.

Mr. John Moore gave an account of discoveries he had made on the site of a Roman villa upon his property at West Coker, Somersetshire, and exhibited the various antiquities found therein, consisting of animal remains, being of the ox, sheep, hog, horse, deer, &c. Lithic remains of flint blades of arrows, javelins and knives of rude fabric, a ball of chert, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, probably used with the sling, a bead of Kimmeridge coal, &c. In bronze remains there were a delicate wire bracelet, a ring fibula, a volcella with circular spring, and a most remarkable statuette of Mars, having the appearance of early Etruscan fabric. There were also some iron remains, fictilia of various kinds, scoria of glass, and numerous coins extending from the second to the fourth century.

Mr. Pettigrew sent a paper, which was read by Mr. Roberts, giving a description of the large tumulus of Maes-Howe in the Orkneys, and accompanied it by a comparative statement of the translations of the Runes found therein, as given by Professors Stephens, Munch, and Rafn (taking the version of Stephens from his communication to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September last), and also those of the Rev. Principal Barclay, of the University of Glasgow, from whom a very learned and most ingenious paper had been received, giving a precise interpretation of all the inscriptions, which varied essentially from those by the Northern antiquaries. This paper, which gave great satisfaction to the meeting, throws much light on the date of the erection of the tumulus, on the purpose for which it was raised, and the persons concerned in its formation. It will be forthwith printed by the Association. A special vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the learned Principal and to the Treasurer for these communications.

Dec. 10. JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

Mrs. Lee, of Hartwell, was elected an Associate.

Various presents, from the Smithsonian Institute and others, were laid upon the table.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited various antiquities lately found in Kent. They consisted of a nearly perfect vase of Samian ware with the maker's stamp, three vessels of Upchurch pottery, an Agnus Dei pectoral reliquary in silver, and the brass haft of a knife of the seventeenth century, figuring a sportsman and his dog.

Mr. C. H. Luxmoore exhibited a beautiful oval scent-box of the sixteenth century, of cloisonnée enamel work.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited antiquities found under the flooring and bricked up in a wall at the old manor-house, Chiselhurst. There

^a GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 340.

was a German key of iron with spring plug, a silver watch $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, with dial of emerald green translucent enamel, and case of black leather studded with rosettes silver piqué; the maker, "Romieu, à Rouen:" a beautiful Chinese tea-pot, representing the fruit of a pomegranate, the cover a mushroom, the handle the root of the *trapa bicornis*, with various seeds and fruits scattered about on the surface.

Mr. J. Moore exhibited some specimens of horse furniture found at Hamden Hill. One portion was decorated with the well-known Celtic scroll-ornament. Skulls and other relics were found with these interesting objects.

Mr. Edw. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited a copy of *Il Decamerone* of Boccaccio, printed at Venice, 1594. It was remarkable for its binding in vellum, stamped with various subjects, mottoes, &c., which were described by Mr. Walter T. Roberts. It had belonged to a Duke of Saxony.

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne read the concluding part of his "Illustrations of Domestic Manners in the Reign of Edward I., as shewn in the Expense Roll of the Princess Elizabeth, Countess of Holland and Hereford."

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the delivery of a report by Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., on the recent discoveries at Uriconium, especially of the excavations which had been made for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the ancient wall of Uriconium. These excavations were made at different and distant points, and it was found that the town wall of Uriconium was a mere rough structure formed of large cobble stones and broken stones totally unshaped, set in clay, and on an average about six feet thick. The sides presented no appearance of the existence of facing-stones, but it was raised on a foundation of clay. It was protected by a wide foss outside, which had a carefully smoothed embankment of clay on both sides. At the spot where the principal entrance gateway is supposed to have stood, the wall appeared to have been discontinued, as though there had been an opening, but there were no tracings of any other buildings. Everything seemed to shew that the wall of Uriconium had been thrown up in great haste, and at a very late period of the Roman occupation of the island, and that it could never have been a very strong defence. The other excavations in the present year have been carried on chiefly in the cemetery of the ancient city. One field of the cemetery was explored last year, and produced a considerable number of sepulchral urns, vessels in glass and earthenware, and other objects usually found in Roman interments, besides a very important inscribed sepulchral monument. A field adjoining has been partly explored during the month of October of the present year, and has proved still more fruitful in miscellaneous objects—for it seems to have been occupied by graves of a rather better character than the former. In one instance there appeared to have been a small sepulchral chamber, round which urns, glass vessels, lamps, &c., had been arranged, and these were mostly in very good preservation. The most curious object brought to light in these excavations was a Roman surgeon's lancet, in a very good state of preservation. It had been enclosed in a case of wood, lined with leather, fragments of the wood and leather remaining. It had no doubt been deposited in the grave of the surgeon to whom it had belonged, and appeared to have been contained, with some beads and other objects, in a wooden box, the wood of which had perished, but the lock, a very remarkable one,

remained in a very good state of preservation, with a portion of the wood of the box adhering to it. The excavations in this field were discontinued for the present, because the ground could be no longer spared for farming purposes, but it will no doubt be further explored, when it is again freed from crops. Mr. Wright lamented that the funds of the excavation committee were too low at present to enable them to carry on excavations with any activity, but he expressed the hope that our Government would be induced to interfere, and furnish money for the more effective prosecution of researches of such great importance for the elucidation of these early and important periods of our national history, periods which are at present almost unknown.

The Association then adjourned over the Christmas holidays, to January 14, 1863.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 3, 1862. At the opening meeting for the session, the President, WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., delivered the usual introductory address, and congratulated the Institute on its very flourishing condition and prospects. After lamenting the loss the Institute had sustained in the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and enumerating other losses of a similar nature during the past year, the President went on to notice the Great Exhibition, and passed some severe criticisms on the building, and the manner in which architects had been especially excluded from any share in what should have been a pre-eminently architectural work.

“The very merits of its construction do but point the moral of this objection, because they are of a nature to indicate that its author had solely directed his attention to the scientific and technical details of the problems submitted to him, without being able to grapple with its æsthetical or moral signification. It is unfortunate that a gentleman whose studies and pursuits had not been of a nature to develop the artistic faculties required for the successful cultivation of our profession should have been selected to design and execute a building intended to illustrate before the assembled nations the actual state of that art amongst Englishmen. We may certainly then record our protest against this building being in any way considered as a representative of the architectural taste of our age and times.”

The President then alluded with satisfaction to the fact of Her Majesty having called on many members of the Institute of Architects to advise and report on the proposed memorial to the late Prince Consort. Passing on to the great subject of Art education, in connection with the newly-established Voluntary Architectural Examinations, and after alluding to the lectures at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, he observed that the audiences addressed on these occasions are limited, and the publicity given to this teaching does not reach the majority of those whom it is desirable to enlighten.

Mr. Digby Wyatt, Fellow, in the absence of Mr. T. L. Donaldson, then read a short memoir, composed by the latter, of the late Monsieur Charles Frederic Nepveu, architect, of Versailles, whose devotion to his sovereign, Louis Philippe, was contrasted with his somewhat sturdy assertion of his own views in his private relations with his Royal patron, in a manner greatly redounding to his credit.

Nov. 17. A paper was read by Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, Fellow, entitled “Some Remarks on Colour and Coloured Decoration.”

Prefacing that theories of colour were all of modern date, while practical excellence in its treatment was almost exclusively to be found in the works of ancient masters, "ignorant even of the prism," the author reviewed the treatises of Chevreul, Field, Sir G. Wilkinson, Redgrave, Owen Jones, and others, and considered that they contained much valuable information, but no *rules* for the safe guidance of the colourist, for such, when attempted to be educed, were found to be constantly demolished by the variety in nature; neither could art be confined in such bondage. He had himself given much time to the analysis of the facts stated by the above writers, and made many curious experiments, which were detailed. In the course of these he had been much struck by the strong neutrality of nature colouring, and its sparing use of the positive colours. Referring to the idea that it is necessary to maintain a relationship between the colouring and the material on which it is applied, he had no faith in it, and did not find that it had been attended to by the old masters, who used colour lavishly, even covering with plaster and painting marble, stone, and wood, e. g. Girgenti, Fountains Abbey, &c. The first thing in decoration is to help out the design, not seizing the bare surfaces as mere grounds for colour; then to consider how far the actual materials can be used, to give the key-note, as they generally may, in skilful hands; and it is the architect who alone can and should be entrusted to decorate his own structures. To cover every portion with colour, as in the Sainte-Chapelle, Paris, is not so satisfactory. In the cathedral of Spires the plain stone columns are left, with better effect, to give repose to the rest of the wall-surface, which is gorgeously painted. In such compositions it is desirable that the glass should be painted as well; the want of this is painfully felt at Monreale and in St. Mark; it is a mistake to think that the light transmitted through them will interfere with paintings on the walls. We may look for good precedents for our practice to Palermo, Monreale, the Baptistery at Florence, &c., where gold and marble mosaics, the finest material for decoration, are profusely and admirably employed, together with frescoes; and it should be noticed how the richness is increased from the floor upwards, and not, as in modern rooms, from the ceiling downwards, and how, as in the halls at Palermo, Venice, and Rome, the paintings are fitted and framed *into* the walls instead of being hung upon them as if for sale. The importance of painting decorations being made to suit the building, and, in fact, to be designed by an architect, may be seen by the contrast between the old mosaics of St. Mark and those of the Renaissance painters in the nave; but then the architect must study and become competent to undertake it, as were the men of old.

With regard to external decoration in colour, buildings in towns, it was said, called for a different treatment to those in the country, and as time and climate seriously affect applied colour, the natural tints of materials are the safer to use; and we have numerous examples of every age of their employment in this manner. These were briefly reviewed, and the subject was commended to the careful consideration of the members of the Institute.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 20, 1862. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A., of the British Museum, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Wilson exhibited a small collection of English gold and silver coins, chiefly of Charles I., and a few Papal medals.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited an extremely rare brass coin of Cunobeline, belonging to J. Bolton Smith, Esq., of Colchester, and found many years ago at that place. It is in very fine condition, and bears on the obverse the legend CAMVLODVNO within two compartments of a tablet; on the reverse is CVNO, with a sphinx crouching to the left. The type is engraved in "Num. Chron.," vol. xx. p. 157, No. 4.

Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited a small brass coin of Eugenius, of great rarity, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and the type of Victory marching; in the exergue TR (Treveris). A similar coin, found at Richborough, is engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's account of that place, pl. vi. 15.

Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited a rare coin, in billon, of James IV. of Scotland, the remarkable feature of which was the presence of the Arabic numeral 4 after the King's name. It was struck at Edinburgh, and has a mullet in the centre of the reverse.

Captain Archer, of the 60th Rifles, exhibited a small collection of Chinese coins, brought by himself from Peking and Tientsin last year. A short account of them was read by J. Williams, Esq., F.S.A., from which it appeared that they comprised coins ranging in date from some centuries B.C. to the present time. The most remarkable are some specimens of the Taou or knife-money, one of Wan Te, an emperor of the Chin dynasty, A.D. 555, and some others, marked Pwan Leang and Woo Choo, of even earlier date.

Mr. Evans exhibited some ancient British coins found during the present year in various parts of the kingdom.

1. Of Cunobeline, in gold, $83\frac{1}{4}$ grs., found at Lawshall, near Bury St. Edmunds. The type is that of Ruding, pl. iv. 2.

2. Of Cunobeline, in copper, 33 grs., found near Cambridge. Type of Ruding, pl. v. 18, but the hammer double-ended.

3. Uninscribed gold coin, 114 grs., found at Over, Cambridgeshire. Type of Lelewel, pl. viii. 23. This, though it has been considered to be a Gaulish coin, is probably of British origin.

4. Uninscribed brass coin, $48\frac{1}{4}$ grs., found at Conyngore-hill, near Dorchester (Dorset). Type of Ruding, pl. iii. No. 52.

5. Uninscribed coin in silver, $14\frac{3}{4}$ grs., found at Colchester, and now in the collection of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen. Obv., portions of a rude head in profile to the right, in front a rosette of pellets and other objects. Rev., horse galloping to the right, above an annulet, with a crescent below and on each side, below the horse a quatrefoil, beneath its tail a V-shaped object, in front a ring ornament, various pellets in the field. The type is closely allied to that of the uninscribed coins found at Nunney. See "Num. Chron.," N.S., vol. i. pl. 1.

Mr. Vaux exhibited casts of some gold coins struck for Australia; there were only twenty-seven struck off, and twenty-five of them were melted down. One of the remaining sets was secured for the British Museum. This proposed coinage was to have consisted of pieces con-

taining two ounces, one ounce, half an ounce, and a quarter of an ounce respectively. On the obverse of each is the legend *PORT PHILIP AUSTRALIA* in sunk letters on a wide engine-turned border; the type is a kangaroo sitting up to the right; in exergue, 1853. The legend on the reverse is sunk in the same manner as on the obverse, and consists of the words *PURE AUSTRALIAN GOLD*, and *TWO OUNCES*, or whatever may be the weight of the coin. The central devices are the numerals 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. On the 2 and 1 are the words *TWO OUNCES*, and *ONE OUNCE*, in small sunk letters.

Mr. Evans read a communication from J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., "On an Uninscribed British Coin found by a Gleaner in a Field about a mile to the west of Hampstead Norris, Berks." The coin in question is of gold, weighing 94 grs., and is of the type engraved in C. Roach Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. i. Pl. lvi. 5, from a specimen found at Farley Heath, Surrey. Others of the same type have been found at Ruscombe and Maidenhead, Berks., Little Milton, Oxon., and at Whaddon Chase.

Mr. Webster communicated an account of a remarkable medal of Queen Elizabeth in gold, which appears to be unique. Its size is $12\frac{1}{4}$ Mionnet's scale, and the weight nearly 26 dwts. On the obverse is an elaborately ornamented bust of the Queen, with a very small crown upon her head, and holding the orb and sceptre. The legend is, *CADET A LATERE TVO . M^o ET . X . M^a A DEXTRIS TVIS . ELIZ . REGINA . A ω .*, and on the reverse *CASTIS . DIADEMA . PERENNE . MINERVA 1602*, a female figure standing, with dishevelled hair, with one foot on a dragon and the other on a snake; above, the sun and the moon, from each of which issues a hand supporting a crown.

Mr. Madden read a paper by R. Stuart Poole, Esq., "On a New Coin of Ancient Italy." This coin, which is in the British Museum, has till now been classed among those of Poseidonia, but appears undoubtedly to belong to a city hitherto unknown to numismatists. It is of silver, of small size, and bears on the obverse Neptune standing to the right, poising a trident in his right hand, and with the chlamys on his extended left arm. The legend is *ALBA*. On the reverse is a bull to the right, with a flying Victory above, the bull apparently human-headed, and the Victory probably holding a wreath. The important difference in the type of the obverse from that of the coins of Poseidonia is, that Neptune has the chlamys only over his left arm instead of over both. The legend may be read as either *ALBA* or *ABLA*, and the type of the reverse is distinctly Campanian, and the inference drawn by the author is that there was a city Abla or Alba situate near Poseidonia, and near or within Campania. A little to the north of Poseidonia was a Portus Alburnus at the mouth of the river Silarus, which divided Campania from Lucania. In the same region was Mons Alburnus; and inasmuch as the final "urnus" is not radical, Mr. Poole conjectures that the new city Alba was connected with the port and the mountain.

Mr. Madden read a paper, by himself, being "Remarks in Reply to M. Cohen's Observations on the Explanation of the Letters *CONOB*, *OB*, *TROB*," &c.; M. Cohen having entered somewhat largely into the interpretation of *XXI*, *KA*, *KB*, *KF*, &c., on coins. The paper is of so technical a nature that it does not admit of an abstract being given that would do justice to it. Mr. Madden endeavoured to shew that the views of MM Pinder and Friedlaender, corroborated by himself, must not be so hastily set aside as they had been by M. Cohen.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 5, 1862. The Rev. F. KILVERT, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., "A Morning's Walk in Northumberland, with Notice of the Roman Wall." The subject was illustrated by drawings, and by a large map of the course of the wall through Northumberland and Cumberland; of course it presents little that is not to be found in Dr. Bruce or Mr. Maclauchlan's books, but the information is ably summarized, and the paper also pays a well-merited tribute to the support which the Duke of Northumberland gives to the investigation of perhaps the most remarkable monument now existing of the Roman dominion in Britain.

The Lecturer began by pointing out the exact line of the wall, or great northern barrier, and then proceeded to explain its construction. This was illustrated by a large map of the course of the wall and vallum, and by sections shewing the profile of the wall and the north ditch, together with the earthen rampart that accompanies it on the south. The positions of the stations along the line of the wall were also pointed out, as well as the road which runs between the wall and the vallum.

Having first touched upon the ancient historical notices of the wall, Mr. Scarth proceeded to point out the mention made of it in later history, and especially mentioned the work of Dr. Collingwood Bruce on the Roman wall as one of much learning and very accurate and careful research. In it he had brought together all that had been said by prior historians, and had himself also personally examined at different times the entire course of the wall. But to the Duke of Northumberland we were indebted for a most valuable and interesting survey of the whole line of the wall from sea to sea; he had caused an accurate survey to be made by Mr. Maclauchlan, who had also given with the survey a memoir, which was very valuable, as it contained a minute record of every remnant of stone or earthwork that existed along the line. A copy of these had been presented by his Grace to the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, some time since. These were laid upon the table, and the lecturer stated that it was partly in order that the members of the Association might know the value of this acquisition, that he had chosen the Wall for his subject that evening, and partly that he might detail to them the result of personal observations which had been made at successive visits to the north, when he had the advantage of exploring the barrier under the guidance of friends who were much interested in the subject and who well knew the country. He would endeavour to compress the result of several successive walks into one, although it would be a long one, nearly seventy miles.

The fortification consisted of three parts—1. The stone wall, strengthened by a ditch on the north side; 2. An earth wall or vallum, to the south of the stone wall; 3. Stations, castles, watch-towers and roads, for the accommodation of the soldiery, and for the transmission of stores. These lie for the most part between the stone wall and the earthen rampart. The works proceed from sea to sea, passing right across the island; and no doubt at either extremity of the barrier a naval force was stationed, and supplies were brought to the garrisons on the wall as well by water as by land. The stone wall and the earth vallum were generally within sixty and seventy yards of each other; the distance, however, varied with the nature of the country, and they

were sometimes half a mile apart. In the high grounds of the central region they are most widely separated. Midway between the two seas, where the country attains a considerable elevation, and is broken and mountainous, the stone wall seeks the highest ridges, and the vallum or earthwork runs along the valley, but both works, as Dr. Bruce observes, are so arranged as to afford each other mutual support. Drawings were exhibited of the course of the wall over the high lands, and the vallum running beneath, made either from original sketches or from Dr. Bruce's work.

Some of the stations were described, and a plan was exhibited of their gates and internal arrangement. Burcovicus, or Housesteads, was instanced as one of the most remarkable and best preserved, and the lecturer also described that of Amboglanna, now called Birdoswald, and said by Lord Carlisle, in his Diary, very faithfully to resemble the supposed site of ancient Troy. The mile castles which were placed at intervals of about seven furlongs along the wall, were also noticed, and the gates through them, as well as through the stations, by which the country to the north of the wall could at any time be entered, and which seemed to shew that this barrier was constructed not for defence alone, but as a basis of operation against the northern tribes who were hostile to the Roman power.

Mr. Scarth next described the military road which led to the stations, and which was protected by the wall and ditch on one side, and by the foss and vallum on the other. It could easily be traced at the present day in the moorland regions, where the plough could not injure it, and was to be recognised, not only by its elevation above the surface, but by the finer condition of the herbage which covered it, and generally by the sheep-track which ran along the centre of it. This road evinced the foresight, as well as the skill, of the Romans. Dr. Bruce observed that little more than one hundred years ago the safety of this kingdom was imperilled for want of a road from Carlisle to Newcastle, when the Scots marched to Carlisle without opposition; and General Wade, who was then at Newcastle, declared he could not meet them for want of a road that was passable for artillery. After this want had been found out, the Government set about constructing the present turnpike road, called the Military Way, which runs upon the site of the wall for a great part of its course, the materials of the Roman wall having been used to make the road, and at the present day the foundation stones of the ancient wall may be discerned in places working up through the metal of the road.

Mr. Scarth also described one of the bridges over the rivers which intersect the line of the barrier. The North Tyne cuts the barrier just below Cilurnum, now Chesters, and here one of the abutments of the Roman bridge had been lately uncovered, by the exertions of John Clayton, Esq., on whose property it is situated, and who has given a very interesting description of it in one of the papers of the *Archæologia Eliana*. This bridge had been built at an early period, and afterwards very much enlarged, as two distinct works were plainly to be traced. The smaller one was probably due to Agricola, the later one to the Emperor Hadrian or Severus. The masonry was excellent, and as perfect as at the time of erection. Drawings, which had been sent to the lecturer by the kindness of Dr. Bruce, were shewn, which accurately depicted its characteristic features. The bridge seems to have carried a wooden platform; the remains of piers are still discernible in the

stream. The scenery around Chesters is very agreeable, and Mr. Scarth narrated a pleasant visit he had paid to the spot.

He described the masonry of the wall, and went into the question as to the amount of labour bestowed upon it, the number of men employed and the probable time needed in the erection of the wall, and the excavation of the ditches, and their accompanying earthworks. The barrier would, probably, have occupied ten thousand men ten years, and be completed at a cost of nearly £2,000,000. This gave us some idea of the power of Rome, as well as the importance of the acquisition of the conquered territory, and the strength of the tribes to the north of the wall. The conquest of a part of Caledonia, or rather the nominal subjection of the Caledonians, had cost the Emperor Severus 50,000 men; but no sooner was his presence withdrawn, and he had removed to the country within the barrier, than the tribes beyond were in arms again. These were no contemptible enemies, and the barrier manifested this.

It had been contested by whom was this barrier built? Some ascribed it to Hadrian, some to Severus, and it had of late been said to be the work of Stilicho in the decline of the empire, but this latter opinion was very improbable, as it would appear that it must have been done when the power of Rome was in its full vigour. The first line of fortresses was due, no doubt, to Agricola, A.D. 79. There was evidence from inscriptions, found along the line, that the mile castles were erected by Hadrian, and these were evidently contemporary with the wall. The date of Hadrian's visit was A.D. 120. The earthen vallum seems to have been thrown up, probably, at the same time, to protect the wall garrison in the rear, and thus the whole island could be permanently held so long as this belt of fortress was occupied. If, on the whole, we may ascribe the work to the Emperor Hadrian, there is no doubt that it was greatly strengthened and perfected by succeeding emperors, and especially by the Emperor Severus. Inscriptions still existed upon rocks in the ancient quarries from which the stone was taken: one of them was very curious, and a drawing of it was exhibited; another had the names of the consuls for that year, which fixed the date to the reign of the Emperor Severus. The Lecturer also noticed the inscribed stones and altars which had been discovered, and exhibited drawings of some of them, and mentioned that the ancient Norman keep of the castle at Newcastle had been given up by the Corporation of that town to the local Society of Antiquaries, as a place of deposit for their museum of antiquities, and commended their public spirit as a fitting example to all corporate bodies, to whom it was a duty to encourage the careful preservation of historical remains. He mentioned also the Duke of Northumberland's liberal offer to the Government of this country, if they would institute a committee of research for examining the line of the barrier, but deeply regretted that his Grace's noble liberality had been declined. If foreign monuments of art were worth collecting, assuredly our own historical monuments were entitled to as great respect. The northern barrier was a monument such as no other nation could boast.

In acknowledging the customary vote of thanks, Mr. Scarth observed that he only wished some of them who had expressed pleasure at the treatment of the subject could have listened to the explanations of the modern historian of the Wall, and accompanied him over portions of it, as it had been his privilege to do. He lived in hope that as Bath abounded in Roman remains, Dr. Bruce might be prevailed upon some day to visit the city and examine its features.

CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 25, 1862. Pursuant to an invitation received from the Rev. Frederick W. Baker, Incumbent of Beaulieu, a meeting of the Society, conducted by Mr. Druitt, the Secretary, was held at that place on this day. Among those present were many of the gentry of the New Forest and neighbourhood, amounting to nearly one hundred visitors.

The members were most hospitably received by Mr. Baker, and afterwards accompanied him to the Beaulieu school-room, where a large audience was much gratified at hearing a paper by the Incumbent upon "The Origin and History of the Abbey of Beaulieu," interspersed with remarks on the career of many historical persons who had been connected with the abbey.

Mr. Baker commenced by reading extracts from the chartulary of the abbey (preserved in the British Museum among the Cotton MSS.), and specially the account of the foundation of the abbey by King John (1204), as an act of atonement to the Cistercian abbots, whom he had summoned to meet him at Lincoln and threatened to banish from the country. The monarch, it is said, was troubled with a dream that night, and the following morning he sent for the abbots, and not only forgave them and promised to found a Cistercian abbey, but requested that, through their intercession, he might be admitted a brother of the Cistercian Chapter. He endowed the abbey with several manors in Berkshire, and various remarkable privileges. The original grant of foundation of King John to the abbots was lately sold in London, on the sale of the MSS. of Dr. Bliss, the Registrar of the University of Oxford.

The members of the convent were brought from Waverley, Hants., and the abbey was consecrated in the presence of Henry III. and his queen, Richard Earl of Cornwall, Prince Edward (afterwards King), and many nobles and bishops.

There were three abbeys founded as off-sets from Beaulieu; viz. Hales in Gloucestershire, Newenham in Devonshire, and Netley in Hants.

The first person of distinction buried in the abbey was Isabella, daughter of Wm. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and first wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, better known as King of the Romans. Her remains have recently been discovered in front of the high altar, and a stone which had been removed from thence has been discovered to contain the following inscription,—*HIC . JACET . YSABELLA . PRIMA . V . . .* The rest is wanting, but evidently the *v* is the commencement of *vxOR*.

Another monumental slab by tradition covered the remains of Queen Elinor, mother of King John; but Miss Strickland states that she was buried at Fontevraud.

A carved head has also been preserved as a boss on the roof of the refectory, bearing an imperial crown, evidently in commemoration of Richard Earl of Cornwall, who was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle King of the Romans. His heart is stated by Leland to have been buried at Beaulieu in a marble vase.

The skeleton of a deformed person was some years since discovered

in the chapter-house,—suggesting the question, could this have been Edmund first Earl of Lancaster, known as the Crook-back?

Several abbots of Beaulieu were distinguished men in their day. The second abbot was appointed third Bishop of Carlisle, and built the choir of Carlisle. Richard II. appointed the Abbot of Beaulieu (who was his private physician) to the see of Llandaff, and afterwards to Worcester. And Abbot Skeffington, in the first year of Henry VIII., was made Bishop of Bangor, and built the bishop's palace and cathedral there.

In 1471 the sanctuary of Beaulieu Abbey was sought by Margaret of Anjou a few days previous to the battle of Tewkesbury; and at Beaulieu assembled all the chiefs of the Lancastrian party—as her son the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Devonshire, and the Earl of Pembroke; where it was determined that the Queen with her son should leave for Bath, raise an army in Gloucestershire, and march into Wales. They were intercepted at Tewkesbury, where the Queen was taken prisoner and the young Prince was slain.

After this the Countess of Warwick, widow of the King-maker, was for several years in sanctuary in Beaulieu.

Richard III., in the first year of his reign, issued a writ to the Abbot of Beaulieu, commanding him to bring in all the muniments by which he claimed to have a right of sanctuary. It appears that the Abbot proved his right, for in 1498 Perkin Warbeck sought sanctuary after his flight from Taunton. Lord Daubeney, however, surrounded the place, and at last Warbeck surrendered on promise of life.

At the dissolution the abbey estates were granted to Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, thence passed to the Dukes of Montagu, and is now possessed by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The following paper, “On Beaulieu and the Cistercian Rule,” prepared by the Hon. Secretary (the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott), we print at length:—

“Sir Walter Scott, in one of his Dedicatory Epistles, observes that in treating of the Middle Ages we have to ‘glean from musty records and chronicles, the authors of which seem perversely to have conspired to suppress in their narratives all interesting details, in order to find room for flowers of monkish eloquence, or trite reflections upon morals.’ In the case of Beaulieu we have to regret the loss of all those documents which would have thrown light upon the inner life of the monastery, with one exception. At the end of the chartulary in the British Museum, described by the Editors of the *Monasticon*, there is an imperfect treatise of the time of Edward I. (c. 1300), which has entirely escaped their observation. It contains a series of chapters on Matins, on the mode of saying the Hours, on fasting, on dinner, on collation and Compline, on blood-letting, on chapters, on refectory, on food, on beds, &c.; but unfortunately the writer has omitted several chapters which were devoted to the illustration of processions, shaving, benediction of dress, &c., to diverge into the comparatively unimportant details of ‘faults,’ ‘master of the novices,’ ‘visitors,’ ‘preachers,’ &c. The value of this treatise is great, as there were many local modifications of the rule; and here it is attached to the chartulary. We are enabled to gather a sufficiently clear account of the order of services, the food, daily habits and monotonous formality of a Cistercian house. It presented, in church, cloister, and hall, a stern precision very unlike the creations of the novelist and romance-writer; there was nothing to interest or touch the imagination, for the White Monk was an eager farmer at heart and a mediæval puritan in practice. The decoration and services of the church, the diet, and daily living were alike severe, hard, and uninviting. In the former the Hours were to be said with a mere pause in the verses of the Psalms, and in the prayers and versicles ‘briskly and briefly,’ (*breviter et succinctè ne Fratres amittant devocionem et eorum studium minimè impediatur . . . ut in medio versus metrum cum pausâ servetur, non protrahendo vocem in pausâ vel in finem versus*).

On festivals in Advent and Lent the hymns in the Hours were sung in unison to their proper tone. From Easter to the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1) there were two daily meals, except on Rogation days, Fridays, the Ember days, and eves of Pentecost, St. John Baptist, SS. Peter and Paul, James and Laurence, the Assumption, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon and Jude, and All Saints. Flesh meat was not allowed, but the food might be prepared with fat or lard (*pinguetudine carniūm*), except on Saturdays. From Nov. 1 to Advent they had a milk diet and eggs. Two kinds of dishes were served daily, but the prior might make an addition if he pleased. Wherever there was a Cistercian convent, the brethren were, on rare occasions, permitted to dine with a bishop, or in the house of a religious or person of high rank, and then to eat what was set before them, in order not to be troublesome to their hosts. If any brother offended at table, in eating or helping himself, he had to ask pardon while the brethren stood up, and then, on a sign from the prior, returned to his seat. Any one desiring to eat or drink out of hours received permission from the abbot, and refreshed himself in the presence of a companion. Before dinner or supper the sacristan gave a few strokes on a bell (*campana*); a second bell (*cymbalum*) was rung when the food was ready. Having washed their hands, at the sound of the prior's little bell (*campanula refectorii*) the brethren went in. He who repeated the versicles then said *Benedicite*, and the chanter added *Oculi omnium* or *Edant Pauperes*, the brotherhood giving the Benediction. The servers then went in order, from the lowest in hall, to the prior's table, two tables being arranged and filled, in order to avoid the necessity of laying a third. A monk might not change his pittance, but could pass it from him on either side. Directly after Compline, when the signal for the dormitory had been given, no one might eat or engage in conversation. No monk, unless specially invited, was allowed to enter the infirmary or guest-house. The sacristan rang the bell for collation, and after *Jube, Domine* and *Noctem quietam*, the reader read, and during the lection, at a sign from the prior, the brethren drank. *Benedicite* was then said by the reader, and the benediction given by the officer of the week—*Largitor omnium bonorum*. The president said *Adjutorium*, and then in silence the brethren went into church, where confession and Compline followed; the officer of the week sprinkled them with holy water, and they went up to the dormitory singing a hymn to the Virgin. They had no mattress or feather-bed (*culcitrum*), and slept in shirt (*camisia*), tunic, scapular, and girdle, upon straw or sacks of wool. There were four times for bleeding—in September, after Christmas-day, after Easter, and the feast of St. John Baptist. The brethren who had been bled did not dine in hall, but in a separate chamber according to the capabilities of the house, and were allowed to eat flesh during two days at dinner, but not at supper. Guests, whether lay or religious, were not allowed flesh meat, except in cases of sickness. During fasts the brethren were allowed their ordinary two meals, if their toil or a tedious journey required it. Women were allowed to be present in the church at a consecration, on Good Friday, and at sermons, and might follow in a procession. The business in Chapter was opened with prayer, and reading from the Calendar and Martyrology. The anniversary of a benefactor or deceased brother was observed, and discipline administered. Chapters were not to be held daily.

“In the church no doubt the rule was observed that no ‘novelties, superfluities, or anything curious or remarkable’ in ornament should appear, as in towers, pavements, glass, tables, sculptures, pictures, figures, (*quæ dedecerint ordinis honestatem*.—*Harl. MS.* 3708, fol. 18.) except the crucifix, bells, lights, crosses, or plate. Martene gives instances of similar foreign proscriptions of the use of such ornaments, and of the existence of a *parclose* (*clausura*) between the monks and the lay-brothers. In rare instances, and at a later period, there may have been infractions of the rule, both in England and on the Continent. We have, however, probably lost but little as regards internal decoration by the destruction of the Cistercian minsters, where the ruins, as at Fountains, Netley, Jorevalle, Reivalle, &c., remain.

“In 1212 the monks of Coventry elected as bishop Master Robert of Gloucester, and the canons of Lichfield the Abbot of Beaulieu.—(*Chron. Prior. de Dunstaple*, i. 64.) Another instance of an abbot of Beaulieu being disappointed of the mitre occurs in the *Monasticon*. A bad account of Abbot Hugh, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, is given by Leland, (*Collect.* ii. 346). Giles, Prior of Meritone, became a White Monk of Beaulieu.—(*Chron. de Dunstaple*, i. 206.)

“Leland (*Collect.* iv. 149) mentions the following books in the library of Beau-

lieu:—‘Eadmer de Vitâ Anselmi, et Vitâ Wilfridi Episcopi. Stephanus super Ecclesiasticum, Libros Regum, et Parabolas Salomonis. Ioannes Abbas de Fordâ super Cantica Canticorum. Damascenus de gestis Barlaam et Josaphat. Libellus Candidi Arriani. Libellus Victorini, rhetoris, contra Candidum. Tres libri Claudiani de Statu Animæ ad Sidonium Apollinarem. Gislebertus super Epistolas Pauli. Prosper de Vitâ contemplativâ et activâ.’

“King John visited Beaulieu, May 19, 1206; Dec. 18, 1212, and March 19, 20, 1213.—(*Hardy’s Itin. K. John, Record Publ.*)

“The Royal Commissioners at the dissolution completed their sack to the uttermost, for in the reign of Edward VI. the following inventory notices all that remained of the furniture of a magnificent minster.

“‘July 20, 6 Edw. VI., Beawley. Imprimis, a chales of sylver with a patent parcell gyllt. Item, an oyl box of sylver, one bason, and ewer of latten. Item, 4 candlesticks of brasse, one pair of sensers of brass. Item, one holy waterpot of brasse, and the bedmans bell of brasse. Item, 2 bells on the steeple. Item, 8 payre of vestments with their albes. Item, 2 copes, one of them of blue velvet straked, the other of Satten of Briges (Bruges).’—(*Invent. of Ch. Goods, Aug. Office, Hants.*)

“We possess no injunctions issued by Bishops of Winchester, and the entries in their registers are extremely meagre with regard to Beaulieu. I have found none of greater interest than a brief of the King remitting the exaction, of wool from the Abbot (*Orlton*. i. 153), and a prohibition of carrying and entering goods within the precinct (*clausura*), (*Ibid.*, fol. 50), the benediction of Abbot R. Midelton by ‘Simon Accadensis,’ (*Wykeham Reg.* ii. 282,) and the profession of an Abbot, (*Ibid.* i. 42, b. 232, b). I am unable to say whether in the Bingley Collections, which have been in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middlehill, during the last forty years, there are any important notes, but I am told on good authority that in general the MSS. do not contain much more than extracts from printed books. Mr. Suckling in his MS. Collections (*Add. MSS. Brit. Mus.* 18,489, vols. xiii. xiv.) omits all notice of the place. I have not been able to discover in the British Museum any other documents except that which I have already noticed, (*Nero* xiii.,) relating to Beaulieu, and the following brief memoir of the conversion of the refectory into the parish church of St. Bartholomew.

“A writer in a MS. of the Harl. Collection roughly describes the church, and adds,—‘Anno 1648. The Town consists of the site, circuit, and close of the same late monasterie, and of an outside Mannour wherein is Court Leete and Corte Barron, and is a special liberty of itself exempt from the new Forest wherein it stands, but hath comon therein, and is the inheritance of the rt. hon. Thomas, Earl of Southampton, descended to him from his ancestors who purchased the same with mult. al. of K. Hen. 8 at the time of the dissolucyon of abbeyes, and is in length about 5 miles, and in breadth 3 or 4, there beinge not a freeholder herein but all Tenantes for years, except some little Cppyholds and tenants the remayner of the Manuour, which as they fall are reduced into leaseholds for years, because the lord likes not widowes estat, which aunciently appertayned to the Cppyholdes. This mannour it is worth, if it were all in possession, £2,600 per Annu., besides 2 or 3,000*l.* worth of tymber now upon the land as is considered.

“‘Monuments. On a gravestone at the upp end of the Queir:—Edward Kemp, 6th son of Wm. Kempe, Knt., who left Elizabeth his wife, with Thomas, Edward, Francis, and Robert their sons, he died 8 March, 1605. His coat in the window at Cymes (*sic*), his late house, is, Gules, 3 garbs and a bordure engrailed, or. His crest, on a wreath of his colours, is an Eagle standing upon a garb, or; his difference, an annulet. In the rooffe in timber is left these armes, the colours decayed:—Arms of Beaulieu Abbey; William of Wyckeham; a cross engrailed; a cross plain; Ellyott, 1. B. on a fesse, or, a crescent, gu., in a frame per pale; the creste a demy-griffyn saliant, or; impaled with Elizabeth Castell; 2. Arg., three castles with three towres (9); the crest a leopard head, arg. Both dead. It appears on her gravestone she died the wife of Nicholas Gregory, b. May 1634.’—(*Harl. MS.* 982, 40, al. 90, b.)”

After the reading of Mr. Baker’s paper, the party partook of lunch in a new school-room which has recently been built at Beaulieu under the care of Mr. Ferrey, architect, at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, the present owner of the abbey, and was opened for the first time on this occasion.

The visitors then inspected the remains of the abbey under the guidance of the Incumbent, including the guest-house, the refectory (now used as a church), the site of the minster, and of the cloisters, the dormitory, chapter-house, and other relics of the ancient buildings. The vast groundplan of the church was ingeniously indicated by boys placed with flags on the site of each pillar, buttress, &c., and a good idea was thus given of the extent of the building.

After sunset the visitors took tea and coffee at the rectory, and then returned, having spent a most pleasant and interesting day, and received from their host every possible kindness and attention.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 24, 1862. The Rev. ROBERT BURNABY, M.A., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected honorary members of the Society:—The Rev. E. Trollope, M.A., F.S.A., Leasingham; Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; Edward Levien, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum.

The usual exhibition of antiquities, &c., comprised, among other articles of much interest, the following:—By Mr. North: Remains of Roman and other pottery, &c., lately discovered in making excavations preparatory to the erection of new buildings by Messrs. T. Crick and Son, upon ground behind their present premises in Southgate-street, Leicester. They consisted of pieces of Samian ware, having embossed patterns; the necks of several ampullæ, or earthenware bottles, one of peculiar form, two sides of the neck having been pressed together by the finger and thumb of the potter when the clay was soft, and so two openings formed into the interior of the bottle, a large one near the handle for pouring the liquor into the bottle or jug, and a small one answering to the modern spout, through which to pour it out. A small vessel of Samian ware quite plain, three inches in diameter and two inches in height, having the potter's mark, EPPN., impressed upon the bowl inside. In addition to these remains of Roman pottery, which were found about eighteen feet below the present surface, a piece of mediæval pottery and a small vessel of the ware known amongst collectors as the "Derby Biscuit China," the art of making which has been lost for many years, were turned up. Not many yards to the north of the ground here indicated, a portion of a Roman pavement was discovered many years ago. Above these marks of the habitation of the Roman, and within three feet of the present surface, were found several wooden coffins containing human bones; respecting these Mr. North regretted he could give no information, they having been again covered by the workmen before they had been inspected by any one competent to give an opinion as to their date or origin. Adjoining the ground where these were found stands a portion of an old building traditionally said to have belonged to the Guild of Corpus Christi, and to have been inhabited by the Guild priests, which suggested the question, Could this burial-ground have been connected with their establishment?

By Mr. Jacques, Birstall: A small hexagonal dish of Limoges painted enamel, about six inches in diameter, and two inches in height. In the bowl appeared the Virgin and Child, with the inscription MARIA . MATER .

DEJ. This, like all the painted enamels for which Limoges was so famous, was upon copper, and belonged to that period of the art now known as the Fine Style, the peculiarities of which mark the enamels of that school produced between about the years 1530 and 1580. The dish formerly belonged to the Strawberry-hill collection. To shew different styles of the art of enamelling, Mr. Jacques further exhibited a small dish of Chinese enamelled ware, very curious and rare, and a small box or casket, enamelled, of the French school of the time of Louis Quatorze; also a watch with enamelled face and elegantly chased gilt case, of the same period as the last-mentioned article (Louis XIV.) The works which appeared of a more recent date had the name of the maker, "Ardriot a Paris, 312."—The Virgin and Child carved in ivory. The Virgin standing and holding in her arms the infant Saviour, who had fruit in His hand, the right arm being unfortunately broken off. The figure of the Virgin was about seven inches high; her robes had been richly coloured, and her hair, which was loose and flowing, had been golden; remains of colour and gold were still visible. Judging from the seraph which aided in adorning the base upon which the Virgin stood, this exquisite carving must be the work of the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the following century. It probably formerly belonged to a shrine or to a more ordinary tomb.—Two small chasings in silver about two inches and a half square, the one representing the Creation, the Deity standing with outstretched arms, whilst around were grouped various animals; the other, the bringing of the beasts of the field and fowls of the air unto Adam to see what he would call them (Genesis ii. 19), where the Creator and Adam were represented with the creatures passing in review before them. The mark upon silver [A] [B].

By Mr. G. C. Neale: A very beautiful carving of the Fall of our First Parents, upon which Mr. Neale read the following remarks:—

"I have great pleasure in exhibiting an ancient ivory carving, in alto relievo, of Adam and Eve, at that crisis of their history denominated 'The Fall.' It would, I think, be an injustice to the school in which this interesting work was designed, or to the skill of the artist who executed it, to pass it by without especial notice. We have before us the first six verses of the third chapter of Genesis, not written in verse or painted on canvas, but carefully and artistically carved on ivory. The subject is of too sacred a character to be styled allegorical; we must classify it with the numerous Scripture historical works which emanated from the Italian, Flemish, and Spanish schools in mediæval times. Our first parents are here represented standing one on each side of the tree of knowledge, round the stem of which is coiled the fatal deceiver. Rich foliage and tempting fruit cluster in the boughs above, whilst Death, symbolized by the human skull, lies significantly at the feet of the guilty pair. The serpent is rudely carved; the termination of the tail is obtuse and of a dart-like form; the head, protruding from the tree, is heavy and coarse, the mouth distended, apparently in the act of speaking. I am indebted to A. W. Franks, Esq., of the British Museum, for an opinion which I now give. He considers the work to be Flemish or Italian, and to date about the latter end of the sixteenth century, but having given his attention mainly to carvings of an earlier period, he did not like to speak confidently. I am inclined to think it is Flemish, from the literal apple-like form of the fruit. The ebony frame, which is probably of a later period, is handsome and appropriate; the mouldings are good, and it is surmounted by two cherubims embracing. The size of the ivory section measures, after being squared, eight inches long, five broad, and two thick. We conclude from these dimensions that the animal to which it belonged must have been of colossal size. The figures have never been separated from the plaque, but are carved out of one solid piece. The architecture, if I may be allowed so to call it, the proportions and beauty of the human frame, the easy position of the figures, the contrast between the muscular, sharp, angular development of the male, and

the rounded and delicate form of the female figure, are all details worthy of criticism and attention. The slight inclination and peculiar position of the heads indicate guilt and shame, and in the sad expression of the features we can trace sorrow and remorse. The female figure has unfortunately lost a hand, and the features have suffered several slight mutilations, not accidental, but the result of a vulgar morbid taste, unhappily still too common, to injure and destroy what is beautiful and rare."

By Mr. Henry Goddard: Some additional Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon remains, found near Butt Close-lane, Leicester, consisting of a circular ring fibula, with moveable pin attached; a small oval fibula, the outer circle of which was formerly filled with enamel, or a vitreous paste, portions of which still remained (the pin of this was missing); portions of clay beads, and a bead of stone about an inch in diameter.

By Mr. Firn: A piece of continental carving in wood, consisting of a group of eleven figures representing the Entombment. It was made to hang upon a hook in a wall, there being a staple behind for that purpose. It was what is termed a *pieta*.—A model of the head and bust of a man in complete plate armour.

At the close of the exhibition, Mr. James Thompson called the attention of the Society to the state of the excavations at Wroxeter, and read an extract from Mr. C. Roach Smith's letters in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*^b, in which he urges strongly the propriety of all the Archæological Societies in the country impressing upon the Government the claims of those national antiquities, of which ancient *Uriconium* is certainly one of the most valuable and surprising, and in which he shews the great need there is for the pecuniary help of all interested in the past history of their country, in order to carry on the excavations there. It was resolved that a memorial to the Government upon the subject of a grant, in aid of the operations now being carried on, should be prepared, and if thought desirable, adopted at the next meeting of the Society.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 3, 1862. JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Bruce produced rubbings of the two altars recently found at Benwell^c, shewing clearly that *V L P*, as suggested by Mr. Clayton, was the correct reading. If, however, the general *Ulpus Marcellus* had been meant, he would have been designated as legate; and the stone also speaks of a plurality of emperors. But there was a jurist of the name, the legal adviser of Antoninus Pius; he flourished during the period of Aurelius and Verus, who were both *Augusti* in the years 161—169. There may be some connexion between the jurist and the *judiciis* of the inscription. The jurist seems distinct from the soldier of the reign of Commodus.

The Chairman observed that the fact may be as Dr. Bruce states, but that the subject admits of argument.

Mr. Longstaffe remarked that the coins of *Delianus*, a usurper in Gaul, which were exhibited at the last meeting, are, as he has found, far from being common, and he was struck with the fact that no less than three specimens occur in so small a collection as that produced by the diggings at Benwell.

^b *GENT. MAG.*, Oct. 1862, p. 470; Nov., p. 598.

^c *Ibid.*, Dec. 1862, p. 723.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Coulson to Wm. Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, announcing that the diggings at Corbridge, under the auspices of the latter gentleman, have been rewarded by the discovery of a small votive altar to the god Vetturius.

Mr. Longstaffe made the following remarks on an old Newcastle inn, which is now about to be pulled down:—

“It may be well to call attention, as a matter of local record, to the impending destruction of the old stone house at the foot of the Butcher Bank, called the Nag’s Head Inn. Like many other of the better houses of the Newcastle burgesses it possessed good carvings; and this circumstance, with its material, joined to a certain quaint and gloomy aspect, has given to it a celebrity not altogether justified, tradition having claimed the house as the resting-place of a king, and as the mansion of mayors, before the use of the residence in the Close. Whether kings would sleep at a common hostelry is, perhaps, questionable; at all events, we have the evidence of the three Norwich travellers of 1634, that the house was already an inn, at a time, be it remarked, not long after its erection, its architecture being of the debased style which characterized the commencement of the seventeenth century. The writers identify it by speaking of it as opposite a neat cross, which could only be the Cail or Scale Cross; and they were struck by its unusual character, when they breakfasted and took horse at it. The host was a Mr. Leonard Carr, who or a successor of the same name, although he was never mayor, seems to have been of considerable consequence, and to have fallen into trouble for his loyalty. The articles against him may be seen in Bourne; and his memory still lives in Newcastle by the (now sorely reduced) charity which, in 1658, he charged upon this, his capital message, in the Butcher’s Bank, three houses on the east of it, and the house on the west of it. The tour of 1634 has twice been printed; but perhaps a portion of it may, in connexion with the subject, be reproduced with advantage:—‘The town is surrounded with a strong and fayre built wall, with many towers thereon. It hath seven gates, and is governed by a mayor (Mr. Cole), then fat and rich, vested in a sack of sattin, and twelve aldermen. The last mayor (Sir Lionel Maddison), and now recorder (Sir Thos. Riddel) did both endure knighthood [whereby their pockets would be considerably lightened] in his Majestie’s late progresse. Then did we take a view of the Market-place, the Towne Hall, the neat crosse, over against which almost is a stately princelike freestone inn (Mr Leonard Carr’s), in which we tasted a cup of good wine. Then, taking a view of the four churches in the town, and breaking our fast in that fayre inne, we hastened to take horse, and now are we ready to take our leaves of the progresse way, having no stomachs for Tweed nor those inhabitants.’ If it be thought that James or Charles might prefer the warmest welcome—that of an inn—then four progresses might appear to admit of claims for a visit to the Nag’s Head; viz., that of 1603, when James, on his entrance to England, stayed three days here, and so transported the inhabitants that they bore all the charges of his household; that of 1617, when the King revisited his native land; that of 1633, when on their journey to Scotland, Charles, accompanied by Bishop Laud and many nobles, was entertained by the magistrates and town, and also returned this way; and that of 1639, when in his march against the Covenanters the same unfortunate monarch was magnificently entertained, and stayed here twelve days. In the progress of 1603, however, we have it in evidence that James was entertained at the house of Sir George Selby, ‘the King’s host.’ As to 1617, I have no means, in the libraries of Newcastle, of consulting the well-known book of Nichols on the Royal Progresses, and I am sorry that I cannot at present throw further light on the tradition, which, however, will not prevent the house from giving way to a more useful purpose than that of a decayed tavern.”

Mr. Edward Spoor presented several rubbings, by his son, from important monumental brasses in churches of Suffolk and Essex—Horksley in Essex, and Stoke and Nayland in Suffolk.

A conversation followed respecting the commemoration of the jubilee of the Society, and co-operation with the British Association at their next visit to Newcastle, but no definite conclusion was arrived at, and the matters stand over for further consideration.

SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Oct. 2, 1862. The Suffolk and Norfolk Archæological Societies held a meeting at the border town of Beccles.

The members of the Societies, and other friends, assembled in the Council Chamber, and the room was crowded. On the table were placed all the most curious and interesting ancient charters and records relating to the Corporation of Beccles Fen, and other principal endowments of the town; a selection of ancient books from the church library, as well as several contributed by John Kerrich, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Warmoll, and others; an autograph folio volume written by William Fiske, about 1640; the original autograph diary of Edmund Bohun, Esq., *temp.* William and Mary, with an illustrated copy of the printed edition; and a commonplace-book, from the library of Tom Martin, of Palgrave. There were also extensive and curious collections of ancient seals and rings, caskets, celts, and reliquaries; the sacramental cups (1570) of St. Michael's Church, Beccles, and of the Congregational church, (1690). A jug and other pottery from St. Alban's Abbey, and tapestry from Tring-park, the residence of Nell Gwynn, were contributed by the Rev. J. Yelloly. Among the most remarkable objects exhibited were also a case of antique rings and personal ornaments, by W. Whincopp, Esq., of Woodbridge; a gold ring (found at Tannington) by Sir Shafto Adair; some bronze ring-money, found at Hunstanton, in Norfolk—by G. Edwards, Esq.; a collection of very fine celts in stone and bronze—by Mr. Spalding, of Westleton; a series of copies of antique caskets of various ages, and a case of interesting ring fibulæ, &c., several of which were found at Dunwich, Leiston, Ringsfield, &c.—by the Rev. S. B. Turner. There were various specimens of ancient sword and knife-hafts in ivory and silver, and one of brass, found in the river Waveney. C. Dashwood, Esq., contributed a series of miniatures of the Pettus and other old Norfolk families, including a curious locket containing miniatures of Oliver Cromwell and his wife. H. W. R. Davey, Esq., of Worthing, sent an interesting series of municipal and other seals. Around the room were a variety of curious sabres, Sir Robert Walpole's rabbit-gun, and other articles, contributed by John Kerrich, Esq.; who also exhibited an extremely rare Anglo-Roman gold ornament, found at Geldeston. There were also fossils from the railway cutting at Weston, and from the escarpment now going on at Dunburgh-hill, Geldeston; a supposed original portrait of Shakspeare, sent by T. Sanders, Esq., of Lowestoft; and a variety of rubbings and drawings illustrative of local objects. A portrait of Sir John Leman, Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the Beccles Free School, was exhibited by the Rev. G. O. Leman, as well as another full-length (unknown) portrait from the gallery of Mr. Leman's ancestor, Sir Robert Naunton, at Letheringham, accompanied by the venerable Alderman's signet-ring and seal, and a manuscript of Sir Robert Naunton's, *Fragmenta Regalia*.

LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, President of the Suffolk Society, having taken the chair, directed attention, among other things, to two very curious objects which he had observed in the Assembly Room. The one was the bust of a Roman emperor, which beside its intrinsic value, was especially interesting from the fact of its having been given by Pope Leo X. to Cardinal Wolsey, for the decoration of his palace at Hampton Court. The other object was an eagle which had been shot in the

neighbourhood four or five years ago. He had not been until now aware that the king of birds was still to be seen in that part of the country. There was also in the room a supposed original portrait of Shakspeare, bearing the date 1603. It had belonged to the family of the gentleman who exhibited it nearly a century, and had always been considered an original portrait. He would also like to call their attention to a little book which he had placed on the table that morning. It was the only extant copy of Tyndale's translation of the book of Jonah. Many of them were doubtless aware that it had long been a matter of dispute among antiquaries, whether Tyndale had ever translated the book of Jonah, and several treatises had been written to prove the contrary. Last year, however, whilst examining some old books which his father had given him, he had accidentally found this volume, which would put at rest any further dispute upon the subject. It had long been in the possession of his family, and contained the handwriting of Sir William Hervey, who lived in the time of Charles I. He could not sit down without adverting to the peculiar interest which attached itself to those border meetings, from the features of the country pointing out the division which nature herself had interposed between the "north-folk" and the "south-folk." It required very little imagination, when standing on the cliff overhanging the Waveney, to picture to oneself the time when the sea came up and separated the two counties.

His Lordship then called upon Mr. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary of the Suffolk Society, to read a communication from Mr. Charnock "On the Etymology of Beccles." In this paper several new derivations of the name were suggested, but the writer considered that the two most probable were that from *Beata Ecclesia*, proposed by the late Rev. A. Suckling, or that from the Norman *belle eglise*. This gave rise to some discussion; and the Rev. J. Bulwer read the opinion of the late Rev. W. Spurdens on the same subject:—

"There was, as usual" (he said), "an ancient family who had possessions here at the time when surnames began to be derived from possessions, and who assumed from them the name of 'De Beccles.' When this family wrote their names in Latin they called themselves 'de Bello Clivo:' of these, Alanus de Beccles, whose name is conspicuous in the controversy between the Pope and Groteste Bishop of Lincoln, is as commonly called by one name as the other. It is plain that the family regarded their name taken from the town, as derived from the situation of the 'Fair Cliff' overhanging the Waveney. In those times this was the traditionary interpretation of Beccles in the Domesday Book; and the time preceded the erection of the present fine ecclesiastical edifice."

S. W. Rix, Esq., then read a paper "On the Antiquities of Beccles." After referring to the probable origin of the town, Mr. Rix expressed his surprise at the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Charnock and Mr. Spurdens respecting the etymology of the name Beccles, which he thought must be either of Saxon or Celtic derivation. He pointed out various evidences of the Saxon origin of the place, in the arrangement and names of the streets, &c. He mentioned the probable existence of a beacon here in ancient times, although he regarded the "rude and lofty watch-tower" of Suckling as an embellishment. Mr. Rix remarked that a beacon post and cresset would have been a more appropriate symbol for the municipal Corporation than the porch of the parish church, very beautiful as that is. He traced the rising prosperity of Beccles after the Conquest as shewn, among other circumstances, by the existence of the numerous guilds whose common hall was on the

spot in which the present meeting was held. The manor-house, and some other specimens of our older domestic architecture were then pointed out, and a description given of the sites of St. Peter's Chapel and Endgate Church. After mentioning the Hermitage, the Hospital Chapel, and a supposed similar building near St. Ann's Bridge, Mr. Rix adverted to the parish church of St. Michael, and read several extracts from wills of the inhabitants in the fifteenth century, which alluded to the edifice, and illustrated ceremonies performed there, or in accordance with the Roman Catholic faith and ritual.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rix's paper the meeting adjourned to the parish church. After inspecting the exterior of the edifice and the singular crypt under the west end, and especially admiring the beautiful south porch, noticing the windows of unusual width which had been regarded as formerly entrances to transept chapels, but one at least of which was apparently the position of a porch to the earlier church, some traces of a confessional chapel adjoining the roodloft staircase, and the sculptured panels at the east end, several of which were defaced by Dowsing's hammer, the party entered the building, where a considerable number of inhabitants had assembled. Mr. Rix then, at the request of Lord A. Hervey, described the position of the niches, piscinas, windows, &c., which were disclosed by the removal of the plaster in the course of the late repairs. He then referred to the fittings, observing that the font was correctly described by Mr. Suckling as "small and plain," and pointed out a singular error fallen into by that accomplished antiquary, who mentions that in 1470 a testator gave a legacy to repair "*magni fontis*," (the great font), the words being, beyond a doubt, "*magni pontis*," (the great bridge). Having noticed the Rede monument, often removed, mutilated, and now placed within the altar rails, and the hatchment of Ralph Brownrigg, whose connection with Bishop Brownrigg, of Exeter, is a desideratum, Mr. Rix added a word or two about the position of the steeple, observing that stability was, no doubt, the main consideration in determining its position, though architects of the olden time may have anticipated Ruskin, in noticing the advantage, as to apparent height, of a detached campanile.

Lord Arthur Hervey and a party of visitors then inspected, in the house of Mr. George Woolnough, in the New Market, the ribbed and ornamented ceiling, and the enrichment of a chimney-piece bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the date 1589.

The meeting next repaired to the Assembly Room, where an elegant *déjeuner* had been prepared. After the luncheon, his Lordship said he could not leave Beccles without expressing the thanks of the Societies to the Mayor and Corporation, for the kind manner in which they had granted the use of the Council Chamber and Assembly Room, and permitted their insignia and records to be exhibited for the gratification of the meeting.

In the afternoon there was an excursion to Gillingham Church, when that remarkable building was carefully inspected, and some account of its ancient history read by the Rev. C. R. Manning, of Diss. The Rev. John Farr, the rector, exhibited the ancient registers, and a portion of the ancient roodscreen, upon which is an inscription inviting the prayers of the faithful "for the soule of John Cordra, and the good life" of his survivors.

Admiral Eden invited the party into the Hall, to view the original

pictures of Lord Keeper Bacon, Lord Pacon, his illustrious son, and Sir Butts Bacon, with other interesting matters.

The party returned, through Beccles, to Rose-hall, where a paper was read by Mr. Tymms, including an unpublished letter from Piers Garneys to his feoffees in trust, about a suit with the Abbot of Bury for the possession of "Jeralds hill" and other property connected with the manor of Rose-hall.

They next visited Barsham Church—where a paper was read by the rector, the Rev. John Yelloly. After an inspection of the edifice and of the remains of a Norman font lately brought to light, beneath the foundations of the present one, the meeting broke up.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Nov. 28, 1862. The first meeting of the eighty-third session of this body was held in the Royal Institution, Mr. D. LAING, Vice-President, in the chair. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follow:—

President.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. James T. Gibson-Craig, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. Joseph Robertson.

Councillors.—Right Hon. Lord Elcho, Mr. George Patton, Dr. Robert Paterson, Mr. D. Milne Home, Professor J. Y. Simpson, Mr. W. F. Skene, Professor William Stevenson, Mr. J. Hill Burton, Mr. William Forbes.

Secretaries.—Mr. John Stuart, Dr. J. Alex. Smith.

Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence.—Mr. David Laing, Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

Treasurer.—Mr. T. B. Johnston.

Curators of the Museum.—Mr. Francis Abbott, Mr. J. Drummond.

Librarian.—Mr. George Seton.

Auditors.—Mr. Alex. Bryson, Mr. G. A. Jamieson.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members, viz.,—Prince Lucien Bonaparte and Dr. Frederick Keller of Zurich. Mr. Walter Elliot, of Wolfelee, was elected a Fellow.

Mr. Laing, after reading a list of the members who have died during the past year, made some remarks regarding those who had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Society; and, on his suggestion, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected an honorary member by acclamation.

Mr. Stuart read the annual report of the Keeper of the Museum, from which it appeared that from Dec. 1861, to Oct. 1862, the Museum had been visited by 72,367 individuals; and that the collection in the Museum had been increased by the addition of 291 articles—partly by purchase and partly by donation—and ninety-four coins and medals; while sixty-five volumes had been added to the Library. Among the more important donations, those from the Duke of Hamilton, James Farrer, Esq., M. P., Dr. J. A. Smith, D. Balfour, Esq., of Balfour, C. T. Newton, Esq., British Museum, Robert Reid, Esq., of Shanghai, and treasure-trove from the Exchequer, were noticed.

The Secretary reported that during the past year the Society had lost, by death, two honorary members and seven Fellows; and that during the same period there had been elected sixteen new members.

Dec. 8. Mr. COSMO INNES, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. David Laing read an interesting and elaborate paper on the "Antiquities of Edinburgh." He expressed regret that the Society, during its existence of fourscore years, should have paid comparatively little regard to the objects of antiquity connected with Edinburgh, and under the daily observation of its members. If they excepted the removal of the several gates, the porch of Holyrood, and the market cross, the old town eighty years ago remained very much in the same state in which it had existed for upwards of two centuries. But since the establishment of the Society in 1780, the town had been wholly changed, and until recent times very little had been done to preserve plans or views of interesting buildings destroyed by fire, or swept away in opening up new streets and other improvements. This remark, however, did not apply to individual members, as there were some memorable exceptions. Mr. Robert Chambers had given them "Traditions of Edinburgh," 1825; "Account of Remarkable Fires," 1824; "Minor Antiquities," 1233; and more recently "Edinburgh Papers," full of curious and amusing information. The more systematic and important work of Dr. Daniel Wilson, "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," was well known. Mr. James Skene of Rubislaw, the oldest living member of the Society, occupied himself some half a century ago in drawing old and remarkable buildings throughout Scotland, and his sketches and drawings connected with Edinburgh, Leith, and vicinity alone formed three volumes of much interest. Mr. James Drummond, R.S.A., their curator, was likewise increasing from day to day a large and charming collection of his own drawings in the most artistic style of the old buildings in Edinburgh.

Mr. Laing said, that in venturing to make some remarks on the antiquities of the city, it was not a subject new to him, inasmuch as many years ago he undertook to prepare "Historical Notices" to illustrate the earlier plans and views of Edinburgh. For this purpose he spent much time in the Council Chambers examining the old Council records, &c., but, in consequence of the death of the intended publisher before the work was actually commenced, the scheme fell to the ground, and he had never felt inclined to resume it. At the present meeting he had been requested to say something on the antiquities of Edinburgh; but it was not very easy, within the space of an hour, to treat a subject which was capable of being amplified to almost any extent, and he therefore must content himself with reading only a portion of his paper. All that he now proposed was to take some notice of the principal buildings, in order to give what might be called a general view of the city as it existed in former times.

Mr. Laing, after remarking that there was no evidence of the Romans having ever occupied the site of Edinburgh, however suitable it may have been for a place of defence or fortification,—the Roman road from Inveresk to Cramond having skirted the north side of the town towards the Forth,—proceeded to trace the history of the city, so far as ascertainable from authentic sources. He referred to the Castle, and to Queen Margaret's Chapel, which was perhaps the earliest architectural remain in that part of the country, as also to the ruins of the old church recently discovered on the demolition of part of the square to make way for contemplated improvements. For a popular and interesting account of the historical events connected with the Castle, he referred to Mr.

Grant's "Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh." After noticing some of the suburban localities, Mr. Laing referred to the city itself, and expressed regret that we had no trustworthy views of it during the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. The large plan or bird's-eye views of the city by James Gordon, minister of Rothiemay, in 1647, and engraved in Holland, was peculiarly valuable for its minute accuracy. We were also indebted to Gordon for four interesting views of the Castle, Parliament House, Heriot's Hospital, and Holyrood. On the present occasion, in addition to Mr. Drummond's drawings, and an interesting painting of the Castle by Alexander Runciman, belonging to Mr. J. T. Gibson-Craig, he (Mr. Laing) had brought together a large volume of the older plans and views, along with various drawings by David Allan, Alexander Nasmyth, Daniel Somerville, Walter Geikie, Mr. J. F. Williams, and other artists. These drawings would be exhibited in the Museum, and would remain on view for eight days.

Mr. Laing, after remarking on the rapidity with which the older buildings of the city had of late given way to the progress of modern improvement, adverted in order to the antiquities of the West Port, the West Bow, St. Giles's Church, and the Old Tolbooth, with regard to which he controverted the view that it had been at one time used not only as a prison, but also as the Parliament House, Town-hall, and Court of Session. He then gave some interesting particulars of the present Parliament House, commenced in 1633; a curious abstract of the accounts for which had been furnished to him by Mr. Adam, city accountant. He remarked that the great painted glass window, with an emblematic figure of Justice in the midst of smoke, was an atrocity which it might be well to have removed. After describing the Nether Bow Port and its vicinity, the Cowgate Port, the accesses to the south, and the Greyfriars' Kirk, Mr. Laing noticed the fortunate purchase by the town in 1618 of ten acres on the rising ground south of the Grass-market called the "High Riggs." In 1627, when the arrangements for erecting Heriot's Hospital were under consideration, it was found that the houses in Gray's Close, Cowgate, originally destined for the hospital, required so much alteration that it would be advisable to fix on some other locality, and it was happily suggested that a portion of the High Riggs might be suitable for that purpose. On the 22nd of June, 1627, the six acres enclosed within the town-wall were purchased, and the plan was accordingly proposed for this site by William Wallace, King's master-mason. The work was commenced in March, 1628, but was not completed till June, 1659. The remaining portion of the High Riggs outside the city wall was granted in feu to the cordwainers or shoemakers of Portsburgh, which had been erected into a barony. About the middle of last century portions of the ground now occupied by the increasing population of Lauriston were feued for villas to Messrs. Keir, Scott, Ramsay, and others. His father having bought what was called Ramsay-lodge and ground at Lauriston, and he having resided there more than half his life, he mentioned this to shew with what tenacity names of places were retained after the parties named were completely forgotten. He remembered long ago trying to find out how Lady Lawson's Wynd got its name, but the oldest inhabitants could give him no information. But after his local interest on the subject had ceased, he found some notices in the protocol books of the Canongate which might clear up the point. He found a grant of sasine of the

lands of Hieriggs by James Towers, of Innerleith, to Mr. Richard Lawson, Justice-Clerk, in 1494; and in 1514 the name of Janet Elphingstone, relict of the late Mr. Lawson, of Hieriggs, occurred; and here, no doubt, they had the lady whose name was affixed to what may have been a thoroughfare leading from Portsburgh to the south side of Edinburgh. Mr. Laing concluded with some notice of the foundation of the New Town, the bridges, and other comparatively modern improvements.

At the close of Mr. Laing's paper, the company proceeded to the library to witness an extremely interesting display of views of the city and its antique buildings, consisting not only of Mr. Laing's own large collection, but of Mr. Drummond's numerous and beautiful drawings; as also Runciman's picture of the Castle, kindly lent by Mr. James Gibson-Craig; the volume of drawings by Somerville, the property of Mr. George B. Robertson, &c. As above stated, the whole collection remained on view to the public for eight days, and attracted a very large concourse of visitors.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 2, 1862. The Rev. CANON HARCOURT in the chair.

Mr. Rowntree, Bootham, York, was elected a member of the Society. The Rev. J. Kenrick then said,—

“I wish to say a few words in reference to the subject of waxed tablets said to have been found in a gold mine in Transylvania, which I brought before our last monthly meeting^d. I then said, that the offer of waxed tablets to Sir Frederick Madden, for purchase by the British Museum, was subsequent to the publication of Professor Massmann's book. I am informed by Sir Frederick that it was before that publication (with which he was well acquainted), and somewhere between the years 1836 and 1838, that they were shewn to him by the late Mr. Children, Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society.

“Within the last few days I have received from Mr. Paget a publication which contains a translation of the last discovered tablets, those of which I exhibited photographs. Like the former they are in Latin, and appear to contain a bond and memorandum relating to it. The date is the joint consulship of Rusticus and Aquilinus, A.D. 162, the year of the accession of M. Antoninus. The dissertation which accompanies it, I have no doubt, contains information respecting its discovery, but unfortunately the zeal for Hungarian nationality has led the *literati* of that kingdom to use the Magyar language, instead of Latin or German, and I am therefore unable to say what it contains. Meanwhile the question of the genuineness of both this and the first set of tablets must rest on those presumptive arguments which I brought forward in my paper of last month.

“While on the subject of archæological discoveries, I would draw the attention of our members to some researches lately made at Benwell, near Newcastle, supposed to be the Condercum of the *Notitia*. Two altars have been discovered there to a god named in one inscription Antenociticus, in another Anociticus, a local deity whose name was unknown before. The first is dedicated to Ælius Vibius, Centurion of the 20th Legion, entitled Valeria Victrix, of which several monuments have been found at Chester, and one at Wroxeter. Two or more Augusti are included in the dedication styled Optimi Maximi, and Dr. Bruce thinks that Severus and his sons are those intended. He remarks, that though the letters in the inscriptions from the Catacombs are filled up with red paint, this is not the case with our local inscriptions. The sarcophagus of Ælia Severa, however, dug up at the Mount, near York, and now in the Hospitium, bears evident marks of paint. This altar furnishes another example of the proneness of the Romans to pay homage to the barbarous deities of the countries in which they were stationed. We have an instance of it in the god Arciacon, known only by the altar in the Hospitium, found at St. Dionis

^d GENT. MAG., Dec. 1862, pp. 733, 736.

Church. The other Newcastle altar is the more remarkable, as the dedicator was a man of consular dignity, adorned with the *latus clavus* of a senator.

“I may mention that some months ago a curious archæological and geological discovery was announced, and excited considerable attention, which has since proved to be unfounded. A gentleman engaged in the geological survey of Scotland believed that he had found the remains of Roman pottery in alluvial soil at an elevation of twenty-seven feet above the present level of the Firth of Forth. The deposit which covered them appeared to him to be the work of the river, and hence he inferred that since the time when they were covered up a rise of this amount had taken place in the level of the district. Besides being announced in the ‘Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,’ the fact appeared in ‘Macmillan’s Magazine,’ under the title ‘How Scotland has Risen in the World.’ One very suspicious circumstance was that some of the pottery was said to have a greenish glaze, a thing, I believe, without example in genuine Roman remains. The pottery has since been submitted to the authorities at the British Museum, and they have unhesitatingly pronounced that it is not ancient. The soil, too, has been re-examined, and is pronounced not to be the deposit of the river. Questions in which geological and archæological evidence is combined are now exciting a good deal of attention, and this example shews that though hasty inferences may be drawn (and the history of both sciences is full of them), still there exist criteria by which these errors may be corrected.”

Mr. Kenrick also described four Roman coins then on the table, which he had been allowed to select, as a present to the Museum, from a collection belonging to Mr. Hopkins, being types that the Society did not possess. They were, (1) a large brass of Hadrian, having on the reverse the legend *RESTITUTIO HISPANLÆ*, and the figure of the Emperor standing, with Spain kneeling, having a rabbit at her feet; (2) of Julia Mæsa, of debased silver; on the reverse *FECUNDITAS AUGUSTÆ*, with a female figure holding a cornucopia; (3) of Alexander Severus, or, as the coins have it, Severus Alexander, with the legend *IMP. M. AURELIUS SEVERUS ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS*; on the reverse a figure with a lance and the legend *PONTIFEX MAXIMUS TRIB. POT. IIII Cos P. F.*; the date of the fourth tribunate fixes it to A.D. 226; (4) of the Emperor Probus; the legend, *VIRTUS AUGUSTI*, probably refers to his victory over the Germans, A.D. 278.

The other coins called for no particular remark, but as regards the first, Mr. Kenrick spoke of the symbol of the rabbit. He said,—

“The origin of this singular national symbol is said to have been the extraordinary abundance of rabbits on the south coast of Spain. Strabo, in his third book, says of the country, ‘Noxious animals are rare, except rabbits, which devour the seed-corn, and the roots of the plants. To such a length has this plague proceeded, that the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands are said once to have sent an embassy to Rome, requesting to have another residence assigned them, as the rabbits had made the island uninhabitable.’ This might seem incredible, but what is related of the sudden multiplication and wasting ravages of the hamsters and the shrewmice renders it not inconceivable.

“The abundance of rabbits in Spain has suggested a plausible etymology of the name by which it was known to the Romans, the Greeks having called it *Iberia*. *Shaphan*, in which the three radicals, neglecting the vowels, are the same as in *Hispania*, is the word which in Psalm civ. 18, and in Prov. xx. 36, our translators render *conies*. Critics, however, are agreed that our rabbit cannot be meant here, as it does not inhabit mountains, but sandy plains or hills. It is probably the *Hyrax Syriacus*, which was long classed among the rodents, and which sufficiently resembles the rabbit in its shape and its habits to have been confounded with it in the looseness of ancient zoological nomenclature. The Romans called an elephant *bos*, and the hyrax is much more like a rabbit than a hippopotamus is like a horse. The Phœnician language is almost identical with the Hebrew, and it is not improbable, therefore, that when these Eastern visitors found the country swarming with rabbits, they gave it the name of the land of the *Shaphan*.”

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

BUILDINGS OF THE TENTH CENTURY—WERE THEY USUALLY OF STONE OR WOOD?

MR. URBAN, — The letters of your learned correspondents, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dimock, are entitled to every consideration and respect, and are really very valuable as the result of extensive reading brought to bear, in a concise and agreeable manner, upon an interesting and difficult subject, one side of which they may fairly be said to have exhausted. Their arguments will no doubt be considered as conclusive and unanswerable by one large class of your readers, who may without disrespect be called Closet Antiquaries: men who diligently read the Chronicles, and take it for granted that the buildings of which they there read such glowing descriptions, are the same as those which now exist at the places mentioned. But by another large and increasing class of your readers they will be considered unsatisfactory, and altogether begging the question or entirely beside it, and going off at a tangent as if on purpose to evade it. The real question is, not what buildings were erected in the tenth century, but what buildings of that period are *now existing*: whether the existing church at Lyminge is more likely to be of the tenth century or of the eleventh.

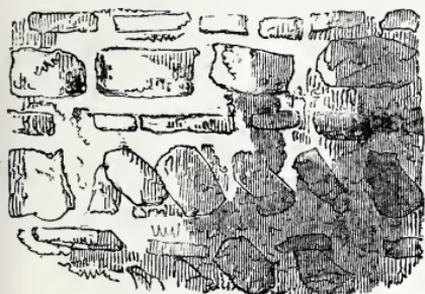
There is a growing school, the school of Rickman and of Professor Willis, who are not content to receive written evidence alone for the age of any existing building; they require to have the building itself examined by some competent person, who is not blinded by prejudice or fancy, and who has previously examined a sufficient number of buildings with

reference to their history to be able to form an opinion of the probable age of this one in particular. Those who have carefully read and considered Professor Willis's invaluable "History of Canterbury Cathedral," and have profited by his instruction, have long seen that it is the key to the real history of all the medieval buildings of Europe; and the more they have heard of the Professor's admirable lectures on other cathedrals, the more they have endeavoured to carry out his principle in the examination of other buildings, the more fully they are satisfied that he is right. They soon learn by practice to distinguish the age of every part of a building, to know the characteristic marks of the work of each successive generation from the eleventh century to the sixteenth, taking as their guide certain *typical buildings* of each period, of which either the exact history is known, or at all events the date of foundation; which is proof that there can be nothing *earlier* than that date in each case, although it is no evidence that the buildings have not been enlarged and more or less rebuilt half-a-dozen times since the original foundation. I have given a list of such typical examples, with a short account of each, in my new edition of Rickman, for each period from the eleventh century to the sixteenth; but of the tenth century I could find none.

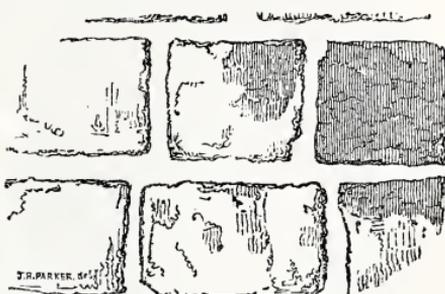
Our ancestors generally proceeded on such economical principles that they did not pull down any old wall that would come in with the plan of the new buildings, so that we commonly

find some portion of each rebuilding if we search diligently for it, although often cased over and concealed by later work. In this manner, by tracing back step by step, we arrive at the masonry of the eleventh century, and we find it so rude and barbarous that we can hardly imagine that anything

still more rude or worse constructed would stand at all. Even the work of the time of the Conqueror, such as Gundulf's buildings in Kent, are of rough stone for the most part; and when the stones are hewn or cut, the joints of mortar between them are so wide as to shew very unskilful masons.



1. Gundulf's Tower at Malling, Kent, c. 1080.



2. White Tower, London, A.D. 1081.

Specimens of Masonry of the time of William I.

It must be borne in mind that every one of our cathedrals was rebuilt in the twelfth century; there is not a vestige of Saxon work in any one of them. Lanfranc's cathedral at Canterbury was entirely pulled down and rebuilt by Ernulf and Conrad, in the time of Henry I. (as we are expressly told by Gervase). Why? excepting that it was either so small or so badly built, that it was not thought worth preserving. If the masonry of the time of Lanfranc was so bad,—as we know it to have been by other examples now remaining, and we may reasonably infer it must have been even in his own cathedral,—what must that of the time of Dunstan have been?

In all the towers called Anglo-Saxon, and which appear to belong to the eleventh century for the most part, the masonry is of the same rude character—rather the work of common labourers or of carpenters than of skilled and practised masons. It requires a generation to train a body of skilled workmen, as those architects who had to do with the revival of Gothic, such as Mr. Blore and others, can testify; and if in the nineteenth century it is found difficult to train a school of work-

men to work in a different manner from what they have been accustomed, how much more difficult must it have been in the eleventh, and how improbable it is that the men who built in the rough manner which we find they did build were the successors of other masons. They were evidently men just learning the art of building in stone. It is clear to those who judge of the age of buildings by the buildings themselves, and not by books only, that the Roman art of building, which was chiefly of brick, gradually decayed and died out in England and other countries; that there was then an interval during which nearly all buildings were of wood, or of rough stone without mortar; then a revival took place, and the earliest buildings erected after this revival were built of the fragments of Roman buildings then in ruins. When this supply was exhausted, the Roman buildings were copied, as well as unskilled hands could copy them; and in this revived art of building a gradual improvement took place in each succeeding generation, until the most perfect masonry and construction that the world has ever seen was produced, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The exact period when this revival commenced is a fair subject for discussion. The most probable time generally (it may have been different in different countries) seems to be the beginning of the eleventh century—the time of Canute in England, who ordered churches to be built of stone *and lime*, (as Malmesbury tells us). This is the earliest mention of *lime* in English history; and it is at least a remarkable coincidence, that from this period we have churches remaining, and can plainly trace the change of the work of each succeeding generation, but before this period we have not a single building now remaining that we can point to with any confidence, excepting the Roman remains. It is the time when Radulphus Glaber was living and described what he saw; and he tells us, that “so great was the number of churches, and monasteries, and oratories that were building everywhere, even in remote villages, that it seemed as if the world was putting on a new white robe^a.” This may be exaggerated language, as the language of the chroniclers usually is, but not more so than the passages Mr. Jenkins relies on; and it surely indicates a great revival in building, a mania for building, a building era, such as we have seen in our own days; with a change of material also, because the previous buildings had not been white.

Respecting the supposed influence of the millennium, a controversy has long been carried on among foreign antiquaries, and it is difficult to say to which side the victory inclines; the fact is remarkable that every charter of the latter part of the tenth century concludes with the words, “The end of the world being at hand.” It is natural to suppose that this general belief had some influence on buildings, but it is not at all a material point; the fact remains that from whatever cause a great revival in building began soon after the year 1000, and that it is very difficult to find any

existing building of the tenth century. Before Mr. Jenkins assumes that Lyminge Church is of that period, it is only fair to expect him to point out some other building now existing in England of similar dimensions and character, and of the same age: none has hitherto been mentioned. The building which most resembles it is the earliest part of St. Alban’s Abbey, which we know to have been built after the Conquest. (For engravings of these, see Buckler’s History of St. Alban’s.)

By the kindness of Mr. Roach Smith I am enabled to lay before your readers the plan of the two churches at Lyminge, and engravings of the most peculiar features, from drawings by



Early Piscina, Lyminge Church.
Marked M in Plan. 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 3 in.

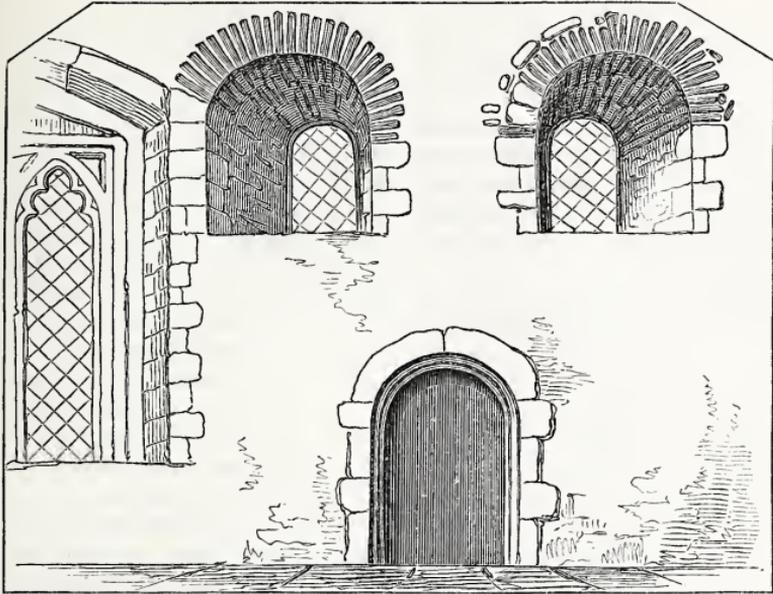
Mr. Fairholt, published in the fifth volume of *Collectanea Antiqua*.

I do not find any authority for the supposition that Dunstan built anything at Lyminge; all that is recorded is that “A.D. 960, King Athelstan, with the consent of Archbishop Dunstan, grants a piece of land to the Church of Lyminge called Maham.” (*Thorn. Chron.*) Of Lanfranc it is recorded “ecclesiam utcunque reparavit^b,” and “quem reparatum ministris sacerdotibus dignantur^c,” &c. I have shewn that re-

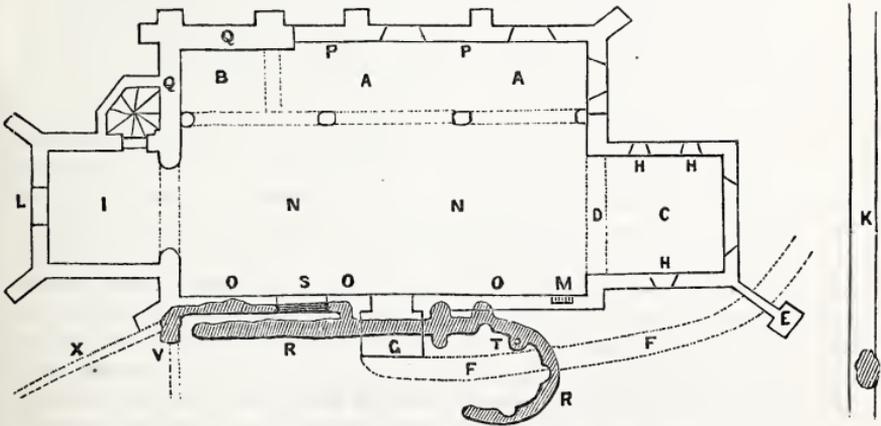
^a R. Glabri Hist., lib. iii. c. 4; Rickman, p. 100.

^b Auctor. Antiq. ap. Leland, Collect., tom. ii.
^c Auctor. Anon. ap. Goscellinum, as quoted by Mr. Jenkins.

LYMINGE CHURCH, KENT.



Part of Wall, with Window-arches formed of Roman Tiles. 4 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 5 in.



Plan.—Length of Church, 100 ft.

- A North Aisle.
- B Site of Old Tower.
- C Chancel.
- D Chancel-arch.
- E Flying Buttress.
- F Pathway.
- G Porch.
- H Windows with Roman Tiles.
- I Tower, A.D. 1490.
- K Churchyard Wall, containing Roman fragments.

- L West Door.
- M Piscina of rude, early character.
- N Nave.
- O Early Masonry.
- P Masonry of A.D. 1470.
- Q Norman Masonry.
- R R Foundations of early Church of debased Roman character.
- S Sepulchral Arch for tomb.
- T An ancient Grave.
- V Portion of an Arch.

paravit in medieval Latin is often used for *reconstructed*, and that the actual construction exactly corresponds with the earliest parts of St. Alban's, which were building at the same time. The use of Roman tiles to form the window-arches only shews that these were the most convenient materials that came readily to hand, the church being built on the site of a Roman villa; and the same materials had no doubt been used in the earlier church.

I will now proceed to answer the letters, and the historical examples there cited of buildings that have been erected in the tenth century.

1. With regard to the word *porticus*, I have never denied that it means an *external* colonnade, I have only contended, and still contend, that it means also an *internal* colonnade. The vestibule at Nola was no doubt one of the class that we frequently find in Italy, a square court at the west end of the church, surrounded by a colonnade, and resembling much more an English cloister than what we now call a porch; and this was the common place of burial, just as the cloister was in England. The *atrium* was the square court, surrounded by the *porticus*; but this word *porticus* was also applied to the internal colonnades or aisles. It is notorious, as every one of our cathedrals bears witness, that in England our bishops have always been buried in the aisles of our cathedrals, with a few rare exceptions, such as founders or great benefactors, who were buried in the choir, in front of the altar; and this is the explanation of the passage in Bede: "*in ipsa ecclesia*" means in the choir, the more sacred part of the church; just as when applied not to the fabric, but to the spiritual Church, the word *ecclesia* means either a particular church or diocese, or the whole Christian Church: the meaning of the word is either general or limited, according to the context, whether applied in a spiritual or a material sense. These explanations apply to nearly all the passages quoted by Mr. Jenkins. The "remarkable passage given

us by St. Paulinus in his description of the basilica of Nola" is most distinctly on my side of the argument; he describes the church as consisting of the *concha*, or vault of the tribune or apse, usually covered by a mosaic picture, expanded into four aisles, with rows of columns and arches, and with oratories between the columns under the arches, or in the side walls, just as in later cathedrals. His description would apply to several churches now existing at Rome, and in other parts of Italy: we do not appear to have ever had anything exactly corresponding to them in England.

It is hardly fair of Mr. Jenkins to extend the field of enquiry from England to all Europe, as it is hardly possible for any one to have examined all the buildings that he mentions, or to know what really remains of the original fabric of each. His foreign authorities are almost worthless for this purpose. It is only within the last few years, since the publication of Professor Willis's "Canterbury," that the eyes of the archæologists of all Europe have been opened to the real facts of this question, and any works published before that time are of no authority upon it. The abbey of St. Guillem du Desert I do not know, the locality is not mentioned; and the authority of M. Renouvier, that "many portions of the original fabric are still remaining," is very questionable; we cannot judge of this without seeing it, or having photographs of it; or knowing more about the author and his power of judging of such a question. The works of Leo III. at Rome are entirely built of brick, ornamented with antique marble columns, taken from the ancient buildings, of which Rome furnished an inexhaustible supply, as is the case with almost every ancient church in Rome; there is not one built of stone. If Mr. Jenkins would refer to my papers on the "History of Mosaics" in your pages for last year, he will find the early churches described, with their *concha* brick vaults still covered with the original mosaic pictures; they are not at all to the purpose in the present

argument. "The columns of porphyry and white marble" are all *antiques*, stolen from the earlier Pagan buildings: probably there were no skilled workmen in Rome at that period capable of executing such work, which requires much practice and experience; and no opportunity was afforded for this, as the abundant supply of antiques made such workmen superfluous.

To follow Mr. Jenkins into Normandy. At Rouen there is nothing remaining of the time of Duke Rollo (912), excepting perhaps a crypt; whatever he built was in all probability of rough stone only, and so badly built that it was entirely destroyed in the following century. "The monastery of Laubes, in the diocese of Cambrai," I do not know. I should be glad of a more exact locality: Mr. Jenkins then leads us to Augsburg in Germany; but in neither case is a word said about existing remains of this period. The examples cited by Mr. Jenkins from the Lives of St. Ethelwold and Dunstan are more to the purpose, as they *were* in England; but not a word is vouchsafed about the existing remains, and the exact localities are very vaguely referred to. The existence of stone quarries proves the use of rough stone, but does not prove the existence of skilled masons, capable of squaring, cutting, and carving stone. When stone has once been cut into a particular form, it retains that form unless wilfully destroyed: how is it that not a single capital or moulding of the tenth century has ever been found?

Even if the existence of a few isolated buildings of stone can be found, this does not prove the general custom of the age; in a land covered with forests the general use of wood is far more probable; and the *onus probandi* rests with those who wish to prove an exception.

Again following Mr. Jenkins in "passing over to France." At Chalons there is no work of this period remaining in the church of St. Peter; it has been entirely rebuilt, probably more than once. The church of St. Remi at Rheims hap-

pens to be one with which I am well acquainted; I have seen it and examined it several times; the last time was in 1861, when I was there and examined it carefully with my excellent friend the well-known able architect and most learned antiquary M. Viollet-le-Duc. Before we left Paris, he told me he would shew me a church of the ninth century; which I ventured to doubt. After we had examined it together, he agreed with me that the earliest part of the existing fabric is work of the eleventh century, consisting of the main walls of the nave and transepts; the whole of the ornamentation has been altered in the twelfth, and the apse added in the thirteenth. The only part remaining of any earlier structure consists of some marble columns which are *antique* Roman work, taken, no doubt, from the ruins of the Roman buildings of the city, of which the gateway still remains standing; and these columns exactly agree with the other antique columns in that gateway. The fair inference from these facts is that the original church was small, and so badly built, that the better masons of the eleventh century did not think it worth while to retain any part of the old walls in their new and enlarged structure. If there had been any *worked* stone, it would have been used again as the marble columns were. The "abbey of Auge" I do not know. Where is it? and what remains are there of this period?

St. Alban's is a case far more in my favour than in Mr. Jenkins'. When the Roman tiles were collected is very immaterial; they were not put together as we see them until after the Norman Conquest: the actual construction is a century later than the time of Dunstan, and is of the time of Lanfranc, and the construction of a large and lofty building of Roman materials corresponds more closely with the existing church at Lyminge, than any other building in England does. That masons were sent from Greece (Byzantium) to Hungary in the tenth century, only proves that there were no native masons to be found, and the same

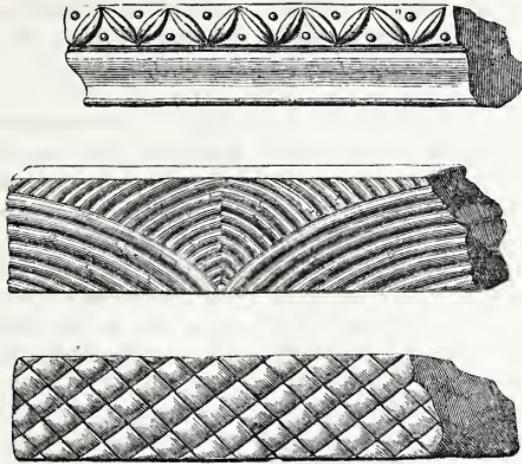
remark applies to the buildings of Charles the Great at an earlier period; they are purely of Byzantine character, and unlike any other buildings in France. The most perfect of them is at Germigny-sur-Loire, of which I gave an account, with an engraving, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii. p. 244, (1857). The other buildings of Charles the Great have for the most part been either destroyed, or so much altered that it is difficult to trace out any part of the original work: this is especially the case at Aix-la-Chapelle. The abbey gate at Lorsch in the Bergstrasse, attributed to this period, is purely Roman work, and probably built by workmen brought from Rome. (The newel staircase at one end is an addition, probably of the eleventh or twelfth century.) In the time of Charles the Great we might expect to find more of Roman art remaining than in the tenth century. The interval between his time and that of Dunstan is quite long enough for the arts of cutting stone and setting stone to have been lost, if there was no demand for them. That "the monks of almost every monastery in Western Europe had become skilled masons before the tenth century" is entirely an assumption of Mr. Jenkins, for which he offers not the slightest evidence; that they were very unskilful masons in the eleventh is proved by numerous buildings now remaining. They built very substantially, with very thick walls, and their lime being burnt on the spot, the mortar was strong, and the grouting often became a concrete rock; therefore their walls have been kept standing in many instances, but the whole of the ornamentation altered, or added, as at St. Remi at Rheims, and St. Stephen's at Caen, at Malling Abbey, and Rochester Cathedral.

I must now endeavour to answer Mr. Dimock, whose authority is great on such a question, from his unquestioned learning. On mere matters of opinion each may fairly hold his own, but in questions of fact some reply is called for. The crypts of Hexham and Ripon are familiar to me: they were both

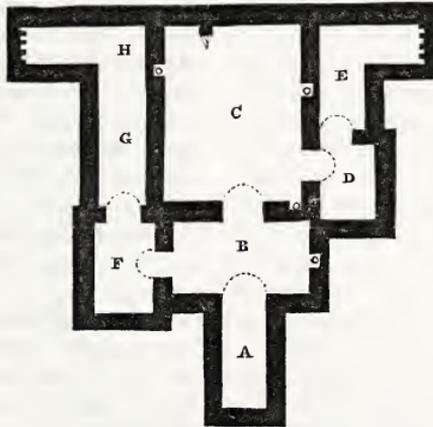
built at the same time, nearly on the same plan, both constructed chiefly of the fragments of Roman buildings^d, and both are unquestionably of their original size; each complete with the narrow passages on all sides of it, and with the ascending and descending staircases as described by the chronicler; each was under the choir of the original church, and proves its small dimensions. As Mr. Dimock appears not to know the plan and engravings of this crypt, which appeared in the third volume of the *Archæological Journal*, and as this is probably also the case with many of your readers, I have borrowed the use of them for this occasion. (See next page.)

That the Oriental custom of having several churches in the same enclosure, usually seven, as we find in Ireland, was also to be found at Glastonbury, I was not aware; but as such churches in the East and in Ireland are always very small, there is no reason to suppose that they would be larger in England when the same plan was followed. The original church at Lyminge, of which we have the foundation only in the present churchyard, by the side of the present church, is quite as large as any of those old churches in Ireland or in Greece. I have never doubted the antiquity of this small church; what I question is the age assigned by Mr. Jenkins to the large and lofty church now used. The passage which Mr. Dimock has quoted from the *Life of St. Dunstan* I had marked for extract, as proving that he did build churches of wood in country villages, whatever he may have done in more important places. There is no reason to suppose that Mayfield was at that period a very small and unimportant place; it was the site of one of the Archbishop's palaces, and as the author in the *Life* expressly says that Dunstan built a *wooden* church there, as well as in several other places, I may fairly claim this passage as on my side. The miracle

^d For engravings of several of these Roman fragments, see the "*Archæological Journal*," vol. ii.



Fragments of Roman Masolry in the walls of the Crypt at Hexham.



Plan of the Crypt at Hexham.

A. Present entrance, a square pit 7 ft. long by 2 ft. 7 in. broad, and about 18 ft. deep to the bottom level of the crypt.

B. An arched chamber, 9 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 7 in., height to top of roof 9 ft., recess in the wall, cavity at the bottom.

C. An arched chamber, 13 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft., same height as B, three square recesses in side walls, with a cavity in the bottom stone, (perhaps for holy water,) and a funnel-shaped hollow above; a stone bracket at the east end, as shewn in plan.

D. A small chamber, (pointed triangular roof, formed with large flat stones,) 5 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.; height to apex of roof 8 ft.

E. A passage, 2 ft. 6 in. broad, length to angle 8 ft. 6 in., elbow 4 ft., flat roof covered with large stones.

F. A small chamber, 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., with a pointed triangular roof, same as D.

G. A passage, 2 ft. 6 in. broad, 6 ft. 6 in. high, length to angle 13 ft. 6 in., elbow to north 4 ft., walled up with dry stones.

H. A Roman inscribed slab, forms the cover to this angle of the passage.

The dotted half circles, at the openings, from one chamber to another, are arched doorways about 6 ft. 3 in. in height.

which Eadmer records, of Dunstan pushing the church with his shoulder into the correct east point, seems more natural when applied to a small wooden church, built perhaps upon a frame, like many early wooden cottages, than it would do if applied to a stone church. The other passage which he quotes respecting Glastonbury tells quite as much in my favour as against me.

That the buildings of the English people and of many other nations, in the tenth century, were *usually* of wood, or wattle-work and mud walls with thatched roofs, and *rarely* of stone or brick, is as clear as any fact of the same period can be. That the churches were *sometimes* built of stone I have never denied, but it does not appear to me that they were generally so, nor have we any evidence of the use of ashlar masonry at that period, nor of the existence of a body of *skilled* masons; on the contrary, it would appear that the masons of that day were no more *skilled* than the Irish labourers and hodmen of the present day, and there is a wide distinction between common labourers and skilled masons. It is impossible to read St. Bernard's Life of Archbishop Malachy without seeing that the Irish people in the twelfth century were not acquainted with the art of cutting and carving stone, and that their buildings were then usually of wood. Ireland was no doubt behind England at that period in all the arts of civilization, but is not likely to have been more than a century behind, and the state of Ireland in the first half of the twelfth century is probably a fair picture of that of England in the beginning of the eleventh.

If churches were the only buildings erected of stone, it would have been hardly possible to keep up a supply of

skilled masons, unless the number of churches then building had been very much greater than there is any reason to believe it was. These simple arts require a good deal of practice, and constant practice, for men to become skilled in them, and to remain so. If all demand for them were to cease for two or three generations, from the general habit of building in wood, these arts would perish, and would have to be learned afresh when a fresh demand for them arose; and this process would require two or three more generations before really skilled masons were produced. A skilled mason, whether a cutting mason or a setting mason, has at all periods when masonry was used at all, been able to earn double the wages of a common labourer; which proves that it has always been an art to be learned, like other arts, by practice. With the exception of churches, the earliest stone buildings we have in this country (after the Romans) are the Norman keeps and castles, none of which are earlier than the eleventh century, and it was a century after the keeps were built in stone before the outer walls of enclosure, or any of the dwelling-houses, even in the castles, were built of stone. Earthworks and wooden palisades continued to be the usual fortifications down to the thirteenth century. The use of cut stone came in very gradually, and timber buildings continued to be by far the most common. Some wooden churches still remain in different parts of the country where stone is scarce, as in Essex, Hampshire, and Cheshire. These are now the exceptions; but in the tenth century, when the whole country was covered with forest, stone churches were the exception.

I am, &c.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL HISTORY—BITTERLEY.

MR. URBAN,—It would be a valuable contribution towards the local history of parishes, if each of your readers in his own neighbourhood would send to you an account of his parish church and the registers in the chest. In this spirit I forward the following notices of the monuments, interesting entries in the register, and architectural character of the church of Bitterley, Salop, made whilst on a visit at The Court. The registers and accounts, unfortunately, are wholly wanting previous to the Restoration.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a west tower, aisle-less nave, chancel and north transept, and a south porch. The font is of black marble, Norman, round, with an arcade. The tower and chancel are of Early English date, but many of the windows have been inserted in the interval of transition to Decorated, consisting of three trefoiled lancets under a comprising arch. The rest are later, being of two trefoiled lights under a reversed trefoil. A few deeply splayed lancets remain. The upper portion of the roodscreen remains in a mutilated condition, but retains some rich tracery; the basement, which consists of panels with the linen pattern under a row of quatrefoils, has been worked up to form a clerk's desk. The fine Jacobean pulpit is dated 1630. The east window consists of four cinquefoiled lancets, the two central lights and the two lateral lights being respectively of equal length. One of the south chancel windows has also a triplet with cinquefoil heads. The capitals of the tower-arch are boldly cut with a pattern of foliage, stiff in character, like trefoils. The churchyard contains a beautiful octagonal cross, terminating in a tabernacle containing a "rood Mary and John." I regret to add that the Powys monuments require immediate care, as they are in a very dilapidated, not to say dangerous, condition.

I. Thomas Pardoe, Gent., died April 14, 1742, aged 38. Edward, son of Thos.

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and Mary, died April 14, 1761, aged 33. Elizabeth Pardoe, died July 13, 1790, aged 65.

II. Mary, daughter of Geo. and Mary Pardoe, died Sept. 27, 1765, aged 47.

III. Mary Shephard, died 1699.

IV. John Walcot, died Sept. 2, 1700, aged 34. Arms:—I. Argent, on a cross fleury azure five fleurs-de-lys or. II. Ermine, on a chief three scalloped shells.

V. William Walcot of the Moor, died Nov. 11, 1857, aged 51.

VI. Marshall Child, died March 13, 1751.

VII. Ann, wife of Charles Walcot, died Sept. 8, 1812, aged 82.

VIII. Chas. Walcot, of Bitterley Court, died Sept. 20, 1799.

IX. Catherine, widow of Rev. Rd. Levitt, of Blithfield, Stafford, dau. of Chas. Walcot, of Walcot, Salop, died June 1, 1788.

X. A kneeling effigy. Timothy, fourth son of Wm. Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, who married (1.) Susanna, dau. of Henry Fanshawe, and (2.) Johan, dau. of Thos. Burghill, of Thingell; he died Jan. 21, 1616. Arms:—I. (1.) Lucy; (2.) A lion rampant; (3.) Barry of six, on a bend dexter three estoiles; (4.) Billettée, a lion rampant. II. (1.) An eagle displayed; (2.) A stag's head caboshed; (3.) Between six estoiles, three in chief and as many in base, a fess; (4.) Between four martlets a cross.

XI. Chancel, south wall.—Thos. Powys, serjeant-at-law, of Henley, in the parish of Bitterley, eldest son of Thos. Powys, of Snitton; and Anna, dau. of Sir Adam Littleton, Bart., of Stoke Milburgh, his wife, by whom he had four sons—Littleton, Edward, Thomas, and John, and two daughters—both named Anna. She died June 30, 1655, aged 34; he died April 2, 1671, aged 54.

[XI.* This inscription is partly repeated on a gravestone in the floor.]

XII. Chancel, east wall, north side of the altar.—Sir Littleton Powys, Knt., of Henley, Judge of King's Bench, died March 13, 1731, aged 85; also his wife Agnes, died Nov. 28, 1720, aged 66. Arms:—I. Powys. II. Argent, between three buckles a talbot sable. [This inscription is partly repeated on a gravestone in the floor.]

XII.* Maria Powys, died June 7, 1668,

- aged 36, first wife of Thos. Powys, of Henley, dau. of John Cotes, of Woodmancote, and Mary Bagot, of Shinfeld, Staffordshire.
- XIII. Eliza, wife of John Walcot, younger son of John Walcot, of Walcot, widow of Capt. C. Colby, died Nov. 26, 1831, buried at Paddington. Arms:—I. Walcott. II. Sable, an eagle displayed argent.
- XIV. Chas. Walcot, of Bitterley Court, died Sept. 20, 1799, aged 61. His wife Ann, died Sept. 8, 1812, aged 82.
- XV. Rev. John WALCOT, Rector, of Bitterley Court, died Nov. 23, 1834, aged 66. Sarah his wife, dau. of Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart., died March 22, 1834, aged 78. Also Katherine their dau., died June 2, 1827.
- XVI. Thos. Hen. Apperley, died Nov. 26, 1807.
- XVII. Sir Thomas WALCOTT, of Bitterley, died Sept. 6, 1685. Arms:—Argent, between three chess-rooks a chevron ermineois. A reference to "Burke's Landed Gentry" will explain why the family bore two coats of arms. Sir Thomas was a Judge. See GENT. MAG. for 1861.
- XVIII. Thomas POWYS, of Snitton, died July, 1645, and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Richd. Smyth, of Credenhill, Hereford, died Nov. 19, 1659; they had five sons, Thomas, Christopher, Peter, Robert, and James, and four daughters, Winifred, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth. Arms:—I. Powys. II. A lion regardant.
- XIX. Laura, wife of Geo. Pardoe, of Nash Court, died Dec. 23, 1807.
- XX. George Pardoe, of Nash Court, died Feb. 11, 1798.
- XXI. Anne and Susanna Pardoe, died 1802.
- XXII. Geo. Wood, died Dec. 16, 1743, aged 46.
- XXIII. Transept.—Anne, dau. of Rev. J. Stafford, of Penkridge, died 1798.
- XXIV. Anne, dau. of Major Walcot, of the Moor, died Aug. 22, 1844, aged 32—first wife; Charlotte, dau. of Jo. Molyneux, died Sept. 11, 1845, aged 45—second wife, of Rev. Chas. Walcot, of Bitterley Court.
- XXV. Mary S. B. F., wife of Rev. John Walcot, second dau. of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middlehill, died Feb. 26, 1858.
- XXVI. Jemima Ann, wife of Capt. W. Walcot, Adj. 47th Regt. B.N.I., died Dec. 20, 1853, buried at Monghyr, India.
- XXVII. Nave.—Margaret, wife of Humphrey WALCOT, of Bitterley, Salop, dau. of Edmd. Pearce, of Wilcot, Salop, died Nov., 1715, buried at Stanmore. Arms:—I. Argent, between three chess-rooks a chevron ermineois. II. Azure, between four pheons a cross or.
- XXVIII. Humphrey WALCOT, of Bitterley, died Oct. 26, 1743, aged 71; likewise John his son, died in his infancy. Arms:—Walcott, impaling, on a scutcheon of pretence, Argent, between three scallop-shells a chevron sable—[Lyttleton].
- XXIX. Rev. Wm. Sheppard, Vicar of Staunton Lacey, died May 10, 1776, aged 76. Arms:— — between three fleurs-de-lys on a chevron three estoiles.
- XXX. Magdalene, wife of Rev. W. Sheppard, of Middleton, in the parish of Bitterley, dau. of Geo. Pardoe, of Cleeton, died July 1, 1763, aged 32.
- XXXI. Richard Sheppard, Gent., died Sept. 13, 1721, aged 47.
- XXXII. Richard Sheppard, Gent., died Aug. 3, 1749, aged 22.
- XXXIII. Rich. Sheppard, Gent., of Middleton, died Aug. 15, 1721, aged 67; also Richard his son, died March 2, 1745, aged 49; also Mary his wife, died July 24, 1790. Arms:—Barry ermine and —, on a chief between two garlands a leopard's head. II. Between three fleurs-de-lys a chevron.
- XXXIV. Martha Sheppard, died 1736. The Sheppards lived at Hill-upon-Cot; a gravestone commemorates their last male descendant, who died in 1807.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1716. At a parish meeting holden the 26th of Dec., 1716, it was then agreed by the churchwardens that I, John Shephard, of Hill-upon-Coat, should have the liberty to build a gallery at the lower end of the old gallery, and to go up the old stairs into the seat that shall be erected against the north wall of the church.
1666. P^d for making y^e old Mary's grave, 6^d.
for fetching the bode, 6^d.
1712. To Mary of the Mill and Widow Prince, 2^s 9^d.
1714. for two bushell of corne to March, 8^s.
1715. For apron, a pare of cloggs, and a hat for the geirle, 1^s 6^d.
1716. for ale and toobaccoe at y^e funeral, 2^s.

1718. For two men 9 days at 10^d y^e day,
and a boy 4 days at 4½^d y^e day,
9s 2^d.

for one 1100 of bricks, 13s 2^d.

for foure lode of lime, 3s 4^d.

1719. p^d for y^e new sirplis, 2^{li} 5s 6^d.

1661. For 2 fox heads, 2s.

Church goods. One Carpet, one
tablecloth, 2 pewter flagons, a
silver cup with a cover, one
plate, and an old bell clapper.

1662. 12 ells of holland at 6s per ell,
and thread to make the sur-
plice, 3^{li} 12s 6^d.

for making the surplice, 10s.

for the booke of Canons, 1s 4^d.

for repayryng the church coffer, 5s.

2 litle plates to gather money
in, 4^d.

1663. for a bag to preserve the surplice,
2s 4^d.

1675. for 12 hedg hogs, 2s.

for pins to hange hats on, 6^d.

1672. for putinge up the Clarke's seate,
7s 6^d.

1678. for the proclamation of burials in
woollen, 6^d.

for 3 bosses to set by the font, 9^d.

1681. for the raile about y^e Comunion
table, 2^{li} 9s.

Mr. Walcot's charity money, 1691 :—

W^m Piper y^e Prodigall, 6^d.

Anne Piper, virgo, 6^d.

Wid. Collins y^e Scold, 6^d.

1683. Beddo by y^e cold oak, 4^d.

1697. for a cay for y^e bell house, 6^d.
for chimney money for y^e Scoole,
10s.

1691. P^d William Piper for sindling the
alye in the church, 1s.

1694. Tho^s y^e roguish tradesman, 6^d.

1697. Honest James of the Mill, 1s 6^d.

THE REGISTERS.

Mem. that in y^e year 1707 the Hon. Sir
Littleton Powys, of Henley, in
y^e Parish of Bitterley, Knt.,
one of the justices of H.M.
Court of Queen's Bench, y^e

patron of y^e ch. of Bitterley,
did, at the desire of the in-
habitants, wholly at his own
charge build and erect a gal-
lery across y^e s^d church at y^e
west end thereof, for y^e use of
y^e young people of y^e s^d parish,
and a pew therein for y^e church-
wardens.—B. MARSTON, Rector.

Nov. 30, 1658. Georgius Lucy generosus sepultus.

1659. Timotheus Lucy generosus xxix.
Aprilis sep.

Hestera Littleton uxor Thomæ
xvii. Julii.

Nuptiæ 1663 inter Thomam Walcott,
arm. et mag^m Mariam Little-
ton, x. die Dec. 1663. He was
afterwards Justice of King's
Bench, and of Bitterley Court.
—JOHN LYDALL, rector.

1669. Nuptiæ solennizatæ fuere inter
Johannem Slade, Cler., et Eliza-
betham Powys de Henly, xxiii.
Sept.

1677. Francesca Littleton gen. sep. xv^o.
Nov.

1678. Tho^s Cheshire sepultus ix^o Aug.
nullo juramento sumpto de se-
pulturâ lanatâ, contra suis re-
lictos, autoritati Littletoni
Powys, arm. Ædiles perdebant
2^m Statutum Regni, die ix^o
post sepulturam.—W. SMITH,
rector. (*sic.*)

1685. Tho^s Walcot miles sep. viii^o. die
Sept.

1732. Sir Littleton Powys miles sep. 28
Martii.

1735. Benjamin Marston (rector) sep.
3 die Dec.

1736. Henricus Baldwyn, rector.

1740. Tho^s Rocke, rector.

1790. Ja^s Hastings, rector.

1795, Sept. 25. John Walcot, rector.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

THE LATER CROWLAND ABBOTS.

MR. URBAN,—There is a curious dif-
ficulty about the later Crowland abbots,
which I should be thankful to see un-
ravelled.

Edmund Thorp, elected in 1485,
died in 1497 (not 1491, as some), and
was succeeded by Philip de Everard.
After whom there came, according to
Leland, three more abbots before the

dissolution; viz. William Gedyng,
Richard Berkeney, (Bardney of later
writers,) and John Wells the last. (*Ilin.*
iv. Appendix, p. 9.) Leland has been
followed, I believe, by every writer
since, who has given a list of Crowland
abbots. He gives no dates of succession;
but later writers say, on what authority
I do not know, that Gedyng succeeded

in 1504, Bardney in 1507, and Wells in 1512.

It is difficult to believe that Leland, with his abbey-visiting facilities, his industry and accuracy, and writing so soon afterwards, could have fallen into any great blunder in this succession.

But there is an earlier authority than Leland, one still more difficult to disbelieve, who tells a very different tale.

This is a John Harrington, Esq., the author of a Crowland Chronicle, written about the first year of Henry VIII. (1509). He was a near kinsman and intimate friend of Abbot Everard, and for sixteen years a member of the household of the Lady Margaret, Henry the Seventh's mother, of whom he gives an interesting, but very encomiastic account, his Chronicle ending with her death, which took place a few days after the coronation of Henry VIII. It was written by him in Latin: but of this, so far as I know, no copy exists. There is a translation, however, "Englished by the right worshipfull Sir Tho^s Lambert, K^t," and dedicated by him to his neighbour and friend Mr. Robert Wick, Bailiff of Crowland, from Pinchbeck, the 28th of July, 1607. A copy of which, made "from the orriginal translation" by Robert Jackson, Clerk of the Sewers, Nov. 15, 1607, is one item of a MS. volume of miscellanies, put together in 1750 by Maurice Johnson, Esq., the well-known Spalding antiquarian, and still in the hands of his descendant. This translation of Harrington's Chronicle is printed, I believe, from Mr. Johnson's MS., in Gough's second Appendix to Crowland History. Mr. Johnson calls the author "Sir John Harrington, K^t, a learned lawyer, and steward of Croyland for the conventual manors."

Now Harrington assures us that Ab-

bot Everard, instead of dying and being succeeded by another in 1504, according to Leland and his followers, was still a live abbot when Henry VIII. ascended the throne in 1509. A note is added to Harrington's Chronicle, by a contemporary and acquaintance, probably some monk of Crowland, stating that Harrington had purposed, and collected materials for, a much fuller history: but that, cut off by sudden death, he had left only this his Chronicle, a mere breviary of what he had intended. The same hand then adds:—"Philip de Everard, abbot of this place, had to his successor John de Wells, nephew to the late Lord Wells." There is good proof that Wells succeeded in 1512. For instance, in this same MS. volume of Mr. Johnson, at fol. 137, is a part of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* return for Crowland, where the 26th Henry VIII. is said to be the 23rd of the abbacy of John Wells.

Such evidence seems perfectly irresistible. We can only conclude that Philip Everard was abbot from 1497 to 1512, and was succeeded by John de Wells, who was abbot up to the time of the dissolution.

And yet it is almost incredible that Leland could have fallen into so gross a blunder as to insert two intermediate abbots who had no existence. Can it possibly be that Everard resigned in 1504, and after the deaths or resignations of Leland's two abbots, was re-elected before 1509? But brief as Harrington's Chronicle is, we can scarcely believe it possible that he could have passed over such events without notice.

I shall be thankful if any of your correspondents can give the true explanation of the difficulty.—I am, &c.,

JAMES F. DIMOCK.

Southwell, Dec. 12, 1862.

INJUNCTIONS TO MONASTERIES.

MR. URBAN,—I now send you a concluding series of notes of Injunctions issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury to monasteries in the diocese of

Winchester, as far as Hampshire is concerned. I have reserved Romsey for a future communication, to be illustrated from the registers both at Lambeth and

Winchester. Where is the register of the monastery?

VISITATION OF HYDE, Oct. 15, 1404,
by Archbishop Arundel.

1. The barber to be removed, who is also "the valet of the firmary," because owing to age and feebleness he cannot properly or without danger exercise his office—within one fortnight under pain of fine to the Archbishop.

2. The secular servants of the abbot to be removed, because of their impertinence to the monks when invited "ad commestiones" in the abbot's hall.

3. The under-porter of the court-gate frequently loses the frocks of the monks which they leave with him, according to custom, on going outside the precinct; and he laid rough hands on one of the brethren: he is therefore to be removed.

4. A grammar-master of the novices to be appointed.

5. Monks not to frequent taverns in the city.—fo. 500, 501.

SELBOENE, fo. 505, Oct. 27, 1404.

1. The canons may lay aside the use of boots "ocrearum sive bottarum," and exchange them for "calligis et sularibus altis," owing to the inconvenience of the former ("attentis deformitatibus que eveniunt ex usu ocrearum").

2. All fragments of meat and loaves not cut in the week to be given to the poor and needy.

3. One canon to be yearly enrolled for the celebration on the anniversaries of canons deceased, and to receive for his labour 6s. 8d.

4. It was the custom to give the commons, which the deceased canon would have had, on his anniversary to the poor, but the prior had appropriated them for ten years last past, as he had during thirty years the revenues allotted to the chamberlain, hostillar, and other officers.

MERTON, Nov. 24, 1404, fo. 506, b.

1. The canons holding offices do not frequent choir; after the first night after their return they are to attend the Hours.

2. Dogs of the chase are offensive often in the cloister, church, and chapter-house, and must therefore henceforth be kept in their proper kennel.

3. As lay-people frequent the cloister and refectory, the doors of the cloister are to be kept shut except at proper hours.

4. Too many servants are kept by the prior and convent; all supernumeraries to be removed.

5. William Hay, canon, and during eight years scholar at Oxford, to be kept at home because he will not study nor frequent the schools.

6. No master is kept to teach the young canons.

7. Contrary to custom, masses are celebrated before day (a privilege reserved to the officers), so that travellers, nobles, and men of rank, who come to hear mass, are disappointed.

8. The hostillar to entertain indifferently the poor as well as the rich, under pain of removal.

9. The surplice to be used at the Offices.

10. The use of boots dispensed with.

It is a remarkable fact that in nearly every series of Injunctions a clause is inserted prohibiting the appearance of lay guests—apparently uninvented—in the refectory. Even in recent times the hospitality of chapters was liberal, especially in the "audit-room" of Worcester, the Guest-hall so lamentably sacrificed. Why was it not converted into a library, for which it was better adapted than the chapter-house, or its present substitute, a room in Edgar's Tower?—I am, &c.,
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

SO-CALLED NORMAN BOX.

MR. URBAN,—The initials upon Mr. H. E. Smith's leaden cofferet engraved in your last Number may probably be read, A(ve) J(esus) CH(ristus) S(alvator) H(ominum) N(azareus) J(udæus). Its

date may be the thirteenth century, and there can be no doubt of its having been used as a personal ornament enclosing a charm or perfume, or both.—I am, &c.,

Dec. 20, 1862.

C. R. S.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Étude sur le Portus Itius de Jules César. Par M. L'ABBÉ HAIGNERÉ. (Paris. 1862.)—The Emperor Napoleon has appointed a Commission to study the topography of ancient Gaul, and prepare a monumental map founded upon the soundest studies and researches that can be brought to bear upon the subject. This work is progressing towards completion, and already the *Carte de la Gaule sous le Proconsulat de Jules César* has been sent to press, and some proofs worked off for private distribution.

Upon this map the Commission has inscribed the *vicus* of Gesoriacum (Boulogne-sur-Mer) and the Portus Itius, which has been placed at Wissant. The Commission has, no doubt, been induced to decide thus in favour of Wissant from the dissertation of its president, M. F. de Sauley, published in the *Revue Archéologique*, and reprinted in the first volume of a work entitled *Les Campagnes de Jules César*.

The Abbé Haigneré (who holds the office of Archiviste of the town of Boulogne), convinced that M. de Sauley has deceived himself as to the value of the arguments upon which he has based this decision, has undertaken to prove him altogether in error, and we think he has succeeded in so doing. In a most elaborate review of the question of the site of the Portus Itius he examines fully and fairly the opinions of the chief writers on a subject that has received much attention, from Du Cange down to the present time; he weighs dispassionately the historical and archaeological arguments, giving M. de Sauley every possible benefit that can be accorded; but demonstrating that the Portus Itius was what is now the harbour of Boulogne, and identical with

Gesoriacum. One of the modern writers on this subject is M. Auguste Mariette, whose Essay^a, as it is now scarce, it is probable the Imperial Commission never saw. Had it been read by any of the members, it does not seem how (what it now appears to be) this unfortunate mistake could have been made. The Abbé concurs with M. Mariette, but not by any hasty adoption of his views. His refutation of M. de Sauley's memoir springs entirely from an independent and comprehensive study of the question in all its bearings.

M. de Sauley, it seems, has not studied the comparative claims of Wissant and those of Boulogne or of Calais; his aim appears to be to prove that Wissant affords all the requisite conditions of the Portus Itius, and to shew that the history of that hamlet and the ancient monuments discovered in and about it unite to render his opinion indisputable. But the Abbé Haigneré, on the contrary, shews that the port of Wissant does not possess any of these essential qualifications for the honour conferred upon it by M. de Sauley and the Imperial Commission. We see a host of historical witnesses in favour of Gesoriacum and Bononia (one and the same place), which M. Mariette and the Abbé Haigneré, in common with most writers who have studied the question, consider as identical with the Portus Itius; while Wissant appears upon the stage late and seldom, and in no respect is so important as Quentovicus (now Etaples), on the other side of Boulogne. If, therefore, Cæsar selected the port of Wissant as most fit and convenient, how

^a Lettre à M. Bouillet, sur l'article Boulogne de son Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire et de Géographie. Par M. Aug. Mariette. (Paris. 8vo., 1847.)

is it we find that almost invariably in subsequent times the port of Boulogne was used as the place of embarkation for Britain?

M. de Sauley is equally unfortunate in his archaeological arguments or proofs in favour of Wissant deduced from existing remains. On the faith of a peasant he asserts there is a camp on the high ground near the village, which was occupied by the three legions and two thousand cavalry of Labienus. The Abbé, from personal examinations, denies the existence of this camp, and shews that the supposed entrenchments are not at all of a military character, but that the banks or terraces are merely the result of cultivation.

The pamphlet (134 pages) is well worth the attention of all who are interested in the subject of Cæsar's invasion of Britain, on which, it will be seen, it bears in one very important point.

The Numismatic Chronicle, No. VI., beside several papers read before the Numismatic Society, and summarized in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, contains a valuable Catalogue of Greek Imperial Coins, eighty-eight in number, relating to Cælesyria, Phœnicia, and Palestine, by Mr. Reichardt; another of London Tokens of the seventeenth century, being additions to those published by Mr. Boyne, by Mr. Vaux; and a continuation of the list of Kentish Tokens, by Mr. Rolfe.

Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. (Hurst and Blackett.)—This is the *thirty-second* issue of the only Peerage that is *bonâ fide* corrected by the nobility and gentry themselves, and never derives its information from second-hand sources. It is thus, emphatically, *the* book for an authentic picture of the Aristocracy as existing at the very time of publication. The changes among the higher classes have been very numerous in the past

year, as our readers will have seen in our own pages, and we find them all duly recorded by Mr. Lodge's successors. We therefore cannot do less than heartily recommend the work, if indeed recommendation be not superfluous with such an old-established publication.

On the supposed Scriptural Names of Baalbec, or the Syrian Heliopolis; and on the chief Heliopolitan Inscriptions, Deities, and Sun-Worship. By JOHN HOGG, Esq., M.A., &c.—This is a very learned paper, reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. It denies the identity, so often assumed, of Baalgad with Baalbec; reproduces several of the principal inscriptions that have been discovered at Baalbec; and finally gives some account of the three temples remains of which still exist there, illustrating the subject by copious references to authors, as well as to coins on which one or other of the structures is represented, and closing with remarks on sun-worship, in which the latest researches in Egypt are carefully weighed.

The Pentateuchal Narrative Vindicated from the Absurdities charged against it by the Bishop of Natal. By JOHN COLLYER KNIGHT. (Bagster and Sons.)—The arithmetical cobwebs in which the Bishop of Natal has unhappily entangled himself are brushed away by Mr. Knight. He shews that Kennicott and other Biblical scholars confess that errors of names and numerals are to be found in the texts from which our authorized translation of the Bible was made; and though the limits of his pamphlet do not admit of a detailed reply to each "difficulty" which the Bishop has been so unfortunate as to find in "*the Scripture story*," he plainly indicates the answer, and affords quite sufficient reason to "induce the over-hasty to suspend, for a time, their judgments," until a full refutation can be given.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

As was generally expected, the Ratazzi Ministry have been driven from office, and successors have been appointed, who are men of little influence, and not at all likely to succeed in inducing the French Emperor to withdraw his protection from the Holy See. It is announced that the Pope intends to make certain reforms in the administrative details of his Government, and these, it is understood, will secure him from all aggression by the partisans of Italian Unity, whether represented by Garibaldi or by any Minister of the Italian Kingdom. The Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces are confessedly in a very disturbed state, and the Government at Turin would seem to have strong motives to deter them from any present attempt to obtain Rome as the national capital.

In spite of the notification to the Greeks that Prince Alfred could not be allowed to accept their crown, it would appear that he has been elected by universal suffrage. King Ferdinand of Portugal has declined to compete for the barren honour, and the Greeks, disappointed at finding themselves of such little account, are breaking out into turbulence, and seem likely, if undisturbed, to split up their country into a series of Republics. At the same time, the idea that has been spread, of the Ionian Islands being ceded to Greece, appears to be very distasteful to the hitherto turbulent islanders, who confess that British protection is worth having when they find that there is a possibility of its being withdrawn.

The American Congress has met, and a modification of the President's Emancipation Proclamation has been proposed by himself, which seems little likely to be accepted, or if accepted, acted on. The Federal army, under Burnside, the successor of M'Clellan, had, at the date of the last advices, made a forward movement, and crossed the Rappahannock, but the accounts given are so confused that it is impossible to judge whether he would be able to hold his ground, and gradually advance, or whether a victory that he is said to have gained on the 12th or 13th of December may not, like many other battles in this war, turn out to have been a defeat.

At home the same melancholy state of things prevails in Lancashire as for months past. A very large proportion of the population is subsisting on alms, and, beside this, fears are expressed that the distress which winter usually brings will be more severely felt than ever in many other quarters, from the customary benevolence of the wealthy among their own neighbours having been so largely diverted from its ordinary course.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, NOV. 27, 1862.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments in his household:—

Earl Spencer to be Groom of the Stole.

To be Lords of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness,—The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Lord Alfred Hervey.

To be Comptroller and Treasurer,—Lieut.-Gen. Knollys.

To be Grooms of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness,—The Hon. Robert Henry Meade and Charles Lindley Wood, esq.

To be Equerries to His Royal Highness,—Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery; Capt. G. H. Grey, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. Keppel, Grenadier Guards.

To be Private Secretary to His Royal Highness,—Herbert W. Fisher, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 2. The Ven. Henry Law, M.A., to be Dean of Gloucester, in the place of the Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., deceased.

Dec. 5. *Congé d'élire* empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of York to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Most Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, late Archbishop thereof, to the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Canterbury. The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. William Thomson, now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, recommended to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see of York.

Dec. 8. The Rev. John Stuart, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, deceased.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Nov. 28. The Most Noble George Douglas Glassell, Duke of Argyll, to be Lord-Lieut. of the county of Argyll.

John Osborne, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and James St. George Burke, esq., of the Middle Temple, to be of the number of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

Mr. George Augustus Revel Bourguignon approved of as Vice-Consul at Port Louis for the Swiss Confederation.

Dec. 5. Henry Percy Anderson, esq., and Francis Stanley Maxwell Stephens, esq., of the Foreign Office, to be Acting Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

The following gentlemen, now Attachés at the places under-mentioned, to be Third Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service:—Henry Dupré Labouchere, esq., Dresden; Dudley Edward Saurin, esq., Turin; Augustus Henry Mounsey, esq., Vienna; Richard Temple Godman Kirkpatrick, esq., Copenhagen; James Playster Harriss, esq., St. Petersburg; Williams Peere Williams Freeman, esq., Copenhagen; George Lenox-Conyngham, jun., esq., the Hague; and Richard Conolly, esq., Hanover.

Don Georje B. Ker'erd approved of as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Honduras; also Mr. John Darlington as Consul at Bradford; and Mr. N. G. Seymour as Vice-Consul at Queenstown, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Dec. 8. Gustave Barthélemy Colin, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Charles Mills, esq., to be Sheriff for the territories of British Kaffraria.

Dec. 12. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bavaria, and the Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., G.C.B., promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Admiral Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of the said Admiral Sir Francis William Austen.

Knighthood granted to Luke Smithett, esq., of Dover, in the county of Kent, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the borough of Dover.

Col. Henry Hume, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cooke, promoted.

Dec. 16. Henry Byerley Thomson, esq., to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

Richard F. Morgan, esq., to be H.M.'s Advocate for the Island of Ceylon; and

John Comber Browne, esq., to be Superintendent of Government Schools and Organizing Master for the Island of Mauritius.

Robert William Gifford Watson, esq., to be Chief Magistrate for H.M.'s settlement of Lagos.

John Elijah Blunt, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Adrianople, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Adrianople.

Mr. C. Krämer Waller to be Consul at Newcastle, New South Wales, for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Dec. 19. Henry Adrian Churchill, esq., C.B., now H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Moldavia, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in Syria.

Robert Alexander Osborne Dalzell, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroom, to be H.M.'s Consul at Jassy.

George Jackson Eldridge, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Kertch, to be H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroom.

Robert Charles Clipperton, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Theodosia, to be H.M.'s Consul at Kertch; and

Arthur Baby, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Toultscha.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 8. *Town of Southampton*.—Wm. Anderson Rose, esq., of the Mansion-house, London, in the room of Brodie McGhie Wilcox, esq., deceased.

Dec. 12. *Borough of Totnes*.—John Pender, esq., of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, in the room of Thomas Mills, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

July 21, 1862. At Turanga, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Williams, a dau.

Sept. 21. At Buenos Ayres, the wife of Frank Parish, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a son.

Sept. 28. At Trichinopoly, Madras, the wife of Thos. Hen. Stoton, esq., H.M.'s 13th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

Oct. 4. At Nynce Tal, Upper India, the wife of Arthur Cassidy, esq., Brevet-Major 2nd Dragoon Guards, a dau.

Oct. 5. At Lilloet, British Columbia, the wife of John Martley, esq., of the Grange, late Capt. 56th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 6. At Hazareebagh, Bengal, the wife of Capt. J. M. Daly, H.M.'s 77th Regt., second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Daly, Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, a son.

Oct. 15. At Malligaum, the wife of Capt. Stanley Scott, Candeish Bheel Corps, a son.

Oct. 17. At St. Eustatius, West Indies, the widow of Lieut.-Col. P. J. Macdonald, 4th W. I. Regt., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Dugshai, the wife of J. Sheldon Furlong, esq., M.D., Surgeon 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau., prematurely.

Oct. 21. At Trevandrum, Southern India, the wife of A. Augustus Davidson, esq., A.K.C.L., Capt. and Adj., 2nd Battalion, Nair Brigade, a son.

Oct. 25. At Lahore, Punjab, the wife of G. R. Elsmie, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

Oct. 30. At Simla, India, the wife of Capt. R. Newsham Pedder, 8th Hussars, a son.

Oct. 31. At Agra, the wife of the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, a son.

At Fyzabad, the wife of Col. Pratt, C.B., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

Nov. 1. At Cawnpore, the wife of Capt. Limond, Engineers, a dau.

Nov. 3. At Ootacamund, South India, the wife of Capt. R. H. Beddome, H.M.'s Madras

Staff Corps, Officiating Conservator of Forests, a dau.

At Masulipatam, the wife of Edw. Bromley Foord, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

Nov. 4. At Poona, Mrs. Major D'Oyly Compton, a dau.

At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, the wife of Capt. Henry Phillpotts, H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

Nov. 6. At Camp, near Baroda, the wife of Capt. J. Forbes Robertson, H.M.'s 28th Bombay N.I., a son.

Nov. 10. At Arrah, the wife of Capt. Chas. Reay, of H.M.'s 3rd B.N.I., and Superintendent of Constabulary, a son.

Nov. 12. At Corfu, the wife of George E. Gains, esq., 6th Royal Regt., a son.

Nov. 14. At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. Francis, 100th Regt., a son.

Nov. 17. In Lowndes-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. de Morel, a dau.

Nov. 20. At Haye-house, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, the wife of J. Arthur Partridge, esq., a dau.

Nov. 21. At Gibraltar, the wife of Major Cooper, 7th Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At the Grotto, Basildon, the wife of Alexander C. Forbes, esq., a son.

Nov. 22. At Hythe, Kent, the wife of Capt. Wray, R.E., a son.

At Layton Vicarage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. J. H. Butt, a son.

At Broadmayne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorsetshire, a son.

At Sunningdale, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Hichens, a dau.

Nov. 23. At the residence of her father (Major-Gen. Gostling, R.A., Penlee, Stoke-Damarel), the wife of Neville Tufnell, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. "Britannia," a dau.

At Nutfield, Surrey, the wife of H. Edmund Gurney, esq., a dau.

At King's Mead, Windsor, the wife of Capt. Johnson, a dau.

At Heath-end, Hampstead, the wife of H. Halford Vaughan, esq., a dau.

In Portland-pl., the wife of H. Chetwynd Stapylton, esq., of Shenley-lodge, a dau.

At Radley Vicarage, Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. Robert Gibbings, a dau.

At the Close, Salisbury, the wife of Thomas Brodrick, esq., a son.

Nov. 24. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. James C. Dormer, a son.

At Oakhill, Hampstead, the wife of Col. Whittingham, C.B., 2nd Battalion, 4th King's Own, a son.

At Upper Clapton, the wife of Charles R. Godfrey, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Euryalus," a son.

Nov. 25. At Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of Major Southey, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At the Laurels, Richmond, the wife of Major W. H. Archer, a dau.

At Chepstow-villas west, Bayswater, the wife of Capt. E. F. Du Cane, R.E., a dau.

In Hereford-st., Mayfair, the wife of Chas. Penruddocke, esq., of Compton-pk., Wilts., a dau.

At Putney, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Underwood Dasent, a son.

At the Friars, Gloucester, the wife of Capt. Kendall, 6th Regt., a dau.

At Sherwood, near Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, a son.

At Helmingham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. George Cardew, a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of M. S. Gilmore, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Retired List, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Stalisfield, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Vlieland, a son.

At Fundenhall, Norfolk, the wife of Gerard Barton, esq., a son.

At Firby-hall, York, the wife of R. H. Bower, esq., a dau.

Nov. 26. At the North Camp, Aldershot, the Hon. Mrs. H. H. Clifford, a dau.

At Windlestone-hall, co. Durham, Lady Eden, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Munn, 7th Royal Fusiliers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. S. Golding, Martindale, Westmoreland, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Mottram-in-Longdendale, the wife of the Rev. W. Henry Jones, a son.

At Kemington, the wife of Capt. George O. Evans, Royal Marines, a dau., prematurely.

In Finsbury-circus, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Blomfield, a dau.

At Highfield-house, Old Forest-hill, the wife of John Whichcord, esq., F.S.A., a dau.

At her father's, Harley-st., the wife of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, Perpetual Curate of Aslacton, Norfolk, a son.

Nov. 27. In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, a dau.

At Royston, Herts., the wife of Edward Bel-

dam, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.

At Littleton, the wife of Major-Gen. Wood, a son.

At East Woodhay, Hants., the wife of G. Sclater-Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.

At the Birches, Codsall, the wife of Thomas Barker, esq., a dau.

In Westbourne-terr., the wife of Ralph Allen Husey, esq., a son.

At Lisbon, the wife of the Rev. T. Kenworthy Brown, a son.

Nov. 28. At Bath, the wife of Col. J. H. Wynell-Mayow, Bengal Army, a son.

In Duke-st., Westminster, Mrs. H. Conybeare, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Edw. Harman, Rector of Bonsall, Derbyshire, a son.

At Ord-cottage, Beaulieu, Ross-shire, the wife of Capt. Mackenzie, jun., of Ord, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bradwell, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Thos. Woodman, a dau.

Nov. 29. In Onslow-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bryan Milman, 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

The wife of Kingsmill Manley Power, esq., of the Hill-court, Herefordshire, a dau.

At the Brake, Torquay, the wife of W. J. Hill, esq., a son.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Richardson, of Saxmundham, a son.

Nov. 30. At the Parsonage, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Thornton Raikes, a dau.

At the Rectory, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Owen W. Davys, M.A., a son.

Dec. 1. At Pontefract, the wife of the Rev. Sir Thos. Blomefield, bart., a son.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Ryley, late H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

At Sydenham, Kent, the wife of Major F. S. Vacher, 33rd Regt., a dau.

At Astwood Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Chas. Ware, a dau.

Dec. 2. At Chaddlewood, near Plympton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Soltau Symons, a dau.

At Woolwich-common, the wife of Major Stuart, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Trinity, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. S. Charlesworth, Rector of Limpsfield, a dau.

At Charlton, near Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Arthur Harrison, R.A., a son.

At Stockland Vicarage, Bridgewater, the wife of the Rev. Henry Arthur Daniel, a son.

Dec. 3. The wife of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Fred. Carr Dyer, H.M.'s 75th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry A. Mitton, of Heaton, near Bradford, a son.

Dec. 4. At Worthing, the wife of the Rev. Cunningham Foot, Rector of Dogmersfield, Hampshire, a son.

At Duddingston-house, Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Hay, esq., jun., of Haystoun, a dau.

At Stanley-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of J. P. Harriss, esq., a son.

At Odsey, Cambs., the wife of Herbert Fordham, esq., a son.

Dec. 5. In Eaton-pl. South, the wife of the Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., M.P., a son.

At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Machell, a son.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Farran, Madras Retired List, a dau.

At Thorington Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Addison Bramwell, a son.

At Westwood, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of T. Craig Christie, esq., of Bedlay and Petershill, a son.

At Herne-bay, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Blandford, a dau.

At Southend, the wife of W. S. Alexander, esq., R.A., a dau.

At Thelnathan, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Ager, M.A., late of Barningham, Suffolk, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Edward O. Vincent, a son.

Dec. 6. In Blandford-pl., Regent's-pk., the Lady Isabella Freme, a dau.

In Chesham-pl., the Lady Susan Smith, a son.

At Myerscough-hall, Lancashire, the wife of Major Cunliffe, a dau.

In Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Evans, Rector of Goytre, Monmouthshire, a son.

At the Vines, Rochester, the wife of Deputy-Inspec'or-General Longmore, Army Medical Staff, a dau.

Dec. 7. At Algiers, the Lady Charlotte Fotheringham, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Davidson, a son.

At Carlton-hill East, St. John's-wood, the wife of E. C. Campbell, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At the Rectory, Headbourne Worthy, Hants., the wife of the Rev. J. Henry Slessor, a son.

At Elemorc-hall, Durham, the wife of Henry John Baker Baker, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Inkpen, Berks., the wife of the Rev. J. Butler, a dau.

In Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Claude E. Scott, esq., late 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Philip Kitchingman, a dau.

The wife of A. C. Daymond, esq., of St. Mark's College, Fulham-road, a son.

At Shildon Parsonage, Durham, the wife of the Rev. William M. Hitchcock, a son.

Dec. 8. At West Drayton, the wife of Commander Shaw, R.N., a dau.

At H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. P. H. Colomb, R.N., a son.

At Eardisland, the wife of B. L. Sanders, esq., of Street Court, Herefordshire, a son and heir.

At Marden Ash, Ongar, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Smith, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Sidney Owen, esq., of Ch. Ch., a dau.

At Guisborough, Cleveland, Yorkshire, the

wife of George Selwyn Morris, esq., M.D., a son.

Dec. 9. At Randolph-house, Maida-hill, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a son.

At Sydney, near Southampton, the residence of her mother, the wife of Major Hoare, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of the Rev. J. Yarker Barton, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. P. Kendall, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Grammar-school, Batley, Yorkshire, a dau.

Dec. 10. At Wake's Colne Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. F. Grimston, a son.

In Portland-pl., the wife of the Hon. Ralph Pelham Nevill, a dau.

At the Staff College, Sandhurst, the wife of Col. Wm. Napier, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of Geo. Wyattville Wynford Knapp, esq., of H.M.'s 63rd Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Little Risington, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Le Marchant, a dau.

At Farningham-hill, Kent, the wife of C. E. Rashleigh, esq., a dau.

Dec. 11. In Pembroke-road, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Claxton, a son.

At the Mount, Hanbury, Worcestershire, the wife of Wm. Filmer Gregory, esq., Lieut. R.N., a dau.

At Aymestry, the wife of the Rev. J. Rogers, a son.

Dec. 12. At Hampton Court-palace, the wife of Thos. Bradshaw, esq., a dau.

At Wilton, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Turner Baker, a son.

At Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, the wife of E. C. Bower, esq., a dau.

At Denton-house, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, a dau.

Dec. 13. In Kildare-terr., Westbourne-pk., the wife of Col. Tidy, a son.

At Warminster, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. E. Slater Browne, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Melville-house, Portobello, Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Wentworth, a son.

At Ashburn-house, Gourcock, N.B., Lady Carden, of Templemore-abbey, Ireland, a dau.

At Hendon, Middlesex, the wife of Rear-Adm. Stanley, a son.

At Stoke Damerel, the wife of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of Capt. John Stephens, Indian Navy, a dau.

At Gitiisham Rectory, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Richard Kirwan, a dau.

At Westbourne-park, the residence of her mother, the wife of Capt. Godden, of Ash-next-Sandwich, a dau.

The wife of George Fielding, esq., of Dover, a dau.

Dec. 15. In Cumberland-st., Hyde-park, the wife of F. A. Hankey, esq., a son.

At Alma-villas, Winchester, the wife of Capt. Thos. Walter Hives, Hampshire Militia Regt., and late 40th Regt., a dau.

At Colnbrook Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Charles D. Goldie, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Woolwich, the wife of Major George T. Field, R.A., a dau.

Dec. 17. At Dane John-house, Canterbury, the wife of the Mayor of Canterbury, a dau.

At Seaforth-house, Heath End, near Farnham, the wife of Capt. J. McCrea, 45th Regt., a dau.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Henry Briscoe, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Fallapit, Devon, the wife of W. B. Fortescue, esq., a dau.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. T. Inglis, R.E., a son.

At Park-villas, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. S. J. Hulme, a dau.

At Battersea, the wife of the Rev. Robert Graves, a son.

Dec. 19. At Haverland-hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, prematurely, a dau.

At Aldermaston Parsonage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. J. B. Burne, Incumbent, a son.

In Campden-hill-road, Kensington, the wife of G. C. Wallich, esq., M.D., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Nangle, R.A., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 18, 1862. At Nelson, New Zealand, Alexander, second son of A. Binning Monro, esq., of Auchinbowie, Stirlingshire, to Elizabeth Caroline, only dau. of C. E. Cotterell, esq., R.N., of Crayfield, Nelson, and granddau. of the late Rev. E. H. Warriner, Rector of Foot's Cray, Kent.

Oct. 1. At Bellary, Samuel Laurence Bagshawe, Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Army, to Isabel, youngest dau. of T. R. Ardagh, esq., Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Bellary.

Oct. 2. At St. Peter's, Maidstone, Charles W. Martindale, esq., to Matilda Georgina Brome, dau. of the late Capt. Kenrick, 2nd Regt. of Hussars.

Oct. 21. At Fort William, Calcutta, C. W. W. Alexander, esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab, to Rhoda Agnes, dau. of T. H. Fisher, esq., Cambridge.

Oct. 23. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Edward Bernard, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Susan Capel, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Tawney, Rector of Willoughby, Warwickshire.

Oct. 28. At Byculla, Bombay, John Brown, esq., H.M.'s 7th Regt. N.I., son of Col. G. S. Brown, of the Bombay Army, retired, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late P. Hornsby, esq., of Carlisle.

Oct. 30. At Ootacamund, Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sayer, C.B., King's Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Robert Sayer, esq., of the Manor-house, Richmond, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Blundell, esq., of Calcutta.

At Rawul Pindee, Capt. P. S. Lumsden, Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. of the Bengal Army, son of Col. Lumsden, C.B., Belhelvie-lodge, Aberdeenshire, to Mary Margaret, dau. of J. Marriott, esq., Beechley, Lancashire.

Nov. 6. At Galle, Ceylon, William Martin Leake, esq., to Louisa Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Col. Sir James Tennant, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery.

Nov. 12. At Calcutta, J. Skinner, esq., to Caroline Anna, eldest dau. of the late Sir Albert de Hochepeid Larpent, bart.

At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Rich.

E. Shackleton, esq., of Moone, co. Kildare, to Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of the late Major Holland, Bombay Army.

Nov. 19. At the Cathedral, Manchester, the Rev. Francis Jourdain, M.A., Incumbent of Derwent, Derbyshire, to Emily, only child of Charles Clay, esq., M.D., of Manchester.

At Haddington-road Church, Dublin, Richard Carr McClement, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Hawke," Queenstown, to Annie Constance Mary, youngest dau. of the late J. FitzGerald, esq., Carrick-on-Suir.

Nov. 20. At Histon, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Wm. F. Newton, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, to Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late C. P. Harris, esq., of Newnham.

At Bryansford, co. Down, Gisborne Horner, esq., Capt. Gold Coast Artillery, son of the late Rev. R. N. Horner, Rector of Killeshil, co. Tyrone, to Marian, eldest dau. of Wm. Beers, esq., Newcastle, co. Down.

At Hazlemere, near High Wycombe, the Rev. Hugh Allan, jun., M.A., Woodlands, Dorset, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. George Allan, M.A., Incumbent of Hazlemere.

At Bridge-of-Allan, N.B., Herbert Fennell, esq., to Bessie, widow of Major Lanoe Hawker, of Longparish-house, Hants.

Nov. 22. At Beachley, Gloucestershire, F. Charlesworth Kennedy, late Capt. 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), to Julia, only dau. of Col. Richard Jenkins.

Nov. 25. At St. Paneras New Church, Major George Faithfull, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ellenor Georgiana, youngest dau. of George Clark, esq., of Highgate, Middlesex.

At St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. W. Ponsford, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, to Susan Dora, fourth dau. of the late Robert Steuart Ruddach, esq., formerly Capt. 19th Lancers.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Edward Hartley, esq., civil engineer, to Caroline Whittebury, second dau. of Mr. Serjeant Wheeler.

At St. Mary's Church, Beaumaris, the Rev. John Skinner Jones, M.A., Incumbent of Llanfaes and Penmôn, Anglesey, to Catherine,

only surviving child of the late Rev. Evan Lloyd, M.A., of Maesyporth, Anglesey.

At Burnett, Somerset, George Strachey, esq., Secretary of Legation at the Hague, to Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Bazett Doveton, Rector of Burnett.

At St. Luke's, Jersey, Patrick Salter, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Madras Army, eldest son of the late Patrick Salter, esq., H.M.'s Civil Service, to Anna Maria, dau. of Thomas Bridges, esq., late of Marwood-hill, North Devon.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Charles George Baker, esq., V.C., Commandant 1st Battalion (Sikhs) Bengal Military Police, to Charlotte Campbell, third dau. of Major Ashmore, Bath.

At Glanullen, co. Dublin, G. L. K. Hewett, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, and Adj. 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Kathleen O'Connell, youngest dau. of the late C. Fitz-Simon, esq., D.L., of Glanullen, and granddau. of Daniel O'Connell.

At Affpuddle Rectory, Dorsetshire, Arthur, son of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Homerton, to Katie Janet, dau. of the Rev. R. Waldy, of Houghton-le-Skerne and Long Newton, Durham, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At St. Mary's, Battersea, the Rev. W. E. Best, B.A., son of W. Best, esq., late of Canterbury, to Fanny Bennett, dau. of the late J. R. Cole, esq., of Chertsey, and granddau. of the late Rev. Charles Leigh Bennett, M.A., formerly Rector of Littleton, Middlesex.

At the Cathedral, Exeter, the Rev. Alfred W. Mills, M.A., Curate of Bloekley, Worcestershire, to Virginie Jane, younger dau. of George C. Holroyd, esq.

Nov. 26. At the Catholic Church, Torquay, Chas. Cæsar Welman, esq., of H.M.'s 49th Regt., eldest son of Chas. Noel Welman, esq., of Norton-manor, Somerset, to Eugenia Mary, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Chas. Henry Stonor, of Holmwood, Oxon.

At Halifax, Salisbury, son of Edw. Ball, esq., M.P., Burwell, Cambridgeshire, to Emily, dau. of Jas. Fielding, esq., Mearelough, Sowerby-bridge.

At Bath, J. Maddison, esq., of Wandon, Northumberland, to Mary Emma, third dau. of E. W. Eyre, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, retired.

At Portishead, Thomas Gifford, son of Thos. Forsayth, esq., of Failzerton, Ayrshire, and the Martyke, co. Cork, to Lucy Harriette, dau. of the late Col. O'Toole, co. Wicklow.

At St. Nicholas, Rochester, Franklin Thos., only son of John Boucher, esq., to Sophia, eldest dau. of E. R. Coles, esq., J.P., Rochester.

At St. Anne's Catholic Church, Leeds, Geo. Garry, eldest son of Edw. Taylor-Smith, esq., of Colpike-hall, co. Durham, to Clare, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Holdforth, esq., of Burley, near Leeds.

At Westbury, Shropshire, Joseph Newill, esq., of Lydbury, to Ann, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Cureton, esq., of Westbury, Salop.

Nov. 27. At Swanington, Norfolk, the Hon. Robert Henley Eden, of Cotgrave-pl., Notts., to

Jessie Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Frederick Hildyard, Rector of Swanington.

At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, St. Clair Ford, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of the second Sir Francis Ford, bart., to Eliza Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Smalley Potter, esq., of East-court, Charlton Kings.

At St. Peter's Chapel, Peebles, Jas. Wolfe Murray, esq., of Cringletie and Henderland, to Louisa Grace, third dau. of Sir Adam Hay, bart., of Haystoune.

At Penrith, Wm. Harrison, esq., of Bishop-yards, to Nathalie, only dau. of Mary, Countess Ossalinsky, of Musgrave-hall.

At Corkbeg, John M'Donnell Webb, esq., late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, to Cornelia Martha, relict of Wm. Haslett, esq., 13th Light Infantry, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Burne, 91st Regt.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Wyrley, eldest son of the late Geo. Wyrley Birch, of East Wretham, Norfolk, to Rebecca Katharine, eldest dau. of the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-Gen. of the United Diocese.

At Keady, co. Armagh, the Rev. David Kellie Guthrie, Liberton, Edinburgh, to Hannah, youngest dau. of Wm. Kirk, esq., Annvale, Keady, and formerly M.P. for Newry.

At St. Cuthbert's, York, Col. Edw. Stanton, C.B., R.E., third son of W. H. Stanton, esq., of the Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Marguerite Constance, third dau. of the late Thos. Starkey, esq., of Spring Wood, Huddersfield.

At Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Adam Robertson, of Forres, Morayshire, to Katherine Eleanor, dau. of the late Geo. Holdsworth, esq., of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

At Wilmington, Kent, Fredk. Barker, esq., of Meanwood, Leeds, to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Geo. Thomas, Incumbent of St. Philip's, Leeds.

Nov. 29. At St. James's, Paddington, Thos. Horatio Marshall, esq., of Hartford Beach, Cheshire, to Lucy Martina, second dau. of the Rev. Edw. Nugent Bree, of Llwyn-Wormwood-pk., Carmarthenshire.

Dec. 2. At the Cathedral, Carlisle, the Rev. Chas. Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead-pk., Suffolk, and Dover-court, Essex, to Sarah Grace, widow of Edw. Lumley Haworth, esq., of H.M.'s 28th Regt., and eldest dau. of John Fawcett, esq., of Petteril-bank, Cumberland.

At All Saints', Southampton, Edw. Broadrick, esq., R.A., to Elizabeth Letitia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Stehelin, R.E.

At Westcott, Dorking, the Rev. Francis Hayward Joyce, Student of Christ Church, and Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Emily, second dau. of the late Robert Barelay, esq., and granddau. of the late Chas. Barelay, esq., of Bury-hill.

Dec. 3. At St. Peter's, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Capt. Edward Scott, R.N., to Helen, youngest dau. of John Coupland, esq., of Rock Ferry.

The Rev. Hugh McSorley, Incumbent of St.

Paul's, Tottenham, to Gertrude, second dau. of the late Wm. Richards, esq.

At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Dr. Jas. Jenkins, Surgeon Royal Marines, Plymouth, to Sophie Pauline, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. A. Luckraft.

At Stanwix, Carlisle, Charles Jas. Mounsey, Capt. H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of George Gill Mounsey, esq., of Castletown, to Mary Tirzah, elder dau. of the late James Robert Grant, esq., and granddau. of Sir James Robert Grant, K.H., C.B., of the Hill, Cumberland.

At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Richmond Martin, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, second son of Vice-Adm. Martin, of Bittern-lodge, near Southampton, to Emma Katharine, only child of the late John Hancock Hall, esq., barrister-at-law and Commissioner in Lunacy, and granddau. of the late Mr. Justice Gaslee.

At Lacey-green, Bucks., the Rev. W. Thorley G. Hunt, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of William Hunt, esq., of Bath, to Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. J. Burgess, Incumbent of Lacey-green.

At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Samuel Collingwood Hamerton, M.A., Incumbent of Cannock, Staffordshire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Laurence Brock-Hollinshead, esq., of Highfield, Lancashire.

At St. John's, Kensington-pk., the Rev. Hen. S. C. Crook, M.A., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Uphaven, Wilts., to Janet, eldest dau. of the late William Macdowall, esq., of Woolmet-hall.

At Wallasey, the Rev. Ebenezer Anderson, Rector of Frankley, Worcestershire, to Anne Jane Stamp, younger dau. of Peter Wright, esq., of Clifton-hall, Liscard, Cheshire.

Dec. 4. At Cheltenham, Col. T. H. Shuldham, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Graces Frances, eldest dau. of the late Col. Edm. Hardy, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Artillery.

At St. James', Westminster, Horatio Otto Hitchins, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery (Bengal), youngest son of Maj.-Gen. B. R. Hitchins, Madras Army, to Agnes Dent, only child of the late Charles Hardy Bainbridge, esq., solicitor, Bombay, and granddau. of Capt. John Lewis White, of Hammersmith.

At Queen Charlton-manoor, Somerset, Robert A. Brooks, esq., eldest son of R. Brooks, M.P., of Woodcote-pk., Epsom, to Katherine Paeal, eldest dau. of J. E. Geils, esq., of Dumbuck, Dumbarton, N.B., and granddau. of the late Charles Dickinson, esq., of Farley-hill, Berks.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, William Marrack, esq., of Liskeard, to Lydia, only dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Comyns, of Bishopsteignton, Devon.

At Battle, Somersetshire, W. Lyte Stradling, esq., of the Inner Temple, son of the late Wm. Stradling, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Somerset, to Minnie, dau. of the late E. A. Stradling, esq., J.P., of Bridgwater.

At Farnworth, the Rev. Thomas Sutcliffe, Incumbent of Rivington, to Mrs. Bennctt, of

Birch-hall, Farnworth, youngest dau. of the late John Smith, esq., of Lever-hall.

Dec. 6. At 17, Arlington-st., by special licence, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, to the Lady Sophia Anderson Pelham, only dau. of the late Earl of Yarborough.

At Kensington, E. T. Thackeray, esq., V.C., R.E. (Bengal), to Amy Mary Anne, second dau. of Eyre Evans Crowe, esq.

Dec. 9. At Hampton Wick, Henry James Day, Lieut. and Adj. 99th Regt., son of Lieut.-Col. Day, of that corps, to Louisa Frances, third surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Shadforth, 57th Regt.

At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, D. T. Morton, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major of H.M.'s Madras Army, to Jane, widow of J. B. Hodgson, esq., of Chesham.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, J. Gathorne, eldest son of John Wood, esq., of Thedden-grange, Alton, Hants., to Susan Mary, only dau. of Ed. Pennefather, esq., Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wager Townley, youngest son of Charles Allix, esq., of Willoughby, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Catherine, dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Bucks.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John Haughton, esq., of Myton, Warwick, to Grace Emily, dau. of the late John Turner Graver Browne, esq., of Morley-hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.

At Wrangle, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Arthur A. Barker, Rector of East Bridgeford, Notts., to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Baily Wright, Vicar of Wrangle.

Dec. 10. At Ewhurst, Hants., Trevor Chas. Molony, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, third surviving son of James Molony, esq., Kiltanon, co. Clare, to Helen, second dau. of W. H. C. Plowden, esq., of Ewhurst-pk.

At Cavendish, Suffolk, Edward Freeland, third son of the late Rev. Charles Fisher, Rector of Ovington-cum-Tilbury, Essex, to Mary Ellis, widow of Samuel Tyssen Yelloly, esq., of Cavendish-hall, Suffolk.

At St. Paneras, London, W. H. Carrol, esq., of Tulla-house, Nenagh, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Carrol, to Bessie Leslie, dau. of the late Capt. C. W. G. Griffin, R.N., of Falmouth.

At Sidbury, Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, esq., late Capt. 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of Wm. Gale, esq., Bardsey-hall, Lancashire, to Emma, eldest dau. of Thomas Sneyd, esq., of Sidbury-manoor, Devon.

At St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Henry Auriol Prinsep, Capt. H.M.'s 107th Regt., to Harriet Georgiana, fourth dau. of Charles Mackinnon, esq., of Great King-st., Edinburgh.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Frederick Augustus Brice, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. "Edinburgh," son of William Moore Brice, esq., of Cavan, to Sarah Elizabeth youngest dau. of the late Lieut. William H. Goddard, R.N.

Dec. 11. At the British Embassy, Paris,

Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, esq., late of the 60th Royal Rifles, to Mary, only dau. of Henry Hogard, esq., of Paris.

At Southampton, the Rev. William Bulmer, M.A., to Katherine, relict of William Peareth, esq., and dau. of the late Thomas Law Hodges, esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Kent.

Dec. 12. At Edinburgh, William Rose Campbell, esq., of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, and Major H.M.'s Indian Army, to Jane Morison, younger dau. of James Buchanan, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the New College, Edinburgh, and granddau. of the late John Morison, esq., W.S., of Hetland, Dumfriesshire.

Dec. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Ranken, eldest son of William Fergusson, esq., of Spittlehaugh, Peebleshire, Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, to Mary Ann Some, eldest dau. of Thomas Colyer, esq., of Wombwell-hall, Northfleet, Kent, and granddau. of the late Jos. Some, esq., M.P. for Dartmouth.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Robert Makepeace, esq., of Teignmouth, Devonshire, to Henrietta Charlotte, widow of Col. Vyryan, of Trewan-park, Cornwall, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county, eldest dau. of Thomas Lane Crickitt, esq., of Newington-green, Middlesex, and niece of the late Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

Dec. 16. At St. John's, Pembroke Dock, the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Pembroke Dock, to Emma Caroline, second dau. of the late Richard Edgecumbe Chevallier, esq., of Ipswich.

Dec. 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Swift, esq., J.P., of Keoltown, co. Westmeath, to Mina, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Tweedie, esq., of Quarter and Rachan, J.P. and D.L., Peebleshire, and Physician-Gen. H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Edward Paley, esq., Medical Superintendent of the Yarra Bend Asylum, Melbourne, grandson of the late Archdeacon Paley, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Joseph Wrightson, esq.

At St. Luke's, Jersey, Geo. Trefusis Holt, Commander H.M.I. Navy, son of the late Adm. W. Holt, R.N., to Alice, only dau. of the Rev. John W. T. Lee, M.A., of St. Helier's, Jersey.

Dec. 18. At St. Giles's, Reading, Capt. R. Vesey Hamilton, R.N., to Julia, second dau. of Vice-Adm. James Arthur Murray, and granddau. of the late Lord William Murray.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Francis Geo., youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Bernard, of Clat-

worthy, Somerset, to Louisa Elinor Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fredk. Luttrell Moysey, Vicar of Sidmouth.

At St. James's, Plymouth, Robert Beith, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, to Jessie Douglas, only dau. of Capt. Andrew Smith, R.N., of Oakenden, Melrose, N.B.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., Alfred, third son of Capt. Creser, R.N., to Georgina, second surviving dau. of the late G. F. Scherer, esq.

At Chastleton, John Harris, esq., of Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamshire, to Jennetta, second dau. of the late J. H. Whitmore Jones, esq., of Chastleton-house, Oxon.

At St. Cuthbert's Episcopal Church, Hawick, the Rev. Henry Barnes Byrne, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, to Annie Braddon, youngest dau. of George Tod, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 20. At St. Clement Danes, London, the Rev. David Morgan Rees, Rector of Apenporth, Cardiganshire, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Gardiner Utting, esq., of Bawdsey.

Dec. 23. At St. Paul's, Dorking, G. P. Leicester, esq., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Richard Danford, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Jerdein, esq., Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, to Emily Feake, only child of the late Feake Sanford, esq., of Surbiton, Surrey.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, George, eldest son of Thomas Armstrong Neame, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late John Grix, esq., of Surrey-house, Littlehampton.

At Mounton, Chepstow, Edmund Strange Parsons, esq., of Neath, to Kate, second dau. of John Sandford, esq., of Mounton-house.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, S. H. Barton, esq., son of the late William Barton, esq., of Grove, co. Tipperary, and nephew of the late and cousin of the present Lord Dunalley, to Mary Eliza, only dau. of Major Frobisher, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Gloucester.

Dec. 25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Henry, son of Phillip Schier, esq., of Hesse-Cassel, to Emily Charlotte, dau. of the late Thomas Batterbee, esq., of Goodge-st., Tottenham-court-road.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. (Supplementary.)

IN the Obituary notice of the late lamented Prince Consort, given in GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, we alluded at p. 88 to the charge once made against him of desiring to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief, and we stated that that, as well as other charges, had been afterwards allowed to be entirely without foundation. The recent publication, by permission of Her Majesty, of a work entitled "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with an Introduction giving some Outline of his Character," enables us to set this matter in the clearest possible light, and we therefore print the following documents as *pièces justificatives* and integral parts of the Memoir already given.

On the death of Sir J. Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, in March, 1850, a suggestion was made to amalgamate the two offices of Adjutant and Quartermaster-General under a single head, to be called Chief of the Staff. The Duke of Wellington was, in consequence, summoned to Windsor, and several conversations ensued, in the course of which the Duke proposed that arrangements should be made with a view to the Prince's ultimately succeeding himself as Commander-in-Chief. The Prince made minutes of the conversations that passed on the subject, and extracts of these are now printed in the work in question, with the following prefatory remarks:—

"In allowing this memorandum of the Prince to be published, the Queen is also actuated by another motive in addition

to those which have already been mentioned. It affords her Majesty a fitting opportunity for expressing, in the most clear and ample manner, that which for many years she has desired to express. During the Prince's life the Queen often longed to make known to the world the ever-present, watchful, faithful, invaluable aid which she received from the Prince Consort in the conduct of the public business. Her Majesty could hardly endure even then to be silent on this subject, and not to declare how much her reign owed to him. And now the Queen can no longer refrain from uttering what she has so long felt, and from proclaiming the irreparable loss to the public service, as well as to herself and to her family, which the Prince's death has occasioned. The position of her Majesty, for many years accustomed to this loving aid, and now suddenly bereft of it, can with difficulty be imagined to the full extent of its heaviness and its sadness. Desolate and sombre, as the Queen most deeply feels, lies the way before her; a path, however, of duty and labour, which, relying on the loyal attachment and sympathy of her people, she will, with God's blessing, strive to pursue, but where she fears her faltering steps will often shew they lack the tender and affectionate support which, on all occasions, her Majesty was wont to receive from her beloved husband, the Prince."

The Prince writes thus:—

"Windsor Castle, April 3, 1850.

"I went yesterday to see the Duke of Wellington in his room after his arrival at the Castle, our conversation soon turning to the question of the vacant Adjutant-Generalship. I asked the Duke what he was prepared to recommend. He said he had had a letter on the subject, recommending the union of the two offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and he placed his answer to it in my hands. He then

proceeded to say that he thought it necessary that we should cast our eyes a little before us. He was past eighty years, and would next month enter upon his eighty-second. He was, thank God, very well and strong, and ready to do anything; but he could not last for ever, and in the natural course of events we must look to a change before long. As long as he was there he did the duty of all the offices himself. . . . To form a new office by uniting the duties of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in the person of a Chief of the Staff, as was the practice in some foreign armies, would be to appoint two different persons to do the same duty, which would never answer. The Chief of the Staff would again have to subdivide his office into an Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General's department, and nothing would be gained. However, the Duke saw the greatest advantage in having a Chief of the Staff, if, after his death, that arrangement should be made which he had always looked to, and which he considered the best, viz., that I should assume the command of the Army. He was sure I could not do it without such a Chief of the Staff, who would be responsible before the public, and carry on the official communications with the other Government departments. For this contingency he was prepared to organise the machinery now, and he would answer for its success. . . . I answered to the Duke that I should be very slow to make up my mind to undertake so great a responsibility; that I was not sure of my fitness for it on account of my want of military experience, &c., (to which the Duke replied that with good honest intentions one could do a great deal, and that he should not be the least afraid on that score)—whether I could perform the duties consistently with my other avocations, as I should not like to undertake what I could not carry through, not knowing what time or attention they would require. The Duke answered that it would certainly require both time and attention, for nothing could be done without my knowledge or without my order, but that the detail would be worked out by the Chief of the Staff. He had thoroughly considered that, and would make it work. He always stood up for the principle of the Army being commanded by the Sovereign, and he endeavoured to make the practice agree with that theory by scrupulously taking on every point the Queen's pleasure be-

fore he acted. But, were he gone, he saw no security unless I undertook the command myself, and thus supplied what was deficient in the constitutional working of the theory arising from the circumstance of the present Sovereign being a lady. Strictly constitutionally, I should certainly be responsible for my acts, but before the world in general the Chief of the Staff would bear the responsibility, and for that office the man of the greatest name and weight in the army ought to be selected. He repeated that he thought this the most desirable arrangement, and would at once work it out to the best of his ability. . . . I begged him to leave me time to consider the proposal. In the evening the Queen gave the Duke of Wellington an audience, I being present. After having set out by saying he was most anxious to let the Queen know and feel all he knew and felt about it—in fact, to think aloud—the Duke repeated what he had said to me in the morning, and we discussed the question further. I said that there were several points which still required to be considered. . . . The offer was so tempting for a young man that I felt bound to look most closely to all the objections to it in order to come to a right decision. . . . The Queen, as a lady, was not able at all times to perform the many duties imposed upon her; moreover, she had no private secretary who worked for her, as former sovereigns had had. The only person who helped her and who could assist her in the multiplicity of work which ought to be done by the Sovereign was myself. I should be very sorry to undertake any duty which would absorb my time and attention so much for one department as to interfere with my general usefulness to the Queen. . . . The Queen added that I already worked harder than she liked to see, and than she thought was good for my health*, which I did

* "The anxiety of the Queen lest the Prince should injure his health by his excessive attention to public business naturally continued to increase. In 1860, when the Society of Arts renewed the proposal for holding a second International Exhibition, the Queen wrote to Lord Granville, without the knowledge of the Prince, expressing her earnest hope that he (Lord Granville) would do all that in him lay to prevent the responsibility and labour of conducting the undertaking being thrown in any way on His Royal Highness. The Queen felt deeply the necessity for averting any addition to the heavy work already entailed on the

not allow, answering that, on the contrary, business must naturally increase with time, and ought to increase, if the Sovereign's duties to the country were to be thoroughly performed; but that I was anxious no more should fall upon her than could be helped. The Duke seemed struck with this consideration, and said he had not overlooked it, but might not have given it all the weight it deserved, and that he would reflect further upon it. We agreed at last that this question could not be satisfactorily solved unless we knew the exact duties which had to be performed, and the Queen charged the Duke to draw up a memorandum in which these should be detailed, and his general opinion explained, so that we might find a decision on that paper. This the Duke promised to do."

"Windsor Castle, April 6, 1850.

"After a good deal of reflection on the Duke of Wellington's proposal, I went to pay him a visit yesterday morning in his room, and found him prepared with his memorandum, which he handed me. After having read it, I said to him that I must consider my position as a whole, which was that of a Consort and confidential adviser and assistant of a female Sovereign. Her interest and good should stand foremost, and all other considerations must be viewed in reference to this, and in subordination to it. The question then was simply whether I should not weaken my means of attending to all parts of the constitutional position alike—political, social, and moral—if I devoted myself to a special branch, however important that might be; and that I was afraid this would be the consequence of my becoming Commander-in-Chief. It was quite true that the Sovereign being a lady naturally weakened her relation to the Army, and that the duty rested upon me of supplying that deficiency, and would do so still more when the protection which the Duke afforded to the Crown should be unfortunately withdrawn. But I doubted whether this

might not be accomplished without my becoming especially responsible for the command of the Army. There was no branch of public business in which I was not now supporting the Queen, &c. . . . The Duke replied he quite saw that my position ought to be looked at as a whole. He felt the extreme difficulty and delicacy of it, and was kind enough to add that he approved of, and the public did full justice to, the way in which I had hitherto maintained it. I begged him to leave me a little time for consideration, that I wanted to study his memorandum, and would finally write to him upon the subject."

Ultimately the Prince formally declined the position in the following letter:—

"My dear Duke,—The Queen and myself have thoroughly considered your proposal to join the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General into one of a Chief of the Staff, with a view to facilitate the future assumption of the command of the army by myself. . . . The question whether it will be advisable that I should take the command of the army or not has been most anxiously weighed by me, and I have come to the conclusion that my decision ought entirely and solely to be guided by the consideration whether it would interfere with or assist my position of Consort of the Sovereign, and the performance of the duties which this position imposes upon me. This position is a most peculiar and delicate one. While a female Sovereign has a great many disadvantages in comparison with a King, yet, if she is married, and her husband understands and does his duty, her position, on the other hand, has many compensating advantages, and in the long run will be found even to be stronger than that of a male Sovereign. But this requires that the husband should entirely sink his own individual existence in that of his wife—that he should aim at no power by himself or for himself, should shun all ostentation, assume no separate responsibility before the public, but make his position entirely a part of hers, fill up every gap which as a woman she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions, continually and anxiously watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions or duties

Prince by the assistance and support (every day more needful to her) which he gave her in the transaction of all public business; and her Majesty was convinced that he could not again undertake the labour he had gone through in conducting the first Exhibition to its successful termination without injury to that health which was not only most precious to herself and his family, but to the country, and even to the world."

brought before her, sometimes international, sometimes political, or social, or personal. As the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, he is, besides the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the Royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent Minister. How far would it be consistent with this position to undertake the management and administration of a most important branch of the public service and the individual responsibility attaching to it, becoming an executive officer of the Crown, receiving the Queen's commands through her Secretaries of State, &c. ? I feel sure that, having undertaken the responsibility, I should not be satisfied to leave the business and real work in the hands of another (the Chief of the Staff), but should feel it my duty to look to them myself. But while I should in this manner perform duties which, I am sure, every able general officer who has gained experience in the field would be able to perform better than myself, who have not had the advantage of such experience, most important duties connected with the welfare of the Sovereign would be left unperformed, which nobody could perform but myself. I am afraid, therefore, that I must discard the tempting idea of being placed in command of the British Army."

SIR ANDREW LEITH HAY.

Oct. 13, 1862. At Leith-hall, Aberdeenshire, aged 76, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of General Alexander Leith Hay, and nephew of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith, was born at Aberdeen in 1785. He entered the army in 1803, went to the Peninsula in 1808 as aide-de-camp to his uncle, General Leith, and served through the war until 1814. He was much employed in gaining intelligence, and was present at most of the chief actions, from Corunna to the storming of San Sebastian. On more than one occasion he was made prisoner, whilst reconnoitring the enemy's positions, but he invariably refused to give his

parole, and eventually made his escape. Wherever he went he seized every opportunity of making pen and pencil sketches of all that passed around him, and these materials he worked up, many years after, into a "History of the Peninsular War," which obtained deserved popularity.

Shortly after the close of the war General Sir James Leith being appointed to the Governorship of Jamaica, his nephew accompanied him thither, and in the West Indies Col. Leith Hay discharged the duties of Military Secretary, and also those of Assistant-Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General.

Returning home about 1830, and the appearance of Europe indicating that a military career was for the time closed, Sir Andrew retired from the army, and turned his attention to political affairs. Meantime, however, he had written and now brought out his book on the Peninsular war, which was very well received by the public, containing as it did many personal and lively sketches of the interesting events.

Col. Hay had early imbibed Liberal principles, and he threw himself heartily into the agitation which preceded and accompanied the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. Living in the locality, and having frequent intercourse with the burghs in the Garioch, as well as with those of Elgin and Banff, he became a candidate for the representation of the Elgin Burghs, so soon as the extended franchise enabled the residents in those burghs to take the representation into their own hands, and though opposed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, understood to be on the Conservative side, and Mr. Alexander Morison, a Liberal, he carried the day against both his rivals.

Shortly after getting into Parliament, Sir Andrew's abilities, his readiness as a speaker, and his acquaintance with military affairs, marked him out as an eligible acquisition to the Government of the day, and accordingly Lord Melbourne conferred upon him the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance, a rather lucrative office, and also made him a

K.H. This post he filled in 1834 and also in 1835; and he continued to represent the Elgin Burghs from 1832 to 1838. At this latter date he was appointed to the Governorship of Bermuda, when he resigned his seat in Parliament. Circumstances, however, arose which prevented Sir Andrew from going to Bermuda, and in 1841 he again appeared as a candidate for the Burghs, and was successful, continuing to sit till 1848. Some dissatisfaction then arising, he was displaced, after a contest, by the Hon. George Skene Duff, who, as Sir Andrew himself had done in 1832, carried the day against both a Liberal and a Conservative opponent.

From that time Sir Andrew came less prominently before the public. He occupied his time very much with country matters, and devoted great attention to the affairs of the county of Aberdeen. He also brought out a very interesting and useful book, entitled "The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire." The work consists of large lithographs of the principal baronial residences in the county, all from sketches by Sir Andrew himself; the letterpress, which contains a great amount of information, being also all from his own pen. In 1852 a vacancy occurring in the city of Aberdeen, Sir Andrew Leith Hay came forward as a candidate, but was unsuccessful. He was, however, highly esteemed in the county, and he was chosen Convener only a few months before his death.

Sir Andrew married in 1816 a daughter of the late William Clark, Esq., of Buckland-house, Devon. This lady died in 1859. Sir Andrew is succeeded in the property by his eldest son, Col. Leith Hay, C.B., who, at the head of the gallant 93rd, of which he has command, took a prominent share in all the battles of the Crimea. When the treaty of Paris closed the Russian war, Colonel Hay proceeded with his regiment to India, where he was among the first to storm the breach at the relief of Lucknow. Colonel Hay married in 1860 the daughter of Mr. Hamilton of Craiglaw.

Sir Andrew leaves, besides a daughter, a son, Mr. Charles Leith Hay. Another son, Captain Leith Hay, died in 1861.

Sir Andrew represented two very ancient families—the Leiths of Edingarrich and the Hays of Rannes. The Leiths trace their descent directly from William Leith, a person of distinction in the reign of David Bruce. The Leiths assumed the name of Hay on the death, in 1789, of Andrew Hay of Rannes, the last of the representatives of that family, and the great grand-uncle of Sir Andrew. By a deed, it was arranged that Leith-hall was to be called Rannes, and it is so designated in the family papers; at the same time, it was directed that the family should take the name of Hay. The Hays of Rannes are the descendants, by a second marriage, of Sir William Hay of Locharat, the ancestor of the Tweeddale family. Andrew Hay, the last of the line, is still remembered in the north as a man remarkable for his height, some evidence of which may be seen in his staff, which is in the armoury at Duff-house.

H. B. COLES, Esq., M.P.

Nov. 23, 1862. In Portman-square, aged 65, Henry Beaumont Coles, Esq., M.P. for Andover.

The deceased was born in London in the year 1794, and was the only son of Philip Coles, Esq., of Northumberland-street, Strand, by Catherine, daughter of Francis Const, Esq. He was articled to Robert Bird, Esq., of Andover, whose daughter he married; was called to the bar in 1836, and was in partnership for many years with Mr. Henry Earle, as Coles and Earle, Solicitors, Andover. He was a magistrate for Hampshire and for Middlesex; and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Hants. in 1848. He was first returned M.P. for Andover in August, 1847^b, in opposition to the present Earl of Portsmouth; was again

^b H. B. Coles, 134; W. Cubitt, 121; Hon. J. N. Fellowes, 107; T. C. Smith, 60.

returned in 1852^c, but in March, 1857, was defeated by the present M.P. for Andover, the Hon. D. F. Fortescue^d. On the retirement of Mr. Cubitt, in July, 1861, to contest the City of London, he again offered himself, and was returned without opposition. During the whole of his parliamentary career he was a decided Conservative and a Protectionist, and he voted in 1852 with the fifty-three who wished to return to Corn Laws and Protection of Trade.

After the death of Mr. Widmore, of Middleton-house, Long Parish (who left him, we believe, a life-interest in the mansion and property at Long Parish), he resided there till his death. But a large portion of his property came to him on the death of his uncle, Francis Const, Esq.

His death was sudden: he was on the Bench at Andover on the Friday, and died on the Sunday morning following. He married, in 1814, Mary, daughter of Robert Bird, Esq., of Andover, who survives him, but has left no issue.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars regarding the families of Potticary and Const, from whom Mr. Coles was descended:—

“Nathaniel Potticary, of Warminster, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Nathaniel Merriman, of Marlborough (who died January, 1742, aged 82), and by her had, with other children, Christopher and Catharine. Catharine was married to Francis Const, Esq., of Cork-street, St. James’s, Westminster, and the issue of this marriage was Francis, a barrister and Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates and Westminster Sessions, and Catharine, who married Philip Coles, Esq., of Northumberland-street, Strand; they left an only son, Henry Beaumont Coles, Esq., the late M.P. for Andover. Mr. Const was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, February 7, 1783. He was in his youth much attached to the drama and its professors, and was the author of some Prologues and Epilogues. Henderson, John Kemble, Stephen Storace, Twiss, Porson and Dr. Burney,

Fred Reynolds, Thomas Morton, Sheridan, and Harris were his convivial companions and friends. He is also mentioned among the many personal friends of Boswell in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*; Boswell says, ‘My friend Mr. Const, whom I delight in having an opportunity to praise, not only for his abilities, but his manners,—a gentleman whose ancient German blood has been mellowed in England, and who may be truly said to unite the *Baron* and the *Barrister*.’

“He will be remembered, however, as the Editor of several editions of ‘*Bott’s Poor Laws*.’ He held the situation of Chairman of the Westminster Sessions at his death; that of Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates he resigned some years previously. He died Dec. 16, 1839, at Rickmansworth, aged 88 years; he was buried at the cemetery of Kensal Green. He left behind him upwards of £150,000, a large portion of which was acquired by great parsimony and extensive speculations in early life. He left numerous friends legacies of £1,000 each.

“The following letter explains the allusion to baronial honours; it was sent in reply to a communication from one of his friends, who wished to obtain information respecting the families of Potticary and Const, and is as follows:—

“*Piccadilly, Sept. 27, 1834.*

“Dear Sir,—Whilst I was in Hampshire I received your favour respecting the pedigree and arms of my family, and that of the Potticarys. I could only return you a seal which I have always worn and used; but as I had a sort of historic account of the family, I deferred answering yours more particularly until I should return, but I cannot with all my searching find the paper; but what I remember to have been told I will now detail:—My grandfather was a German of respectable family, well known at Berlin and Brandenburg, where I believe they lived, and the family name was *Canitz*. He must have been well educated, and he spoke several languages, for which he was well respected. He had some differences with the family, or rather—as we collected—with his elder brother, who was a man of some consideration, and bore the title of baron, and was a man of literature. We never could make out the cause of quarrel, but it was sufficient to make him leave his friends and come to Paris, where he lived several years totally estranged from all, during which time he

^c W. Cubitt, 140; H. B. Coles, 121; J. Curling, 20.

^d W. Cubitt, 143; Hon. D. F. Fortescue, 120; H. B. Coles, 102.

learnt the business of a goldsmith, and at length came to England with a child or two, and a wife whom I can just remember; he could never be prevailed upon to disclose any particulars. After his death I was anxious to possess the arms and crest of the family, if he had any, which he would not speak of, and at length prevailed on my father to employ a Mr. Morris (a herald I believe) to find them, with the scant materials I have detailed; he was long unsuccessful, but at length got access to some foreign arms and procured the present, which he professed were correct, viz., Argent, a saltire gules between four roses of the second, seeded, or. He is long since dead, and I am bound to confess I have no other authenticity than his assurance. I have, however, worn them ever since. There are two crests, "a Catharine wheel and five torches," and the second is "an imperial mitre." I will enclose a plate of it which I have used in my books, on my carriage, &c. I should have observed that on his arrival in England, or soon after, he altered his name from *Canitz* to *Const*, which he told me, to a German ear, should be pronounced alike; and such it has remained.

"With respect to the Potticarys, I rather think they never had any armorial bearings, or at least never used any. The family was, as I understood, most respectable in Wiltshire, I believe at Warminster, but I also learned that some of the family were rigid dissenters, which may possibly leave that fact doubtful, as many such persons rejected the use of arms when they possessed them.

"I wish, Sir, I could better assist Mr. Ward in his compilation, which, short as my account is, is I fear too loose for evidence to establish a pedigree; but I fear, if I could find the paper I speak of, although it would be more explanatory and much more ample, it would not be more authoritative than the present.

"Your obedient servant and friend,

"FRANCIS CONST."

"There are several notices and memorials of the family of Potticary to be found in Hutchins' 'History of Dorsetshire;' and in Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire' are notices of the Potticarys of Warminster. In these the old spelling of the word Potticary, or Poticary, is preserved. I am told that the name of Potticary is now extinct in Warminster (1842); but the Rev. John Potticary, of Blackheath, Kent, the great-grandson

of the before-mentioned Nathaniel Potticary, continues so to write his name. There is, however, a family in Hampshire (a branch, if I understand right, of the Warminster family) who spell their name *Pothecary*."

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THORP.

Oct. 10, 1862. At Ryton Rectory, aged 79, the Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Durham, and formerly Warden of the University.

The deceased was born at Gateshead Rectory, on the 13th of October, 1783, his father, the Rev. Robert Thorp, being the rector of that parish. His early education was at the Royal Grammar-school, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but he was afterwards removed to the Cathedral School at Durham, Dr. Britton being at that time at its head. Being removed to Oxford, his diligence at a very early period obtained for him a fellowship, and he was also appointed tutor of University College, then under the headship of Dr. Griffith. In 1807 Bishop Barrington presented him to the rectory of Ryton, on the resignation of his father. Here, in the active discharge of his duties, he spent some years in comparative retirement. He took a prominent part in the establishment of Sunday schools, that at Ryton being one of the very first that was brought under the immediate control of and into communication with the Church. There, too, was established, under his care and management, the first savings' bank in the north of England, from which originated in after years the now flourishing savings' bank at Newcastle. At this period of his life, too, he gave what was, at the time when it was effected, a singular proof of his diligence in discharging pastoral duty, by making a house to house visitation of his very large parish of Ryton, the records of which visitation are still extant, with many valuable elucidatory remarks, which even to this day are found to be of essential service to those who have succeeded to a pastoral charge in various portions of the large parish of Ryton.

In 1829 Bishop Van Mildert presented him to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham.

In 1831, on the promotion of Dr. Phillpotts to the see of Exeter, the valuable living of Stanhope became vacant, and it was immediately offered by Lord Grey to the Rector of Ryton; but this, as he did not wish to quit a parish which was his first and dearest charge, that of Ryton, he declined. Not long afterwards, on the resignation of Archdeacon Prosser, he (having for some years acted as official to the Archdeacon, and to the Dean and Chapter) was promoted by Bishop Van Mildert to the archdeaconry of Durham, with the living of Easington attached. Though he might legally have held Easington with Ryton, he at once made up his mind to resign it, and he himself took steps to secure the appropriation of the prebendal stall which he held to the future archdeacons of Durham. At this time he had also been elected one of the Lord Crewe Trustees, when he set himself to the work as one who was determined on carrying out the donor's intentions for the benefit of the Church at large. His firmness and judgment, after some vexatious opposition, led to the establishment of the Convocation of York on a firm and intelligible basis. The interest he took, as one of the trustees, in everything connected with the administration of the charities of Lord Crewe at Bamburgh, where the principal property of the charity is situated, will cause his memory to be long cherished with affection. All the improvements in that beautiful village have been effected mainly through his exertions. The comforts of the cottagers, and those employed under the trustees, were always studied by him; and the washhouses and their appendages, with other conveniences to render the dwellings of the poor comfortable, are lasting records of the interest he felt for their welfare. His term of residence at the Castle was always looked forward to with feelings of pleasure by the villagers, for he never failed to dis-

cover something by which the place would be improved and the workmen kept employed. He contributed much to the embellishment of the fine old parish church, and his taste and judgment in ecclesiastical architecture were of the highest order. No one who has visited his own parish church at Ryton, Bamburgh Castle, or the pretty chapel at the Fern Islands, can fail to have been struck with the harmony which pervades all the internal fittings and adjuncts to Divine Service.

Dr. Thorp's love of the fine arts was proverbial, and he possessed, at Durham and Ryton, a collection of pictures by the most celebrated of ancient and modern painters, as well as engravings by some of the most renowned artists. It is questionable whether there is such another gallery in the north of England, combining so many varied specimens as are contained in the residence at Durham and the rectory at Ryton. But he was far from bestowing any undue care on such things, and thus crippling his means for higher objects. In his own parish of Ryton, he gave up £400 a-year to endow the parish of Winlaton. He also carved out of the parish of Ryton the district of Blydoun, which populous locality now enjoys a new church, recently enlarged. He also erected, at his own expense, a church at Greenside, to the memory of his father and mother; and, as a thankoffering, the Jubilee School, at Ryton, also remains a record of his liberality and care for the welfare of his parishioners.

During the last few years, visitors to the large inner Fern Island have witnessed another instance of Dr. Thorp's love for the Church. A beautiful chapel, fitted up with great taste, inside of which is a tombstone in memory of Grace Darling, has been restored at his expense. The fittings are all of carved oak, and once formed a portion of the cathedral at Durham; they were purchased and removed to that island, where St. Cuthbert resided. This interesting chapel, which had fallen into decay, is traditionally considered to be the one that

was used by that Saint during his sojourn on the island. Divine Service is conducted in the chapel on Sundays during the summer months, and is attended by the light-house keepers and their families, who have no other opportunity for attending public worship. Many of the fishermen of North Sunderland also frequent the chapel. The late Archdeacon took a great interest in preserving from destruction the wild fowl which are located on the Fern Islands. Until he took the matter up, many species had been almost exterminated by ruthless marauders. Scarcely any restraint was placed upon the destructive propensities of parties who visited the Islands; and no company was considered complete unless a shooting party was present. During the breeding season, a trade was carried on in plundering the eggs, which were carried off wholesale, and disposed of either for food or as objects of curiosity. The French fishermen also committed great havoc during the herring season. On being appointed one of Lord Crewe's trustees, the Archdeacon kept a watcher upon the Islands during the spring and summer; and no person was permitted to land without an order; shooting was not permitted, nor were the eggs allowed to be removed.

On the establishment of the University of Durham, Archdeacon Thorp became its first Warden; and he made such a sacrifice of his means for the support of the new institution as was very inadequately met by his salary. His zeal in its cause was unflagging, and should have secured him very different treatment from what he received just before the close of his career, when, in order to carry out new arrangements, means that cannot be justified were employed to induce him to resign his office. He did resign, for the sake of peace, but he lived a very short time after.

As a preacher, Dr. Thorp was an eminent exponent of Gospel truths. His Charges to the clergy of the archdeaconry, at the visitations, were all prepared with great care; and embodied all the leading subjects connected with

the Church, upon which his extended experience and mature judgment so eminently qualified him to express an opinion. In social life, though with the most gentlemanly demeanour to all classes, he "earnestly contended for the faith." Even persons who differed from him on religious matters, admired the man, and appreciated his motives. In his domestic duties, he was a most attached husband and a fond parent, and by all with whom he came in contact he was esteemed for his urbanity and kindness of disposition.

Dr. Thorp married Miss Robinson, daughter of Edmund Robinson, esq., Thorp-green, Yorkshire, by whom he had one son and four daughters, all of whom are now living. His son is Vicar of Ellingham; two of his daughters are married to clergymen in the diocese, and two remain unmarried. Mrs. Thorp also survives her husband. The Thorps belong to a very ancient family, sprung from a family of that name resident in the bailiwick of Holderness, Kingston-upon-Hull, so far back as the fourteenth century.

DR. JAMES BURNES, K.H.

Sept. 19, 1862. At the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, aged 59, James Burnes, Esq., K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., late Physician-General at Bombay.

This amiable and excellent gentleman, whose name is deserving of record here both on account of his private and public worth, and also as the head of the Scottish family of which his kinsman the poet, Robert Burns, was a member, was born at Montrose in 1803. He was the eldest son of a rather numerous family. His father, the late James Burnes, Esq., of Montrose, whose death occurred at Edinburgh in 1852 at an advanced age, was a notary public and town-clerk of the borough of Montrose, and at one time its chief magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Forfar. He took a very active and leading part in all the agricultural and municipal improvements which were effected in the

eastern district of his native county during the first half of the present century. This gentleman's father, also a notary public, who died in 1837, was the son of James Burnes, or Burns (elder brother of William Burnes, the father of the poet), who, whilst his brother William went into the west country, settled down in Montrose, of which place he became a burgher and town councillor, and died in 1761. He was great-grandfather to the gentleman whose decease we now record.

Dr. Burnes' mother, according to Mr. Walford's "County Families," was Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adam Glegg, Provost of Montrose. This lady superintended her son's education until he was old enough to attend the Academy at Montrose, whence in due time he passed to the University of Edinburgh. Here he graduated in due course, and having chosen India, like so many of his countrymen, as the future field of his labours, he went out to the East with a medical appointment. Whilst at Bombay, he gained the highest opinion of the civil and military authorities, and, as stated above, became eventually Physician-General in that Presidency. Whilst residing in India, Dr. Burnes received the frequent thanks of the Indian Government for his professional and diplomatic services; and on his return from India, about the year 1836 or 1837, he was honoured by King William IV., in acknowledgment of his efficient public services, with the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover.

Dr. Burnes was also the author of several useful and important works on the geography and manners of the East; of these the best known and most popular is his "Visit to the Ameers of Scinde," which at once obtained for its author a high position among the *literati* of this country.

After his return to England, Dr. Burnes settled permanently at Nottingham, where his house was the resort of the society of the most learned and distinguished men of the day. He also for many years took a most active and laborious part in the resuscitation of the English Language (or national branch) of the illustrious and sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, most of whose higher offices of honour and trust he filled in succession.

Dr. Burnes was also an active and attached member of the Masonic order, and was for many years Grand Master of the Scottish Lodge in India; and it is pleasing to record here the fact that the Lodge of Freemasons at Bombay founded some special prizes at the Academy at Montrose in honour of that gentleman, and in grateful recognition of his services.

The fate of Dr. Burnes' brothers, the late lamented Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, our Political Resident at Cabool, and Lieutenant Charles Burnes, of the 17th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, who were treacherously assassinated at Cabool, in November, 1841, is too well known to be repeated here. An account of that melancholy transaction will be found in our obituary notice of Sir A. Burnes, in vol. xvii. New Series, p. 434. The only surviving brother of the deceased is Adam Burnes, Esq., Writer, of Montrose, N.B.

Dr. Burnes was twice married; first, in 1829, to Sophia, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir Geo. Holmes, K.C.B., but was left a widower in 1855. Dr. Burnes married again shortly before his death, and has left his widow surviving to lament his loss.

By his former marriage he had several sons, one of whom, Mr. Dalhousie Burnes, was killed in the Indian Mutiny, in an heroic effort to rescue a poor little English child from the fury of the Sepoys; and a memorial window has recently been erected in one of the churches of Dr. Burnes' native city to commemorate the generous and noble action.

* It is worthy of note, that a few years since there were at one time living four Fellows of the Royal Society all educated at the Academy of Montrose; viz. the late Sir William Burnett, M.D.; the late Joseph Hume, M.P.; the late Dr. Burnes; and his brother Sir Alexander Burnes, who fell in Cabool.

THE REV. F. H. SEWELL.

Oct. 9, 1862. At Lindfield, aged 47, the Rev. Francis Hill Sewell, many years Perpetual Curate.

The deceased, who was the second son of the late Major-General Sewell, a governor of the East India Company, of Twyford-place, Maresfield, Sussex, was born in 1815. Designed for the military profession, he commenced his education at the College of Douay, France, but the gentleness of his disposition and his own earnest wishes induced a change in the intention, and he completed his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1839. In the same year he was ordained, and was induced by T. H. Noyes, Esq., of Pax Hill-park, to undertake the charge of the parish of Lindfield. At that period the spiritual wants of the district were utterly neglected: indeed, it has been said that no part of England was more desolate. The benefice being a peculiar, in the arch-diocese of Canterbury, its legal position was not generally understood, and the tithes having fallen into the hands of lay rectors, who had for some generations successfully, albeit wrongfully, evaded their duties, and resisted ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the church had so far fallen into ruin that the congregation were in equal danger of being crushed by the falling roof and of being precipitated into the vaults beneath. The duty was so irregularly performed by an ill-paid curate, living at a distance of twelve miles, that the dead were frequently left for days in the church unburied, and as much as six weeks have elapsed without Divine Service being held. The then lay rector allowed only a scanty stipend of £30 a-year to the minister; and upon Mr. Sewell undertaking the duty without his nomination, he withheld even that miserable sum, and it remained unpaid till, after some years, the arrears were recovered by legal proceedings. Meanwhile a pittance of £40 a-year was raised by subscription, and upon this the late rev. gentleman cheerfully undertook his Master's work, systematized parochial

affairs, established schools, and assisted the poor with such unsparing liberality as frequently to deny himself the common necessaries of life. He had not, however, been long at Lindfield before the decease of his elder brother gave him possession of a moderate fortune, and he then undertook the task of effecting the restoration of the church. From various sources he raised some £2,000, contributing a very large portion of it from his own resources, and the edifice was thoroughly renovated. Such was his labour of love for ten years.

In 1849 he was presented to the vicarage of Cockerham, in Lancashire, to which he removed in August of the same year, but his heart clung to the people he had left, and after eight years he nobly resigned the living, worth £700 a-year, and returned in October, 1857, to his much-loved work in Lindfield. The chief desire of his heart was to be enabled to secure the parish from lapsing into its former state of darkness and neglect. An opportunity presented itself. On the decease of Mr. Naimby, the lay rector, which occurred in the house of his solicitor, Mr. Kearns, in 1854, that gentleman became possessor of the tithes, worth £600 per annum, under the will of his client, and he immediately offered to dispose of them to Mr. Sewell for £12,000. The latter then proposed the purchase to the parish, and also offered to erect a handsome parsonage-house, and new schools, on a site to be given by himself. Towards these noble plans he promised to contribute about £7,000, beside engaging to devote to the good of the parish the whole of the income which he might derive from the living during his life, should he become the first rector. This munificent scheme has not been fully carried out, in consequence, chiefly, of the remissness of the public in supporting him; but it is known to the writer of this memorial that the future welfare of the parish occupied his latest thoughts, and his premature decease alone prevented the ultimate realization of his benevolent design. He, however, so far accom-

plished his designs as to erect at his own cost a parsonage and handsome school-buildings, and he fitted the latter with a taste and completeness which have served as models for several similar erections in the county. From the time he became possessed of private means, he devoted the stipend received from the lay rector, as well as the whole of the liberal aid which he obtained from the bishop of the diocese and the Diocesan Society, to the maintenance of a curate, not only rendering his own services gratuitously, but farther expending large sums annually upon objects connected with the welfare of the parish, which, by his zeal, has become possessed of all the organization of more wealthy districts.

Lindfield is now so well known as an agreeable summer residence, that it is difficult to realize the idea that its pleasing and picturesque streets were but a few years since scattered lines of miserably dilapidated hovels, and its present well-ordered population a mass of ignorance and vice. Yet such is the truth, and to the devoted exertions of the subject of this memoir, the town must attribute no small portion of its present prosperity. To the cause of education he devoted his best energies. Uniting in his character the dignity of a Christian philosopher with the simple affection of a child, he deemed no outlay too great, no labour wearisome, that had for its object the improvement and gratification of the children of the parish. Actuated by these feelings, he, in addition to his clerical duties, constantly acted as superintendent and also as an energetic teacher in his large Sunday School. To the investigation of the applied sciences he devoted much of his leisure. Indeed, his recreations were studies. Electro-galvanism, meteorology, astronomy, and various processes in the domestic arts, were cultivated by him with zeal and success. These multifarious duties and pursuits were too much for his strength. For some months before his death his health evidently declined. Anxious friends ad-

vised change of scene and relaxation, but he smiled at their entreaties and laboured cheerfully on. But the end was near. On October 3 he was amusing himself for a few minutes in his grounds by joining in a game of cricket with his teachers and school children, when he was seized with sudden giddiness and was led home. He recovered in a few hours, but on Sunday, the 5th, he experienced a second attack while officiating at the evening service. This also passed away, but on Tuesday, the 7th, while at a tea-meeting with some friends in the school-room, the malady returned with redoubled force. With much difficulty he was conveyed home, eminent medical aid was procured from London, but all was in vain. On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, he sank into a calm unconsciousness, in which he remained till the following evening, when, precisely at seven o'clock, he died, without a struggle. The disease was paralysis, induced by undue mental application.

It is difficult to rightly estimate the character of the deceased. With the ardent zeal of a sincere Christian and Churchman, he blended the purest spirit of toleration and charity. A good man of whatever creed was esteemed as his friend. To children he was ever gentle, fond of mingling in their pastimes, and easily swayed by their wishes. In science and art he took the widest views, but was also fastidious in the most ordinary operations, and oftentimes performed the humblest offices, both for himself and others. His purse was ever open for the promotion of laudable objects; indeed, in this respect he considered himself merely as the steward of his Master. Wealth and position did not affect him. To his dependents as well as to his friends he extended a happy courtesy. The reconciliation of differences was his joy; but in the work of his Master, Christ, he was chiefly remarkable. Untiring, eloquent, encouraging, the whole of his energies were brightly concentrated here. In brief, his life was a daily exposition of the text, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will towards men."

THE REV. RICHARD WEBB.

Oct. 12, 1862. At Durrington, aged 65, the Rev. Richard Webb, Perpetual Curate of Durrington, and Rector of Milston, Wilts.

The deceased, who was born in 1796, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in the year 1818. He was ordained in 1820, and at once gave himself to that "work of the ministry" in which he laboured with singular zeal and faithfulness to the day of his death. He became perpetual curate of Durrington in 1838, and rector of Milston in 1850. It was in the humble, often unnoticed, sphere of the pastor of a small country parish that his lot was cast; and to the duties of that sphere he devoted himself untiringly. He had no ambitions, and thereby, perhaps, was spared some disappointments. Blessed with a wife in all things "like-minded" to himself, the sharer of all his plans, the soother of all his anxieties, and without the cares of a family, he lived for one thing, and but for one thing—his parish. His friends complained that they could never draw him from his home into general society; but they always knew where they could find him—at Durrington, in his school, among the children whom he loved and who loved him, or moving about his parish from house to house, or in his quiet study, there was he to be met with by those who sought him.

His school was the special object of his care; indeed, it was in the education of the young that his talents found their most congenial exercise. He was one of those who, twenty years ago, held, or at least acted on, the theory that it is impossible to educate (in the true sense of that word) even village boys and girls too highly; that, if you offer them an education at all, you should offer them the best which, under their circumstances, they are capable of receiving. And the result, in the case of Durrington school, certainly proved the soundness of the theory. Nothing could be much less attractive than the outside of that village school: nothing could be

more living, real, true, and sound than the work which a visitor would find carrying on within. For it was not a sentiment or a passion that was being gratified there, but a deep conviction realizing itself. "One of the most efficient village schools I have ever examined," writes Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Moseley—than whom there lives no more competent judge—in 1847. "I have not a school in my district," he adds in 1848, "in which the teaching is in all respects more sound and efficient." "An excellent school," is his final judgment in 1850, "conferring great benefits on the neighbourhood, and which owes everything to the judicious management of the clergyman and his lady, and the personal sacrifices they make in superintending it." And at the date of the earliest of these reports there were but twenty schools in Wiltshire taking advantage of the aids offered by the Committee of Council on Education, and therefore, it may be safely presumed, in anything like a state of efficiency, of which not more than five were situated in country parishes. So that Mr. Webb was one of the earliest labourers in this field, as well as one of the most successful. In every department of the work of elementary education he felt a lively interest. He was a staunch friend and supporter of the Diocesan Education Board, and of the Diocesan Training School. No students ever entered the walls of that institution better prepared or with higher characters than the pupil-teachers from Durrington, whose previous education had been almost entirely in his own hands. Few more prosperous night-schools—though he used to declare that all the credit and success belonged not to himself, but to his wife—could be found than that at Durrington. The church also of his parish is a standing testimony of his zeal, as well as the school. It was entirely owing to his instrumentality, and very largely at his cost, that it was restored to its present substantial condition, in 1851. Few men, indeed, would make a moderate income cover so much ground and do so much

permanent good as he, by help of careful economy and an utter absence of self-indulgence, contrived to do. The incumbency of Durrington was for many years worth only £40, and for the last few years only £120 a-year, without a house of residence; and though eventually, through the patronage of a relative, he became rector of the small adjacent parish of Milston, his ecclesiastical income even then did not exceed the most moderate dimensions. But he was a man of few wants and the simplest habits; while it may be safely asserted that no really deserving case of poverty or distress ever appealed to him in vain. His teaching was thoroughly and distinctively that of the Church of England. That it influenced men's hearts and lives may be gathered from the improved condition of his parish, and from the number both of his congregation and of his communicants. In the midst of that people whom he loved and taught, in the quiet churchyard whose well-kept order bore witness to the reverence which he had for all things sacred, he "rests from his labours."

JOHN WODDERSPOON, ESQ.

Nov. 19, 1862. At Norwich, by the visitation of God, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 56, John Wodderspoon, Esq., assistant Editor of the "Norwich Mercury."

Mr. Wodderspoon was born at Bath, in 1806, and was first engaged in that city on the "Bath Chronicle," then edited by Mr. Carrington and Mr. F. C. Bakewell. When the latter gentleman removed to Birmingham, Mr. Wodderspoon accompanied him, and assisted on the "Birmingham Journal," upon which paper he remained for two years. After removing to London for a short time, he was engaged by Mr. King on the "Suffolk Chronicle" as reporter. With that gentleman he remained ten years, and it was during that time he published some of the works which have won for him considerable antiquarian and literary fame. The first work of

any importance was "Sketches of the Suffolk Bar," which was succeeded by "The Historic Sites of Suffolk;" both of which were commenced in the "Suffolk Literary Chronicle," during the year 1839, a work in quarto, printed at the "Suffolk Chronicle" office. In 1845 he edited "The Antiquarian and Architectural Year-Book," a work dedicated to his friend John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., which was "intended to gather into one view all discoveries and proceedings for the year, both in primæval and mediæval antiquities." He was aided in this by a number of gentlemen, among them the late Professor Henslow, the Revs. S. Isaacson, J. B. Deane and Pettit, Mr. Dukes, Dr. Charlton, Mr. Pugin, Mr. Roach Smith, and many scholars and antiquaries of high reputation—his own industry and ability not a little contributing to its pages. It was printed and published in London, by Newby, in octavo. He wrote and published, between 1847 and 1850, the "Memorials of Ipswich," in two volumes, royal octavo, illustrated with engravings, a work of considerable care and truth. He also contributed the letterpress to the "Picturesque Antiquities of Ipswich," illustrated by Walter Haggren, from sketches by F. Russell.

He subsequently left Ipswich for London, and was for a time on the "Morning Post," and attended the galleries of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Finding, however, after some months that the labour and the night-work disagreed with his health, he was obliged to resign; and the situation of sub-editor and reporter being vacant on the "Norwich Mercury," he applied, and commenced his engagement on the 14th of December, 1848. After a time he devoted himself to the sub-editorship only. In the course of his connection with the "Mercury" he contributed many articles on and reports of antiquarian and archæological researches and information, and upon art. Among these were a series of notices of Old Crome and his works. His description

of a walk to Haddiscoe Church, another to Blofield, and one from Lowestoft to Pakefield, all of which were marked strongly by some of the peculiar characteristics of his mind, his poetic feeling, and his deep veneration for nature, and knowledge of archæology, were written in the early part of the last year of his life.

Mr. Wodderspoon leaves a large collection of MSS. on art and archæology, among which, one on the Lives of Norwich Artists, is nearly ready for publication. He has also left a large number of sketches and drawings, and many scarce books, some of which, relating to Norfolk and Suffolk, have been greatly enlarged by original notes and extracts, and ought to be secured for the museum.

In his death the public have lost an upright, honest, independent, high-minded, richly-endowed, and faithful servant; in every sense a gentleman, both by nature and by acquirements; an artist in feeling and in practice; a judge of art, and an archæologist and antiquary of high repute; the author of several works of considerable research; one who was ever seeking for new knowledge that he might pour it into the general store. He was gifted with most agreeable conversational powers, for his mind was well stored, and he was a sincere, warm-hearted, and true friend. He had that delicate sensibility which is characteristic of artistic feeling, and that nice sensitiveness of honour that feels a stain like a wound. He had a strong sense of a just and strict performance of duty, and in the profession in which he was engaged of the necessity of honourable character and integrity in all that appertained to it, and to those who were engaged in journalism. "If the press was to maintain its rightful influence, that" (as he has often said) "was its only true safeguard." He had been in his earlier life associated with some of the finest spirits who were then devoted to literature in the great metropolis, and in the literary circles of Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, &c. He was the friend of Bernard Barton, of

Britton, and Roach Smith, and of many literary men engaged in the periodical literature of the country, to which he contributed. Those only who intimately knew the deceased could justly measure his real nature, his high worth, his great industry. He had a fine taste, nice discrimination, and ripe judgment, and a great love for all art. His archæological, antiquarian, and other stores of information were large and various. His coadjutor of the "Norwich Mercury" speaks thus feelingly of him:—

"He was one of a school of whom now, alas! compared with the past, there are indeed but few. He has often said that, in earlier times, he had long wished to be connected with the 'Norwich Mercury.' Never had any journal a more true and faithful friend; 'jealous in honour,' regarding its interests and credit as his own. He sought and desired literary reputation for its true value and for its just object—the good of others, and as an honourable distinction among his fellow men. He was the type of, as he had the feelings of, a noble-minded and intelligent man, and he died doing his duty to that journal and to the public in that station of life to which he was called. At the close of a public life, approaching now to nearly fifty years, we cannot hope to be connected with his like again."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 21. Suddenly, at the Vicarage, aged 54, the Rev. *E. Gore-Kelly*, Vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

Nov. 14. At Market Rasen, aged 61, the Rev. *Robert Augustus Lafargue*, B.A.

Nov. 15. At Green-hill, Worcester, aged 51, the Rev. *James Henry Wilding*, Rector of St. Helen and St. Alban's, Worcester.

Nov. 21. At Madeira, aged 33, the Rev. *Arthur Willink*, late Incumbent of St. Paul's, Tranmere.

Nov. 24. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 71, the Rev. *George Lewis Benson*, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral. He was brother to the late Robert Benson, esq., sometime Recorder of Salisbury and one of the authors of the history of that city published under the joint names of Messrs. Benson and Hatcher.

Nov. 25. In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-sq., aged 68, of congestion of the brain, the Rev. *Henry Harding*, Rector of Stapleton, Salop, and Prebendary of Lichfield, second surviving son of Wm. Harding, esq., of Baraset, Warwick.

At Glasgow, aged 78, the Rev. *Norman Macleod*, D.D., minister of St. Columba parish, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. The deceased was born in the manse of Morven in December 1783. He commenced his ministerial duties as assistant in the parish of Kilbrandon, and in 1808 was appointed by the Duke of Argyll to succeed Dr. Smith, of Campbellton. After remaining in this parish for sixteen years, he removed to Campsie, whence, on the death of the Rev. John Mc'Laurin, he was called to take charge of the Gaelic Chapel in Ingram-street, Glasgow. This chapel, as the result of his zealous and energetic labours, was subsequently raised to the position of parish church of St. Columba. In 1826 he brought before the General Assembly the urgency of steps being taken for the promotion of education in the Highlands, and was thus instrumental in originating a scheme which has been productive of the most beneficial results. Dr. Macleod's name will be long remembered in connection with the famine which devastated the Highlands in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. During the fearful crisis he was commissioned, along with others, to visit England, and this mission was crowned with signal success, in eliciting the most liberal contributions towards the alleviation of the distress. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1836. On the 8th of June, 1858, the completion of the fiftieth year of Dr. Macleod's ministry was celebrated by a soirée in the City Hall of Glasgow, on which occasion the venerable pastor was presented with his portrait, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by his congregation. Since then he preached occasionally, but during the last two or three years his pulpit ministrations had been suspended. He retained his faculties, however, unimpaired to the last.

Nov. 26. Aged 80, the Rev. *John Fleming Parker*, M.A., Waddington, Yorkshire.

Nov. 27. At the Rectory, Kettering, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Hellier Madge*. The deceased was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1837. He was ordained Deacon in 1824, and Priest in 1825, both by the Archbishop of York. He was previously Rector of Rockingham, which living and that of Kettering were in the gift of the late Hon. Rd. Watson, of Rockingham Castle.

Nov. 28. The Rev. *Charles Stroud Green*, M.A., Rector of St. Ann's, Lewis.

Nov. 30. At Boston Spa, aged 66, the Rev. *Wm. Bownas*, B.A., fourth surviving son of the late Rev. R. Bownas, Vicar of Bramham, near Tadcaster.

Dec. 1. At Wootton-hall, co. Stafford, aged 75, the Rev. *Walter Davenport Bromley*, M.A.

At Salisbury, aged 85, the Rev. *John Greenly*, Minor Canon of Salisbury. Mr. Greenly was one of the oldest clergy in the diocese, having been ordained priest in 1802, by Bishop Fisher. He subsequently served as Chaplain on board the "Revenge," one of Nelson's fleet, and was

wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, for which he received a pension. In March, 1812, he was elected a Vicar Choral of Salisbury Cathedral, and Vicar of the Close. On the 29th of December, 1821, he was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas, and he was also Rector of Sharncoote, Wilts.

Dec. 2. At the Rectory, Arrow, Warwickshire, aged 78, the Rev. *H. C. Carleton*.

Dec. 5. In Sackville-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, the Rev. *Sanderson Robins*, Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean. For many years the deceased was a popular preacher in London, in the best sense of that term. The committee of the Female Orphan Asylum, in the Westminster-road, elected him as their preacher, and from that very limited sphere of duty his fame soon spread. He was appointed Sunday Evening Lecturer at Portman Chapel, Baker-street, where an overwhelming congregation bore constant testimony to his earnest and faithful teaching. It was soon arranged by that congregation that a new church should be erected for him at St. John's-wood, and Christ Church, Maida-hill, was the result of that suggestion. Mr. Robins officiated there for many years, until delicate health induced him to resign his appointment, and to accept clerical work in the diocese of Canterbury, in which he had not been long before the late Archbishop collated him to the vicarage of St. Peter's. Mr. Robins had lately undertaken the pastoral charge of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, which he was to hold for six months, in the absence of the Rev. Henry Hutton, the vicar. His decease was very sudden.

Dec. 6. At Valetta, Malta, aged 38, the Rev. *Chas. Boys*, son of the late Wm. Boys, esq., of Upper Deal.

Dec. 8. At the Rectory, Fawley, Southampton, the Rev. *William Gibson*.

In Portman-sq., of Syrian fever, aged 25, the Rev. *Henry James Ramsden*.

Dec. 9. In Sussex-street, Pimlico, aged 59, the Rev. *Francis Tebbutt*, S.C.L., late of Hove, Sussex.

Dec. 10. Aged 38, the Rev. *John Sherwen*, M.A., Curate of Bolton, Cumberland.

Dec. 11. At the Vicarage-house, Kneesall, Notts., aged 61, the Rev. *John Chell*.

Dec. 14. At Winchester, aged 55, the Rev. *Fred. Wickham*, Second Master at the College. At Shrewsbury, aged 83, the Rev. *John Richards*.

At his residence, Coton-hill, Shrewsbury, aged 63, the Rev. *William John James*, M.A., Incumbent of the Clive, Salop.

Dec. 16. At Llandough Rectory, near Cardiff, aged 80, the Rev. *James Evans*, B.D.

At the Old Vicarage, Eastbourne, suddenly, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry John Urquhart*, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Fleet, Dorset.

At Byfield Rectory, the Rev. *Gilbert Gilbert*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 15, 1862. At Yokahama, Japan, Capt. R. G. Craigie, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. "Ringdove," third son of the late George Clerk Craigie, esq., of Dumbarnie. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 26. Killed, at Bareda, on the north-east coast of Africa, by the natives, while in command of a party detached against slavers by H.M.S. "Penguin," together with the whole of his boat's crew, fifteen in number, who perished with him, John Beresford Fountaine, aged 21, son of Thomas Fountaine, esq., of Cheltenham.

Sept. 27. At Hongkong, aged 23, Frederic Turner Blake, Ensign in H.M.'s 67th Regt., younger son of Samuel Blake, esq., of the Crescent, Anglesey, Gosport.

Sept. 29. At Malines, Belgium, Capt. Henry Capadose, late of the 8th Foot.

At Shanghai, Charles Keeling, younger son of the late Rev. J. Scholefield, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

Oct. 3. At Barbados, aged 24, Joseph Guy Knight, Ensign 1st West India Regt., second son of Capt. Knight, of Glen Parva Manor, Leicestershire.

At Calcutta, Selina Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Norman, C.B.

Oct. 6. Aged 23, Bessie, wife of Capt. H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner, Saugor, Central India.

Oct. 10. At Mussoorie, N.W. Provinces, aged 36, Major C. R. Wriford, late of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers.

Oct. 22. In India, of cholera, while on the march from Peshawur to Sealkote with his regiment, William Gustavus Alex. Middleton, Major 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Middleton, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

At Madras, aged 21, Henrietta Helen, wife of Edwin A. B. Crockett, esq., and third dau. of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, of Westbourne College.

Oct. 26. At Calcutta, aged 40, Horatio Nelson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At the Island of Ascension, aged 37, John Retallick, esq., Paymaster of H.M.S. "Mæander."

Oct. 30. At Rayapooram, Lieut. Wm. Forbes Cotton, of the 4th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Cotton, of Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.

Oct. 31. At Peshawur, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. William D. Macdonald, 93rd Highlanders, eldest son of Capt. Macdonald, R.E., of Sandside, and Lady Ramsay Macdonald. He entered the army in 1847, and served throughout the Crimean campaign as Provost-Marshal, receiving the medal and clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, as well as the Order of the Fifth Class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. From January, 1855, to August, 1856, he held the appointments of deputy-

assistant-adjutant-general and deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, and afterwards served with the force in China, and with the 93rd Highlanders in the campaigns of 1857 and 1858, in the Doab, Oude, and Rohilcund, and the capture of Lucknow, Bareilly, and Furruckabad.

Nov. 2. At Peterborough, aged 93, J. Cornes. He served under Lord Howe in the Channel Fleet in 1794, and under Adm. Sir John Jervis in the "Excellent," 74 (Captain, subsequently Lord Collingwood), at Cape St. Vincent.

Nov. 3. At the Vicarage, Chesham, Bucks., aged 15, Julia Frederica Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. F. Aylward.

At Brighton, Richard Stovin Maw, esq., of Ford-house, Ashford, Middlesex, and Withern, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 4. At Bath, aged 87, Henrietta, widow of Adm. Matthew Buckle.

At Kentish-town, aged 67, Eliza, relict of the Rev. Richard Bickell.

At Elvedon-hall, Suffolk, aged 80, William Newton, esq.

At Broadlands, near Taunton, aged 82, Charles Stokes Dudley, esq.

At his residence, Hare Hatch-lodge, Berks., aged 81, John Adolphus Young, esq.

Nov. 5. At Charlton Kings, Gloucester, aged 28, Jane, wife of Alex. Abercrombie, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Hillington-hall, aged 71, Mary Anne, third dau. of the late Dominick Geoffry Browne, esq., of Castle MacGarrett, Ireland.

Nov. 6. At Little Gaddesden Rectory, Anne, wife of the Rev. David Jenks, Rector of Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire.

At Annaghmakerg, co. Monaghan, Susan, wife of John Moorhead, esq., J.P.

Suddenly, at Southgate-house, Chichester, aged 70, Anna, relict of Charles Cooke Dendy, esq.

Nov. 7. At Lovel-hill, Winkfield, Berks., Mary Jane, wife of George W. Franklyn, esq., M.P. for Poole, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Arden, of Longcrofts-hall, Staffordshire.

At his residence, Castlegate, York, aged 69, Thomas Mason, esq.

At Eastwell Rectory, Kent, aged 66, Elisabeth, wife of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden, M.A.

Nov. 9. Near Aden, on passage from Shanghai, Charles Wm. Creyke, Lieut. 67th Regt., youngest son of Archdeacon Creyke.

At Woolwich, aged 50, Margaret, widow of Oliver Evans, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Broughton View, Manchester, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. C. F. Bagshawe.

In Great Cumberland-pl., Portland-sq., Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. Watson.

At her residence, The Hall, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, Jane, widow of Wm. Berridge, esq., and youngest dau. of the late J. Cooper, esq., of the same place.

At Wrightington-hall, near Wigan, aged 65, Eliza, relict of Edward Clifton, esq.

Nov. 10. At Aberdeen, Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Archibald Grant, bart., of Monymusk.

At Phoincas-house, Beauuly, Inverness-shire, Major-Gen. Francis Archibald Reid, C.B., late Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Aged 40, after severe affliction, brought on by exposure in India and the Crimea, John Stillman Gould, esq., Capt. (half-pay) 63rd Regt., second son of the late Hubert Gould, esq., Capt. (half-pay) 77th Regt., of Trowbridge, Wilts.

At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, aged 85, Capt. Henry Crease, R.N.

At his residence, Clifton, near York, aged 43, Capt. Robert Greaves Walker, late of the 2nd West York Militia.

In Denbigh-st., Belgravia, Susan Brough, widow of Henry English, esq., of the "Mining Journal."

At Saltash, Grace, relict of Major Herring, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Nov. 11. At Bradford-on-Avon, aged 31, Margaret Millicent, wife of the Rev. Herbert Candy.

At Bath, aged 63, Eleanor, relict of Major Chafyn Grove, of Zeals-house, Wilts.

At Winchester, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Hen. G. Lyford, esq., M.D., and relict of Major Geo. Colclough, of H.M.'s 33rd Regt.

At Shirley, Southampton, Diana Harriet, wife of Frederick Luard Wollaston, esq., of Shirley, and of the Middle Temple, and second dau. of the late John Sperling, esq., of Dynes-hall, Essex.

At Wavertree, Liverpool, aged 42, Margaret, wife of Thomas Jones, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. R. J. Roberts, A.M., Vicar of Llangerniew, Denbighshire.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Havers, esq., of Beacons, Ingatestone, Essex.

At Rangoon, the ex-King of Delhi.

Nov. 12. At his residence, Rathaspeck-house, co. Wexford, Thomas Wilmsdorff Richards, esq., J.P.

On board the P. and O. steamer "Simla," on his passage from Calcutta to England, Wm. Crozier, esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Bengal Army, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Nov. 13. Johann Ludwig Uhland (see vol. cxxiii. p. 794) was born at Tübingen, in 1787, and took a degree in law at one of the German Universities. In 1810 he visited Paris, where he applied himself to the study of the old French poets. After his return home he was employed in the department of the Minister of Justice in Wurtemberg, and was elected to the second chamber in 1816; he became professor at Tübingen in 1829, but resigned his post in consequence of not being admitted to the Chamber. After the crisis of March, 1848, the Wurtemberg Ministry having sent him as a delegate to Frankfort, he took part in the re-organization of the Congress, where he sat on the left side, assisted at all the sessions, and migrated with the remainder of that body to

Stuttgart, in June 1849, where, shortly afterwards, the Wurtemberg Government dissolved the conference by force. From that period he withdrew, totally disgusted, from public life, living among his numerous friends, and giving himself up to study. His poems, first published in 1815, only began towards 1819 to receive general attention; and from that period his fame—not the work of a literary clique—increased, and procured for him the love and veneration of Germany. His principal works are,—“Ernest, Duke of Suabia,” a tragedy; “Louis the Bavarian,” a drama; “Dramatic Poems,” “Walter of the Vogelweide.” Several of his ballads are familiar to English readers by the admirable translations in Longfellow’s “Hyperion.”

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. C. Moore, M.A., of Ilfracombe.

Nov. 15. At Kensington, aged 79, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dugald Campbell, esq., of Inverawe-house, Argyllshire, and granddau. of Capt. Dugald Campbell, who was killed whilst serving under Lord Clive in the campaign of 1756.

At his residence in Valetta, aged 86, Major Vincenzo Rizzo. The deceased veteran was only retired, a few months ago, from the office of paymaster to the Royal Malta Fencibles, to which office he was appointed as far back as 1817.

At Hastings, aged 29, Mary Harriet, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. and Mrs. A. McCally.

In Dorset-sq., Marylebone, Eleanor, wife of Wm. Gray Clarke, esq., and only dau. of the late Major James Brine, formerly of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

At Bury St. Edmund’s, aged 85, J. Muskett, esq., formerly of Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk. For half-a-century Mr. Muskett had been agent of the Norfolk and Suffolk estates of the Dukes of Norfolk, and whilst acting for Bernard Edward, the twelfth Duke, carried out many of those improvements in the breeding and fattening of cattle and sheep, in which Mr. Coke of Holkham led the way, and which gave such an impetus to the improvement and grazing of the stock of the district.

Nov. 16. At Norfolk-villa, Brixton, aged 45, Mary Lum, wife of the Rev. S. Eldridge, and dau. of the late Rev. H. Heap, of London.

At her residence, Duchess-rd., Edgbaston, aged 75, Ann, widow of Richd. Phillips, F.R.S.

At Brompton, Thos. Salusbury, esq., last surviving son of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, Rector of Graveley, Herts.

Nov. 17. At Chelsea, aged 87, Ramsay Richard Reinagle, esq.

At Bath, aged 77, Elizabeth Leyton, wife of M. Morris, esq., and relict of the Rev. Richard Allen Burney, Rector of Rimpton, Somerset, and Brightwell, Berks.

Nov. 18. Aged 47, Alfred Beaumont Maddock, M.D., Curzon-st., Mayfair, youngest son of the late Henry Maddock, M.P., barrister-at-law.

At St. Mary-Church, Devon, aged 82, Anne,

wife of Sam. Carr, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General.

Nov. 19. At Hounslow, Myles, son of the late William Custance, esq., of the Grove, near Cambridge.

At his residence, Muswell-hall, Hornsey, near London, aged 43, William Pitt Manson, esq., barrister, of the Midland Circuit. The deceased was the second and only surviving son of the late Dr. Manson, of Nottingham. He was revising barrister for Northamptonshire, and also held the post of second counsel to the Mint and General Post Office.

At Southlands, Kent, aged 71, Jane, relict of James Proud Johnson, M.D.

Nov. 20. At Lulworth Castle, aged 82, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Weld, esq., of Archer's-lodge, Southampton.

We have to record the death of Farquharson of Invercauld, in whom his tenants and the neighbouring gentry will lament the loss of a highly patriotic and humane landowner. James Farquharson of Invercauld, in Aberdeenshire, was chief of the clan Farquharson—a family once powerful in the Braes of Mar and the adjacent county. Their late representative was only son of Catherine, heiress of Invercauld, by Capt. James Ross, R.N., son of Sir John Lockhart Ross, bart., and of Elizabeth, dau. of President Dundas. On his marriage Capt. Ross took the name of Farquharson, and died in 1810, leaving a son and two daughters. The former, James, the subject of this notice, married, in 1833, Janet, eldest dau. of the late Francis Dundas, of Sanson, in Berwickshire, second son of the Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he has had six sons and three daughters. The family derive descent from the ancient Thanes of Fife, and settled in Mar in the time of Robert II., about 1370. They have ever been distinguished for their loyalty. One of their chiefs fell at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, bearing the banner of his king. Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, eldest son of the deceased chieftain, served with honour through the Crimean campaign, and is the present representative of his line.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Emma Maria, only dau. of the late Major Dalzell, 16th Regt.

At the residence of her brother (the Rev. F. Pocock, Widecombe, Bath), Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Charles Pocock, esq., of the Rectory, Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks.

At Exmouth, aged 80, Ellen Susannah, widow of Commander Wickham, R.N.

At Montreal, aged 55, Mr. David Kinnear, senior editor and proprietor of the "Montreal Herald and Daily Commercial Gazette." The deceased was a native of Edinburgh, the son of a banker, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner. During his residence in the northern capital he enjoyed the society of all the men of celebrity residing there, including that of Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, and Professor Wilson. He was admitted to the Scotch bar, but was engaged in mercantile business in London, where he had connections

in the highest branches of commerce. He came to America in 1835, and employed some time in various travels throughout the United States and Canada. In 1837 he was among the first to take up arms for the preservation of the province to the British Crown, during the rebellion. Soon after he became connected with the "Montreal Gazette," which position he relinquished to become a partner in the "Montreal Herald," of which paper he was chief proprietor at the time of his death.—*New York Paper.*

Nov. 21. At Hurst-house, West Molesey, aged 73, Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, bart. The deceased entered the navy in Feb. 1801, as first-class volunteer. He served in the "Culloden," bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Pellew, in the East Indies, where he assisted at the capture (in Nov. 1806) of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs-of-war, and about twenty merchant and other vessels in Batavia Roads: he was also at the reduction of Sourabaya. He afterwards removed to the "Psyche," Capt. the Hon. Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, in which ship he assisted in the capture of several valuable prizes. He returned home in 1812, when he was employed off the coast of North America. Subsequently he commanded the "Formidable," "Galatea," and the "Queen," 110, and did not close his active career afloat until 1844, his latter services being confined to the Mediterranean, for his services on which station he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., April 25, 1808; commander, March 24, 1812; captain, June 7, 1814; rear-adm., February 15, 1850; vice-adm., May 12, 1857; and admiral, May 20, 1862.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. David Barr, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Edinburgh, Col. Charles G. Alves, Madras Artillery.

At the Manor-house, Irthlingborough, aged 60, Sarah, wife of Charles Spencer, esq.

At Bath, aged 85, Elisabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Farewell.

At Swansea, aged 44, Anne, wife of John Grave Biggs, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Kiteat, of Reading.

At Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Major Smyth.

At Cork, aged 26, Gertrude Adeline, wife of the Rev. George Webster, and dau. of the late Rev. Wm. St. John Smyth, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.

Nov. 22. Aged 48, Sir Richard Pierce Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple and Garryhundred, co. Carlow. He was born in 1814, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in November, 1861. In 1835 he married Matilda, second dau. of Mr. Thos. Cookson, of Hermitage, co. Durham, by whom he leaves issue five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Pierce Butler, was born in 1836, and served for some time as lieut. in the 24th Foot. The deceased baronet was much

esteemed as a landlord, a magistrate, and a grand juror.

At Leamington, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Skey, esq., of Spring-grove, Worcestershire, and relict of William Burton, esq., son of Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Burton, of Pollerton, co. Carlow.

At his residence, Dublin, aged 67, Major Greer, D.L. and J.P., of the Grange, co. Tyrone.

At Childer-house, Stowmarket, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Dr. Owen, Rector of Beccles, Suffolk.

At his residence, Monkstown, Ireland, Hugh Pollock, esq., late R.M., and formerly of the 26th Cameronian Regt.

In Bentinck-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 73, Catherine, widow of Vice-Adm. Henry Garrett.

At the Vicarage, Donington, Lincolnshire, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. D. Grenside, and only dau. of J. Gleed, esq., D.L., J.P., of Park-house, Donington.

At Irvine, aged 85, Mr. James Cunningham, feuar. He was a native of Kilbarchan, and a younger son of Mr. John Cunningham of Woodside. In early youth he went to sea, and when about twenty years old served in H.M.S. "Alexander," in Nelson's fleet, which, in 1798, followed the French fleet to Egypt; and he was in that ship at the battle of the Nile, when four seamen who had with him the charge of a gun on the main deck were killed, and a large piece of the muzzle of the gun broken off by a shot from the French Admiral's ship "L'Orient," with which the "Alexander" was closely engaged. A short time after leaving Egypt, Mr. Cunningham had his naval career cut short by falling from the mainyard to the deck, fracturing his skull and rendering him unfit for further service. He got a pension from Greenwich Hospital, which he enjoyed for sixty-seven years, he being, it is believed, the oldest of Her Majesty's out-pensioners of Greenwich in Scotland, as he was certainly among the last of the heroes who fought under Nelson at the Nile.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Nov. 23. In Princes-st., Hanover-sq., Capt. Wm. F. Mathew, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Edinburgh, Martha C. L. S., youngest dau. of John Miller, esq., W.S., fourth son of the late Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

At Worthing, Frederick Watson Lloyd, esq., of the South Wales Circuit, barrister-at-law, second son of John Horatio Lloyd, esq., barrister-at-law.

Nov. 24. At Frewen-hall, Oxford, aged 75, Jane, wife of James Skene, esq., of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, and fourth dau. of the late Sir William Forbes, bart., of Pitsligo. This lady and her husband were intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott; they took much interest, and occasionally assisted, in his literary labours, and he owed much of the materials of his "Quentin Durward" to the pen and pencil of the Skenes. They were his friends up to his latest hour. When Scott was in the midst of his difficulties, he chronicles in his melancholy

Diary his visits from Mr. and Mrs. Skene, as green spots in the day's sore journey. "Of late," he journalizes, "Mr. Skene has given himself much to the study of antiquities. His wife, a most excellent person, was tenderly fond of Sophia. They bring so much old-fashioned kindness and good-humour with them, besides the recollection of other times, that they must always be welcome guests." Mrs. Skene's name will ever live while "Marmion" is read, as in the introduction to Canto IV. the poet refers to her marriage. Her granddau. is married to the Most Rev. Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York.

At Dublin, Mary Anne, wife of the Right Hon. A. Brewster.

At Barrels, aged 64, Wm. Newton, esq., of Whately-hall, and Barrels-pk., Warwickshire.

At Fenagh (the residence of her father, the Rev. Geo. Le Poer Beresford) aged 31, Mary, wife of Antoine S. Butler, esq.

At Henllan-pl., Denbigh, aged 72, Mary, relict of Dr. Lloyd Williams.

At Wimborne Minster, aged 18, Chas. Middleton, only son of the Rev. Chas. Onslow.

At the Vicarage, Preston, Jane Parr, sister of the Rev. John Owen Parr, Canon of Manchester, and Vicar of Preston.

Nov. 25. In Hereford-st., aged 77, the Dowager Countess Granville. The deceased Countess was born August 12, 1785, and was the second dau. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.B., by his first marriage with the Lady Georgina Spencer, dau. of John first Earl Spencer. She was sister of the late and first cousin once removed of the present Duke of Devonshire, aunt of the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord Lieut. of Ireland, aunt by marriage to the Earl of St. Germans and the Earl of Harrowby, and great-aunt of the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, and the late Earl of Ellesmere. Her Ladyship married, December 25, 1809, Lord Granville Leveson Gower (youngest son of Granville Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford), who was created Viscount Granville July 15, 1815, and Baron Leveson and Earl Granville May 2, 1833, and died January 7, 1846. By her marriage Lady Granville had issue the present Baroness Rivers; Lady Georgiana Charlotte Fullerton, known as the authoress of several Roman Catholic works; the Right Hon. Granville George, second Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council; and the Hon. E. F. Gower, M.P., successively member for Derby, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Bodmin.

At the Villa Mont Fleuri, near Pau, France, of consumption, the Lady Killeen, wife of Lord Killeen, son and heir of the Earl of Fingall, and granddau. of the late Mrs. Jones, of Llanarth-court, Monmouthshire. Elise Mary, Lady Killeen, was the eldest dau. of M. Rio, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and goddau. of the Count de Montalembert. She married in 1857, and has left a son and a dau. surviving her.

At Humberstone, aged 83, Thos. Paget, esq.,

formerly one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Leicester. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, aged 74, Eliza Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. Burnside, 61st Regt.

At Pimlico, aged 27, Isabella Victoria, wife of Stephen Hoole, and youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ellis.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 95, Wm. Mattingly Soundy, esq., of Upper Culham, Wargrave, Berks.

At Stockwell, Henrietta Phillis, wife of Benjamin Lennox Swete, esq., and dau. of the late Major Sweeney, formerly of the 70th Regt.

Aged 86, Jane, wife of the Rev. Wm. Christopher Templer, Rector of Burton Bradstock, Dorset.

At Peckham, aged 51, Jane, wife of Capt. W. Phillips, and eldest dau. of the late T. W. B. Nicholls, Commander R.N., Fowey, Cornwall.

In London, Dr. Bernard, the refugee who was tried and acquitted in the year 1858, on the charge of conspiring in this country against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. He had been insane for some time previous to his death. The funeral, which was unattended by any religious ceremony, took place at Kilburn Cemetery on Nov. 30, and was attended by fully 1,000 persons, two-thirds foreigners. Several orations of violent character were delivered over the grave, and the proceedings were brought to a close by loud shouts of "Vive la République Democratique et Sociale!"

Nov. 26. At her house in Eaton-sq., aged 86, Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Ashburnham. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, by Isabella Susannah, sister of the first Lord Gwydyr, and was born June 3, 1776. She was the second wife of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., whom she married July 25, 1795, and by whom, who died in 1830, she leaves surviving issue the present Earl Ashburnham, the Hon. Percy, Ladies Charlotte and Theodosia, Lady Georgiana Molyneux, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, Lady Jane Swinburne, Lady Eleanor Wodehouse, and Lady Mary Gordon. Her ladyship was famed in early life for personal beauty, and she was ever remarkable for the grace and dignity of her manners, as well as for her many amiable and excellent qualities.

At Tonnay Charente, France, Clara, wife of Edward Lake, esq., Capt. R.N., third dau. of the late Sir William Johnston, bart., of Hilton, Aberdeenshire.

At Rosetta, co. Down, Agnes, wife of James Kennedy, esq., J.P.

At Cuerden-hall, Lancashire, Louisa Constance, eldest dau. of Phillips Buchanan, esq.

At St. Petersburg, aged 49, Thomas Budd Shaw, esq., M.A. Cambridge, son of the late John Shaw, esq., F.R.S., architect. A Russian paper speaks thus of him:—"Mr. Shaw, whose talents were highly appreciated in his own country, has made some very good trans-

lations from our principal writers, and he has greatly contributed to make known in England the works of Pouschkin, Lermantow, Gogol, and others. His funeral took place on Monday, the 1st of December. A large number of persons assembled at 11 o'clock in the English church, where the service was performed preparatory to the interment. Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, as well as the Princes of Leuchtenburg, attended the ceremony."

At Cheltenham, Edward de Lautour, esq., Bengal Civil Service, lately officiating as Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, and son of J. A. de Lautour, esq., of Hexton, Herts.

At Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, aged 71, Jane, relict of Capt. Peregrine Davie, of the Madras Army, and dau. of the late Capt. Durand, of the Nizam Service, under General Romand.

Aged 65, Sally, wife of Commander George Ley, R.N., of Newton-terrace, Rochester.

In Tavistock-st., Bedford-square, aged 55, Stephen Charles Taylor, of Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, and late of Coed Ithel, Llandogo, Monmouthshire.

In Upper Montagu-st., of congestion of the brain, Miss Julia Pardoe, author of a large number of poems, tales, books of travel, &c.

At Valetta, aged 87, Signor Biagio Tagliarferro, a native of Genoa, and one of the leading merchants in the island of Malta, where he was a naturalised British subject. The "Malta Observer" records that, in the pursuit of a very honourable mercantile career, the deceased had endeavoured, during his long life, to develop the commerce of the island in all its branches, but more especially in that of shipbuilding, he having had a great number of merchant-ships built there, with the view of adding to the limited resources of the population.

In Ship-street, Oxford, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Hewlett, for 35 years employed at Exeter College.

Nov. 27. Maria, wife of the Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.

At Torquay, aged 101, Dame Anne, widow of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.

At her residence, Chester-st., Belgrave-sq., aged 96, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, last surviving dau. of Sir Matthew Bloxam.

At Llangedmore, Cardiganshire, aged 68, Herbert Vaughan, J.P. for the county of Cardigan, and late Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s 90th (Pershshire) Light Infantry.

At Bromley College, Kent, Abigail, widow of Dr. Stannier Clarke, Clerk of the Closet, Historiographer to George IV., and Canon of Windsor.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Farwell, of Totnes.

At Widmore, Bromley, Kent, aged 75, Susan, third dau. of the late George Telford, esq.

At Boughton Monchelsea Vicarage, aged 76, Eliza Constant, widow of Henry Wells, esq., of Rochester.

At Mentone, aged 30, Susan Katharine, wife

of W. G. Barton, esq., of Bromborough, Cheshire, and third dau. of W. H. Sheppard, esq., Keyford-house, Frome, Somerset.

Nov. 29. At Brahan Castle, Dingwall, N.B., aged 78, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Henry Sincock, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary's, Wantage, aged 33, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, Rector of Knaptoft, Leicestershire.

Nov. 29. At Faversham, aged 88, Capt. John Shepherd, R.N. He entered the navy in 1793, and was a midshipman of the "Ramilies," 74, in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. He was next employed in the West Indies, at Newfoundland and in the North Sea; and after further serving at the reduction of the Island of Trinidad, and accompanying the expedition against the Dutch Colony of Surinam, he was made a lieutenant in 1799. While holding that rank he was present at the capture of the Danish and Swedish Islands; and served for some time in the Channel, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. He became a commander in 1812, after having assisted in driving the French "Amazone" on the rocks near Barfleur Lighthouse. He was placed on the list of retired captains in 1847.

At his residence, Kensington-park-gardens, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. R. R. Hughes, late of the Bengal Army.

At Oldbury Rectory, Salop, aged 17, John Bird, only son of the Rev. John Purton.

At Southsea, aged 32, Rich. Elliott Percival, esq., C.E., second son of the late Capt. Percival, R.N.

At Sunderland, of small-pox, aged 72, Retired Commander John Harry Bellairs. The deceased entered the service in 1800, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant 1813, and was made a retired commander 1858. He saw much service during the great war with France, up to the end of 1814, and was decorated with a medal for a frigate action.

In London, John Cockburn, a blind man, who was well known in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, having taken an active part in political movements for many years. The deceased was endowed with extraordinary memory and powers of elocution. In 1854, Mr. D. Urquhart attended a public meeting in Newcastle on the subject of the Russian war. Cockburn having addressed the meeting, Mr. Urquhart was so much arrested by his ability as a speaker and logician, that he took him from a state of mendicancy; and, in connection with Mr. Crawshay and other friends of the Foreign Affairs Committees, maintained him until the period of his death.—*Newcastle Journal*.

At Denham, near Eye, aged 99, Mr. William Witton, farmer. The deceased retained the full use of all his faculties to the last. He was a powerful, athletic man, above six feet in height, of dark complexion, had no grey hairs, and his countenance bore the freshness of

youth, with scarce a wrinkle in his skin.—*Bury Post*.

Nov. 30. At his residence, Eaton-terr., aged 66, William Deedes, esq., of Sandling-park, Kent, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the County. See OBITUARY.

At Pyebrook-hall, Heskin, Lancashire, aged 58, Samuel Sykes, esq.

At Worting-house, near Basingstoke, aged 46, William Shipley Warren, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Pelham Warren, M.D., of Brook-st., Grosvenor-square.

At Edinburgh, Eliza Ann, second dau. of the late Major John Snodgrass, H.E.I.C.S.

At Shaftesbury, aged 76, Jane, dau. of the late Rev. George Chisholm, D.D., of Hammer-smith, and Ashmore, Dorset.

At Torquay, aged 25, Charles, second son of Samuel Marling, of Stanley-park, Gloucestershire.

At her house, Harley-st., aged 78, Hannah, widow of John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, esq., Director of the Hon. East India Company.

At Milton-house, Steventon, Berks., aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of John Richard Barrett, esq., of Milton-house.

At Corfu, aged 45, Major E. J. Blanckley, of H.M.'s 6th Regt.

At his residence, Frankley-house, Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 68, Valentine Stevens, esq., of Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, law publisher. He was a man exemplary alike in his private and in his public capacity; a thorough gentleman in feeling and conduct; of the most sensitive honour; of perfect and straightforward honesty; a man whose word was—not as figure of speech, but as fact—"as good as his bond;" whose earnest devotion to the interests of a beloved family never lessened in him the sense of what was right towards others, of what was due to the interests of even the most unimportant person connected with him in his extensive business transactions.

At Leeds, aged 68, Margaret Sarah, relict of Thomas Chorley, esq., jun., and dau. of the late Major Roberts, 57th Regt.

At Kilnwick, aged 82, Mr. James Ward, for nearly sixty years a faithful servant to three generations of the family of Grimston.

Lately. At Eppingham, aged 37, Reginald W. O. Otter, youngest son of the late William Otter, Bishop of Chichester.

In Paris, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. de Montcalm Goyon, grandson of the Marquis de Montcalm who fell at Quebec, where Wolfe also met death in the arms of victory.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Hall, the celebrated Ayrshire violinist. During a long life he had been prominently before not only Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, but even Scotland, as a violinist who had few, if any, equals in the style of music he chiefly cultivated. Like others of similar tastes, Hall's love of music was born in him, and from an early period he devoted himself with close attention to obtain a mastery over the very difficult instrument which he

afterwards came to manage with such remarkable skill. Born in the humbler walks of life, he was put at an early age to work at the trade of a tailor. While thus engaged, he wrought in every interval of leisure at his chosen labour of love, and when he managed to scrape together a few pounds, started for Edinburgh,—the distance between Ayr and the capital being traversed on foot,—and expended his hard-won earnings on music lessons. Having spent his little all, he used to return home again on foot, and work at his trade till the acquisition of a few pounds again enabled him to set forth in search of instruction. He was a man of too thorough independence of nature to humble himself to ask assistance from any one; and after a time he was able to dispense with the help he got from working at his first trade, and devoted all his energies to his violin. His two brothers and he together came into repute, and by-and-by every ball and large gathering, where dancing music was needed, sought "Hall's band." But Mr. Hall's skill and reputation extended beyond the bounds of Ayrshire, and were recognised by the first musicians of his day in Edinburgh. When George IV. paid his well-remembered visit to the capital in 1822, Nathaniel Gow, the celebrated violinist, sent for Mr. Hall to take part in the orchestra at the Peers' ball given at Edinburgh on that occasion. His peculiar *forte* lay in Scottish music, especially strathspeys and reels, in playing which he had a style all his own, which few, if any, of his brother artists could equal. Mr. Hall's musical abilities were not confined to his performance on the violin; he was also well known as a composer: among a host of other compositions of his, the "Newfield Beauties," the "Ayrshire Quadrilles," the "Kilmarnock Quadrilles," and the "Linfairn Quadrilles," are still popular. For some time past Mr. Hall had, however, retired from all active labours, and enjoyed the quiet of an advanced and hale old age, after having amassed a good deal of money.—*Scottish Paper.*

Dec. 1. At Corfu, suddenly, Major Arthur Vernon, R.A.

At Froome-Selwood, Somerset, aged 48, Alexandrine Percival, only surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. She was the god-daughter of the Emperor Alexander I., having been born at St. Petersburg during her father's residence in that capital, when his Imperial Majesty testified the esteem in which he held Sir William by becoming sponsor to his child. In her father's lifetime Miss Ouseley mixed in the highest society, the late King William IV. being a frequent guest at Sir William's house. But she and her sister chose lowlier hearths, and for many years devoted their lives to works of charity: and in ministering to the wants of the poor, in comforting the sick, and in educating poor children, sought to perform the mission which their Master had given to them. It is scarcely a year and a half since the elder Miss

Ouseley died, and now that her sister has also passed away, many poor homes will lack their benevolent aid, many a sick person miss their comforting sympathy, and, especially, many a poor child mourn the affectionate ones who supplied their every want.

At his residence, Old Kent-road, aged 86, Capt. Jones, R.N. He served at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and was in receipt of a pension for wounds.

At Cheltenham, aged 56, John Gregson Harrison, M.D., late of Manchester.

At his mother's, Buchanan-st., Glasgow, of consumption, aged 31, John James Laing, artist.

At Lyons, aged 67, M. Charles Meredie Gamot, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Director of the Public Silk Condition of that city, over which he had presided upwards of twenty years. He was sent as a Delegate from the Lyons Chamber of Commerce to the International Exhibition in May last, but a few days after his arrival was run over by an omnibus near the Haymarket, and never entirely recovered from the internal injuries he received.

Dec. 2. At Hornchurch-lodge, Essex, aged 82, Thomas Mashiter, esq., many years in the Commission of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Middlesex and Essex.

At his residence, Woodlee, near Carlow, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, late of H.M.'s 57th Regt., eldest son of Col. Harvey, K.H., formerly private secretary to the late Duke of Kent.

At her residence, Castlegate, York, aged 79, Ann Mary, widow of Ralph Stephen Pemberton, esq., of Belmont-hall, co. Durham.

At Forster-park, Mary, wife of Capt. Blake Forster, J.P., Forster-park, Galway.

At Torquay, aged 29, George Middleton Slessor, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Belfast. The deceased was educated at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself greatly, having obtained the Senior Wranglership, and taken the highest honours of his college. He was only appointed to the chair of Mathematics in 1860.

Dec. 3. At Teddington-grove, Middlesex, Dorothea Charlotte Warrender, only dau. of the late General Sir Jeffery Prendergast.

At the Rhyd-court, Worcestershire, Alice Mary, infant dau. of Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere.

At Spring-grove, near Isleworth, aged 67, Col. Henry Barkley Henderson, of the Bengal Army.

At Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Alexander Whishaw, Vicar.

At his residence, The Brook, Wokingham, Berkshire, James Twycross, esq.

Aged 66, Charlotte Ann, wife of T. L. Stanger Leathes, esq., of Dalehead-hall, Cumberland, and Elm-bank, Lillington, Warwickshire.

At Ebernoe, aged 76, Ann Hall, widow of the Rev. John Peachey.

At his residence on the Mount, very suddenly, aged 57, Edward Richard Anderson,

esq., solicitor, one of the aldermen of York. The deceased was Lord Mayor of the city in 1857.

At Culky, near Enniskillen, aged 108, Thos. Kerrigan. He was formerly in the 27th Regt., and fought at Waterloo.

At Knaresborough, aged 92, Mr. Calvert, long an inhabitant of that locality. A great portion of his long and useful life was devoted to public and local objects. The Knaresborough Spa Baths rose from a sulphur well in a piece of bog land to their present celebrity principally through his exertions. Mr. Calvert published a history of Knaresborough in 1844, which evinces considerable research. He was very fond of the study of botany, and was well acquainted with the places where rare and particular medicinal plants could be found in the locality. He took great interest in all improvements in the town for the greater part of a century, and acted as chairman of the Improvement Commissioners for many years.

Dec. 4. In Merrion-sq., Dublin, Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart. The deceased had been one of the leading citizens for nearly half a century, as a ship-owner and bank director. He twice filled the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1844 and 1849, discharging its duties with impartiality, and dispensing the hospitalities of the Mansion-house with lavish profusion. Sir Timothy O'Brien sat in the House of Commons for Cashel during fourteen years: he was a Liberal in politics. He was created a baronet in 1849, and is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, now Sir Patrick, one of the representatives of the King's County.

Aged 83, Georgiana, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

In London, aged 59, Catherine Gordon, widow of Col. James Peckett, of the Bengal Engineers.

At his residence in Piccadilly, Henry Thos. Hope, of Deepdene, Dorking, and Castle Blayney, Ireland. See OBITUARY.

At Inverness, Mary Ann Dewar Dorville, of Highcroft, Great Malvern, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dorville, C.B.

At Hill-house, Copdock, Suffolk, aged 46, Henry Charles Mules, esq., Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioner.

At the Hotel Mirabeau, Paris, Isabella Frances, youngest dau. of the late G. Renny, esq., Director-Gen., Military Hospital, Dublin.

At Sydenham-park, Jane Alice, sixth dau. of the late Rev. Edward Heawood, Rector of Halstead, Kent.

At Ospringe Parsonage, Faversham, aged 19, Edith, fourth surviving dau. of J. Abbott, esq.

Dec. 5. At Hereford, aged 82, Chandos Hoskyns, esq., brother of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, Herefordsh.

At Maida-hill, Annie, wife of Major-Gen. F. B. Corfield.

At Ham, near Arundel, aged 67, Wm. Gratwicke Kinleside Gratwicke, esq. He early evinced a strong predilection for the turf sports, and as each year the Goodwood week came

round he entertained the most distinguished of his turf friends at Ham. His first great success in racing was in 1825, when he won the Derby with "Frederick." Some of his greatest successes since are—a second Derby, in 1845, with "Merry Monarch;" three Newmarket Handicaps, with "Cheerful," with "Hesse Homburg," and with "Ebony;" the Cambridgeshire with "Landgrave;" the One Thousand and the Oaks with "Governess;" and the Stewards' Cup with "Maid of Kent."

At Richmond, aged 77, Major Thos. Backhouse, late of the 47th Regt. He was present at the storming and capture of Monte Video, and subsequent surrender with the division under General Whitelock, and afterwards proceeded to the Cape and India, serving throughout the Mahratta and Burmese campaigns, during which he was several times severely wounded. He retired from the army June 11, 1830.

At Stradishall, Suffolk, aged 47, Frances Alice, wife of Henry Revel Homfray, esq.

At Milford Haven, aged 48, Lieut. S. Otway Woodbridge.

Dec. 6. At Southfields, Wandsworth, aged 28, Richard Radcliffe Twining, esq., of the Strand, late of H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At Makerstoun-house, Miss E. Makdougall, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, bart., of Makerstoun.

At Lamerton Vicarage, near Tavistock, Jane Maria, wife of the Rev. Henry J. Phillpotts.

At Notting-hill, Vere Wykeham, widow of Benjamin Holden, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. T. V. R. Nicoll, Rector of Cherington, Warwickshire.

At Meole-cottage, near Shrewsbury, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. Henry Selleck Brome, late of Berthddu, Montgomeryshire.

At Hague-hall, Yorkshire, aged 63, Mary, wife of Joseph Ward, esq.

Dec. 7. At Leghorn, aged 72, the Hon. Lady Gibson Carmichael. The deceased was the third dau. of Francis, eighth Lord Napier, and aunt of the present lord. She was born December 11, 1798, married, in June, 1816, Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, bart. (who died in December, 1849), and was mother of the present Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Gibson Carmichael, bart.

In Wilton-cresc., aged 84, the Hon. Caroline Singleton, dau. of the first Baron Templetown, and widow of Jas. Singleton, esq.

At Christchurch, aged 74, Charles Cox, esq., J.P., of Carrick-on-Shannon, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, formerly of H.M.'s 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

In Upper Wimpole-st., aged 47, Geo. Willes, esq., of Hungerford-pk., Berks., and of Cippenham-house, Bucks.

At Fratton, near Portsmouth, Christina, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Newhouse, late 5th Fusiliers.

At Leamington, aged 70, Benjamin Matchett, esq., late of Arksey, near Doncaster.

Aged 63, Mary, relict of the Rev. Richard

Webster Huntley, of Boxwell-court, Gloucestershire, and dau. of the late Richard Lyster, esq., of Rowton Castle, Shropshire.

At Bigland-hall, Newton in Cartmel, Lancashire, aged 76, John Bigland, esq.

At Brighton, suddenly, John Vibart, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At her residence, Devonport-st., Hyde-pk., Eleanor, relict of Richard Kirwan, esq., formerly Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers.

In Dublin, St. John Jefferyes, esq., Blarney Castle, Cork.

At Haslar Hospital, Walter John Bluett, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. "Victory," youngest son of the late Capt. B. S. Bluett, R.N., K.H.

Dec. 8. At Blenheim-house, near Hounslow, Lieut.-Col. Iredell, late of the Bombay Army.

At his residence, Wigan, aged 59, Joseph Acton, esq., formerly M.P. for that borough. During a period of about twenty-five years Mr. Acton, as councillor, alderman, and mayor, took a leading and active part in all the affairs of the borough. He was the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in Wigan, and sat as member for the borough until the general election in March, 1857, when, acting on the advice of his more intimate friends,—who feared that the harassing labours of a Parliamentary life would be more than he could bear with unimpaired health,—he retired.

Suddenly, at Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Thos. Staveley, esq., late of the Foreign Office.

At Inveresk-house, near Edinburgh, John Hamilton Colt, esq., of Gartsherrie.

Aged 79, Benj. Urwick, esq., of Ludlow, senior Alderman and Magistrate of that borough.

Dec. 9. At the Manor-house, West Ashby, Lincolnshire, aged 34, F. Rockcliffe Pierce, esq., member of Lincoln's-inn, and J.P. for the county.

In Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., William Noble Rule, esq., formerly of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

In Welbeck-st., aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Robert Butler, on the retired list of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Park-house, Sandford, Devonshire, aged 91, John Brown, esq.

At Ventnor, aged 30, Robert Adam Gordon, esq., only son of the late Capt. R. Gordon.

Dec. 10. In Eaton-sq., Sir Duncan MacDougall, of Soroba, Argyllshire, late commanding 79th Highlanders. The deceased, who was born in 1790, was the son of Patrick MacDougall, esq., of Soroba, Argyllshire, by Mary, dau. of D. M'Vicar, esq. He entered the army in 1804; he served at the Cape of Good Hope, where he commanded on the frontier for a short time; in Portugal, Spain, France, the United States, and Canada; was at the siege of Badajoz, siege of the forts at Salamanca, battle of Salamanca (severely wounded, and medal), siege of Burgos and retreat therefrom, storming of St. Sebastian (medal), passage of the Bidassoa, battles of

the Nivelle (medal) and the Nive (medal), investment of Bayonne, battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington, action near Baltimore, where General Ross, Commanding-in-Chief, to whom he was aide-de-camp, was mortally wounded; operations and battle before New Orleans, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham, Commanding-in-Chief, to whom he was also aide-de-camp, was killed; and siege of Fort Bowyer, in Florida. He in after years served as second in command and Quartermaster-General in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain—receiving for his services the Order of a Knight of St. Ferdinand and (July 18, 1838) an English knighthood. Sir Duncan had, so far back as 1852, warmly urged the formation of volunteer corps of Artillery, foot and mounted Rifles, and had insisted that public school-boys should be taught drill. The following year he raised and disciplined the Royal Lancashire Artillery, but owing to some misunderstanding with the War Office on the subject, he retired from the army in 1857. Sir Duncan, who claimed to be descended in a direct line from Somerleid, Prince of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland in the eleventh century, married first, in 1817, Anne, dau. of Colonel Smelt, Governor of the Isle of Man; and, secondly, Hannah, widow of Colonel Nicholson. His son, Patrick Leonard MacDougall, born in 1822, a Colonel in the army, who married, in 1844, Louisa, dau. of Sir W. Napier, K.C.B., succeeds to the family property.

At Magdalen Hall, Oxford, aged 90, Mary, wife of Dr. Macbride, the Principal. She was the last surviving dau. of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, of Milnes Bridge-house, Yorkshire, and Royton-hall, Lancashire.

At Ryde, Lieut.-Col. E. Walter, late Bombay Light Cavalry.

At Woolwich, Andrew Pringle, esq., formerly Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack-master at the Island of Tobago, and eldest son of the late Robert Pringle, esq., Ordnance Storekeeper in the Garrison of Gibraltar.

Dec. 11. At Gosford-house, Ottery St. Mary, aged 27, Henry Warren, eldest son of Sir Hen. Anthony Farrington, bart.

At his residence, Prestbury-park, Gloucestershire, aged 47, Charles Potter Dodson, esq.

In Lewisham-road, aged 18, Charlotte Anna Maria Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. M. Burton, R.M.

Dec. 12. At Maida-vale, aged 32, Edmund P. L. Mathew, esq., late of H.M.'s 34th Regt.

At the Royal Military School, Phoenix-park, Dublin, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Dresing, esq., late of the Royal Hospital, Kilmalham.

Dec. 13. At Burton Constable, Marianne, wife of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, bart., to whom she was married in 1827. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the late Chas. Joseph Chichester, esq., of Calverleigh, Devon. She was an ardent lover of music, and a liberal patron of the arts. Her activity

as a member of the Roman Catholic community is well known, her special exertions in this direction having been shewn in the establishment of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Hull.

At his residence, Elmsfield, Harrow, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Richard Montague Oakes, late of the 1st Life Guards.

Aged 72, James Meek, esq., of Middlethorpe-lodge, near York, senior Alderman and Magistrate of that city. He served the office of Lord Mayor of York in the years 1837, 1849, and 1851.

At Melton, Suffolk, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Kirkman, and dau. of the late Thomas Chevalier, esq., Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon-Extraordinary to their Majesties George III. and George IV.

At his residence, Blandford-sq., aged 78, John Harvey, esq., of the Cliffe, Lewes, Sussex.

At Whitechurch, Shropshire, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Morrall, of Brasenose College, Oxford, and formerly relict of the Rev. Robert Wynell-Mayow, of Exeter College, Oxford.

In the Strand, London, Alexander Benison, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s 64th Regt. of Foot, eldest and only surviving son of Major Benison, of the 39th Regt.

At Angoulême, aged 87, Baron François Antoine Teste, a veteran of the Republican and Imperial armies, Grand Cross of the Order of the Legion of Honour, and elder brother of one of Louis Philippe's Ministers.

Dec. 14. At Scotstown, Aberdeen, aged 66, Sir Michael Bruce, bart.

At Brighton, aged 73, Colonel Sir George Lloyd Hodges, K.C.B., formerly Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires for the Hanse Towns. See OBITUARY.

At Croydon, aged 57, Maj.-Gen. Edward Rea, R.M.L.I. The deceased entered the Royal Marine forces as second lieut., Feb. 3, 1823; and became first lieut. Oct. 12, 1832. He served with the Royal Marine battalion on the north coast of Spain against the Carlists in 1837 and 1838; and was made capt. March 19, 1842. He served also with the combined expedition to the Baltic in 1854, for which he was rewarded with a medal and the brevet rank of major June 29, 1854. He became lieut.-col. June 21, 1854; col., Feb. 6, 1857; col.-commandant, Aug. 11, 1859; and major-gen., March 25, 1862.

At Notting-hill, aged 76, Capt. Henry Pryce, R.N.

Dec. 15. At Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., aged 16, Hélène Laura, dau. of Maj. Beare.

Dec. 16. At Richmond, aged 39, William Robert Churchill Spencer, esq., late Captain 48th Regt.

In Ladbroke-sq., the residence of her niece, aged 87, Mrs. Matthiason, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Edward Nelson, M.A., of Halifax, Yorkshire.

At Enniskillen, aged 64, Henry Echlin, esq.,

J.P. for the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, second son of the late Daniel Moore Echlin, esq., of Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin.

Dec. 17. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, aged 66, William John, sixth Lord Monson. See OBITUARY.

Very suddenly, at his residence, Dovercourt, Southsea, T. E. Owen, esq., Mayor of Portsmouth. Mr. Owen was an architect of some eminence and great enterprise, and through his exertions the watering-place of Southsea, near Portsmouth, was built; he also erected at his own cost St. Jude's Church there. He was twice mayor of Portsmouth, and held the appointment of Government Surveyor for the district.

At Apsley-house, Southsea, Mary, widow of Lieut. Cecil Tufton Phelps, R.N.

At Dover, Katharine, widow of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

At Cambridge, aged 20, Jane Mary, youngest dau. of Charles Henry Cooper, esq., F.S.A., Town-clerk of Cambridge.

At Manchester, aged 72, Edmund Lyon, esq., M.D., third son of the Rev. James Lyon, M.A., Rector of Prestwich.

At the Grotto, Basildon, aged 84, Alexander Forbes, esq., formerly of Tepic and San Blas, in the Republic of Mexico.

Dec. 18. In Brunswick-place, Ball's-pond-road, Ann, wife of Capt. John Budgen, R.N.

At Chichester, aged 25, Catherine, third dau. of the late Commander Wentworth Parsons Croke, R.N.

Mr. J. Weale, publisher, of High Holborn, and Canterbury-villas, Maida-vale.

Dec. 19. In Warrior-sq., St. Leonard's, Elizabeth Susanna, relict of Col. H. Bence Bence, of Thorington-hall, Suffolk.

Aged 71, Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Streynsham Master, Rector of Croston, Lancashire.

At his residence, Upper Holloway, aged 53, Wm. Jackson, esq., one of the first colonizers of Port Philip, Australia.

Dec. 20. At his residence, Norton-lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 82, Sir Graham E. Hamond, bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

At Monkstown, the Lady Cope.

Dec. 22. At Dufferin-lodge, Highgate, aged 40, George, Earl of Gifford, after sixteen months of suffering from the effects of an accident, borne with heroic courage and patience. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was born in 1822, at Yester-house, Haddingtonshire. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1845. Lord Gifford was private secretary to Lord Panmure for a short time in 1854, when Lord Panmure held office as Secretary of State for War. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddington, was appointed Captain of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry in 1850, and was first returned for Totnes in 1855. He married the Lady Dufferin, only in October last.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
 (From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
 DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Nov. 22, 1862.	Nov. 29, 1862.	Dec. 6, 1862.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Mean Temperature			33·3	37·1	44·8	44·1
London	78029	2803989	1559	1745	1619	1408
1-6. West Districts	10786	463388	249	265	250	207
7-11. North Districts	13533	618210	306	363	338	319
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	211	243	250	200
20-25. East Districts	6230	571158	366	376	341	318
26-36. South Districts	45542	773175	427	498	440	364

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 22	779	192	279	251	56	1559	1000	885	1885
29	856	218	281	328	62	1745	971	863	1834
Dec. 6	762	213	265	310	69	1619	914	915	1829
13	708	167	208	265	52	1408	953	933	1886

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	2,882	49	3	Oats	—	—	0 0	Beans	218	—	35 11
Barley	1,388	37	5	Rye	—	—	0 0	Peas	130	—	38 2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	48	1	Oats	21	2	Beans	38	11
Barley	35	6	Rye	34	4	Peas	41	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 18.

Hay, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 18.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,260
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	3,740
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	388
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	110
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From November 24, to December 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	36	43	36	29. 69	fair	9	42	49	50	29. 99	cloudy, sleet
25	37	42	40	29. 61	do.	10	53	53	42	29. 74	rain, fair
26	39	43	41	29. 51	cloudy, sleet	11	42	51	46	29. 89	cldy. fair, rain
27	42	47	41	29. 50	rn. fog. fr. cl.	12	44	50	42	29. 82	do. do.
28	42	50	42	29. 60	do. cloudy	13	43	48	42	29. 89	do. cons. hy. rn.
29	40	44	41	29. 57	cloudy	14	39	44	40	30. 29	do. fair
30	37	38	42	29. 60	foggy	15	40	45	40	30. 29	do.
D.1	42	46	42	29. 56	rain	16	41	47	48	30. 22	do.
2	41	46	45	29. 50	fair	17	48	47	42	30. 17	heavy rain
3	42	49	46	29. 61	do. cloudy	18	42	47	51	30. 11	cloudy, rain
4	43	49	47	29. 74	rain	19	46	50	44	29. 69	fair, slight rn.
5	51	53	51	29. 91	cl. y. fair, rain	20	40	45	42	29. 47	cloudy, rain
6	51	55	54	29. 88	do. rain	21	39	47	39	29. 85	do. slight rn.
7	52	57	52	29. 98	do. do.	22	37	41	38	30. 05	do.
8	42	45	44	30. 01	fair	23	41	47	42	30. 98	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		8. 18 pm.	229		109 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		8. 11 pm.		26. 29 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	8. 12 pm.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31		109 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	8. 12 pm.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	25 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	10. 14 pm.		28 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		14 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{2}$
D.1	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	237	10. 14 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		12. 15 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{8}$
3	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$		10. 14 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	235 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9. 13 pm.		24 27 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 pm.		26 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		6. 10 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		6. 9 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$		10 pm.		23. 26 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
10	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	234	7. 10 pm.		23 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
11	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	233	7. 11 pm.			107 $\frac{3}{8}$
12	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	232 4	8. 11 pm.		26 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	231 3	11 pm.	Shut	23. 26 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
15	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	231 3	8. 12 pm.		26 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
16	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	231 3	8. 12 pm.			107 $\frac{3}{8}$
17	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	233	12 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	233	9. 13 pm.		27 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	10. 13 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	234	11. 15 pm.		28 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
22	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	11 pm.		28. 29 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 4				107 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, 1650—1670.

"A Constant Reader" would be much obliged by MR. URBAN'S informing him how he could ascertain the names of the Clergy of the Established Church during the years 1650 to 1670.

Conservative Club,
Jan. 23, 1863.

[Our Correspondent will find the most perfect list that can now be given of the dignified Clergy for the period referred to, as indeed for any other, in Mr. Duffus Hardy's edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Anglicana*, (3 vols. 8vo.,) published for the University of Oxford, in 1854; but we are not aware that any list exists, with any pretension to completeness, of the lower grades in the Church.]

SIR JOHN DAVYS, KNIGHT MARSHAL OF CONNAUGHT.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to give me some information about Sir John Davys or Davis, Knight Marshal of Connaught, temp. Eliz. He was not the Attorney-General of the same name. After the most careful research I can only find that there was such a person, that he possessed power of life and death over the "natives" in the province of Connaught (and used it freely), that he gave large grants of land to his descendants, a portion of which is still possessed by some of them; for example Clonshanville,—in Mayo. The arms on the old tombs in Clonshanville, and which are still borne by several branches of his descendants, are entirely different from those borne by any other family of Davies, Davis, or Davys, of which I have more than 100 distinct coats, viz. Sable, on a chevron argent 3 trefoils slipped vert; Crest, a dragon's head erased vert; Motto, "Sustenta la Drichura." Whence can the Spanish motto have come? as all tradition makes him to have been of Welsh origin. The Viscounts Mount-

cashell (now extinct) were of this family, and bore these arms, crest, and motto, with two tigers proper, guardant and coward, for supporters.

The man must have been of some note in his day, yet beyond the above meagre details I can find nothing about him.

CYWRM.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MADDERMARKE, NORWICH.

MR. URBAN,—I have visited the above church, mentioned by your correspondent the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, and have also examined Blomefield's "History of Norwich," but I have been unable to discover the tomb or the inscription. Is the inquirer of the meaning of the letters "S. R. Q. P." quite sure that they are to be found now in St. John's Church, Norwich?

I will, however, offer a suggestion as to their meaning. S. R. may be the initials of the parents' names—Samuel, Rebecca; and Q. P. may stand for *que posuerunt (hunc lapidem)*. This is also the meaning given to the letters by an eminent archæologist living near Norwich.—I am, &c.

Norwich.

JOHN DALTON.

IN reply to the Query, What do the letters "S. R. Q. P." mean? taking them with the context, I suggest they may stand for "Solvit religiose quod promiserat 'Francesca sorori sue.'"

H. T. E.

CLYST ST. GEORGE.

MR. URBAN,—In the abridgment of my paper on Clyst St. George which you have been pleased to publish, there is a mistake which I will thank you to correct.

The Duchess of Kingston was not (as stated in the note, p. 29) "the daughter" but "a grand-daughter" of Sir George and Lady Chudleigh. The date of her first marriage is also wrong; it was in 1744.—I am, &c.

H. T. E.

We are obliged to defer several Reviews, Obituaries, &c. which are in type.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

PROFESSOR WILSON ON PREHISTORIC MAN^a.

IN the first place it may well be asked what the author proposes to himself to do. His preface tells us :—

“The object aimed at in the following work is to view Man, as far as possible, unaffected by those modifying influences which accompany the development of nations and the maturity of a true historic period, in order thereby to ascertain the sources from whence such development and maturity proceed.”
—(p. vii.)

We own that we cannot from this, nor from other passages in the preface, comprehend clearly the problem which Professor Wilson undertakes to solve. We are asked to admit—

“An alternative between man *plus* the artificialities of civilisation, and man *minus* the influential operation of moral laws which have their efficient equivalents in the instincts of all other animals.”

It would have been of great assistance if the author had defined what he meant by the “artificialities of civilisation,” and had expressed more clearly what was meant by “man *minus* the influential operation of moral laws:” we should then, perhaps, have arrived at a clearer notion of the “alternative.”

Another paragraph later on again sums up the object of the writer :—

“Our aim, therefore, is to isolate him from extraneous influences, and look, if possible, on man *per se*; or at least where he can be shewn to have attained maturity, exposed only to such influences as are the offspring of his own progress. In so far as this is possible may we hope to recover some means of testing man's innate capacity, and of determining by comparison what is common to the race.”

At the outset, therefore, we hesitate. Was “man” ever

^a “Prehistoric Man. Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World. By Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto; Author of the ‘Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,’ &c.” In Two Volumes. 8vo. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1862.)

truly thus isolated from extraneous influences? From the days of our first parents surely man has always been subject to them in a greater or less degree; and although the study of their mode and order may well be worthy of the efforts of a scientific mind, we cannot think that this attempt to picture an ideal man can prove either advantageous to science or instructive to the reader.

And indeed if this is the aim, we must pronounce the book to be a failure. We have gleaned no better idea of what aboriginal uninfluenced man was like than we had before. No new light is thrown on his growth in civilisation, or indeed on his antiquity. The author would have done well, first, to have proved that there was, in the full meaning of the word, a "prehistoric man" at all, before he proposed to paint him. We turn, however, to the work itself. Our readers may perhaps discover from his mode of procedure, a more clear idea of the author's intent than we have been able ourselves to acquire, though we have sought for it diligently.

We have first an Introduction, and it should here be stated that the author has transferred his labours to the new world. Formerly occupying a professorial chair in Scotland, he is now occupying that of History and English Literature in Canada. It is therefore not otherwise than natural, that the essay should be opened by a suggestion of a contrast between man's state in the old world and the new, i.e., what the new-world man becomes when brought to the old, and into what the old-world man relapses when taken back to the new. A simile is drawn between him and—

"The horse which transported to the new world roams in magnificent herds over the boundless pampas; and the hog, which restored to a state of nature, has exchanged the grovelling degradation of the sty for the fierce courage of the wild boar."

After an enumeration of some of the problems which the study of the history of civilisation involves, the author returns to his argument, namely, that we have hitherto been regarding the history of Europe's past "as though it were the absolute ethnic universe."

"It was, therefore, with a strange and fascinating pleasure that, after having striven to resuscitate the Allophylian of Britain's prehistoric ages, by means of his buried arts, I found myself face to face with the aborigines of the New World."

An anecdote of an Indian chief, who was supposed to have been taken to the Christian heaven instead of his own, and to have been unhappy there till the Great Manitou sent him back to earth again, is then introduced to shew the views of the Indians as to the great gulf which lies between the two races—that of the new and that of the old world. Then a rapid survey of the migration westward of the families which peopled Europe, while other families went from their cradle-land eastward over the steppes of Siberia, and so, it is suggested, to the American continent. This leads to some very general considerations upon the diversity of languages; Europe possessing only six hundred independent tongues, while America possesses twelve hundred and sixty. And then suddenly asking how old the red Indian may be, the writer rushes into the question of “fossil man,” and the chapter is concluded. Throughout there is nothing whatever which leaves any impression upon the reader. Without arrangement or sequence, some few simple facts are introduced here and there, but even these are drowned in a deluge of words. And this verbiage, too, is not without its positive faults. If we read carefully, we find a fallacy constantly suggested though not stated. Take, for instance, the very remarks relating to *fossil man*. We must quote them at length, to shew the very unsatisfactory kind of treatment of such subjects which is met with in the work before us:—

“The Red Man, it thus appears, is among the ancients of the earth. How old he may be it is impossible to determine; but among one American school of ethnologists, no historical antiquity is sufficient for him. The contributions of the New World to the evidences of man’s antiquity have been of a singularly startling nature. The island of Guadaloupe, one of the Lesser Antilles, discovered by Columbus in 1493, furnished the first examples of fossil man, and of his works of art, embedded in the solid rock. They seemed to the wondering naturalist to upset all his preconceived ideas of the origin of the human race; but later investigations have greatly diminished the wonder. The rock proves to be a modern concretionary limestone, of common formation along the tropical coasts from the detritus of corals and shells. The skeletons themselves are probably by no means ancient, even according to the reckoning of American history; though justly valued among the geological treasures both of the British Museum and the Jardin des Plantes. The Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia treasures a fossil fragment of disputed antiquity, the *os innominatum* of a human skeleton, found beneath the skeletons of the megalonyx and other fossil mammals. Dr. Lund, the Danish naturalist, has described fossil human bones, bearing, as he believed, marks of geological antiquity, found, along with many extinct mammals, in the calcareous caves of Brazil. But since his discoveries were recorded, European geologists have become

familiar with similar phenomena, whatever be the ultimate solution of the difficulties they create.

“From those, and other discoveries of a like kind, this at least becomes apparent to us, that in the New World, as in the Old, the closing epoch of geology must be turned to for the initial chapters alike of archæology and ethnology. According to geological reckoning, much of the American continent has but recently emerged from the ocean. Among the organic remains of our Canadian post-tertiary deposits are found the *Phoca*, *Balcena*, and other existing marine mammals and fishes, along with the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Mastodon Ohioticus*, and other long-extinct species; thus proving that the latter belong to that period in which our planet was passing through its very latest transitional stage, and the New World, as well as the Old, was undergoing its final preparation prior to its occupation by man. To the geologist, who deals with phenomena of the most gigantic character, this post-tertiary period, mingling the bones of strangest preadamite giants with contemporary traces of familiar life, is apt to appear of very inferior interest. But to the archæologist and ethnologist its records have a profounder significance. Looking on the fossil human skeleton of the Guadeloupe limestone in the museums of London and Paris,—the first examples of the bones of man in a fossil state,—we cannot fail to be impressed with the feeling that, judged of by such remains, the gradation in form between man and other animals is such as to present no very important contrast to the uninstructed eye. Modern, to all appearance, those rock-embedded skeletons are; but they lessen our incredulity as to older traces of fossil human bones mingling with those of the extinct mammals of the drift, and present both alike as sharers in a common sepulchre.

“But the novel phenomenon of fossil human bones is the pregnant index of the mightiest change which has transpired upon our planet since first it became the theatre of life. Genera and species have come into being, multiplied through countless ages, and then given place to others. But now, for the first time, there appears among the fossil relics of former existence the traces of that latest creation, when God introduced into earth’s varied life a reasonable soul, the heir of immortality.”

Here we have a series of facts much clouded, as usual, by figurative language, and leading to a very grand peroration which we have not space, even if we had the wish, to transcribe in this article. Let us, casting aside all the flowers of rhetoric, follow carefully the arguments.

Guadeloupe, discovered in 1493, furnished the first examples of fossil man. Dr. Wilson, though he has given the date of the discovery of the island, does not give that of the fossil man^b. Later investigations have proved the bones to be only surrounded with a “modern concretionary limestone of common

^b We believe it was somewhere about 1810. The specimen in the British Museum was taken from a French vessel, but there is no doubt as to the locality from which it was exhumed.

formation;" and the bones are "probably by no means ancient." In other words, they are not *fossil* bones at all!—certainly not in the sense in which he uses the word "fossil."

Two other equally doubtful cases are mentioned: a Philadelphia museum has a fossil fragment of *disputed* antiquity, but when and where found is not mentioned; and a Danish naturalist has described bones bearing, as *he believed*, marks of geological antiquity!

One would have thought that upon such very poor evidence a real philosopher would have hesitated to build any superstructure. The case is fairly stated enough; we cannot call in question the veracity of the witnesses; all we contend for is, that the evidence is of no value whatever in the present instance. We are not acquainted with the specimen in the Philadelphia museum, and can therefore only take the author's word for it that its date is *disputed*. Neither have we any means of testing the accuracy of Dr. Lund's description, nor do we know what are the "marks" of geological antiquity he believes he has discovered. But with regard to the main witness we believe we know as much as Dr. Wilson; and if he had stated (which he might have done, for the same work from which he probably derived the information, gives it) that this skeleton which is so wonderful is but one of the relics of a tribe of Gallibis, which were slaughtered by the Caribs in a conflict which took place near the spot not quite 200 years ago, he would have perhaps edified the reader, but his beautiful edifice of words would have crumbled into something as fine as the detritus of the shells and corals which gave to the bones of the bodies buried there the appearance of what is so vaguely called "fossil."

We say "fossil" is a vague term, and calculated to mislead. We do not suppose that Professor Wilson has purposely employed the word for this end, but if he had, the arguments could not have been more ingeniously arranged. The word fossil is of course, literally, anything "dug up," but by common acceptance it has been applied to the forms of an ancient world preserved to us in the rock, those forms generally possessing a substance the same as the rock in which they are imbedded, or at least similar; in other words, the term is used as a synonym of petrification. As the remains of this ancient world are presented to us mostly in a petrified state, therefore all

petrifications are referred to this ancient world. But what common parlance has sanctioned, and may therefore be properly used in general conversation to convey a general meaning, when used in a scientific work and made the basis of argument, may produce much confusion. There are two points to be remembered in using the word fossil,—1. all petrifications are not ancient, and 2. all the remains of the ancient world, as it is called, are not petrifications; consequently a “fossil” need neither be a petrification, nor need it be ancient.

To proceed, however, with Dr. Wilson’s arguments, which amount to this. From the fact of human bones only two hundred years old being found embedded in limestone, we must in the *initial chapters* of archæology turn to geology. The absurdity of the reasoning is apparent at once. The statement, however, is true to a certain extent, but for very different reasons. For the fact is, geology neither ends before history begins, nor does it end immediately after history begins, but the investigations of the geologist extend to the very present moment. It is an axiom which he ever keeps in view, that the operations of nature are constant, and that the operations taking place now—the wearing away of rocks by the action of air and water, and the formation of new beds by the deposition of such detritus—are exactly similar, both as to cause and effect, as those which have gone on from the earliest geological age. And as a necessary consequence, the objects embedded in these later deposits point to the date of such deposit as much as the relics of a fauna or flora point to the geological age of the stratum in which they are found, however early it may occur in the geological series.

There is, then, no closing epoch of geology. In its later years it meets with, so to speak, a sister science running parallel with it; and the historian, looking back into the past, finds that, as his archæology becomes more scant and vague, he has to depend more upon geology. But the fact of the skeletons of the tribe of Gallibis being found in a similar state to that in which remains of an ancient world are found, is only a proof that the operations of nature at the present time produce similar results to those which have been produced formerly, and that the geologist, therefore, should not cease his researches when history steps in to assist him; but can in no way suggest to the historian to look to geology for an explanation of phenomena which history satisfactorily accounts for.

If our readers will but turn to the passage we have quoted entire, they will see how quietly the statement of the bones being modern is ignored. With the long and laboured sentences intervening, this apparently trifling fact is forgotten. As a fossil the bones have been introduced; and therefore, because a "fossil," they belong to this ancient geological world. "Looking on them," we are told that we cannot "fail to be impressed" with certain feelings, and that "our incredulity is removed as to fossil human bones being found mingled with those of the extinct animals of the drift." (!)

We have criticised thus fully the Introduction, because it presents a good type of the kind of fallacious reasoning which pervades the whole book; and we have seized upon the last point mentioned because it lies at the root of the whole matter. Where are the traces of this prehistoric man? Are we to believe that he is to be found among the victims of the Caribs, who were defeated not two centuries ago?

Let us, however, turn now to the second chapter, in which the rapid transition from one subject to another prevents our reading with either pleasure or profit. Here we are supposed to have the contrast more fully drawn between "*the old world and the new*," which was referred to in the Introduction. He is tracing out the scenes of Wolfe's and Montcalm's last days at Quebec: a line or two of sentiment brings us into Kent's Hole at Torquay. It is true that this is one of the most productive ossiferous caves in England; it is true also that some remains of human art and manufacture were found in the same cave:—

"But Kent's Hole differs in no very essential point from the ossiferous caves of Brazil. Its skeletons are the relics of a world of life which, for the most part, came to an end before our race had its beginning; yet to the geologist they are among the most modern of organic remains, and have lost their chief interest since the late Dean of Westminster read his recantation of the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*; so relative a thing is antiquity to man with his own span of threescore years and ten. But Kent's Hole has other disclosures not less interesting to us; for the same stalagmitic incrustations had enclosed memorials of primitive art of the British Troglodyte, belonging to a period when the precursors of Watt and Stevenson had not yet acquired the rudiments of metallurgic arts, or even the knowledge of metals, but employed their constructive instinct on bone or flint, and fashioned clay into hand-made pottery as rude as any gathered on the sites of Indian wigwams in the Canadian clearings. Thus linking together the last preadamite and the first of human periods, the chronometry of the Devonshire cavern de-

scends by a regular gradation to modern centuries. Situated at a peculiarly attractive spot on the southern coast, Kent's Hole appears to have been a favourite haunt of England's *feræ naturæ* during a long transition between the geological period of the drift and the primeval era of the archæologist, when it became a scarcely less favourite resort of man. Succeeding to rudest primitive weapons and implements of flint and bone, come the more ingenious fictile ware of Celtic times; the artistic pottery of the Roman of the second and third centuries; the iron spear-heads and other products of the Saxon artificer of the sixth and subsequent centuries; until at length, turning to the lettered memorials of more recent times graven on the cavern walls, we trace out from among those of various dates this simple inscription,—
 'W. HODGES OF IRELAND, 1688.'—(pp. 19, 20.)

We should have been glad to know whether these remains, all or any, were considered contemporary with the extinct animals, and in what way the facts bear upon prehistoric man. In the next few lines we catch the words "the Dutch fleet," "Dr. Burnet's predestinarian doubts," "William of Orange," concluding with an extract from Macaulay, but no more of Kent's Hole.

To give any idea of the following pages is beyond us. We are supposed to be on King Arthur's seat, and see all the relics of past time as a series of dissolving views; and then we are taken to Toronto, and have a repetition of the exhibition. We then come back to London, and have a very pretty analogy drawn between the archæological strata of that city and the geological strata of the entire kingdom: the upper artificial soil answering to *tertiary* strata; beneath this, remains of brick buildings, which represents the upper *secondary*; beneath this, again, "the *carboniferous* strata of the London archæologist—the memorials of a town built of wood and desolated by fire;" and below this, again, Roman antiquities, which belong to the *primary strata*. We need not stop to point out the irrelevancy of such analogies.

The descriptions of Canadian scenery with which the chapter concludes are more readable, but we do not find any hints thrown out as to "prehistoric man."

Chapter III. is entitled "The Primeval Occupation: Speech." The reason for these two subjects being united is not stated, but in the first page a key-note is struck which at once raises our expectations that we are now to have some definite information on the subject which the author has undertaken. The passage referred to is,—

“What, indeed, is the natural condition of man is even now by no means a settled point. Nevertheless, we have very varied sources to which we may turn for a reply.”

We are told we may—indeed must—turn to the Bible for information on this point :—

“But also the further our investigations are pursued, the more evidence do we find tending to confirm our belief in certain analogies between the modern savage, conventionally designated the child of nature, and primeval man.”

So far we are none the wiser, but—

“Recent discoveries of rude traces of primeval art in the diluvial formations both of France and England, have tended to add a fresh interest to the investigation of that ‘primeval stone-period’ which underlies the most ancient memorials of Europe’s civilisation. We know from that oldest of all written chronicles, the first book of the Mosaic pentateuch, that there existed a period of some duration in the history of the human race, during which man tilled the ground, pursued the chase, and made garments of its spoils, without any knowledge of the working in metals, on which the simplest of all our known arts depend. Through such a stage of primitive art, it had already appeared to me most probable, that all civilized nations had passed ; before those disclosures of a human stone-period in the chronicles of the drift added new and seemingly indisputable confirmation of the term *primeval*, in its application to the non-metallurgic era of Britain’s and Europe’s arts.”—(p. 46.)

On this probability the writer bases an attack upon the Roman and medieval antiquaries for occupying themselves with questions which they can grasp, and for leaving to others to build theories where there are no facts hitherto known to serve as foundations. We are told that the “early period” to which the antiquary refers, when he speaks of monuments which are of a time anterior to the Roman occupation of this country, is no early period at all, it belongs quite to “these last days.” We should not dispute with the writer if he had said that the early history of Britain was coeval with the later history of Greece, or indeed of Rome, but the question is, whether there was any history of this country (in the sense in which he uses the word) previously to this. To prove that there was, he falls back upon the flint implements found in the eastern counties of England, but more plentifully at Amiens and Abbeville.

Allowing that there are some bearing positive traces of human art, what then? As Professor Wilson states himself, though Sir Charles Lyell detected no cataclysmal action in the neighbourhood of the fluviatile deposits in which the flint implements are embedded, another geologist has. If this is the case, *cadit*

quæstio, there is no reason to refer the flint implements to any prehistoric date at all.

It is impossible with the short space at our disposal to mention but very briefly many of the author's arguments. The remainder of the chapter, which is devoted to "speech," is of the same unscientific character. The onomatopœistic theory is of course made the basis of his arguments, but his examples chosen are to our minds singularly unfortunate. Apart from his giving some specimens, whose origin can be traced philologically, those from the "Chippewa, Ottawa, and Mississaga onomatopœia, as developed in the Algonquin dialects," and as to whose origin our philological knowledge refuses to assist us, seem to us to be very poor specimens of onomatopœism. The name for a duck in this dialect is *Shi-sheeb*, or (from a cry during spring) *Eeen-en-win*. The name *Chee-chish-koo-wan* is derived from the cry of the "plover." We never heard a humming-bird, but *No-no-no-cau-see* strikes us as singular; and not less so *Au-ko-ges-san* for a frog, and *Pau-pau-ki-nay* for a grasshopper.

Chapter IV., on "The Primeval Transition: Instinct;" Chapter V., on "The Promethean Instinct: Fire;" Chapter VI., on "The Maritime Instinct: The Canoe;" and Chapter VII., "The Technological Instinct: Tools," are but a series of essays on those subjects, bringing together without order notes and extracts from the works of geologists, ethnologists, and antiquaries, but, as far as we have been able to discover, with no sequence of arguments whatever. That man in his earliest days was partially acquainted with the use of fire, and possessed canoes, and tools by which to make them, is what no one has doubted; if they had, these long chapters would not allay their doubts.

Chapters VIII. and IX. are devoted to the consideration of the metallurgic arts, one to copper, the other to alloys. In the former we are told that recent discoveries in the mines on Lake Superior have shewn that they were worked "at a remote period." This chapter is one of the most interesting in the book; but, after all, there are no arguments brought forward to shew that the implements which have been found are of a more ancient date than that of our Henry VIII. Their archæological value, therefore, is not great, however much their ethnological importance may be. It is true, the author is careful to inform us that relics of copper and bronze chisels

are found in the Nile valley, and that "the paintings of Egypt exhibit her sculptors hewing out the colossal Memnons of limestone and granite by means of yellow-coloured tools:" and that Dr. Forbes had in his possession a large chisel of pure copper, found in an Egyptian tomb! Possibly the author means us from these facts to refer the Lake Superior antiquities to this early date.

In Chapter IX., on Alloys, we have some interesting remarks, proving nothing to the point in question, but by themselves of value. Professor Wilson shews more clearly than we have seen shewn elsewhere, that several of the so-called bronze implements which are found in England and other countries are really only "copper;" and that this is the answer to the difficulty which has been started as to the alloys having seemingly been used before pure metals in this country. The proximity of the tin to the copper, coupled with the fact that a similar process was necessary for each in order to extract the metal from the ore, soon led to the discovery that the two united made a more serviceable material than either separately, and that therefore many of the copper weapons might have been thrown again into the melting-pot in order that they might be improved, it is only reasonable to believe; at the same time we should expect to find, as is shewn here clearly are found, a few early implements of pure copper remaining.

"The Architectural Instinct, represented by Earthworks;" "The Hereafter, represented by Sepulchral Mounds;" "Propitiation, by Sacrificial Mounds;" "Commemoration, by Symbolic Mounds," are titles to succeeding chapters. There are in them some interesting facts brought together on American archæology, but they prove very little, further than that there are many points of resemblance in the arts of the earliest inhabitants of all countries, to whatever age in the history of the whole earth those early inhabitants may belong.

But we must bring our remarks to a conclusion. The following is a list of the titles of the various chapters in the second volume:—

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|--|---|
| XVI. Narcotic Arts and Superstitions. | XXI. The American Cranial Type. |
| XVII. Primitive Architecture: Megalithics. | XXII. Artificial Cranial Distortion. |
| XVIII. The Ceramic Art: Pottery. | XXIII. The Red Blood of the West. |
| XIX. The Intellectual Instinct: Letters. | XXIV. The Intrusive Race. |
| XX. Ante-Columbian Traces: Colonization. | XXV. Ethnographic Hypotheses: Migrations. |
| | XXVI. Guesses at the Age of Man. |

If the author had concluded the first chapter by informing us that there was reason to believe that prehistoric man smoked a pipe, we should not have been surprised. After reading of a representation of a smoking party on one of the tombs at Thebes; of an old tradition in the Greek Church, if not recorded in the works of the early Fathers, that the intoxication of Noah was not due to wine, but "to the temptation of the devil by means of tobacco," (!) (p. 32); of the curiously formed pipes dug up from the graves of the "mound builders" of North America; of examples in this country of pipes being found in the earth mixed with undoubtedly Roman remains,—after all this, it is rather a source of disappointment than otherwise that the chapter comes to an end suddenly without telling us which way the evidence lies, as to whether prehistoric man had his pipe or had it not.

The chapters on the Cranial Types and Cranial Distortions are perhaps the most valuable. There does not seem to be much new matter, but a good many tables are given, and facts brought together, which may prove useful, though much of their utility is lost by a want of systematic arrangement.

The "Guesses at the Age of Man" has the faults of previous chapters in excess. Constant digression, without completion of any one subject touched upon, leaves us at the end only surprised at the multitude of considerations which may be brought to bear on the subject, and disheartened at the very little light which they throw upon the problem.

The book, however, is not without its merits; the language is often not only forcible, but poetical as well; the many little facts noted here and there shew the author's extensive reading: but it is a book which to the scientific reader will appear purposeless, and therefore useless, whilst the very shallow and cursory way in which so many important subjects are treated may leave on the mind of the general reader impressions which will be far from aiding him in arriving at the truth.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

VI. ST. RUAN MINOR—ST. GRADE—ST. WENDRON.

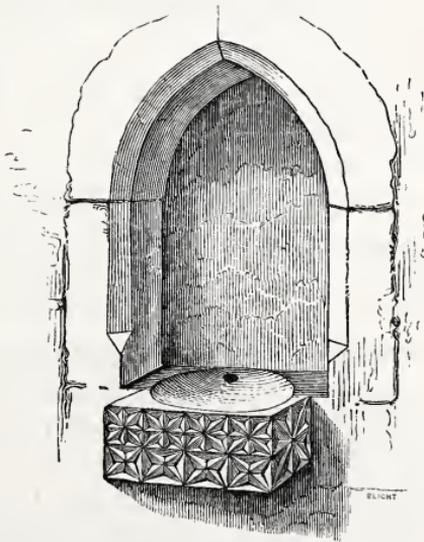
ST. RUAN MINOR, the smallest church in the deanery of Kirrier, appears originally to have been a chapel, consisting only of the present chancel and nave as far as the porch, which is modern. The north aisle and tower were apparently added in the sixteenth century.

The old east window, of two lights and quatrefoiled head, has been removed to the west end of the aisle. In the south wall are two single Decorated lights, each resembling those in St. Madron tower^a.

The aisle is separated from the nave and chancel by an arcade of four pointed arches. The piers, very low and massive, have three-quarter rounds and hollow mouldings, rising from the floor without bases, and with capitals different from the usual Cornish type of the same period.

Previously to the recent restorations the easternmost arch was of narrower span and not so high as the others; this marked distinction between the chantry or aisle chapel arch and aisle arcades exists in a few other churches of the district.

The tower is a very plain square structure of one stage, with a projecting battlemented parapet without pinnacles, and a pyramidal roof rising above the parapet. There are four square belfry lights, and a modern pointed west window. The tower-arch is a plain soffit. There are no stairs, the access to the belfry being by a ladder.



Piscina, St. Ruan Minor.

The basin of the piscina in the chancel looks like transition

^a GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 530.

Norman inserted in a niche of later date. The font, with a plain zigzag ornament, is, perhaps, contemporaneous with the piscina basin.



Font, St. Ruan Minor.

The Rev. F. C. Jackson, the rector, has, with a few alterations, restored the church throughout.

From time immemorial, the rector of St. Ruan Minor has had the right of sending a horse into a certain field in the parish of Landewednack when it is cropped with corn, and taking away as many sheaves as

the horse can carry on its back.

The very interesting church of ST. GRADE stood between St. Ruan Major and Landewednack. Being considered too dilapidated for repair, it was, about two years ago, with the exception of the tower, taken down, and a nave and chancel only erected in its place. The old church was cruciform, and had the hagioscopic arrangement in the south-east angle, and the peculiar opening like that at St. Ruan Major adjoining the roodscreen.

The middle bell in the tower bears the legend—

“O Martir Cristofore pro nobis semper orare.”

The initials are very prettily crowned, and the founder's mark is the same as that on the north bell at Landewednack^b.

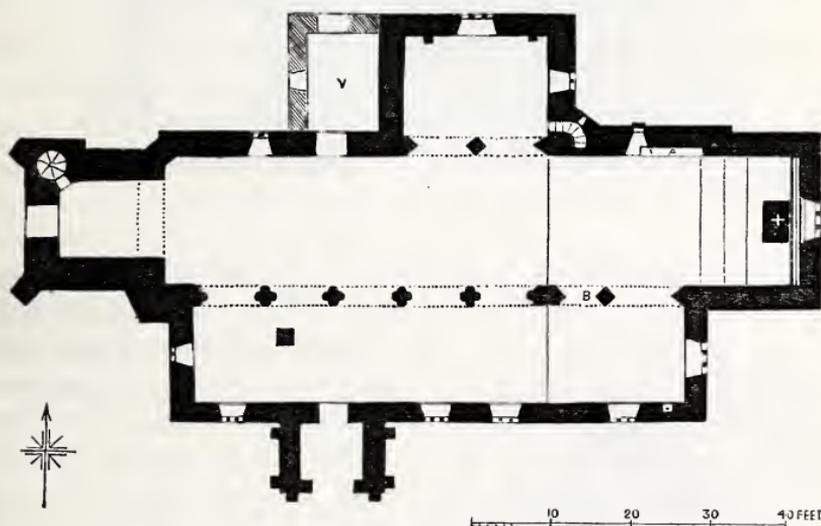
Though a portion of the parish of ST. WENDRON extends almost into the Lizard district, the church is situated some miles beyond the limits of the serpentine rock, and stands among the granite hills.

At certain seasons of the year this tract of country presents a dreary and barren aspect, much of the land being uncultivated, with masses of rock rising above the soil. Still, even the wildness of the scene renders it interesting; and, though

^b GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 543.

perhaps not very inviting to the tourist in winter, it is beautiful at the time when the furze and heath are in bloom among the grey rocks. Many of these rocks, too, will themselves attract attention from their fantastic forms and strange positions. Then, again, there are traces of the works of Celtic days,—circles, barrows, and “giants’ houses,”—respecting which the honest people of the neighbourhood tell of battles fought, of giants hurling, and of the mysteries of the Druids.

The church as it now exists has chancel, nave with western tower, north transept, and south aisle with porch. A vestry has recently been built against the western side of the transept.



Plan of St. Wendron Church.

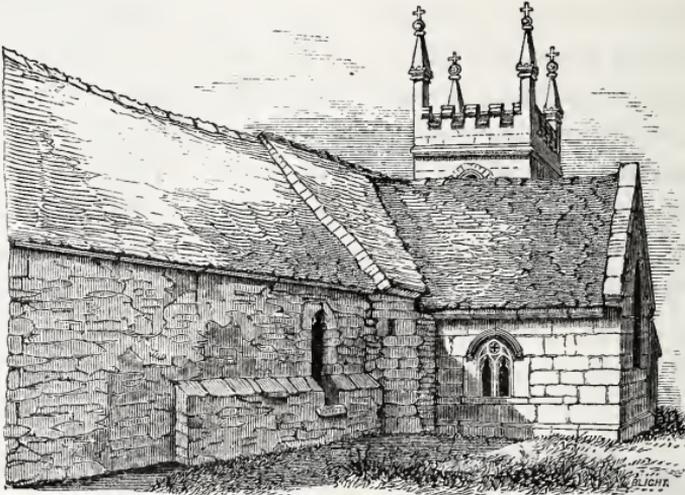
It would now, perhaps, be difficult to decide on what was the original plan. The chancel appears to be much older than any other portion of the building; it has some peculiar features, and is differently arranged from the chancels of other churches in the neighbourhood. It is elevated by a single step above the nave; there are three steps to the sanctuary, and behind the altar the east wall is stepped in a remarkable manner, probably indicating the site of an ancient reredos.

In the north wall, at the foot of the altar steps, is a segmental mural arch with a good moulding; it is eight feet in breadth, and forms a recess about a foot in depth (A in plan). This no doubt was an Easter sepulchre. A single-light window,



Moulding of Mural Arch,
St. Wendron.

eleven inches wide and six feet high, is placed over the western part of the recess. Externally, this window, as shewn in the



North-east View of Chancel and Transept, St. Wendron.

accompanying illustration, is cut through a plinth which extends from the junction of transept and chancel to a few feet eastward of the mural arch within. This plinth was evidently constructed to increase the thickness of the wall hollowed out for the arch.



East Window of Chancel, St. Wendron.

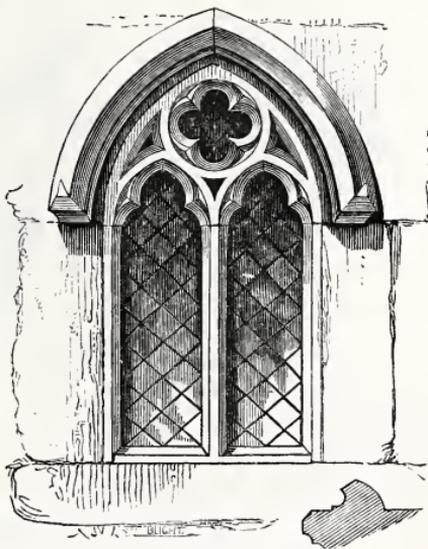
The east window is of late flowing Decorated, nearly flamboyant. In design it closely resembles the chancel window of St. Mawgan, excepting that it has no hoodmould. An unusual feature in this window is that the jambs are built with small stones, and not formed of one or two lengths, as is generally the case in west-country churches.

Between the chancel and chantry or south aisle chapel, occurs the small connecting opening similar to those already noticed as existing in other

churches of the district (B in plan). The archway is 7 ft. high and 3 ft. 8 in. wide. At the apex of the arch is a corbel, on which a portion of the rood-loft rested. The arch east of the opening is of greater breadth, but not so high, as the pier-arches between nave and aisle.

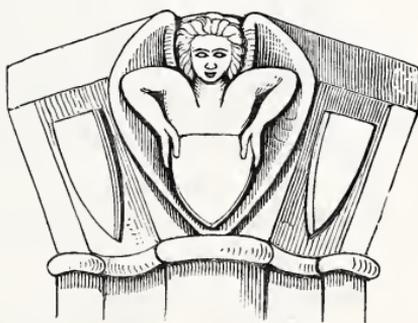
The rood staircase is contained in the angle at the junction of chancel and transept.

Though the pretty little two-light window in the east wall of the transept is apparently earlier than the east window of the chancel, there can be no doubt that the transept was built subsequently to the chancel. The former is constructed of ashlar blocks of granite; the latter of rubble. The transept, like that at St. Levan^e, is separated from the nave by two arches; the capitals of the piers having angels bearing shields. Two brackets project from the north wall. The north window is Perpendicular with three lights, and of the same design as the east window of the aisle of St. Antony^d; it has, however, no hood-moulding.



East Window of Transept, St. Wendron.

is constructed of ashlar blocks



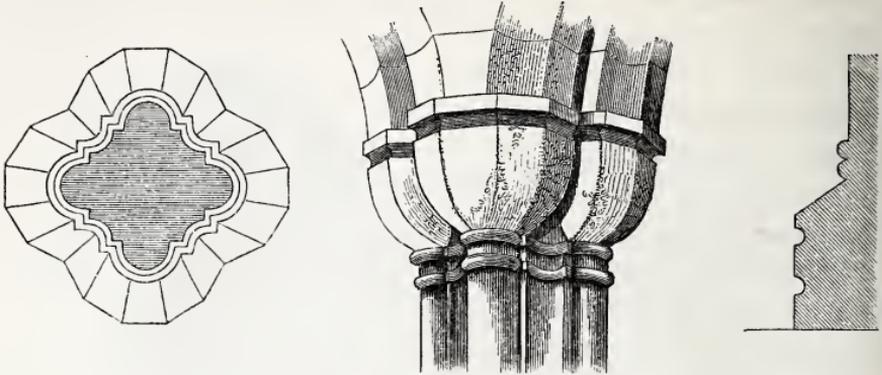
Capital of Transept Pier, St. Wendron.

The nave and aisle are divided by an arcade of five four-centred arches, with piers of late Decorated section. The westernmost capital is of similar design to those on the side piers separating transept from nave—a crowned angel dressed in a tunic and with arms extended holding a shield in each hand: the capitals of the remaining piers are represented by the annexed cut, and a section of the base mouldings is also given (see next page).

^c See GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 394.

^d Ibid., Nov. 1862, p. 539.

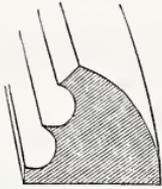
There is but one small two-light window on the north



Section, Capital, and Base Mouldings of Aisle Piers, St. Wendron.

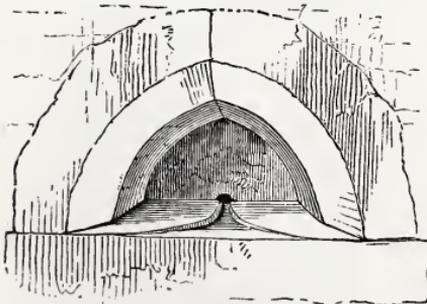
side of the nave; it resembles the window in St. Madron's tower^e.

On the south side of the aisle are four windows; that west of the porch having tracery somewhat like the east window of the chancel. The other windows are also of Decorated character. The east window consists of three lights without tracery; it has, however, deeply moulded jambs, and the section of the hood-moulding is remarkable. The same moulding occurs over other windows of the aisle.



Section of Hood-moulding of Aisle Windows, St. Wendron.

The piscina in the south-east corner of the aisle is of unusual formation.



Piscina in Aisle, St. Wendron.

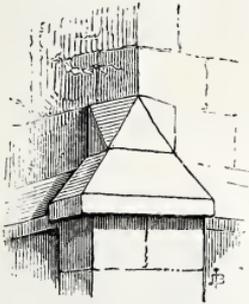
The font (see next page), standing near the western end of the aisle, has the inwardly curved stem with slender shafts attached, and octagonal bowl, like others of the district previously noticed; the four sides are ornamented with quatrefoils, and the material out of

which the font is formed appears to be Caen stone.

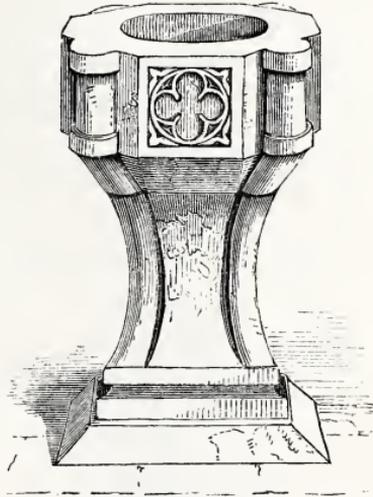
The tower must be classed with the later parts of the building; it consists of three stages, is battlemented and pinnaced;

^e GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 530.

and an unusual feature in construction for this part of the world is, that the buttresses are placed at the angles diagonally to the sides. Plain set-offs mark the stages, and each stage recedes to the parapet, which slightly projects. The cappings of the but-



Capping of Tower Buttresses, St. Wendron.



Font, St. Wendron.

tresses, though now much weather-worn, were effective in design, and shew how the old builders struggled with an obdurate material, (for the tower is of granite,) and sought by simple chamfering to give change of line and variety of form. There are four belfry windows, each of two lights, in the uppermost stage. The large west window is decidedly Perpendicular. The doorway has a plain chamfer. At the junction of the tower with the aisle there is a block of solid masonry carried up to the first set-off of the buttress. The object of this is not apparent.

The following quaint belfry rhyme is retained on the wall of the tower:—

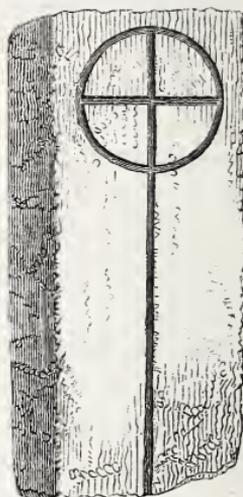
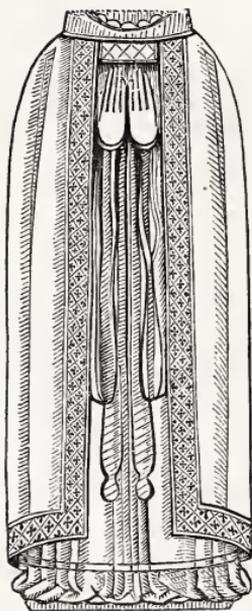
“ We ring the quick to church, the dead to grave,
 Good is our use, such useage let us have.
 Who swears, or curse, or in a furious mood
 Quarels, or striks, altho he draws no blood,
 Who wears a hat, or spurs, or turns a bell,
 Or by unskilfull handling mars a peall,
 Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,
 Twill make him cautious gainst another time.”

The porch is the latest part of the whole structure; like that at St. Burian, it has double buttresses at the angles and is battlemented. The buttresses are finished with pinnacles crocketed and finialed. The buttress cappings appear to be copied from those of the tower.

The church contains two or three monuments of interest. On the chancel floor are two brasses; one bears no inscription, but has the effigies of a man and woman. The other is much larger and is thus inscribed:—

“Hic jacet Magister Warinus Penhallinyk, in Decretis Baccalaureus, quondam Prebendarius Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Glasneth, necnon Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis^f Sancti Justi^g, et Vicarius Ecclesiarum Parochialium^h Sanctarum Wendronæ et Stedianæ; qui obiit nono die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quinto: Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

The figure of the priest has unfortunately lost its head.



Brass of Warin Penhallinyk, and Incised Stone, St. Wendron.

Of more interest than these is a stone forming the step of the north door of the nave, now leading into the vestry. Its present is certainly not its original position, and there can be little doubt that it existed long before the building of the nave. It bears simply an incised Latin cross and circle, and may be a most early Christian monument. It measures in length 4 ft. 1 in., in breadth 1 ft. 8 in., and is 7 in. thick. A portion of the length has been broken off to make it fit into the breadth of the doorway.

Though in some instances the Decorated work of St. Wendron much resembles the work of the same period at St. Mawgan,

^f Spelt perochialis.

^g St. Just in Roseland.

^h Spelt perochialium.

still the church has many distinct features from those of other churches of the neighbourhood, especially in the arrangement of the chancel, and the superiority of its piers with their capitals and bases; some of the windows are also very good; and because it contains much Decorated work, in a country abounding with inferior Perpendicular, is the building chiefly noticeable.

The chancel has been restored by the Rev. G. B. Boraston, the vicar, within the last few years.

Of the patron saint nothing is known. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1536, the name is spelt "Gwendrone." Dr. Oliver in his *Monasticon* says that the church is dedicated to St. Wendorona, but does not give the date of dedication. He adds that there was a chapel at Merthen Park in this parish, dedicated to St. Decumanus, which was licensed on the 18th of August, 1427. Also that the great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of "Rewley, regalis loci, juxta Oxon¹."

Some remains of the chapel, and a tall round-headed cross in good preservation, still exist at Merthen.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

THE Archæological Institute has already commenced preliminary proceedings for its Congress at Rochester in July. It will meet under the best of circumstances; and although Rochester and Chatham do not stand at present very high as patrons of literature, history, and the fine arts, we doubt not that their inhabitants and neighbours will be found to appreciate the distinguished visitors who have, at no small cost to themselves, resolved to spend a week in old Durobrivis. The first archæological congress ever held in this kingdom was at Canterbury; on that occasion every hospitality was shewn the infant institution: now it stands less in need of fostering patronage, and comes with weighty claims upon the nobility and gentry for what it has achieved.

There is one point we hope, for the honour of Rochester, that the Dean and Chapter will attend to; and that is, to relax (if not to abolish) the charges now made for consulting the cathedral archives. Such exactions are not in keeping with the spirit of the age, and there could not be a better period from which to date their final extinction.

¹ Bp. Stapledon's Register, fol. 180.

MR. THORPE'S DIPLOMATORIUM ANGLICUM.

ABOUT eighteen months ago^a we called the attention of our readers to a publication projected by Mr. Thorpe, under the title of *Diplomatorium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, which would place before the world a collection of all the documents of historic interest known to be extant comprised under the general denomination of Charters, from the reign of Ethelbert (A.D. 605) to the Norman Conquest. The work was then spoken of as nearly ready for the press, but it appears that it has not as yet received such an amount of support as to justify Mr. Thorpe in proceeding to print it. This is much to be regretted, and if there is any reality in the love for our earliest historic documents which is so freely professed at the present day, both by Societies and individuals, the fact need only be mentioned to work its own remedy. It may be that the nature and great historic importance of the work are not fully understood, and if so, we shall be doing a real service to our readers by laying before them a portion of Mr. Thorpe's prospectus:—

"This volume will comprise every Charter connected with our pre-Normannic history to be found in the late Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, together with many not contained in that collection. The text will throughout be carefully collated with the best manuscripts, and all documents drawn up in Anglo-Saxon accompanied by a close translation. A Glossary and local Index will be added.

"These monuments of our antient kings, prelates, and nobles will be classed under the following heads:—

"I. Miscellaneous Charters, or Documents not simple grants of land. Many of these are in Saxon, and among them will be found acts of Ecclesiastical Councils, also the Westminster charters, relating to the re-founding and endowment of the abbey of St. Peter, by King Edward the Confessor.

"II. Wills and Bequests, chiefly of royal and noble persons, archbishops, and bishops. These, the most antient monuments of the kind in any tongue of modern Europe, are of the highest interest and value to the archæologist, for the information they afford with regard to the economy of our forefathers, their household furniture, dress, utensils, ornaments, &c. They are, with an exception or two, in Saxon. Their number is between sixty and seventy.

"III. Articles of constitution of Anglo-Saxon Guilds, both lay and clerical. These highly curious and interesting monuments are the most antient extant relative to those brotherhoods so prominent and influential during the middle age. They are all in Saxon.

"IV. Certificates of Manumission of Serfs. A collection of attestations, or certificates of release of serfs from bondage, by purchase or otherwise, from entries in the fly-leaves of MS. copies of the Gospels and Missals, also from the Exeter book. These, nearly all in Saxon, are of considerable interest to ethnology, as affording an insight with regard to the race of persons in England in a state of domestic thralldom."

^a GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 123.

It will be seen from this, that by the publication of this work, all our earliest historic charters will be made accessible, unencumbered by mere grants of land, which, though invaluable to the topographer, are of small interest to the general reader, and they will, for the first time, be accompanied by a faithful translation. They will be comprised in one octavo volume, at the price of 16s. to subscribers, and all who desire to see the book brought out should at once give their names in to Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; or to Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., for, as we learn from the Prospectus, "the volume will be sent to press as soon as the amount of subscriptions is adequate to defray the cost of printing." There is no mention made here of remuneration to the laborious Editor, but we trust that he will not be allowed to go unrewarded, for in that case we can hardly expect him to carry out his intention as to the grants of land, of which he says,—

"The remaining Charters (which have no interest for history) consist almost exclusively of simple grants of land, with the boundaries in Saxon. To the topographer and archæologist these cannot fail to be highly interesting and valuable, and will, it is to be hoped, one day be printed with a corrected text and a translation of the boundaries, many of which are traceable as such at the present day."

It will be seen that, by this judicious division of his materials, Mr. Thorpe has consulted the convenience of students of different classes, and we cannot doubt but that he will thus secure, as he well deserves, such a number of subscribers as may enable him to carry both his projects into execution, and to secure a suitable pecuniary reward for his own heavy and anxious labour. At the same time we may express a hope that at a day not far distant he may be induced to print also the reserved documents, the land grants, which, for the boundaries in particular, are of high interest.

THE NORMAN ARCHITECTURE OF HAMPSHIRE^a.

At a former meeting of this Association I offered a few remarks upon the peculiarities in the arrangement of the nave and aisles of the Priory Church of Christchurch^b, and drew attention to the remarkable similarity of Dean Flambard's building at Christchurch and his later work at Durham Cathedral, where he also erected the nave and some other parts. The repetition here of the same mouldings, and in many respects the precise composition, would leave no doubt (were even history silent upon the point) that the works were the production of the same architect; no one examining and comparing the two buildings could hesitate in pronouncing that they were designed by the same man.

Pursuing, then, an examination of the other Norman remains in this county, at Winchester Cathedral and Romsey Abbey Church, we shall find that though they afford very fine examples of Norman work, the character of the architecture is of a totally different type to that employed by Flambard as Dean of Christ Church and afterwards Bishop of Durham.

In Flambard's designs there is a completeness and unity in composition. The arcades are perfect in themselves, and the vaulting-shafts so disposed as to connect triforium and clerestory in one harmonious composition and arrangement: also observable in the fine Norman naves of Norwich Cathedral, Peterborough Cathedral, Malmesbury Abbey Church, and also in the fine continental churches of the Abbaye aux Hommes and Abbaye aux Dames at Caen, and the Cathedral at Bayeux.

At Romsey the treatment is wholly dissimilar. Here in the nave we find tall cylindrical columns of great height extending through the space usually assigned to the triforium, and surmounted only by a clerestory arcade. The like arrangement is observable at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, Gloucester Cathedral, and Tewkesbury Abbey Church. At Romsey and Christ Church, Oxford, the disposition of the triforium is as

^a A paper by Mr. B. Ferrey, read at the meeting of the Christchurch Archaeological and Natural History Society, Dec. 31, 1862. See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1863, p. 200.

^b GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 607.

though it was an afterthought and an interpolation: the arches of the secondary arcade, springing on one side from corbels and on the other from vertical columns, have an awkward effect, and can scarcely be defended upon any true principles of design. This odd arrangement is particularly observable also at Christ Church, Oxford; and Britton the antiquary remarks,—

“We may rationally suppose both edifices to have been in progress at the same period, and this supposition is corroborated by the fact of several of the capitals in each church being sculptured with a similar kind of wreathed and other foliage. There is much reason to believe that Christ Church Cathedral was commenced by Prior Guymond in Henry the First's reign, and the general style of the eastern division of Romsey Church (including the transept) will fully warrant our assigning it to the early part of the same reign, although it was probably designed, if not commenced, in that of Rufus. Now assuming that the architect of Romsey Church had begun the erection of the nave at the time that Christ Church was in progress, may we not infer, without the infringement of the laws of probability, that from a wish to assimilate a part of his own edifice to the design of the latter building, he raised the cylindrical columns in question, but being dissatisfied with the effect, or from some other cause, he immediately reverted to his original plan, and pursued it till the completion of the fabric.”

Whether this really was the case or not, as suggested by Britton, we must, in estimating the artistic merits of the architecture, think that the architect of Romsey did quite right in giving preference at last to the distinctive arrangement of arcade and triforium as exhibited in the eastern portion of the building; but we should also bear in mind that the beauty of this last arrangement must be coupled with the purposes of the triforium. This church, forming part of a convent of Benedictine nuns, whose abbesses were either of royal birth or elevated rank, and its endowments extensive, would doubtless attract large numbers of religious persons from other conventual houses on great festivals. These would find ample space in the well-constructed triforium for joining in the solemnities of the Church. Similar capacious triforia are to be found in other churches, constructed no doubt for like purposes.

Notwithstanding the great difference in elevation between the Norman work at the priory church, Christchurch, and at Romsey as previously described, yet in many respects the plans of the churches are remarkably like. Each nave consists of seven bays with narrow processional aisles; transepts with semicircular apsidal chapels opening out of them towards the east; massive piers and arches at the junction of the nave

and transept; and though at Christchurch no lantern exists, there can be no doubt that originally it possessed this feature^c. The lantern of Romsey is particularly fine, with its double arcaded front and spacious wall passages^d. This part of the abbey church was till lately shut out from view by a plaster ceiling immediately above the tower arches; it has, however, recently been raised above the arcade, displaying much architectural beauty; but the full development is prevented owing to the belfry, which occupies the upper stage of the tower.

Comparing this lantern with the one at the cathedral church at Winchester close by, there will be found many striking points of difference. The latter has lofty and attenuated columns carrying semicircular arches, and was evidently built during the latest period of Norman architecture. This noble feature is also hid from view, *not* by a flat ceiling, but by an elaborately framed wooden fan-vaulting, erected immediately over the four great arches during the reign of Charles I. Unobjectionable as this imitation vaulting is in itself, we must regret that it destroys the original character of the lantern; the internal effect of the choir would be much enhanced if this noble feature were again opened out to view.

Britton, when writing about this tower, says,—

“At present a floor shuts out the first story of the lantern from the choir, but as the object of these illustrations and this history is to represent more the permanent than the changeable features of the church, and as the said floor is only a temporary and extraneous, but even trumpery erection, and may be removed at any time, it was deemed advisable to omit it from the view.”

This is hardly a correct statement; the wooden imitation fan-vaulting, although less effective than the open lantern would be, ought not to be characterized as a “trumpery erection,”

^c The ancient seal of the monastery, though it cannot be taken as shewing the church in its entirety, yet no doubt represented the building with all its main features; in it the central tower, or lantern, is distinctly represented.

^d Mr. Petit, in writing upon this lantern, remarks upon a peculiarity which shews how carefully the mediæval architect studied position and point of view:—“The capitals of the lower arcade support an arch of two orders, which are not concentric, the upper one being stilted, and the lower one somewhat depressed, a combination far from pleasing when placed on the level of the eye, but to the spectator below the fore-shortening of the vertical line between the highest points of the arches would reduce the composition to harmony. Of the arches in the upper tier it may be remarked that they are as purely Roman in their design as any specimen of antiquity.”

unless we are prepared to condemn some of the most ingenious and beautiful wooden groinings at York Minster, Lincoln Cathedral, and elsewhere. Winchester Cathedral, Romsey Abbey Church, and Christchurch, are the only buildings on a large scale in the diocese of Winchester possessing central lanterns: in the adjoining county of Sussex there is a remarkably pleasing example in the little church of Old Shoreham. Another magnificent lantern-tower of Norman character is also to be seen at Norwich Cathedral, for although a lofty spire has been raised above it, the lower portion, with its arcaded gallery surmounted by a second wall-arcade, and again crowned by deeply splayed lantern lights with coupled columns, forms a composition of great beauty.

Of the other Norman portions of Winchester Cathedral there are none which form a fair parallel with either Christchurch or Romsey. The transepts are of extremely severe and simple Romanesque character, it is even doubtful whether they do not belong to the Anglo-Saxon period; but the one remarkable thing above all others connected with the cathedral is the wonderful manner in which the great architect, William of Wykeham, metamorphosed the Norman work of the nave and remodelled it in the prevailing style of his time without pulling down and rebuilding. There is no edifice in England which exhibits such a vast work of transformation. At Christchurch and Romsey there are portions which have been slightly remodelled from Norman to Early English work, and distinct parts erected during the Transitional period; and in the lower part of the north nave aisle at Christchurch traces of a complete intersecting Norman arcade covered by the ashlar of the Early English period have been discovered; indeed, the whole of this aisle may be said to have undergone the process so marvellously carried out at Winchester; but, generally speaking, the additions in each style are distinctly erected, and not mere casings upon more ancient work.

In the very masterly exposition of the architecture of Winchester Cathedral by Professor Willis, published in the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute in 1845, the Professor dwells minutely upon the constructive means by which William of Wykeham worked out his purpose: those who accompanied the lecturer in the cathedral, and witnessed the clearness with which he established every point as he advanced,

will ever remember the indisputable manner in which he proved his results. The archæologists of Hampshire should attentively study the "Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral" written by Willis; admirable as are all his accounts of the other cathedrals, his description of Winchester is unsurpassed.

Referring to the Norman nave by Bishop Walkelin, he says:—

"We have now arrived at the nave of the church, which exhibits one of the most curious instances of transformation from one style of architecture to another that has been preserved to us. For although at present a complete and perfect specimen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it is yet in the heart and core of its structure from the ground to the roof the original Norman building commenced, if not completed, by Bishop Walkelin. Though these facts have been dwelt upon by Milner and subsequent writers, there are many particulars that appear to me to have escaped observation, and the whole process is so curious an example of the modes of proceeding in the Middle Ages, that it deserves a very minute examination."

Willis therefore devotes an entire chapter to describing his researches, the perusal of which will be found most interesting, and will amply repay the reader.

These few remarks upon the cathedral must not be closed without some notice of the comparatively recent mutilation of one of the most interesting chapels within its walls. It would appear that for the mere purpose of constructing a private staircase to the huge organ erected under the north arch of the tower, the groining of this chantry has been cut through, much early wall-painting destroyed, and other mischief perpetrated. Comment upon this seems unnecessary; still one cannot but regret that while local archæological societies are formed throughout England for the express purpose of saving from destruction and for illustrating our valuable architectural remains, the learned and accomplished guardians of our cathedrals should permit, if not indeed further, these barbarous mutilations.

Reverting once more to Romsey Abbey Church, it may be remarked that it contains some fine examples of Transitional work; in the nave we see a Norman arcade surmounted by an Early English clerestory; in the south transept we have an Early English wall-arcade running under the Norman windows; and towards the west end of the nave the Early English work completely prevails. The gradual steps by which the severe

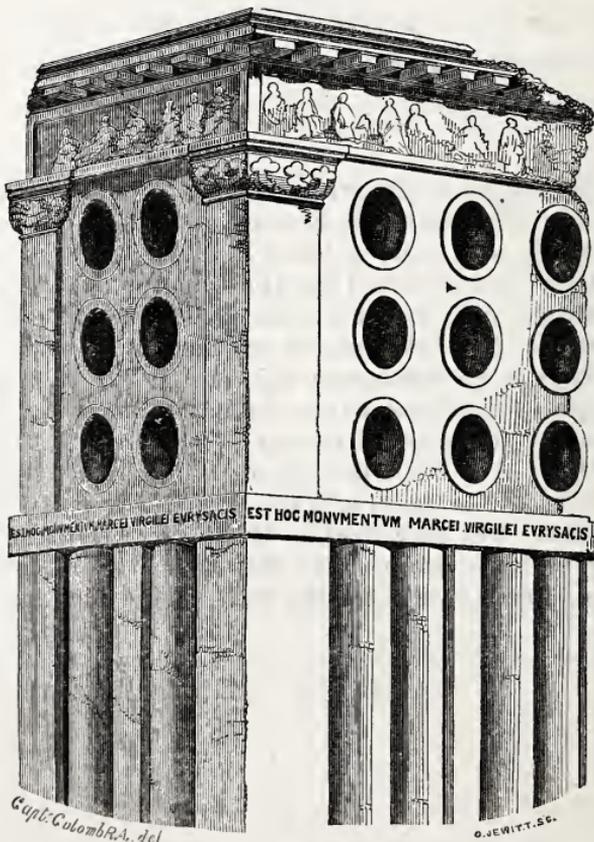
Norman forms were moulded into Early English are very remarkable, and although it would be quite possible to select specimens of later Decorated architecture, and shew by an examination and comparison of mouldings a transitional period as distinct as that assigned to the twelfth and thirteenth century work; yet it must be admitted that Rickman the architect, who first adopted the term Transitional as applied to the progression from Norman to Early English architecture, was singularly happy in the word he employed. The manner in which Early English forms melted into Decorated, and Decorated into Perpendicular, can be less easily discovered, though as *certainly* forming a transitional style. There are churches in Suffolk with four-centred arches and other characteristics of the Perpendicular period, yet retaining in the sections of their mouldings and in the arrangement of the secondary orders of traceried windows complete Decorated forms. These peculiarities, however, would scarcely be noticed by a casual observer, but they are still deserving of attention.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. STYLEMAN LE STRANGE.—In our Obituary notice of the late Mr. Styleman le Strange, of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk ^a, beside recording his many years of labour bestowed on the painting of the roof of Ely Cathedral, we mentioned that Hunstanton Church was also a monument of his taste and skill; but both works have been left incomplete by his premature decease. The Cathedral, as our readers know, has found, in Mr. Gambier Parry, a gentleman who will carry on the work in the same spirit as his departed friend, and we are glad to learn, from an advertisement in another page, that it is proposed to carry on the restoration of Hunstanton Church as a Memorial to Mr. le Strange, and we doubt not that very many persons will be glad of the opportunity thus to testify their sense of his character and labours. The Incumbent of Hunstanton (the Rev. W. M. H. Church) is the Secretary, and we trust that the appeal will be so liberally responded to as to enable the Committee to carry their most laudable object into full effect.

^a GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 371.

THE TOMB OF EURYSACES THE BAKER (AND HIS WIFE),
AT PORTA MAGGIORE, ROME.

As the pedestrian Rambler among the ruins of ancient Rome passes out of the magnificent arches of the Porta Maggiore, if he is not too much occupied in contemplating the far-extending line of the Aqua Claudia he may notice beyond the walls of Honorius a tomb on the left hand side of the road rising from the old level (here as elsewhere several feet below the surface of the ground). The tomb round which the earth has been thus excavated is that of Eurysaces the Baker, and for its size is perhaps the most remarkable monumental work of Roman art which time and Goths have spared to our curious eyes. In the form of the ancient *panarium*, or bread-basket, it is built of three tiers or stories. Irregular in shape (in plan a trapezoid), it pre-



Tomb of Eurysaces the Baker, at Porta Maggiore, Rome.

sented originally four faces, but the fourth face is now wanting. The first story consists of slabs of travertine, without decoration; the next

shews the cylindrical form of the vessels used for kneading the dough; above that rises a third story, in which the same cylinders are placed horizontally, displaying their open mouths, in three rows on each face; and the whole is crowned by a frieze entablature and cornice. Here is an admirable bas-relief representing the various details of the baker's art and trade; although a little injured by the lapse of centuries (for the monument is of the age of the Cæsars), the design is still comprehensible:—A donkey's head and neck appears round the edge of a flour-mill, shaped like an hour-glass, probably representing the transport of grain to the mill; next two figures may be perceived rolling or kneading the dough, others apparently test the consistency of the bread; along another face we have the bread placed in the oven, taken out, weighed, and distributed. The drapery of the figures is very graceful and artistic. The principal face has unfortunately fallen, but in the wall on the opposite side of the road are embedded some of the adornings; to wit, a bas-relief of our "Pistor Redemptoris" and his wife, with the small *panarium* which contained their own burnt remains, to which the following legend is attached:—

FUIT ATISTIA UXOR MIHEI FEMIMA SPITUMA VEIXSIT
 QUOIUS CORPORIS RELIQUÆ QUOD SUPERANT SUNT IN HOC PANARIO.

The frieze cornice and the pilaster angles appear to be marble, as also the narrow riband dividing the uppermost story from the next, which is charged with this inscription, repeated on every side:—EST HOC MONVMENTUM MARCEI VIRGILEI EVRYSACIS, PISTORIS REDEMPTORIS APPARET.

While examining this curious tomb, it occurred to us that the architect probably intended in the design a standing joke at the expense of the Baker and his unsophisticated descendants. We could imagine him clothed in purple, and lounging at supper in a reclining posture luxuriously among his patrician friends (all eating with their fingers according to the fashion of the period), uttering some such remark as the following:—'Be it known, oh! my friends, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*, that base son of a baker having petitioned me to erect a splendid tomb to the manes of his father and mother, I have even stuck Eurysaces and his wife in their own bread-basket.'

This picture having been presently dismissed from our imagination, we conceived another hypothesis, viz. that with true Roman virtue the Baker's representatives, scorning the feeling which leads some to forget all about the implements which created their wealth, were possibly proud of the means by which the family had, to speak correctly, made their bread, and rejoiced in the prospect of solidly boasting thereof to all eternity upon the imperial highway.

This idea in turn vanishing, we remembered the "grim ferry-man

that poets write of," wondered as to the precise ideas of a baker afloat *en route* to Hades, and having petitioned the Delphian god for one of his own quills (which he was graciously pleased to hand over his left shoulder), we fashioned it into a modern pen with the assistance of a Sheffield pen-knife, and transcribed without difficulty the stanzas here inserted.

EURYSACES THE BAKER.

"Behold me in bread-basket sleeping sound ;
 Having filled others, now I fill my own."
 Thus speaks the Baker from his sculptured mound,
 As plain as words can say—though from the stone
 No sound comes forth. His wife is under ground
 And cannot talk, although when living prone
 To use her tongue. In dust their bones are laid,
 Let's hope they put no bone-dust in their bread.

Thrice happy baker of Imperial Rome !
 Doubtless thy tomb—contrived of Roman bricks
 And decked with marble—sent thee to thy home
 A cabin passenger across the Styx,
 With Manes satisfied. Not thine to roam
 A discontented ghost in dismal fix ;—
 You jumped into the boat, and smiling said,
 "My tomb is quite as tasty as my bread."

G. H. C.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF ROMAN GOLD COINS IN INDIA.—At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Nov. 17, 1862, Mr. O. B. Prialux read a paper on "The Relations of Rome with India after the Fall of Palmyra;" for the purpose of shewing that there had been scarcely any communication between Rome and India in the time of the Republic, and that even in so comparatively recent a period as the fourth and fifth century of the Christian era the communication with India had been principally carried on indirectly by the Arabs. Colonel Sykes controverted this view, and observed that during the continuance of the power of the Greeks, it could not be expected that there should be any direct communication between Rome and India, but after the conquest of Greece and Egypt there was no obstruction to such intercourse, and he considered there was sufficient evidence to prove that it was carried on to a considerable extent. He alluded, in the first instance, to the influence which the Buddhist religion had exercised on the religious belief of the Greeks, who derived the doctrine of the metempsychosis from Buddha, and from the same source might be traced many of the opinions and ceremonies which were introduced into the Christian Church in the Middle Ages. There were many proofs that in the early period of the Roman empire there was great commercial intercourse between Rome and India, one of which was the recent accidental discovery, on the banks of a river in Malabar, of large quantities of gold Roman coins of the early empire. These coins were found, not in hundreds merely, but in bushels full. The trade between India and Rome at that period was of the same character as the trade between India and Europe has always been—the goods sent from that country being for the most part paid for in the precious metals.

HISTORY OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE ^a.*(Concluded from p. 46.)*

“The architects of the Renaissance had a distinct principle before them, which was, how to adapt Classical details so as to make them subservient to modern purposes. To do this, always required thought and invention on their part,—more, in fact, than they frequently could supply. If the Revival architects have a principle, it is that modern purposes should be made subservient to foregone architectural styles. As the Church, at the instigation of the Revivalists, has consented to become pseudo-Catholic in externals in order that its architects may be saved the trouble of thinking, there is now no difficulty, in so far as Ecclesiastical Architecture is concerned. When town-councillors are willing to spend money that they may be lodged like Roman senators, all is easy there too; and an architect only requires to possess a good library of illustrated works in order to qualify himself for any task he may be called upon to undertake.”

All this is mere prejudice; Mr. Fergusson probably judges of others by his own practice: of others by his own practice: “possess a good library of illustrated works,” such as Mr. Fergusson has at command. They are generally obliged to be content with their own sketch-books, and if these were well filled it would be so much the better for them. Unfortunately, instead of being encouraged to go about their own country in their youth, and fill their sketch-books with sketches, and their heads with ideas of what the buildings of their forefathers really were, they are too often taught to despise their own country, and to go abroad to learn their art. Their sketch-books are filled with foreign examples, and their heads with the idea that foreign scraps patched together will pass for original design. Such an idea as constructing a building

suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, and working out all the details in his own mind, seems altogether strange and unnatural to many a youth who calls himself an architect, but who is one in name only.

The following passages, in which Mr. Fergusson writes of what he calls the Revival (of Greek), will shew that in many points we are entirely in accord. The misfortune is, that as he attacks everybody in turn,—equally those whom he ought to support and those who are fairly open to his censures,—he makes his praise or his censure equally valueless:—

“Once the fashion was introduced, it became a mania. Thirty or forty years ago no building was complete without a Doric portico, hexastyle or octastyle, prostylar or distyle in antis; and no educated man dared to confess ignorance of a great many very hard words which then became fashionable. Churches were most afflicted in this way; next to these came Gaols and County Halls,—but even Railway Stations and Panoramas found their best advertisements in these sacred adjuncts; and terraces and shop-fronts thought they had attained the acmé of elegance when either a wooden or plaster caricature of a Grecian order suggested the Classical taste of the builder. In some instances the founders were willing to forego the commonplace requisites of light and air, in order to carry out their Classical aspirations; but in nine cases out of ten a slight glance round the corner satisfies the spectator that the building is not erected to contain a statue of Jupiter or Minerva, and suffices to dispel any dread that it might be devoted to a revival of the impure worship of Heathen deities.

“The whole device was, in fact, an easily-detected sham, the absurdity of

^a “History of the Modern Styles of Architecture: being a Sequel to the ‘Hand-book of Architecture.’ By Jas. Fergusson, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. With 312 Illustrations.” 8vo., xvi. and 538 pp. (London: Murray.)

which the Gothic architects were not slow in availing themselves of. 'If,' they said, 'you can copy Grecian temples, we can copy Christian Churches; if your porticoes are beautiful, they belong neither to our religion nor to our country; and your steeples are avowedly unsightly, your churches barns, and the whole a mass of incongruities. Ours are harmonious throughout, suited to Christian worship and to our climate; every part ornamental, or capable of ornament without incongruity; and all suggestive of the most appropriate associations.'

"The logic of this appeal was irresistible, so far at least as churches were concerned; the public admitted it at once, and were right in doing so. If copying is to be the only principle of Art,—and the Grecian architects have themselves to blame that they forged that weapon and put it into the hands of their enemies,—there is an end of the controversy. It is better to copy Gothic, when we must do so literally, than to copy Greek. But is copying the only end and aim of Art?"

"If it is so, it is hardly worth the while of any man of ordinary ability to think twice about the matter. Nothing either great or good was ever yet done without thought, or by mere imitation, and there seems no reason to believe that it ever will be otherwise. The only hope is that the absurdity of the present practice may lead to a reaction, and that Architecture may again become a real art, practised on some rational basis of common sense."

"The three [Holland, Burton, and Nash] devoted themselves more especially to Street and Domestic Architecture; and with the aid of a few columns stuck here and there, or rich window dressings and rustications in another place, and aided by the fatal facility of stucco, they managed to get over an immense amount of space with a very slight expenditure of thought. Although none of these buildings will stand the test of separate examination, to their architects is due the merit of freeing us from the dreadful monotony of the Baker-street style. We can no longer consent to live behind plain brick walls with oblong holes cut in them, and for this we cannot be too grateful."

"If the British Museum is not more successful than the National Gallery, it certainly is not from the same causes. No architect ever had a fairer chance than Sir Robert Smirke had here. The ground was free of all encumbrances; the

design long and carefully elaborated before execution; and money supplied without stint. If the buildings there have cost a million sterling, which is under the mark, it is no exaggeration to say that half that sum at least has been spent in ornament and ornamental arrangements, and at such detriment to convenience that already they are being abandoned in spite of the money which has been wasted upon them. The courtyard to which the whole building was sacrificed is already gone, and the portico is voted a public nuisance; though it will not be so easily got rid of as the other. Nothing, in fact, can well be more absurd than forty-four useless columns, following the sinuosities of a modern façade, and finishing round the corner;—not because the design is complete—for, according to the theory on which the portico is designed, they ought to be continued along both flanks—or because they abut on any building—but simply because the expense would not allow of its being carried further. As if to make matters worse, a splendid 'grille' has been erected in front, so high and so near the spectator, that, as seen from the street, the iron wall is higher and more important than the colonnade. Had the grille been carried back between the two wings of the portico, it would have been pleasing and appropriate. Where it is, its only effect is that of dwarfing what is already too low."

All this is very true, but it is not the whole truth, and the chief cause of the evil is overlooked. The large courtyard in front of the portico is altogether a mistake; it is chiefly because the space is too great in proportion to the height of the building that its dignity is lost. Had the centre been made projecting instead of receding, the effect would have been infinitely finer; and it is not too late to remedy this. The portico is no part of the real structure, it is merely placed in front of it to conceal it: there would be no difficulty whatever in taking down this portico, enclosing a square space with other walls, of which the walls of the present porch and wings would form the back and part of the two sides; and the portico could be replaced in front of the new wall at a moderate distance within the

fine iron railing or "grille." In this way the effect of the building would be greatly improved, and a large space of valuable ground would be at once available for the purpose of enlarging the Museum, which is much wanted.

Mr. Fergusson's remarks on St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and Grange House, are so good that we gladly quote them, and can only marvel that one who can see so accurately, and argue so justly, should suffer himself to be so blinded by prejudice as to rail against the revival of the true principles of mediæval architecture, which are in fact those of all real architecture.

"With these dimensions there is perhaps no other building in modern times which would enable us to compare more closely the merits of Grecian and Mediæval Art. The plan and outline of St. George's Hall is very much that of a Mediæval cathedral; and if we could fancy York, or any other cathedral, without its towers, substituted for it, we should be able to say which is the most effective. Even in height they are not dissimilar. But the one is a windowless pile, simple in outline, severe from the fewness of its parts, but satisfying the most fastidious tastes from the purity of its details. The other would be rich, varied, and far more cheerful in appearance; depending principally on its windows for its decoration, and making up, to a great extent, for its want of purity, by the appropriateness of its details.

"Grange House, Hampshire, which was reconstructed from designs by Wilkins about the year 1820, is not only too characteristic an example of his taste in design, but also of the inappropriateness of the revived Grecian style as applied to Domestic Architecture. Not only do the porticoes add immensely to the expense of such a building without in the smallest degree increasing either its comfort or convenience, but they actually darken the windows, and suggest the arrangement of a class of buildings differing in every respect from the purposes of a nobleman's mansion in an English park. It is no wonder that a reaction soon set in against such a style as this. Wilkins's own designs in Tudor Gothic afforded far more accommodation, for the same expense, and with infinitely more appropriateness and convenience than is found in his Grecian buildings. Though fashion may at one

time have induced noblemen to submit to the inconveniences of the pure Classic, the moment the Gothic became as fashionable, there was an end of the first; and it is very improbable that it can ever be revived again in this country, for such purposes at least as we find it applied to at Grange."

"Such indeed seems to be the result of all our modern experience in this direction. Either we must be content with good honest two or three-storied buildings, like the Paris Bourse, the Liverpool Custom-house, or the Leeds Town-hall, adding columns to as great an extent as the front will admit of, and then, like the pheasants with their heads in the brake, trust to no one perceiving that the pillars are not all in all, but that the windows mean something; or we must go to great expense to put up screens and to hide our modern necessities, and hope no one will find us out. This has been nearly accomplished at St. George's Hall, but hardly anywhere else; and after all, supposing it successful, is this an aim worthy of the most truthful and mechanical of the arts?"

"On the other hand, the towers, the cloisters, or the library at Strawberry Hill are neither defensible, nor monastic, nor Mediæval. It is essentially the villa residence of a gentleman of fortune in the eighteenth century, ornamented with details borrowed from the fourteenth or fifteenth.

"It is very necessary to bear this distinction in mind, as it pervades all Gothic designs down to the present day: and is in fact the characteristic, as it is the fatal feature, of the whole system."

There is a mixture of truth and falsehood in this; it was true at the time that Mr. Fergusson went to India, but it is not true now: it is another instance of his allowing himself to be blinded by old prejudices, and shutting his eyes to the present state of things.

"We are now horrified at what Wyatt did with our cathedrals, and full of wonder at the blindness of our fathers in not perceiving how wrong he was. Do we feel quite sure that our children will not be equally shocked at what we are now doing with the same buildings? Are not the honest changes made by Wyatt preferable to the forgeries of the architects of the present day? Who will

in future be able to tell what was the work of our forefathers in the 'great days of old,' or what was concocted by a committee in a back parlour of an architect's office, and carried out, not because it was the best to be done, but because it was all their funds would admit of?

"Whatever may be the case in this country, it is quite certain that the French architects of the present day are worse than all the Wyatts that ever existed since the world began; and he is lucky who saw France before the so-called work of restoration was commenced."

"... The things which were done in these days are wonderful in our eyes, and soon produced a reaction in favour of the present state of things, but a reaction that could hardly have been effected but for the labours of a class of artists who, though not strictly speaking architects themselves, have furnished the profession with the materials which they are now using with such effect."

"Rickman was perhaps the man who did more to popularize the study than even those laborious men above named. By a simple and easy classification he reduced to order what before was chaos to most minds; and, by elevating the study of an art into a science, he not only appealed to the best class of minds, but gave an importance and an interest to the study which it did not possess till the publication of his work."

This is again all very true, but Mr. Fergusson overlooks the important fact that half a century has passed over since Britton's "Antiquities," Rickman's "Essay," and Pugin's "Specimens" were issued from the press; they have now had time to work, and though they produced little immediate effect, they have told largely on the present generation;—the "fierce intolerance" of the younger Pugin and other perverts did some mischief, and retarded the progress of the revival by rousing the prejudices of the nation at large, and causing ignorant people to consider Gothic architecture as only a stepping-stone to popery, forgetting that St. Peter's is "Classical," and that there is only one Gothic church in Rome out of about three hundred. His wild, half-mad enthusiasm did both good and harm; it roused and awakened

attention to the subject, and his "Contrasts" opened the eyes of many who could not see before, and would never have listened to sober reasoning. At the same time it frightened many people out of their sober senses, and they could not look on "a Gothic pig-stye" without suspecting popery in the back-ground. "Religious intolerance" is always blind, but it is not one-sided, it is equally strong on both sides, and we suspect that Mr. Fergusson has nearly as much of it on the Puritan side as Pugin had on the other, and this is partly what makes him so blind to the present movement:—

"The Classic architects themselves had introduced the principle that copying was the only form of art; and if men must copy, they certainly had better copy what is Christian, and what belongs to their own country, than what belongs to another country and to another religion altogether. The error was that both were only on the surface, and so completely wrong that they had no right to impugn each other's principles, and had no *point de départ* from which to reason. The consequence was that neither Pugin nor his antagonists saw to what their practices were tending. Every page of Pugin's works reiterates, 'Give us truth,—truth of materials, truth of construction, truth of ornamentation,' &c., &c.; and yet his only aim was to produce an absolute falsehood."

The "falsehood" here is on the side of Mr. Fergusson. Poor Pugin aimed at truth earnestly and sincerely, though by an erroneous path; his object was to bring the world back to true principles—to a fair starting-point. His imagination deceived him; had he gone to Rome before he turned Romanist, the chances are that he would never have done so. After he had been there he was much altered, and his letters shew that he was much inclined to return to the English Church. He found more real religion, as well as a more true love of art, in many of her members than he had found at Rome.

"Notwithstanding all this, there were certain obvious advantages to be gained by the introduction of Gothic Architecture in church building in pre-

ference to Classic, which were almost certain—in the state in which matters then were—to insure its being adopted.

“The first of these was, that when applied to a modern church every part could be arranged as originally designed, and every detail used for the purpose for which it was originally intended. It required, therefore, neither ability nor thought on the part of the architect to attain appropriateness, which is one of the principal requisites of a good design.

“In using the Classical style, it required the utmost skill and endless thought to make the parts or details adapt themselves even moderately well to the purposes of Modern Church Architecture. . . .

“The Gothic architect, on the other hand, had windows of every shape and size, pillars of every conceivable degree of strength or tenuity, arches of every span or height, and details of every degree of plainness or elaboration. He had, in fact, a hundred orders instead of five, and as, according to the canons now in force (?), he is not answerable for their elegance or beauty, his task is immensely facilitated by the richness of materials.

“A third, and perhaps even more important advantage of the Gothic style, is its cheapness. In a Gothic building the masonry cannot be too coarse or the materials too common. The carpentry must be as rude and as unmechanically put together as possible; the glazing as clumsy and the glass as bad as can be found. If it is wished to introduce a painted window into a church of a Classical design, you must employ an artist of first-rate ability to prepare your cartoon, and he will charge you a very large sum for it; and it may cost as much more to transfer the drawing to the glass. Any journeyman glazier earning his guinea to two guineas a week is good enough to represent the sublimest mysteries of the Christian religion, or the most solemn scenes of the Bible history, on the windows of a Gothic church.”

Here, again, is a sad mixture of truth and falsehood; we appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. If Mr. Fergusson had not blinded himself by his ultra-Protestant prejudices, he must have seen and known that he was writing “absolute falsehood,” and only begriming himself while endeavouring to throw mud on others. He knows

perfectly well that Gothic is neither cheaper nor dearer than “Classic;” the same amount of materials and of labour are required for a building of the same size and the same degree of ornament in any style. Good taste costs nothing, and often saves a good deal of needless work. All this last paragraph of Mr. Fergusson is unworthy of any one calling himself a gentleman.

A painted glass window of the same size will cost the same in either style, and either may be done by good artists or bad ones. The Gothic window is far better suited for it, and the Classical one is very apt to look like a transparency at an illumination, but there is no difference as to cost; each square foot will cost the same in either style. We frequently hear of a hundred pounds or more being paid for a Gothic window of very moderate size; and this is not consistent with Mr. Fergusson’s journeyman glaziers. His usual allies will not thank him for this ill-tempered tirade. Their tactics commonly are to complain of the “enormous expense” of Gothic, and try to persuade their employers to adopt their favourite Classic, because it is so much cheaper. What will Lord Palmerston say to him?

“A fourth advantage that told very much in favour of the Mediæval styles was, that contemporaneously with their re-introduction the feeling arose that both ornament and ornamental construction were indispensable in Church Architecture. Pillars were introduced in the interiors where they impeded both seeing and hearing, and towers were placed in the intersections where they endangered the construction; but they were thought beautiful, or at least correct, and no one complained. In like manner chancels were introduced for effect, galleries and pews were abolished, coloured marbles, stained glass, painted ceilings, and decorations of every class were added. All these were assumed most erroneously to be parts of the style, but nine-tenths of them would have been as applicable, and possibly more effective, in any other.”

“In addition to all this, it must be borne in mind that at the time of the Revival the public began, for the first time for nearly three hundred years, to take a real interest in architectural

matters. Not only are the clergy now generally very well versed in Gothic Architecture, but so also are the bulk of the better classes in their congregations. Together they not only take an unusual interest in the construction of a new church, or the restoration of an old one; but they are able to guide and control their architect, to judge who is really the best skilled man for their purposes, and to see that his design is up to the mark and that he does his work efficiently."

"If we add to these advantages the knowledge of the fact that the rising generation of architects work infinitely harder, and take far more interest in their work, than did the easy-going gentleman of the last generation, and that a class of art-workmen are fast springing up to aid them in carrying out their designs, it will be easily understood with what advantage the Gothic style starts on its competition with the Classic, in so far at least as Church Architecture is concerned. When all this coincides with a strong bias of religious feeling, the pure Classic may be considered as distanced for the time, and never, probably, will be able to compete with the Mediæval again; and the common-sense style is not yet born which alone can free us from the degrading trammels of either."

Here again Mr. Fergusson is blundering and bewildering himself; "the common-sense style" is the Gothic style properly understood, and it is only because Mr. Fergusson does not understand it that he rants in this manner.

"Before Pugin took the matter in hand, considerable progress had been made towards producing correct Gothic churches. The model generally adopted was Bishop Skirlaw's chapel, at the village of that name in Yorkshire, which was published, with illustrations, in the fourth volume of Britton's 'Architectural Antiquities.' Like the model, most of these churches were in the Perpendicular style of Gothic, which was then thought the most essentially constructive and elegant form, in so far especially as window-tracery was concerned; and such churches as St. Luke's, Chelsea, the York-place Chapel, and the Cathedral at Edinburgh, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glasgow, and many others which every one may recall, belong to this style. These are all Gothic in their details, and correct enough in

this respect; but all fail in being essentially Protestant in their arrangements."

Here again Mr. Fergusson's Presbyterian bigotry blinds him to plain facts. These are the churches which Mr. Paget so cleverly described and ridiculed as the style of Mr. Compo. If Mr. Fergusson has eyes in his head he must see that their details are scarcely Gothic at all, and are not correct in any respect. That Skirlaw Chapel was the model of them is a discovery of Mr. Fergusson's; it may possibly be true, as the architects of Mr. Compo's school never went out of London, and derived all their knowledge from engravings; otherwise it would not be difficult to find five hundred other examples of the same type, which was the most common of all forms for English churches of the fifteenth century.

"Where painted glass is introduced, good drawing and elegant colouring have been employed, after the fashion of Sir Joshua Reynolds's window at New College, Oxford, or West's at Windsor;—all which are very incongruous with the aim of Architecture in the present day."

We hardly expected to have "the washy virtues" at New College again brought forward as specimens of "elegant colouring." We believe that the College and the University in which this window is placed have long ceased to admire it, and would be glad to be well rid of it. West's window at Windsor, which so long spoiled the east end of that magnificent chapel, we are happy to say is already gone for ever, and is on its way to Calcutta we believe; the fine Gothic window-tracery which West had ruthlessly cut out to make way for his great transparency has been carefully restored by Mr. Scott, and the new Gothic glass is nearly ready for it. We must again remind Mr. Fergusson of the change that has come over men's minds during his residence in India, of which here is another proof that he is wholly unconscious; his ideas are those of the last generation.

"Before this church [St. Luke's, Chelsea], however, was completed, the pub-

lic had become sufficiently instructed, through the labours of Britton, Rickman, and others, to see it was not Gothic, and demanded of the architects something more correct. Nothing was easier. Every library furnished the requisite materials, every village church was a model; neither thought nor ingenuity was required. Any man can learn to copy, and every architect soon learned to do so. So that now there is not a town, scarcely a village, in the length and breadth of the land which is not furnished with one of these forgeries; and so cleverly is this done in most instances, that, if a stranger were not aware that forgery is the fashion instead of being a crime, he might mistake the counterfeit for a really old Mediæval church. There are none of them, however, which possess sufficient merit of their own to make it a matter of regret that they cannot be particularized in this place."

We have to thank Mr. Fergusson for this testimony to the influence of the movement; it is not quite consistent with much which he has said elsewhere, and we are sorry to say it is not half true. We seldom see a modern church which anyone could mistake for a mediæval one. We have said that common sense is one of the chief characteristics of our old churches; and we are sorry to say that the total absence of it is too often the distinction of the new ones. Neither can we agree with Mr. Fergusson's praises of Sir Geoffrey Wyattville's restoration of Windsor Castle. He had an eye for grand masses, and has produced a good effect at a distance, but we must not approach too near, or the delusion vanishes.

Neither can we agree in his praise of Sir Charles Barry's Houses of Parliament: whether the original fatal error of selecting the style of Henry the Seventh's Chapel in preference to that of the Abbey Church as the general style to be followed, was due to the ignorance and bad taste of the committee, or of their architect, is a doubtful question; but that the architect selected—though perhaps the best "Classic" architect of his day—was utterly ignorant of Gothic is notorious, and a greater folly was never com-

mitted than entrusting such a work to one who was entirely ignorant of what he undertook. He endeavoured to remedy this afterwards in details by calling in the assistance of Pugin and others, but the design is essentially an Italian design with a sham Gothic face put upon it. There is no grandeur of design in a Brobdignaggian scale, and no special merit in having miles of mouldings and acres of shallow panels all executed to the same patterns. This was very convenient to the architect, but he might at least have taken care that his one set of drawings to be copied *ad infinitum* should be the best designs that could be obtained, and he should not have been guilty of so great a piece of folly as placing his horizontal stringcourses in such a manner that the lower one exactly catches the drip of the upper one.

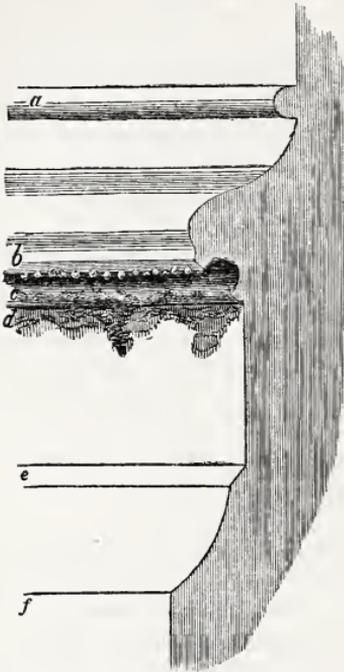
A great deal has been said about the bad quality of the stone, which is alleged to be different from that which the scientific committee decided upon; but it appears still to be better than the generality of building stone, and the only parts where it has begun to decay are precisely these strings which catch the drip, and no stone could be expected to stand under these circumstances, especially in the winter and on the south side, where it is subject to the alternate action of frost and thaw. This is one more instance of the folly of employing an Italian architect to erect a Gothic building. It is like setting a boy to construe French or German, which he has never learned, because he is a good Latin scholar.

Mr. Fergusson, as usual, while praising the design in many respects, is not sparing of criticisms upon it, some of which are obviously very just:—

"Besides this defect in the general arrangement of the design, the position of the Victoria Tower as it now stands has a fatal effect in dwarfing those portions of the building in immediate contact with it.

"In the original design this tower was intended to be of six stories in height, each story four windows in

width, and with no feature larger than those of the edifice to which it was attached. Had this been adhered to, the tower would have been much more



Mouldings from the Houses of Parliament.

- a* The upper bead-moulding.
b The drip-stone. (These two are quite dry and sound throughout the building.)
c The lower bead-moulding to catch the drip (?). (This is damp and decayed in all parts of the building, and the only part that is decayed except
d The surface immediately connected with it.)
e and *f* The set-off. (This throws off the wet, and is not decayed.)

beautiful than it now is, but, owing to an unfortunate peculiarity of the architect's mind, he never remained satisfied with his original designs, though these were generally wonderfully perfect. The consequence was that the entrance to the tower, instead of being only the height of two stories of the building, as was first proposed, now rises through all four, and makes the adjacent House of Lords absolutely ridiculous. If the size of the gateway is appropriate, the Lords are pigmies. If they are men of ordinary stature, the gateway is meant for giants. Worse than this, at the back of this great arch is a little one, one-fourth its height, through which everything that enters under the large arch must pass also."

"The simple outlines of the Victoria and Clock Towers are much more suited to Italian than to Gothic details; and

so in fact is the whole building, which is essentially Classic in form and principle, and only Gothic in detail. Being compelled to adopt the Gothic style, the building is anything but a success, for the task of producing a modern palace, with all its modern appliances, and which shall look like a building of another age, and designed for other purposes, has hitherto proved a task beyond any architect's strength to succeed in."

But what need of all this sham? Why should it look like a building of another age? Why should not the English Gothic be simply applied to this purpose, just as a medieval architect would have done? There is nothing whatever in the style to hinder its being applied to any purpose for which a building is required in any age. The men who designed and built the Bishop's Palace at Wells, Stoke-Say, and Aydon in the thirteenth century, or Penshurst, Conway, and Carnarvon in the fourteenth, could equally well have built the Houses of Parliament, and made them just as convenient as they are at present, without the slightest inconsistency. The style was always adapted to its purpose; and modern architects could do the same if they would take the trouble to think, and to study buildings, not merely pictures.

"The third building chosen to illustrate the downward progress of the art is the New Museum at Oxford. This was designed to be Gothic in conception, Gothic in detail, and Gothic in finish. Nothing was to betray the hated and hateful nineteenth century, to the cultivation of whose sciences it was to be dedicated. Unfortunately the style selected on this occasion was not English Gothic, for, the architects having exhausted all the specimens found in their books, and, according to the new canons of Art, being obliged to be original without being allowed to invent, they have latterly in consequence been forced to borrow from Germany and Lombardy such features as are yet new to the English public. Generally speaking, these foreign forms and details are neither so beautiful nor so appropriate as our own; but if the architect can produce a certificate of origin, and prove that he has copied and not invented them, the public are satisfied that all the exi-

gencies of true Art have been complied with. . . .

“If the student of Architecture gains but very little gratification in an artistic point of view from a visit to the Oxford Museum, he may at least come away consoled with the reflection that the Syndics of that learned University have gone far in producing a *reductio ad absurdum*; and that a system which results in such a mass of contradictions and *niaiseries* as are found here is too childish long to occupy the serious attention of grown-up men, and when the fashion passes away we may hope for something better. Till it does, Architecture is not an art that a man of sense would care to practise, or a man of taste would care to study.”

This is very severe, and is in fact so much exaggerated that it ceases to be just, although there is a mixture of truth in it. In this, as in other instances, a wide distinction ought to be made between the original design and the alterations to which the architect was obliged to submit under the direction of the committee of taste, who were entirely under the influence of Mr. Ruskin. The original design was simple and good, the front was collegiate looking, the other parts well adapted to their respective purposes, and very picturesque from the variety of outline without affectation; every alteration that has been made has been for the worse; all the Ruskinism has been introduced since, and the general effect has been much injured, while the details are studiously as un-English as possible, and are in the result perfectly detestable. No greater absurdity was ever committed than going to Venice for models of Gothic art, a place where no real Gothic art ever existed. There are a number of pretty looking buildings erected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in imitation of the Northern Gothic styles of the thirteenth and fourteenth, many of them with their dates cut upon them, as is the fashion in Italy, but without an idea of the principles of Gothic construction; they are merely pretty fronts stuck on as ornaments. The Doge's Palace (Mr. Ruskin's *beau ideal* of perfection) is in the upper part as

flat as a brick wall, with holes cut in it, and the parapet is hideous. The arcades are fine, but a considerable part of them are work of the fifteenth century, as is shewn by the costume of the figures in the capitals. The influence of this modern *dilettanti* school upon English architecture has been lamentable, but, like other fashions of the hour, its day is nearly over.

It was a great misfortune both for Mr. Ruskin himself and for his country, that he happened to spend a winter in Venice as an invalid just at that time of life when his eyes were first opened to the beauties of Gothic architecture, to which he had given very little attention in England. If he had happened to spend that winter in Wells, instead of at Venice, we should have had an equally enthusiastic and rapturous description of the beauty of English Gothic, and with far more reason; he would then have had realities to describe instead of a series of *shams*,—the very thing which he most loudly deprecates. It was quite natural for a young man of very poetical temperament, lounging in his gondola on the Grand Canal in that city of fairy-land, to admire the beautiful Gothic fronts of palaces which he saw around him;—(he had good taste enough to see the superior elegance of the Gothic forms over the finest Classical buildings, although some of the palaces in the Italian style at Venice are among the finest in Europe);—and that he should give vent to his feelings and impressions with that wonderful flow of eloquence which is natural to him: perhaps no other writer has so copious a flow of words. It was also quite natural that this flow of eloquence should produce a great effect upon his countrymen, the mass of whom knew nothing whatever of the subject beyond what he told them. Neither was it to be expected of him that he should take the trouble to land from his gondola and look behind the mask or screen which forms the beautiful front he so much admired; the narrow passages which form the footways of Venice, with their endless

bridges over the canals, with flights of steps up and down, are not tempting for an invalid in that enervating climate. Nor is it easy to identify from the back those same palaces of which we admire the fronts so much. These fronts are nothing more than masks or shams; there is nothing behind at all corresponding with them—no halls with their fine roofs, or elegant chambers with rich fireplaces, or cloistered passages with their rich stone vaults, such as we find in English palaces of the same period. But Mr. Ruskin had never thought of looking for such things in England. As a Christ Church man he must have been familiar with the Oxford Colleges, but at an age when he did not appreciate them, and it never occurred to him that these were merely so many types of the nobleman's or gentleman's house of the same periods.

To return to the Oxford Museum. The cutting down of the corner turrets, by omitting the upper story, was a measure of the Committee on the score of economy, and greatly injured the effect of the design for a very paltry consideration. The adaptation of the Glastonbury kitchen to the purpose of a chemical laboratory has been much ridiculed, but it was in reality a very sensible proceeding; it is very picturesque, and admirably suited for its purpose; the best chemists are agreed that it is one of the most convenient and best chemical laboratories in Europe, and the being so far detached from the other parts of the building is a great practical advantage. The iron roof of the central hall, as originally designed and actually erected by Mr. Skidmore, was light, elegant, fairy-like, beautiful; but from its extreme lightness it required to be tied together by horizontal ties at the springing of the arches, in order to carry the weight of the *double* glass roof which was considered necessary. This mode of construction with horizontal ties is perfectly unobjectionable in iron-work, and is very frequently adopted in stone buildings; in Italy it is almost universal. But the Committee considered this con-

struction as intolerably ugly, and insisted on the whole being rebuilt of the present substance, which Mr. Fergusson calls "purposely made clumsy and awkward." It has certainly lost much by the change, and is made now to look too much like an imitation of stone construction in iron. Still with all its faults there is much to admire in the Oxford Museum, and it proves the possibility of applying the Gothic style to every purpose, if any proof was needed, and the faults are not those of the style. It should be remembered that this design was chosen in fair open competition, on account of its greater convenience and adaptability to the purposes required, without any preference for the style; rather, on the contrary, it succeeded against the prejudices of most of the members of the Committee who decided in its favour.

Mr. Fergusson concludes his account of English architecture with some general remarks, some of which we extract and comment upon:—

"The great lesson we have yet to learn before progress is again possible is that *Archæology is not Architecture*. It is not even Art in any form, but a Science, as interesting and as instructive as any other; but from the very nature of things it can neither become an art, nor in any way take the place of one. Our present mistake is, first, in insisting that our architects must be archæologists; and fancying, in the second place, that a man who has mastered the science is necessarily a proficient in the art. Till this error is thoroughly exploded, and till Architecture is practised only for the sake of supplying the greatest amount of convenience attainable, combined with the most appropriate elegance, there is no hope of improvement in any direction in which Architecture has hitherto progressed."

In answer to all this we would ask, Does Mr. Fergusson know what archæology is? It means the history of art in its different branches, with all the details of each period. Does any one in his senses suppose that a knowledge of the history of any art is the same thing as the practical working of it? But is

a sculptor any the worse sculptor for knowing the history of sculpture, and having seen all the finest specimens of his art and studied them carefully? This will not give him skill of hand, but neither will it detract from it; and as we must suppose that to be a sculptor at all he must already possess the necessary skill of hand, his study of the history of his art is far more likely to improve his taste than to do any injury to his practice. This is equally true of architecture, and therefore this flourish of Mr. Fergusson's is mere nonsense.

“Generally it may be said that the Gothic is the style of the clergy, the Classical that of the laity; and though the buildings of the latter are the most numerous, those of the former are the most generally architectural.”

This is another nonsensical flourish of trumpets. The clergy in this country are generally the most highly-educated class, and as the movement originated in the educated classes, it has taken firmer hold of them, and they have been the first to open their eyes thoroughly; the uneducated laity are more slow in following the movement, but it is gradually penetrating every class of society.

“For the philosophical student of Art it is of the least possible consequence which may now be most successful in encroaching on the domains of its antagonist. He knows that both are wrong, and that neither can consequently advance the cause of true Art. His one hope lies in the knowledge that there is a *tertium quid*, a style which, for want of a better name, is sometimes called the Italian, but should be called the common-sense style. This, never having attained the completeness which debars all further progress, as was the case in the purely Classical or in the perfected Gothic styles, not only admits of, but insists on, progress. It courts borrowing principles and forms from either. It can use either pillars or pinnacles, as may be required. It admits of towers, and spires, or domes. It can either indulge in plain walls, or pierce them with innumerable windows. It knows no guide but common sense; it owns no master but true taste. It may hardly be possible, however, because it requires the exercise of these qualities;

and more than this, it demands thought, where copying has hitherto sufficed; and it courts originality, which the present system repudiates. Its greatest merit is that it admits of that progress by which alone man has hitherto accomplished anything great or good, either in Literature, in Science, or in Art.”

The first half of this paragraph is another flourish of trumpets on behalf of Mr. Fergusson's favourite Italian style, but as applied to that style it is absolutely false, for that style has always been trammelled by the Classical orders and rules which are of its very essence. The latter half of it is strictly applicable to the Gothic style, and to no other: this alone admits of absolute freedom, and is the only style really guided by the principles of common sense.

Our limits do not permit us to follow Mr. Fergusson through Germany, Russia, India, and America, all of which chapters are however interesting, and most of his criticisms appear to be just. In India he is evidently more at home than anywhere else, and this ground he has very much to himself. His chapter on Theatres is more calculated for practical architects than for the general reader, and seems chiefly intended to shew what a good theatre Mr. James Fergusson could build if he had the opportunity. The chapter on Civil and Military Engineering contains some sensible remarks: the following, on Railway Stations, are especially worthy of attention:—

“From the two first [or first two?—engineers and artists] alone can anything that is good or satisfactory ever be expected; and, if persevered in, they offer precisely the same chance of developing a new style as was afforded to the ecclesiastical builders of the Middle Ages; and if the engineers only appreciate the value of the principles on which they are perhaps unconsciously acting, they ought to insist on the same truth pervading all the buildings in their charge. If they do, they will render a service to the sister profession, the benefit of which will be incalculable.

“Unfortunately this is not the view of the matter that has hitherto been taken, not only in this country, but more

especially on the Continent, as we meet with Byzantine stations and Gothic stations of every degree and variety, but also Pompeian and Classic—even pure Grecian Doric stations—and every form of inappropriate blundering, and all to save a little thought and trouble on the part of the designers. But it may safely be asserted that these are all—without a single exception—good or satisfactory in the exact proportion in which it is difficult to name the style in which they are erected.”—(p. 481.)

From his “Conclusion” in general we see little reason to differ, except so far as it is tinged with his usual prejudice against our own national English style, which had been developed during the five centuries preceding those of which Mr. Fergusson’s present volume treats. Starting from the same point, the de-based Roman, our ancestors had long since discovered the necessity of discarding altogether the Classical Orders, and had developed a thoroughly honest, sound, and good English style, suited to our climate, and just as easily adapted to our wants as to theirs. To the real merits of this style Mr. Fergusson and his school resolutely shut their eyes, and because they will not see, they fancy that others cannot. Whenever his eyes are not blinded by this prejudice, his remarks are sensible and just, as the following extracts shew:—

“On reviewing the history of Architecture during the three or four centuries to which the contents of this volume extend, the retrospect, it must be confessed, is sufficiently melancholy and discouraging. . . . Few will dispute the assertion that there is no Renaissance example equal as a work of Art to any Gothic or Saracenic building, or that ever attained to the picturesque appropriateness of these styles. Nor has any modern design ever reached the

intellectual elegance of the Greek or Roman or the sublimity of the Egyptian; and all this simply because of the mistaken idea that success could be achieved without thought, and that the past could be reproduced in the present.”

“Although Architecture never was in so false a position in this country since the Reformation as it is at this moment, or practised on such entirely mistaken principles, still there are signs that encourage a hope that better days are dawning and may again brighten into sunshine. At no period during the last three centuries have the public taken the same interest in Architectural Art or felt so much desire to enjoy its beauties. As a body the Architects of this country have never been so numerous, so well instructed, or so earnest in the exercise of their vocation as at present, while recent experience is not likely to encourage the employment of amateurs, who learn all the secrets of the art without work, and can design anything without thought.”

His Appendix on Ethnology is singularly out of place, and very dreamy, visionary, and unsatisfactory. It appears to have been suppressed from his former work, in which it would have been more in place, and might as well have been suppressed altogether. With the following passage from his final “Conclusion” we can cordially agree, and we hope that this will be a sufficient excuse for having trespassed at such unusual length upon the patience of our readers:—

“Considered in the light of a historical record, it acquires not only the dignity of a science, but the especial interest of being one of those sciences which are most closely connected with man’s interest and feelings, and the one which more distinctly expresses and more clearly records what man did and felt in previous ages, than any other study we are acquainted with.”

Original Documents.

EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO KINSALE.

MR. URBAN,—The following documents are the only series in existence concerning Kinsale except the papers of the Brown family, which embrace the charter of Lord Barry, feudal superior of Kinalea, from which I have copious extracts. I have ascertained that the enrolments in Chancery are quite destitute of information relative to Kinsale.

I am, &c.

RICHARD CAULFIELD.

Cork.

S. p. et f. quod Ego Elicia fil' Philip Gogh in mea viduetate et Johannes Whyte fil' meus dedimus, &c., Mauricio Ronane Burg' villæ de K. unum mes', &c., in K. jacens inter vicum communem ex parte boreali et terram hed' Johan' Galwy et terram hed' Willi' Any ex Aust' in lat'. In long' a via Regia antierius ex orient' usque ad terram dicti P. G. ex occid' posterius. Hend' in perp' predicto M. et h. m. Reddend' annuatim xii. denar' argenti et capit' dom' feodi. Dat' apud K., quarto die Junii, anno Regis Edwardi quarti secundo. (Seals ^a, A chevron between three crescents, and a boar ^b.)

HÆC indent' facta anno Regis Edwardi quarti sexto inter Will' Donayll et Thomam Tyrrell test' quod W. D. concedit T. T. et h. unum mes' in K. extra muros, quod jacet in long' inter mes' quondam Johannis Whyte ex boreali et mes' pdei' W. D. ex aust. In lat' jacet inter viam communem ex orient' et terram Andrei Dollun ex occid'. Red' annatim xxiv. denar. Dat' apud K., decimo die Octobris, &c. (Seal, A bird.)

P. U. per presentes nos Anastatiam Walshe et Cornelium Orelly et Johannam Walsh uxorem ejus dedimus, &c. Mauricio O'Ronan unum ortum ex aust' Civ' Cork quod jacet in lat' a filo aquæ currentis inter Civ. C. ex boreali et via quæ ducit usque fratres Augustin' ex Aust' in long' a terra liberorum ten' in parochia Sancti Johannis Evang' ex occid' et via in ripa fratrum Augustin' ex orient'. Hend' pdeo' M. et h. in perp'. Dat' apud K., xx. Jan', anno Regis Edwardi quarti sexto.

S. p. et f. quod Ego Katerina se in mea viduetate dedi Mauricio Ronane burg' de K. unum mes' in K. quod jacet inter cimiterium eccles' paroch' Sancti Multosi de K. ex boreali et muros dietæ villæ ex aust' in lat'. In long' a mes' dietæ K. ex occid' ad terram Johan' f. Patricii Galwy ex orient'. Hend' predicto M. et h., &c., in perp'. Dat' apud K., penultimo die Julii, anno Regis Edwardi quarti octavo. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Johan' Anye dedi Maur' Ronan burg' de K., unum mes',

^a It may be here observed that these Charters are written on parchment, and that whenever the seals are not described, they have been broken off from the straps, which still remain.

^b The boar is not on a shield; it is merely impressed on a thick lump of wax.

&c., in K. in lat' inter mes' Petri Roche ex boreali et Galfridi Gallwey ex aust'. In long' a via Regia ex orient' anterius, usque ad terram Aliciæ Roche ex occid' posterius. Hend' prefato M. et h. in perp' de cap' dom' feodi. Dat' apud K. in festo S. Laurentii Martiris, anno Regis Edwardi quarti nono. Test' Domino Johan' Reinolle, Dom' Willo' Galvan, Johan' Savage, Johan' Corbali, clerico, et multis aliis.

N. U. p' p' nos Ricardum, Thomam et Jacobum fil' David Pyll remisisse Johan' O'Cormayk et Katerinæ Ynghuallachayn, h., &c., quæ habemus in uno mes', &c., in K. quod jacet inter mes' Johannis Sawage ex occid' et mes' Fynne Yagghygane ex orient' in long'. In lat' a via com' anterius ex aust' et terra hed' Aliciæ de Rupe ex boreali. Dat' apud K., xxvii. die Aprilis anno Regis Edwardi quarti nono. Test' Dom' Roberto O'Huallachayn, Abbate de Albtractu^c, Mauricio Cogane^d, Edmundo Curey, Edmundo Bared, et aliis. (Seals, Three merchants' marks.)

S. p. et f. quod Johan' Any burg' Civ' Cork dedi Mauricio Ronan burg' de K. dimid' unius mes' in Civ' C. in lat' inter terram Maur' Roche ex boreali et terram hed' Edmundi Tirry ex aust'. In long' a strata Regia ex occid' ad muros dictæ Civ' ex orient'. Hend' pdeo' M. in perp'. Dat' apud K., xx. Feb', anno Regis Edwardi quarti nono. Test' Dom' Willo' Galway, Johan' Sawach, Johan' Corbali, et aliis. (A power of attorney, "ad Pat' Goll." Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Mauricius Ronan burg' de K. dedi, &c., Thadeo Mahoune carnifici unam shoppam cum suo lofte, quæ vulgariter nuncup' John Any ys shope, in burgag' de K. juxta crucem fori communis dictæ villæ ex occid'. Hend' dco' T. ad terminum quinquagint' annor'. Red' annatim quinque denar' argent'. Dat' apud K., v. Marcii, Anno dni' m^o cccc^o septuages' primo, et Regis Edwardi quarti xi.

N. U. p' p' me Johan' Anye civem Cork remisisse Maur' Ronan burg' de K. totum jus quod habeo in uno mes' in K. in lat' inter mes' Galfridi Galwy ex aust' et mes' Petri de Rupe ex boreali. In long' a via Regia ex orient' anterius usque ad mes' Aliciæ Roche ex occid' posterius. Dat' apud K., xix. Aprilis, anno Regis Edwardi quarti xii. (Seal, A stag trippant.)

^c Tracton Abbey, about two miles south of Carigaline, founded A.D. 1224, for Cistercian monks, by the Mac Carthys. This foundation was confirmed by King Edward III. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the Cross, which they said Barry Oge at a great price obtained, and gave them; this was so firmly believed, that on every Holy Thursday vast multitudes resorted to pay their devotions to this supposed relic. The abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guilford, Gent., and Sir James Craig, March 20, 1568, on their paying beforehand the sum of £7 15s. sterling. Sir James assigned to the Earl of Cork, who passed a patent for this abbey March 23, 7 James I., and it was by him given to his son Francis, Lord Shannon. The monks came from Alba Landa in Wales. It is now quite demolished. (Smith's Hist. of Cork, vol. i. p. 210.)

^d The Cogans, after the Conquest, obtained a grant of the entire barony of Kinalca and Kerriurihy, in which Tracton Abbey is situated. In old MSS. it is called Long a Gowganig, which signifies "Cogan's ship." These baronies are now united into one, and formerly comprehended the barony of Imokilly, in which the Caews settled after the English Conquest.

N. U. p' p' me Willum' f. Johan' Coskyr de K. remisisse Maur' Ronan mercatori de K. totum jus meum, &c., in uno mes' in dicta villa in lat' inter terram Giliberti Arnache ex aust' et boreali in long' a via com' ex orient' ad fossam civitatis ex occid'. Hend' pdco' M. in perp'. Dat' apud K., xxiv. Marcii, anno Edwardi quarti decimoquarto.

N. U. p' p' me Will' Coskyr remisisse in perp' Maur' Ronan burg' de K. quæ habeo in uno mes' in K. In long' a via regia ex orient' ad fossam quæ vulgariter vocat' Nywdyche ex occid', in lat' a terra Johan' f. Philipi Lowche ex aust' ad terram Will' Roche f. Johan' f. Archidiaconi^e ex boreali. Hend' p'fato M. et h. Dat' apud K., 11^o Maii, anno Regis Edwardi quarti quarto-decimo. (Seal, Three roaches naiant in pale, for Roche.)

N. U. p' p' me Anastatiam Ronan in mea viduetate remisisse, &c., Maur' Ronan burg' de K. et h. totum jus quod habeo in una partic' terræ in K. inter terram Petri Roche ex boreali et ter' meam ex aust' inter ter' dicti M. R. ex orient' et ter' meam ex occid'. Dat' apud K., xiv. Sep., anno Regis Edwardi quarti decimo quarto. (Seal, A double eagle displayed.)

H. indent' fac' primo die Martis, anno Regis Edwardi quarti quartodecimo, inter Nich' Geannan et Johan' Donyll ejus uxorem et Thaden Ohegertha et Margaret Yuyalwy ejus uxorem. Test' quod N. et J. dederunt noie' heredum Willi' Donyll, predictis T. et M. in perp' unum mes' in burg' de K. in long' int' stratam reg' ex occid' et domum Hywyr Culio ex orient', et quod dictus H. habet distanc' duorum pedum int' suam domum ex aust' et dict' mes'. In lat' int' ter' hered' Willi' Donyll ex boreali et ter' hered' ex aust'. Red' annatim iv. solid' argent'. Dat' apud K. die et anno sup'dco.

S. p. et f. quod ego Johan' Any civis Corcag' dedi, &c., Maur' Ronan burg' de K. unum ortum ext' muros dictæ villæ ex boreali, a via com' ex orient' usque ad fundum Galfridi Galwy ex occid' in long'. In lat' a ter' Phi' Whitte ex aust' et ter' Willi Galwy ex boreali. Hend' M. et h. in perp'. Dat' apud K., iii^o. Decemb', anno m^o cccc^o septuagesimo primo.

S. p. et f. quod nos Walterus Ludlew Prior et Conventus domus Sti' Johan' Baptiste extra novam portam Civ' Dublin de unanimi consensu, &c., dedimus, &c. Ricardo Ronan mercat' de K. tertiam partem duor' mess', &c., in K. ad dictam dom' spectan', quæquid' mess' jacent int' ter' Henrici Power ex boreali et ter' Thomæ Martell ex aust'. In long' a strata reg' ex occid' usque ad dom' dicti R. ex orient'. Hend' R. et h. ad term' xlix. annor', red' annatim viii. denar' argenti et cap' dom' feod'. Dat' apud Dublin' x. Aprilis, anno Regis Edwardi quarti decimoseptimo.

S. p. et f. quod ego Cornelius O'Twome, dedi, &c., Ricardo Ronan merc' de K. unum mes' in long' a strata com' ex occid' anterius ad ter' Thomæ Martell ex orient' posterius. In lat' a ter' com' villæ ex aust' ad ter' Thomæ Butteller ex boreali. Hend' in perp' et cap' dom' feodi. Dat' apud K., x. Julii, anno Edwardi quarti decimo octavo.

N. U. p' p' nos Thomam O'Kelazhyr merc' de K. et Katerinam Martelle uxorem meam fecisse, &c., Ricard' Ronan merc' meum balliv' adponend' Maur' R. burg' in seysin' unius mes' in K. in long' int' ter' quond' Willi' Croke ex

^e Robert Roche, who was Archdeacon of Cork from 1375 to 1385. (MS. Trin. Coll. Dub.)

aust' et Maur' R. ex boreali. In lat' a strata com' ex orient' ad fossam ex occid'. Dat' apud K., x. Sep., anno Regis Edwardi quarti decimonono. (Seal, A pelican in piety.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Anastasia Lawless in mea viduet' dedi Ricardo Estor burg' de Yoghill unum mes' in K. in lat' a ter' dictæ A. ex boreali ad ter' Thomæ Monygham ex aust' cont' in se sex pedes ter'. In long' a domo Donati Jhoyn ex orient' ad' ter' Willi' Galwy ex occid'. Hend' ad pdco' R. et h. in perp'. Et quia meum sigil' pluribus incog', sigill' Maur' Whytt f. et h. mei apponi feci. Dat' apud K., xvii. Sep., anno Regis Edwardi quarto vicesimo. Test' Maur' Ronane et Ricardo R., burg' villæ pdcæ', Edwardo Johan' Estor, capellano, et aliis. (Seals, A boar, and merchant's mark.)

N. U. p' p' nos Nicalaum et Johan' Donyll fecisse Ricard' Ronan verum balliv' adponend' Maur' Ronan burg' de K. in seisin' v. mess' in vico piscator' in K., &c. Dat' apud K., xiv. Sep., anno Regis Edwardi quarti vices' primo. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Thomas Martell, burg' de K. dedi, &c., Ricardo Savage unum mes' quod jacet int' viam com' ex boreali antierius ad muros villæ posterius ex orient'. In long' int' meum solarium minus ex occid' et meum alterum solar' ex aust'. Hend' pdco' R. et h. in perp' de cap' dom' feodi'. Dat' apud K., xvii. Junii, anno Regis Ricardi tertii secundo. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Catherus O'Murihy et Katerina Yugdonyll uxor mea legit' f. et h. Willi' Ydonyll dedimus, &c., Maur' Ronan burg' de K. ii. solid' arg' annualis reddit' in K. qui nobis debent' de uno' mes' quod tenet hered' Johan' f. Patricii Galwe, quod mes' jacet in lat' int' mare ex orient' et viam com' ex occid'. In long' a mes' Maur' Roche ex boreali ad mes' Ricardi Copiner ex aust'. Hend' p'fato' M., &c., in perp'. Dat' apud K., xxii. Oct., anno Regis Henrici Septimi secundo.

N. U. p' p' me Dom' Philip' Copiner vicar' de K. f. et h. Ricardi C. remis' in perp' Maur' Ronan burg' de K. totum jus quod habeo in duob' mess' in K. quor' unum jacet in long' a strata regia in occid' ad ter' Roberti Cothereah quam Galfridus Galwy tenet ex orient'. In lat' a castro Johan' Scott ex boreali ad ter' hered' Johis' Galwy ex aust', altm' mes' jacet in vico piscatorum int' viam reg' ex aust' et mare ex boreali. In long' a mes' Henrici Ydonyll ex occid' quod heres Johan' Galwy tenet ad mes' ejusd' H. quod Georgius M'Kray tenet ex orient', &c. Dat' apud K., xxiii. April, anno Regis Henrici septimi tercio. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)



Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Jan. 8. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. W. H. DAVIES communicated, through Mr. Akerman, the fact that in forming a road through Charlton Downs, the workmen had discovered some Roman remains. Mr. Davies was of opinion that the excavation made had the appearance of a shallow flight of steps leading down to what seemed to be a kiln. He had sent Mr. Akerman two coins and a fibula, which that gentleman informed the Society in a separate communication were coins of Elagabalus and the younger Constantine. The fibula was of open-work and circular; indicating, said Mr. Akerman, a low period.

Mr. CHARLES FAULKNER, F.S.A., exhibited a Roman urn (containing a tooth), a fragment of Samian ware, and two fragments of a disc-shaped object, in bronze, which appeared to have been a mirror.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Master of the Worshipful Company of Founders, exhibited their pledge-cup, of Venetian glass on a silver-gilt stem, taken at the siege of Boulogne, in the reign of Henry VIII. Photographs of this cup were exhibited by Mr. Howard before the recess.

Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited eight circular fruit-trenchers, similar in character and of the same date with those exhibited a year ago from Losely. Those, however, exhibited this evening had no perforated holes.

Mr. J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A., communicated, through the Director, a copy of the will of Luke Hornebolt, with remarks.

Mr. F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A., communicated some remarks on a pistol in the Dresden Armoury, illustrated by a drawing he had made of it. The pistol was interesting, as shewing an intermediate stage between the old match-lock, first used on portable firearms, and its successor, the wheel-lock (*circa* 1520). A cut of the drawing will appear in the Society's Proceedings.

Mr. DAVIDSON communicated, through Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., an account of some very interesting remains exhumed by him on Snape Common, in the county of Suffolk, in the course of the past autumn. Among the discoveries made, after a most persevering search, by Mr. Davidson, were a boat-shaped object about fifty feet long, some urns,

and a gold ring of late Roman work, with a niccolo stone bearing in intaglio a figure of Ceres.

Jan. 15. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., V.P., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., laid before the Society a more or less celt-shaped object, found in a gravel-pit at Yaddlethorp, in the parish of Bottesford, Brigg. Mr. Evans and the Director were of opinion that it was of natural formation. A celt it assuredly was not, but it may possibly have been a potter's tool.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, F.S.A., exhibited a gold finger-ring of the sixteenth century, with the figure of a bull incised, and a piece of ass's hoof inserted inside, on the obverse of the seal.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD, F.S.A., exhibited a seal of Isabella of France, widow of Edward II., affixed to a deed respecting the foundation of a chantry of six chaplains in the church of Trinity and St. Michael, Coventry. Dated at Rising, 17th January, 13th Edward III.

The DIRECTOR exhibited a bronze key, found in the Thames, supposed to be of the twelfth century.

Sir W. B. SMITH exhibited some very interesting Roman antiquities found at Theydon, in Essex, on that gentleman's estates. They consisted of fragments of a very fine bronze præfericulum, remarkable for the beauty of its patina, and for the boldness and sharpness of the figures in relief upon the handle; of the remains of a leaden cist, similar to that engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*; of a Samian ware poculum; of a thumb-pattern cup; of a globular vessel; and of several pateræ of black ware.

Mr. BERIAH BOTFIELD, M.P., F.S.A., laid before the Society some very interesting fragments of a British urn or urns, found together with a skeleton on Mr. Botfield's property. The urns were of very elaborate workmanship.

Mr. JOSEPH BELDAM, F.S.A., communicated an account of James the First's palace at Royston. The account was illustrated by a carefully drawn plan.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 9. The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

After some appropriate gratulatory expressions at the opening of a new archæological year, Dr. Rock alluded to the satisfaction with which he observed the increasing interest taken by the members of the Society in the periodical meetings and exhibitions in London, not less than in the more pleasurable attractions of the annual congress. The occasional exhibitions by the Institute of works of art and antiquities in classified arrangement had drawn forth numerous hidden treasures, which might otherwise have never been brought under the notice of archæologists, whilst the liberality shewn on every occasion

by their possessors could not be too highly appreciated. During the last year the Institute had been specially favoured by the Master of the Rolls, through whose kind permission documentary matters of the greatest interest had been brought before them; and they would also recall gratefully the liberality of the Earl of Winchilsea, who had brought up for examination from Eastwell the precious drawings and memorials collected for Lord Hatton by Dugdale, with the unique French version of the *Modus* for holding Parliaments, which Dr. Rock had the pleasure to announce would be given in the next "Journal" of the Institute, under the editorial care of Mr. T. Duffus Hardy. On the present occasion Dr. Rock had the gratification of placing before the Society the cartulary of Chertsey Abbey, a MS. of the fourteenth century, preserved in Lord Clifford's library at Ugbrooke, Devon, and which, by his permission, had now been entrusted for examination. The value of such original monastic evidences is very great in tracing descent of property, and in supplying numerous details auxiliary to history.

The Rev. C. H. Campion, Rector of Westmeston, Sussex, then gave a full description of the mural paintings lately found in the church of that parish, and of which some notice had been offered by Mr. Blaauw at the previous meeting. These interesting discoveries of early examples of art in this country, which may be assigned to the close of the twelfth century, were now more completely illustrated by a series of coloured drawings, brought by Mr. Campion. The paintings have, unfortunately, been destroyed, the decayed state of the fabric rendering its demolition unavoidable; but tracings of the subjects and of the accompanying inscriptions were preserved. The designs shew greater knowledge of artistic expression than is usually found in wall-paintings, which, for the most part, are of a much later period. It has not, however, been satisfactorily ascertained to what school of mediæval art the curious productions at Westmeston are to be assigned. Mr. Campion stated that great part of the paintings was covered over with a coating of mortar and hair, half an inch in thickness; and the difficulty of removing this coating, without serious injury to the designs beneath it, was very great. The whole church had been decorated with paintings. The subjects of which tracings were shewn were on the eastern wall of the nave, occupying the spaces over the chancel-arch, and at its sides. They are,—“The Scourging of our Lord,” “The Taking Down from the Cross,” and other subjects of sacred character; “The Holy Lamb,” “The Divine Commission to St. Peter and St. Paul.” Some portions also were traced of a representation of the “Adoration of the Magi,” and a subject of the early persecutions of the Christians, in which a truculent-looking crowned personage is seen brandishing a large sword, and accompanied by the inscription DATIANUS REX. There can be little doubt that this curious subject may be referred to the persecutions in the times of Diocletian and Maximian, whose cruel edicts were rigidly carried out in Spain by the proconsul or governor of that province, Datianus, as related by Gibbon. The martyr of Saragossa, St. Vincent, was cruelly tortured under the orders of the Roman tyrant, here incorrectly designated a king. Several churches in this country are dedicated to that saint, one of them being the church of Caythorpe, Lincolnshire; and it is by no means improbable that the martyrdom of St. Vincent, early in the fourth century, may have been the sub-

ject of the mural decoration at Westmeston, in which the name of Datianus has been deciphered by Mr. Campion.

Dr. Rock observed that these evidences of the state of the arts in England at so early a period as the time of Henry II. or the lion-hearted Richard, are of unusual interest, even if the types of design and art which they display are considered to have originated in the productions of some continental school, whether betraying the tradition of Greek art, or to be regarded as copies of early Italian works. Dr. Rock, however, pointed out that the merits of English art, even at a very early period, had not been recognised as they deserve; and he alluded to certain examples in various classes of the arts, especially to some recently brought under public notice, probably for the first time, through the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington.

Mr. Birch, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, then delivered a very interesting discourse on the gold jewelled ornaments discovered in Egypt, and sent by his Highness the Viceroy to the late International Exhibition, where they had been inspected with eager curiosity. Mr. Kiddle, by whose kindness Mr. Birch was enabled to display an exquisite set of drawings of these ornaments, had fortunately been permitted to preserve faithful memorials of a collection of objects unrivalled in beauty of workmanship and in historical interest. They were found near Thebes, in 1859, by M. Mariette, director of the Viceroy's Museum at Cairo, and were brought to England under his charge. The sepulchre in which this remarkable discovery of ancient royal ornaments was made has been attributed to the Queen Aah Hotep, mother of Amosis I., the first sovereign of the eighteenth dynasty; she was one of the most remarkable personages in early Egyptian history. After a most interesting sketch of the condition of public affairs at the period, and the determined conflicts with the Shepherds, invaders from the East, who assumed powerful hostile dominion in Egypt, Mr. Birch entered upon a minute description of the rich ornaments. They were found in a wooden sarcophagus, doubtless containing the remains of an Egyptian queen, with the characteristics of the close of the seventeenth dynasty. These objects, the most precious ever yet found, consisted not only of ornaments of female attire,—a collar, chains, a pectoral, a most elaborate diadem, a bracelet, and other beautiful jewellery,—but included also a golden war-hatchet and two bronze daggers, one of them bearing the name of the king, who appears also on the blade of the hatchet in the act of slaying an Asiatic. These remarkable weapons may have been thus deposited in the tomb of the queen-mother as tokens of her power, or because she may have personally shared in some of the campaigns of her warlike son. Mr. Birch gave a minute explanation of the whole of the precious objects, and of the devices and hieroglyphics occurring upon them. He observed, that from the great richness of the colouring, it had been supposed that some portions are enamelled, but this notion is, as he believed, erroneous; he had seen no example of true enamelling on Egyptian works: the decorations which bear resemblance to enamel are incrustations of precious stones, *lapis lazuli*, carnelian, &c., affixed in cavities on the gold, but not by fusion, as in the case of all true enamels. He stated that the date of these rich insignia of an Egyptian sovereign may be assigned, at the lowest calculation, to B.C. 1500 or 1510, but they are possibly even of higher antiquity. They have been published in Paris, in gold and rich colour-

ing, in the *Revue de l'Architecture*, with an account of M. Mariette's explorations.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Yates, F.R.S., pointed out certain remarkable analogies presented by these precious relics, as compared with other ancient evidence; and Mr. Franks stated his concurrence in the view taken by Mr. Birch regarding the deficiency of any proof that enamel was known to the ancient Egyptians. He described some curious ornaments found in a pyramid in Nubia by Signor Ferlini, and now at Berlin; enamel occurs on these, but, though similar to Egyptian work in style, they are certainly not to be classed with ancient Egyptian remains, and, moreover, Roman relics occurred with them.

Mr. Hewitt communicated a notice of an ancient weapon used by foot-soldiers in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, frequently mentioned in chronicle and verse at that period, called the "Godendag," or "Good Day." He pointed out representations of this weapon, a kind of spiked club, in a mural painting formerly to be seen at Ghent, and exhibiting a guild festival about the time of Edward II. Its fashion had not hitherto been ascertained.

Dr. Rock invited the attention of archæologists to the announcement of the important work on "Christian Epigraphy," edited by the Cavaliere de Rossi, of which the first volume has appeared. It will contain eleven thousand inscriptions of Christian Rome, reproduced in fac-simile. Dr. Rock announced also, that, by the kind liberality of the Marquis of Westminster, a collection of the earliest documents relating to Reading Abbey, and lately brought to light in the muniment chamber at Eaton Hall, had been sent for examination, and a report on their remarkable character would be given at the ensuing meeting of the Institute on February 6th.

Among numerous objects brought for exhibition were Roman relics lately found near Deddington, by Mr. Faulkner. A portion of the horn of the extinct elk was exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith; it is perforated to serve in affixing a haft to a stone celt or other weapon, in like manner as certain relics found in Germany and in Switzerland. This object, unique in this country, is much worn by rolling in shingle, and may be from the drift-strata. Several papal leaden bullæ and seals were also exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith, the most remarkable being the ancient seal of the Tinnors in Cornwall. Captain Edward Hoare presented lithographs of two beautiful gold filets for the hair, found in Ireland; one of these was recently in his possession.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., sent for examination a drawing of a bronze caldron, found in a turbarry at Bodidris, Denbighshire, remarkable as a border fortress in early times, on the mountains above Wrexham. It was doubtless one of the ancient strongholds of the lordship of Denbigh, granted by Queen Elizabeth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1563, with the castles of Chirk and Denbigh, and the lordship of Yale. Mr. Stanley described the ancient mansion at Bodidris, subsequently in the possession of the Lloyds and the Vaughans of Corsygedol, as stated by Pennant; it is a curious half-fortified dwelling in the Tudor style of architecture; around the parapet the bear and ragged staff is frequently repeated, with an escutcheon of arms under each. The building presents, however, features of an earlier period than the grant to the Earl of Leicester, and some portions may

be as ancient as the reign of Richard II. The great hall stands on the boundaries of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, so that the two ends of the long table are in different counties. There are stables for 100 horses in one building, of oak rudely shaped with the axe. The bronze vessel lately found is now in the possession of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

Dr. Ferdinand Keller, of Zurich, sent a fac-simile cast of a unique die for striking Gaulish gold coins. It was found at Avenches, in Switzerland, and is curiously formed of bronze, inlaid in iron. Mr. Webb exhibited two very beautiful enamels, one of them representing the "Adoration of the Magi," in high relief, French art of the fifteenth century.

Dr. de Berlanga, on the part of the Marquis de Casa Soring, presented to the Institute, through Lord Talbot de Malahide, two lithographed fac-similes of the inscribed bronze tablets found in 1851 near Malaga, and executed by direction of the Marquis, in whose possession these inscriptions, which are municipal laws or constitutions for the ancient Malaga and the adjoining town of Salpesa, places of considerable importance in times of Roman dominion, are now preserved.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 14. H. SYER CUMING, Esq., in the chair.

T. S. Noble, Esq., of York, J. Milligan, jun., Esq., of North John-street, Liverpool, and Arthur Cope, Esq., of Eaton-square, were elected associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Canadian Institute, the Sussex Archæological Society, and Dr. de Berlanga of Malaga.

Mr. Durden of Blandford exhibited the handle of some large Roman vessel in bronze. It is of elegant design, belonging to a not later period than the first century of the Christian era, and was exhumed at Hod-hill, Dorset, in March 1862. Several Roman coins were obtained at the same time.

Mr. Charles Ainslie exhibited a cast of the interior of a *Cyphosoma Konigi*, *Mant.*, found in making an excavation at Westminster, which had probably been employed as an amulet by some ancient inhabitant of Thorney Island. This exhibition gave rise to a discussion as to the occurrence of fossil echini in early sepulchral interments, a subject deserving of more particular consideration. Mr. Ainslie also exhibited two iron arrow-heads found in the Thames, one of the Norman era, the other of the fifteenth century.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited electrotypes of medallion plaques of the sixteenth century, representing Vulcan, the Rape of Europa, &c. Two were the work of Bernardo Castelli, illustrative of Tasso's *Gierusalemme*.

Mr. Baigent forwarded a small enamelled shield found in December last at Micheldever, Hants. It is of copper, charged with the Royal arms of England. The red enamel is still visible, and it has originally been gilt. It is presumed to be of the time of Edward I. (1272—1307).

Sir Henry Halford, Bart., forwarded, through the Treasurer, some interesting letters relating to Charles I., detailing some particulars from the storming of Leicester to the battle of Naseby, and described some horse-trappings and other articles belonging to the King, now in the

possession of Sir H. Halford. This communication will be printed, together with Mr. E. Levien's notices of unpublished documents relating to the captivity of Charles I.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper by Dr. Palmer, of Newbury, on discoveries made on the site of a Roman villa at Well-house, near Marlstone, Berks., the property of an associate, H. M. Bunbury, Esq., who transmitted the various antiquities found therein, consisting of specimens of different kinds of pottery, coins, tesserae, tiles, osseous remains, glass, hooks, nails, &c.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 18, 1862. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:— Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart., C.B.; Captain F. C. Polhill Turner; and Messrs. G. B. Davy, G. Eastwood, P. Heward, C. Judd, F. W. Lincoln, S. Rostron, and T. Venables.

Mr. J. S. Virtue exhibited some of the notes of the new postage currency of the Federal States of America. They are for five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents respectively, and receivable for postage stamps at any post-office, or exchangeable for notes in sums not less than five dollars, or receivable in payment of dues less than that amount. Those for five and twenty-five cents are printed in chocolate on a buff ground, and have fac-similes of the five cent postage stamps upon them. Those for ten and fifty cents have fac-similes of the ten cent stamp, and are printed in green on a white ground. The size of the notes of the two smaller denominations is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$; of the two larger, about 3 in. by 2.

Mr. Evans exhibited an ancient British gold coin, with the legend CATTI on the reverse, which had formed part of the hoard of British coins discovered at Nunney, near Frome. It is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. pl. 1, No. 1.

Mr. Williams exhibited a remarkably fine gold coin of Faustina the Younger, and two rare gold coins of Francis Ximenez de Texada, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, bearing date 1773 and 1774.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated a notice of a noble of the third coinage of Edward III., lately found at Welford, Northamptonshire. It differs slightly in the legend from that engraved by Snelling, and reads as follows:—

Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA * REX * ANGL * Z * FRANC * D * HYB.

Rev. IHE : AVTEM : TRANCIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORV : IBAT.

Mr. Williams gave an account of a collection of Chinese coins belonging to W. H. Black, Esq. It had been formed by a Chinese numismatist, and the method of arrangement was curious. The coins being all perforated, were strung on a stout wire, a loop at one end for suspension, and a padlock at the other to secure the coins. These range in date from about the Christian era to the present time, and each coin has a label attached with the principal part of the inscription and the date upon it. Among the coins are some of most of the Emperors of each dynasty—the Yuen dynasty alone being unrepresented. It was stated as a remarkable circumstance, that in three collections of Chinese coins lately examined by Mr. Williams there were no coins of that

dynasty, though in each instance there were both earlier and later coins in the collection.

Mr. Evans gave a detailed account of a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered during the spring of this year in Ireland. The date of the deposit must have been about the year 960, the coins being of Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, and Anlaf. The most interesting are those of the latter king, who was descended from the Danish kings of Dublin, and who for a time reigned in Northumberland. The type of his coins which were in this hoard is that with the raven, the sacred standard of the Danes, and with the Saxon legends ANLAF CVNVNC and ADELFERD MINETRI—Anlaf the King and Athelferd the Minter.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 30, 1862. The first meeting for the Michaelmas Term was held in the Philosophical Society's Rooms, C. H. COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas King, Jesus College, was elected a member; and the report for the past year was read, from which we make some extracts.

The Committee spoke thus of the recently closed International Exhibition:—

“In nothing does this Exhibition shew such a decided advance over its predecessor of 1851 as in the general appreciation of the principles of mediæval art, and of the great influence their revival is exerting in this country, especially in matters connected with ecclesiology, but also in almost all branches of manufacture. So great has been the progress, that Continental Art Journals speak in terms of both admiration and surprise. When your Committee consider the leading part taken in the movement by our parent Society, we may justly feel some filial pride in its success.”

Speaking of works in progress in the county, the report alluded to the great loss which Art has sustained in the death of Mr. H. Styleman Le Strange^a:—

“In this diocese he will be especially lamented, and at Ely, where he has left so great a monument of his devotion to sacred art, at present but half finished, his loss cannot be easily estimated. While we mourn that he should have been so suddenly cut off in the midst of his labours, we cannot but rejoice that private friendship should have caused an artist of kindred feeling, and power rivalling his own, generously to offer to complete his work. We allude to Mr. Gambier Parry, who has undertaken it, and who we hope will finish it as successfully as it has been commenced.

“There is not much to be noted in the works about the Cathedral. The Chapter have begun work on the lantern; one or two more of those excellent carvings have been placed under the canopies of the stalls, and the cleaning down the walls of the nave has been nearly completed. The choristers' schools, &c., by Mr. W. M. Fawcett, have been completed.

“At Trinity College an improvement has been made in the hall by opening out a window in the south gable, which had for many years been built up. Your Committee cannot, however, commend the new colouring of the cloisters in imitation of stone. At St. John's a great work is in contemplation, but as the plans are not yet complete, your Committee can do no more than express a hope that they may be successful. At the Church of St. Mary the Less some more work has been done in renewing the tracery of the windows. In pulling down the panelling about the altar, the ancient piscina, sedilia, &c., have been discovered. At St. Botolph's the

^a See p. 167.

stone columns in the nave, and the stone jambs to the west door have been painted stone colour. There are few places where church work would not be better cared for than this. An early seventeenth century monument in the chancel of the same church has been re-coloured. This is much to be regretted, for however poor the colouring on monuments of that date may have been, it deserves a better fate than to be re-done by any wall-painter who takes the contract for cleaning the church. Neither at Great St. Mary's nor at All Saints' Churches have the new works been commenced. It is believed, however, that all obstacles are now removed in both cases, so that there is little doubt but they will be commenced during the coming year. In consequence of miscalculation in the cost, the University has been spared the erection of buildings in conformity with the designs submitted for the new schools and lecture-room. It is to be hoped that this breathing time will enable the University to get some design more artistic in its character, though not involving an increased expenditure."

W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College, then read a paper on "Romanesque Architecture."

Nov. 13. Second meeting. Rev. J. GLOVER, M.A., Trinity College, in the chair.

The Rev. C. J. Evans, M.A., King's College, read a paper "On Clogne Cathedral." He commenced by describing the history of the present cathedral and its predecessors. He then gave an elaborate description of the building, explaining carefully the general features, and carried its progress down to the present time.

Nov. 27. Third meeting. The Rev. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

Mr. T. M. Owen, of Clare College, was elected a member.

Mr. Albert Clowes, B.A., Trinity College, gave an account of Ecclesiology in Finistère. After noticing in a general way several of the peculiarities of the churches of this department,—mentioning the lofty spires, always of the same general character; the fine south porches, commonly enriched internally with figures of the twelve Apostles; the carved holy water stoups; the double facets; the mortuary chapels; the small boxes each containing an exhumed skull; the tawdry altars and figures of saints,—he gave a more detailed description of the following churches, which he had visited, and illustrated his paper with a considerable number of sketches and photographs.

The cathedral of St. Pol-de-Leon has two west spires, one more lofty than the other, and a fine circular window in the south transept. On the roof of a chapel is painted a curious symbolical representation of the Trinity, consisting of three front faces so arranged as to have three eyes between them.

Notre Dame de Creisker (middle of the city), in the same town, has a spire about 380 ft. high, which forms from every point of view a conspicuous and beautiful object, especially when seen by the side of its smaller companions at the cathedral. This church has also a very beautiful north porch.

The cathedral church of St. Corentin, at Quimper, has two very lofty spires and some fair specimens of stained glass, both old and new. As at the other cathedral above mentioned, the organ is at the west end of the nave, and there is here a smaller organ on the north side of the choir also. The ground-plan is cruciform, and shews a conspicuous divergence of the chancel to the north, and a Lady-chapel beyond.

Notre Dame de Folgoet ('fool of the wood') possesses a fine spire.

The roodscreen and each of the five altars at the east end, as well as the rest of the church, are of a dark-coloured stone elaborately carved. The name of the church alludes to an idiot of the name of Salaün, who lived in 1315, and was supposed to be a special favourite of the Virgin. Outside the building, behind the high altar, is still the wall which he frequented.

The ruined abbey of St. Mathieu, near Brest, has many interesting features. Founded originally in the seventh century by S. Tanguy, the present building was erected in the thirteenth century, excepting the west front, which is older than the rest. The church has suffered greatly from the ravages of pirates and others, some of whom (it is said) at one time stole from thence the head of the Apostle, the patron saint.

The church de la Ste. Croix, at Quimperlé, has a curious ground-plan, having a circular aisle carried round the central tower. The building has lately become a ruin.

The Carmelite Church at Pont l'Abbé has only a nave and north aisle, and each end has a window with a large circle of tracery in the head, consisting of circles of trefoils and quatrefoils; it has also a small and perfect cloister, the only one in this part of France.

At Penmarc'h-Kerity the principal church, which is very spacious, is dedicated to St. Nouna; it has a massive tower—or rather, only the lower part of one. The other churches in this town, which was in mediæval times a flourishing commercial city, but which is now a desert, are dedicated to St. Thuméte, St. Pierre, Notre Dame de la joie, St. Fiacre, St. Guenolé; they are in various stages of dilapidation and ruin.

The church at Lambader has a beautiful roodscreen, delicately carved in wood. That at Lampaul has some curious wood-carving about the roof and roodbeam. That at Guimiliau has a south porch of very late character, but well worthy of attention. In the churchyard is a very fine Calvary, an erection supporting groups of sculpture of the principal events in the life of Our Lord.

The Romanesque church at Loctudy, dedicated to St. Tugdual, and formerly belonging to the Templars, consists of a nave and apse, with a surrounding aisle, and three radiating chapels at the east end—dedicated, the east to St. Mary, the north to St. Joseph, and the south to Our Saviour. The high altar stands at the chord of the apse, and the seats for the clergy, though modern, are arranged behind it in the basilican manner. At the apse the diameters of the columns are as great as those of the arches, so that the arches are very much stilted.

The chapel of Notre Dame de Kerdevot, in the parish of Ergué-Gabarie, contains an exquisite reredos, carved in high relief, with scenes from the life of the Virgin, to which a miraculous origin is ascribed.

Allusion was then made to some of the works of the present century, such as the churches of Guiclaou, St. Thomas at Landerneau, Tregilidé, Plomeur, and Plomeliu, which are in very bad taste. Better new churches are to be found at Le Conquet, Ploudaniel, and Landerneau.

Some discussion followed on the many interesting points in the paper.

CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

Dec. 31, 1862. The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Town-hall, Christchurch. The chair was taken by the President, SIR GEO. E. POCOCK, Bart.; there were also present the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, Hon. Sec.; J. Druiitt, Esq., Sec.; Mr. Lemmon, Curator; Sir Francis Knowles, Bart., F.R.S.; Admiral Popham; Capt. Pocock; G. M. Pocock, Esq.; Henry Long, Esq.; Rev. J. Macdonald; Rev. J. H. Austin; Rev. W. E. Wilkinson; Messrs. G. and W. Ferrey, Judd, Bennett, Church, B.A., Paris, Argyle, H. L. Davis, C.E.; Mrs. M. Walcott, Mrs. Druiitt, the Misses Walcott, Druiitt, and Hanson, with others.

The President, in his opening address, alluded to the visit of the Society to Beaulieu Abbey in September last^b, and announced that the unsightly western door of the Priory Church had been replaced by one of an appropriate character, and that two solid oak doors with iron scroll-work had been inserted in the arches of the great north porch opening into the nave. He then gave the following account of some recent explorations in the neighbourhood:—

“On Saturday last, (Dec. 27,) in company with other members of the Society, I superintended the opening of the site of a chapel on St. Catherine’s Hill. It appears from the registers of the Bishops of Winchester that it was erected by the prior in the fourteenth century upon the land of the convent upon Richesdon, a name given to St. Catharine’s Hill in the charter of Baldwin II., Earl of Devon. From the erection of the chapel dedicated to St. Catharine the hill received its present name. There are similarly named hills near Guildford and Winchester, deriving their appellation from chapels dedicated to the same saint; there is another near Weymouth. Hills were selected for such chapels in allusion to the tradition of the translation of the Saint’s body to Mount Sinai, on which still stands a very ancient monastery of St. Catharine. The chapel near Christchurch was served by a priest of the priory, and probably was used by the parishioners of Hurne. At the period of the Reformation, when the priory was dissolved, no doubt the chapel was dismantled; and so thoroughly was the work of demolition carried out, that no remains of the actual stones of foundation could be discovered. We found no more than mere rubble, at a low depth below the soil; the mounds on which the walls were raised served as a guide, and we determined the chapel to have measured 45 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. 4 in. We turned up many broken pieces of coarse and rough red tile; some fragments of encaustic floor-tile of red colour, without any pattern, but with the upper surface glazed; a small piece of dusky yellow glass; and many portions of slate for roofing, resembling that brought from Flanders. Our Vice-President (Mr. Nash) two summers ago found several knobs of clay—marked with the cross which may have been attached to the outer walls at the time of consecration—on the site. Purbeck stone appears to have been freely used, and stone from the Isle of Wight, as well as chalk and iron-stone. The discovery of these remains is of considerable interest, when supplemented by the entry in the Winchester register: it determines the existence of a chapel on this site, the date of its erection, and the extension of its name to the site which it occupied. With the certainty of these facts we must now, I fear, be contented to rest satisfied.”

The following gentlemen were chosen as members of the council—Rev. J. H. Austin, Messrs. Paris, G. Ferrey, G. Aldridge, and B. Argyle; as hon. associates—the Rev. Sub-Dean Garden, Captain Dobbie, R.N., Rev. A. Taylor, Messrs. J. C. Powell, G. G. Scott, R.A.,

^b GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 68.

and C. C. Nelson, F.S.A.; and the Revs. J. Macdonald and Stephen Bonnett, and Messrs. Church, Bonnett, H. Castleman, and H. L. Davis were elected ordinary members.

The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott (Hon. Sec.) then read the following paper on "Romsey Abbey:"—

"Leland says of Romsey in his broken notes,—'K. Edgar founder. K. John gave the manor of Edyngdon with its members in Wilts. S. Mudwenna. Q. Baidis. S. Ethelfleda buried at Romsey,' (*Coll.* i. 68); but in p. 26 he mentions erroneously Edward the Elder as founder—unless we are to understand that he alludes to two different foundations. In 972 we find the following entry in the Saxon Chronicle:—'In this year died Eadmund Ætheling, and his body lies at Romsey.'—(*Thorpe's Edit.*, ii. 96.) We may reconcile the conflicting statements of Leland by a passage from Simeon of Durham, A. D. 967:—'In the monastery of Rumeseige, which his grandfather K. Eadward the Elder had built, K. Edgar the Peaceful placed nuns, and established S. Morwenna as Abbess of it.'—(*Ap. X. Script.*, p. 158.)

"The name of the town is derived from *Rumes-eye*, 'the broad island;' it is mentioned in Domesday merely as a manor of the abbey. The minster, which is dedicated to St. Mary and Ethelfleda (*Reg. Fox*, iii. 3 b), consists of a nave with aisles, a transept with an apsidal chapel in each wing, a choir with aisles continued eastward to form a processional path, and externally square-ended but terminating in internal apses. There is no west door, as it was a nunnery church; the north aisle appears to have been used from the first as a parish church, which accounts for the presence of a font. There was a Decorated Lady-chapel. The precinct gate alone remains of the conventual buildings. A crucifix and recess for a lamp adjoin the south-east doorway of the nave, which opened into the cloister.

"The following list of the Abbesses is complete, and not only contains names unknown to the editors of the *Monasticon*, but full extracts from the registers of Lambeth and Winchester, of which only some garbled and fragmentary notices have hitherto been printed:—

— Morwenna (*Hoveden*, 244 b), buried at Romsey.

— Elwina. In 992 she was compelled to fly with her nuns, owing to the advance of Sweyn and the Danes, who pillaged the monastery.

— Christina, Abbess of Wilton.—(*Leland, Collect.*, ii. 416.) She took the veil here.—(*Sax. Chron.*, ii. 187.) Queen Mary of Scotland and Queen Maud the Good were educated in the abbey; they were daughters of Malcolm Canmore. The Princess Matilda was here during seven years, and became so weary of the place that she trampled her serge veil under her feet.—(*Eadmer, Hist. Novell.*, lib. iii. pp. 56, 57; *W. Malm. de Hen. I.*, lib. v.; *Script. p. Bedam*, p. 92)

— Elflæda, Princess, daughter of Athelwold; buried at Romsey.—(*W. Malm.*, 140.) 1130. Hadewisa.

1155. Matilda.

1160. Mary, Princess, daughter of King Stephen, and Countess of Boulogne, who died brokenhearted at Montreuil, being separated by the pope from her husband and children.—(*Leland, Coll.*, i. 161; *Diceto*, 532; *Matt. Par.*, p. 81.)

— Juliana, died Feb. 1199.

1199, June. Matilda Waleran.

1219. Matilda Paris; died 3 Henry III.—(*Pat. Ro.*, 47 Hen. III. m. 4, n. 10.)

The abbesses had permission from the King to have their own gallows in their manor.

— Amicia. The Archbishop issued an injunction against W. Schyrlock, prebendary, on account of his indecent wandering in the town, and his annoyance of the nuns; he is therefore forbidden to speak with them or walk in the church or cloister, (Aug. 3, 1286). *Injunctions of Peckham*, fol. 232:—1. The abbess to eat with the Convent and not in her chamber. 2. Guests to eat in the common hall. 3. After Compline the abbess, if unable to attend, to be informed by the president of the choir and two elder nuns that the Hour had been said, and then to say Compline; all drinking was then to cease in her chamber, and all seculars, servants, and religious to leave. 4. If in bad health, the abbess was to be served by two handmaidens. 5. All meals to be taken in the refectory or hall of the

abess. 6. Four scrutineers to keep the cloister clear from all idle persons. 7. Confessions to be heard in the cloister, before the high altar, or on the side next the cloister. 8. No nuns to go out without an elderly companion. 9. No sister to enter any lay person's house in the town. 10. No woman to be admitted into the house without permission of the diocesan; and no others except in the infirmary. 11. "Superstitionem, que in Natali Domini et in Ascensione Ejusdem consueverit, perpetud condempnamus."

— Alicia de Wyntreshull; died 1290, not without suspicion of poison.—(*Pat.*, 8 Edw. II. m. 10; *Madox, Formulæ S.*)

1307. Clementia de Guildford.—(*Woodlock*, 69 b, 153 b; *Statutes of Visitation.*)

1310. 1. The Mass of the Virgin and the Mass in the infirmary to be celebrated daily. 2. Five nuns at least to attend Our Lady's Mass, and enrolled for it daily; and to come before the beginning of the *Kyrie*. 3. No seculars to hear the Infirmary Mass. 4. The Hours to be duly observed; High Mass to be sung before 9 A.M.; Chaplains to celebrate before that hour. 5. Nuns who were bled to receive a pittance of 6d., and a pittance of 6d. to be distributed to the nuns on St. Martin's day. 6. The doors of the cloister of the dormitory to be shut after Compline. 7. Novices not to be admitted until the monastery was clear of difficulties. 8. The sick to have a gate or postern into the garden. 9. Nuns who have been bled to be allowed to walk in the cloister. 10. Nuns not to have children with them in the dormitory or church. 11. Their beds to have no front curtains. 12. Servants to be of good conversation.—(*Woodlock*, 157 b.)

— Sybil Carbonel; died 1333. Bishop Stratford held an ordination, Oct. 22, 1329.—(*Stratford*, fol. 151.)

1333. Joanna Joche.—(*Stratford*, 134 b.) Her grey tombstone remains in the nave. Bishop Orilton visited Romsey Nov. 28, 1334, and preached in the chapter-house, on the text 'They that were ready went in unto the wedding.'—(*Orilton*, i. 11.) He was here again Feb. 9, 1336, during two days.—(*Ibid.*, fol. 50.)

1349. Joanna Bernays.—(*Edingdon*, i. 47; ii. 20 b.)

1352, Nov. 24, Isabel de Camoys.—(*Edingdon*, i. 75.)

1396. Lucy Everard.—(*Wykeham*, i. 260.)

1417. Felicia Aas, cousin-german of William of Wykeham; who by his will left her 100s.; to the abess five marks; to every nun 13s. 4d.; for the repairs of the church and cloister, £40; and to the parish church 20 marks.

1462, May. Joanna Bryggys.—(*Waynflete*, i. 119 b.)

1473. Elizabeth Brooke.—(*Courtenay*, 20.) Langton issued a citation for a visitation, April 12, 1500.—(*Langton*, 79.) A Carmelite friar appointed confessor, 1448.—(*Ibid.*, 76.)

1502, June 17. Gundela Rowe. 1. Nuns, after Compline, dinner, or supper, not to repair to the chamber of the abess. 2. The two doors of the abess's chamber—the one opening towards the hall and the other towards the court—to be bolted and locked. 3. Matilda Rous the sacristan nor any nun to frequent the abess's chamber after Compline. (In 1233 the Abbot of Bonley, Visitor of the Benedictines, in a similar spirit enjoined that flesh meat should not be eaten except in the infirmary, and no drink (the *caritas*) taken after collation; but his sentence was reversed on appeal.—*Chron. de Dunstaple*, p. 214.) 4. That the sacristan and prioress should diligently keep the door between the parish church and chapel of St. Cross, and two other doors in the wall between the chapel of St. Cross and choir of the minster; and the "rededore"^c near the altar of Holy Cross should be shut and kept locked. 5. The ostiarius to keep the cloister door locked. 6. The door in the wall towards the cemetery to be kept locked, as well as the door towards the paradise. 7. The Hours to be duly sung, and the nuns to go to choir modestly and in seemly order. 8. No drinking to be permitted after Compline. 9. The two refectorers to see that the windows of the kitchen be closed at proper times, in order that the nuns may not

^c There were two Red Gates at Peterborough. In Notre Dame, Paris, the *Porte Rouge* remains on the north side near the choir, so called because it was originally painted red.—(*Galignani's Paris Guide*, 1830, p. 63.)

converse with lay people. 10. The cook's wife not to be a news or message carrier.—There was a chantry of St. Nicholas in the minster.—(*Fox*, ii. 43 b. Jan. 1506.)

1516, Oct. 9. Anne Westbrook.

1523, Dec. 16. Elizabeth Ryprose.—(*Fox*, v. 54.)

“Attached to the abbey were two prebends: one the canonry of the conventual church and prebend, or portion, of St. Laurence^a (*Edyngdon*, 53 b; *Wykeham*, i. 114 b; *Pontissara*, fol. 46), to which the prebend of Timsbury was attached with the chapelry of Inmere, (*Edyngdon*, 54, 56; *Waynflete*, fol. 92); the other the second canonry and prebend, to which the prebendal church of Edyngdon was attached.—(*Woodlock*, 69 b, 173; *Orlton*, 173; *Fox*, v. 56 b.) The parish church was dedicated to St. Leonard (*Fox*, iii. 3) and St. Laurence (*Stratford*, fol. 17), and had several chapels.—(*Orlton*, i. fol. 20.) The vicarage was founded Nov. 16, 1322 (*Asser.*, 15, 27 *et verso*), and among the vicars occur the names of Henry de Chilmark, presented by the two canons, (*Ibid.*, 16; compare *Orlton*, ii. 45); Richard de Chaddeley, (*Stratford*, fol. 95 b); Richard de Ayreminne, (*Ibid.*, fol. 97); Bernard Bobin and Hugh Ashton, (*Fox*, iii. 3). The abess presented at a later date to the prebend of St. Laurence (*Edyngdon*, i. 56; *Wykeham*, i. 114 b) and the vicarage, (*Wykeham*, i. 303). We are able to glean only a few particulars with regard to the parish church. Bishop Orlton gave license to celebrate Mass for the parishioners before St. Catharine's altar in the minster, (*Orlton*, i. 11, 12); and a commission was issued by Wykeham to enquire into the repairs of the aisle or chapel of Romsey Church, then in dispute between the convent and parishioners; a letter was addressed to the abess, and a license given, March 15, 1372, to demolish a wall of the parish church, to make it larger and obtain more space.—(*Wykeham*, ii. 886, 355 b.)

“The register of Edyngdon is preserved in the British Museum. The abess held a portion in the churches, or the churches themselves, of Wootton-under-Edge, (*Tax. Eccles. P. Nicholai*, 223), Edyngdon, and Aston (*Ibid.*, 185 b); Inmere (*Ibid.*, 181) and Itchenstoke were granted 10 Edward II. (*Pat. Ro.*, p. 2, m. 17), and the chapels of Cotes and Tolton. The abess received a charter for a fair (*Pat. Ro.*, 56 Hen. III. m. 5); and a license to hang criminals, (*Lit. Pat.*, 47 Hen. III.) There are some MS. charters in Lansl. MSS. 442. William of Wycreste passed through the town, but unfortunately gives no notice of the minster (p. 147). Henry I., in 1105, dates charters for Abingdon at Romsey.—(*Chron. de Abingdon*, ii. 108, 127.) In the Ministers' Accounts (preserved in the Courts of Augmentation), 32 Hen. VIII., the abbey had rents at More Abbas, More Malwyn, Sivey, Sydmanton, Hunlacy, with Torleton-by-Cotes, Gloucestershire, and Bardolfeston in the parish of Pudell, Dorset. Aston and Edyngdon, Wilts., belonged to the abbey at the time of Domesday.

“King James I. granted a patent for Mary Middlemore, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, to search for treasure among the ruins of the abbeys of Romsey, Bury St. Edmund's, and Glastonbury. Bishop Andrewes preached in the minster before the king on Aug. 5, 1607.

“The following entry refers to a parish church not hitherto noticed:—

“*The Parish Chantry, or Brotherhood of St. George in Romsey.*—The inhabitants of the same parish to have a priest to sing and serve daily in the parish church of Romsey, as well for the aid and help of the curate as for the care of the parishioners there, and the said priest to have for his stipend or salary —. The said chantry or brotherhood of St. George is situate and founded within the parish church of St. George in Romsey. The value of the said chantry or brotherhood by the year is £8 9s. 4d.: the rent resolut' 27s. 2d., for the priest £6, for the tenths 22s. 2d.—£8 9s. 4d. Ornaments, plate, jewels, goods, cattals merely appertaining to the said chantry or brotherhood is worth 28s. 10d.”—(*Certif. of Chantries*, LI., Augm. Office.)”

A paper by Mr. Ferrey, “On the Norman Architecture of Hampshire,” was then read, which we print in another place.

The Curator then made the following observations on a statement recently made, that the old registers of Christchurch had disappeared:—

“Being, with others, surprised at the announcement, I thought it well to in-

^a B. Willis calls the parish church “St. Laurence. V.” (*Paroch. Anglic.*, p. 51.)

investigate the fact, and I very much regret to say that it is true. We have for the earliest date of the regular series of entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials the year 1682. I also regret to add that several pages seem to have been taken out of it; and, beyond a doubt, the curious entries mentioned by Warner and Moody with regard to certain burials and medical receipts, are no longer to be found. I may mention, however, that some interesting data of the causes of death are supplied between the years 1805 and 1812.

"There is another circumstance which has come under my notice, and that is, that until the year 1810 there were in our church large square boxes attached to two of the columns at the west end of the nave, in which were chained some very old, and, if I remember rightly, very interesting books, one of which was 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs.' I regret to say no traces of them are now to be found. Had this Society been in existence then, we should not have had to regret their loss, and many other interesting old relics."

The Hon. Sec. begged to mention that there were two volumes of earlier paper-registers, no doubt copies, in a very dilapidated condition, comprising baptisms 1587—1631 and 1635—1642, marriages 1576—1609 and 1633—1643; burials, 164½ and 1634—1640: so that there was a gap of at least forty years and upwards unsupplied. He also mentioned that he had searched the churchwardens' accounts for the parish chest, which contain entries of payments for pews, knells, seats, &c., and disbursements for the Sacramental elements, expenses of visitations, purchase of elm-trees for the avenue, repairs, of course whitewashing the church, bell-ropes and clappers. The more interesting notes are the following:—

- 1663 (the earliest roll). For taking downe of Ivey from the Churchwalls, being great offence to the church walls, 18^s 6^d.
 — For beere for the ringers and fuel to make a bonfire the 29th day of May, 10^s 6^d.
 1713. Rec. of Henry Warren for the Church halve in the Havens [some meadow land near the town], 4^s 6^d.
 171¾. rec. of Churchwardens of Holdenhurst their Pentecost money, 1^s 10½^d.
 171¾. rec. of Churchwardens of Milton for their Pentecost money, 1^s 10½^d.
 1715. for 1 stoat's head, 2^d.
 — for 1 Poltcat, 4^d.
 — for 1 foxhead, 1^s.
 — for 16 doz. of sparrows' heads, 1^s 10^d.
 1723. Mr. Tho^s. Mears for his place in the new gallery, 2^s 6^d.
 — P^d Fra^s Waterman for liquor drunk at his house at the return of the King, 10^s."

There are also payments for otters' heads and grays' [marten cats?] heads.

"BOOK OF BENEFACTORS, ON VELLUM.

The windows glazed in St Michael's loft, 1617.

1640. Benefactions:—

Jo. Marston, Vicar, gave to the Church one rich herse cloth of plush.

Item, one rich cope, A.D. 1617.

1641. Jo. Williams gave towards the beautifying of the font, 20^s.

In a tin box several grants and charters of James I., with a large seal with a man in armour on horseback."

Mr. Druitt suggested that Pentecost money was paid by Holdenhurst and Milton probably in consideration of a permission to bury in the yard at Christchurch: and the Rev. J. H. Austin mentioned that at an early period a portion of ground in Wareham churchyard was allotted to the inhabitants of Holdenhurst, who brought their dead thither across Poole harbour.

The Secretary read the following account of a barrow in the Sandpit allotment at Mudeford, furnished by Mr. John Bemister, aged 86.

"I have lived at Stanpit all my life. I know the Sand allotment, and recollect it long before the enclosure. When I was a little boy there was a large mound there as large as the big one was near the Barracks. When Mr. Tanner built his house he filled up the lawn with earth taken from the barrow. In so doing they dug up a couple of fine urns—the carters knocked them all to atoms. This was about sixty-two or sixty-three years ago. I saw the urns: the sherds stayed at Footner's stable-door for months. I do not recollect what was in the urns. I did not see them whole, but only the great pieces. There was a good deal of talk about it. The next who took from the hill was De Berry, who filled up the lawn at Mudeford House; afterwards Adams, where Mrs. Roberts now lives."

The Rev. J. H. Austin enquired of the Curator what had become of the ancient font of Holdenhurst, which stood in the vicarage garden; and also of the pewter chalice and paten found in Bishop Draper's grave in the south choir aisle, and sometime in the keeping of the Vicar. It was elicited in reply, that the font was now in Admiral Jackson's garden; that the font of Milton had been rescued from similar desecration by Mr. Argyle, and placed in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Burton; and that the Perpendicular font of the Priory Church had been given to Brangsgore. No intelligence was forthcoming with regard to the sacred vessels. Mr. Austin also suggested that an amalgamation would be desirable between this Association and one in Dorsetshire known as the Purbeck Society, and he was requested to bring the subject before the latter at their next meeting, in February, 1863.

Mr. Paris laid before the meeting a portrait of Warner, the county historian: and Mr. Argyle exhibited a valuable collection of coins, ancient and modern; rubbings of the fine brass of Dean Prophete, at Ringwood; and views of ecclesiastical buildings in the neighbourhood.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. F. W. Baker for his reception of the Society at Beaulieu in September last, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, after which the meeting terminated.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. The Annual Meeting was held at the Museum, William-street, Kilkenny, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, President of the Society, in the chair.

Captain Thomas Henry Ponsonby, Sion-house, Kilkenny, and seven other new members were elected.

The Hon. Secretary read the Report of the Committee, which stated that the number of members was now 604, and that eighty-nine members had been elected during the past year. Since the formation of the Society in 1849, 1,401 members had been elected, and the Treasurer had received up to the end of 1861, £2,066 9s. 11½d., all of which, with the exception of a balance of £49 2s. 9½d., had been expended solely in carrying out the objects for which the Society was formed, there being no salaried officers. For this sum the members, besides the outlay necessary for the working of the Society and the support of its museum, had received, in addition to a volume of the "Annuary" still unfinished, six large royal 8vo. volumes of "Transactions." These volumes, printed in close type, contain a great mass of valuable matter, and are all indexed for more facile reference. The two series of the Society's Journal (each consisting of three vols.) extend to *two thousand nine hundred and eighty* pages, and are illustrated by *two hundred and*

seventy-nine plates and woodcuts, executed in as good a style of art as those produced by any provincial publishing society in Great Britain. But in future a great improvement may be looked for in this respect, as the list of special annual subscribers to the "Illustration Fund" now extends to *one hundred and thirty-four*, and the sum contributed for the year 1862 has amounted to within a few shillings of £50. Several wood engravings, by the best artists, are in hand, and will appear in the Journal during the coming year. Were the members as a body to respond to the appeal made for this purpose, the Journal would soon take rank with the first of its class.

Complaint was made as to a large number of defaulters, and the Council suggested that the annual subscription should be increased from 6s. to 10s.

The Report concluded as follows:—

"The Society has to lament the death of several zealous members during the past year. The greatest blow it has received, however, is by the loss of the Very Rev. Richard Butler, D.D., Rector of Trim and Dean of Clonmacnoise. Dean Butler was a Kilkenny man (having been the son of the late Dr. Butler, Rector of Burnchurch), and was a warm friend of the Society from its birth. His fame as an antiquary and historian is placed on firm grounds by the works which he so admirably edited for the Irish Archæological Society, especially the 'Annals' of Clynn and Grace, the authors of which, having been monks respectively of the monasteries of St. Francis and St. John, in the city of Kilkenny, their learned editor seems to have entered on the task of editing, for the first time, their labours with the zest of a compatriot. It is to be regretted that Dean Butler did not apply his great knowledge and abilities to the composition of a history of the English Conquest and Settlement of Ireland. The specimen of his powers which he has given in the able preface to the 'Annals' of Clynn and Dowling shews plainly what we have lost by that disinclination for the work which his great natural modesty rendered insuperable.

"Although in some degree foreign to the scope of this report, your committee cannot refrain from adding their voices to the general lamentation which the death of Professor Eugene O'Curry^e spread over Ireland. Occurring so soon after the demise of O'Donovan^f—his friend and fellow-labourer in the great cause of our national language and history—the loss of O'Curry, Ireland's greatest Gaelic scholar and scribe, saddened every true-hearted Irishman's thoughts. As 'star after star' decayed, and no luminary appeared on the dark horizon to take their places, the gloomiest forebodings seemed likely to be verified, and the study of our national literature, to all appearance, received a blow that it can never recover from. On Dr. Todd, Dr. Reeves, Dean Graves, and Dr. Petrie now rest our only hope. Let them work for Ireland as they may, and that promptly. The night soon cometh, and the 'gloomy days' sung of by our national poet seem otherwise inevitably at hand!"

The Report was adopted; after which the various officers of the Society were elected, viz. :—

President—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory. *Vice-Presidents*—The Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny; the High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny; the High Sheriff of the City of Kilkenny. *Treasurer*—Rev. James Graves, A.B., M.R.I.A. *Hon. Secretaries*—Rev. James Graves, A.B., and John G. A. Prim. *Hon. Curator of the Museum and Library*—James G. Robertson, Esq., Architect.

Committee—James S. Blake, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law; Rev. John Browne, LL.D.; Peter Burtchaell, Esq., County Surveyor, Kilkenny; Barry Delany, Esq., M.D.; Rev. Luke Fowler, A.M.; John

^e GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 641; see also Jan. 1863, p. 2.

^f *Ib.*, April, 1862, p. 502.

James, Esq., L.R.C.S.I.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin; Rev. Philip Moore, P.P.; Matthew O'Donnell, Esq., Q.C.; Rev. John O'Hanlon, R.C.C.; James G. Robertson, Esq., Architect, and John Windele, Esq.

Beside various presentations from other parties, John Bower, Esq., C.E., County Surveyor of Carlow, presented a curious but unornamented antique bronze brooch, a large ancient iron door-key, and a portion of a very small iron horse-shoe, of the circumstances attending the finding of which he sent the following account:—

“Castlesereen, or Castleskreen, in which the accompanying antiquities were discovered by me, is a fragment of a ruined castle of very early date, standing within a fort or rath on the top of a hill in the townland of Castleskreen, in the parish of Dunsfort and county of Down, and situate about four miles in a southerly direction from Downpatrick. Its appearance is that of a square tower of about 30 ft. high and 14 ft. square, of grouted boulder masonry; the under half of which, on two sides, has crumbled or fallen away, leaving the upper part undermined to a depth (horizontally) of 2 to 4 ft., which has a square lantern-shaped appearance, projecting over an irregular trunk of masonry. The square upper part of the building has thick walls pierced on the north by a door-opening—high, narrow, and square-headed, the sill of which is 7 ft. over surface; within is a chamber about 6 to 8 ft. square. At the level of the earth on the east side is an opening in the masonry about 3 ft. square, from which a shaft appeared to me to rise communicating with the chamber overhead; ascending to which I found it filled with rubbish to the level of the door sill. On excavating within the walls, the conjecture of a communication between the lower opening and the chamber above was confirmed, and in forcing the lower layers of *débris* through the opening underneath, I discovered the articles which are now presented to the Society. They have not been out of my possession since the date of discovery.”

Peter Burtchaell, Esq., C.E., County Surveyor of Kilkenny, presented two specimens of the ancient encaustic flooring tiles from the abbey of Graigue, one of William Earl Marshall's foundations for Cistercian monks.

The Rev. James Mease exhibited a Roman brass (of Tiberius Cæsar) in good preservation, but of doubtful authenticity, and a parchment document, being a royal bond of the reign of Elizabeth, which was stated to have been saved from the old Parliament House in Dublin, when that building was burned, before the new Parliament House, now the Bank of Ireland, was built. It is an acknowledgment from Queen Elizabeth (signed by her own hand, the signature a very fine specimen of the Queen's autograph) of a loan of £5,730 17s. 4d. lent by John Radermaker, merchant (probably a Hollander), paid over by him for the use of the Queen and the public service, to the hands of Sir Thomas Tresham, the Queen's agent in pecuniary matters (*agenti nostro in pecuniis*); to be repaid at London on the 10th of October next following the date of the acknowledgment; and for better security the consent of the Privy Council and the “Royal word” is pledged for the said repayment, even though war might break out between the Queen and Upper or Lower Germany, or the Emperor, or the King of Spain. Dated at Westminster, April 10, 1569. The bond is endorsed “for better security,” with an additional engagement to pay the debt signed by the members of the Privy Council in autograph, as follows:—N. Bacon, Pembroke, E. Clynton, E. Knollys, T. Norfolk, R. Leycester, W. Howard, W. Cecill; all most excellent specimens of the signatures of these remarkable personages. The bond is cut through in various places, proving that it had been duly paid. Mr. Mease stated that this docu-

ment was entrusted to him by a member of the family of the Rev. Luke Fowler, for exhibition.

Mr. Prim reported, for the purpose of having a record of the fact in the Society's Journal, the discovery made, in the beginning of last December, of two ancient sepulchral vases, at Upper Grange, co. Kilkenny, on the property of J. C. Kearney, Esq., Blanchville. The brother of the farmer on whose land the discovery had been made, Richard Dalton, described to him the manner of the finding, as having been in the usual way. In deeply ploughing a field a large stone was come upon, on raising which, a small kist formed of flags was discovered, in which were the urns—one containing burned bones, and the other inverted over it, like a cover; the upper urn being somewhat larger than the other. This arrangement was not usual, but Dalton, who was a very intelligent man, was positive as to the accuracy of his description. Unfortunately the finders being disappointed at the discovery that they had not got a "pot of gold," broke the urns to pieces; and he had been unable to obtain even the smallest fragment.

Mr. Robertson reported a rather curious and interesting circumstance to the Society—the fact of a portion of a townland in the county of Kilkenny forming part of the glebe pertaining to an English vicarage. He had been recently professionally engaged by the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, to survey and report on the dilapidations of two farm-houses and out-offices on the lands of Ballinaboula, parish of Tullaherin; and considering the circumstance of an English clergyman possessing land in Ireland somewhat strange, had mentioned the matter to the Rev. James Graves, who suggested that he (Mr. Robertson) should inquire of the agent of the incumbent under what circumstances these lands had become attached to his vicarage. He accordingly had written to ask the question, and the following was the answer which he had received:—

"With regard to your inquiry about the connection between Kirkby Lonsdale and the land in Kilkenny, it seems that when Cromwell was in Ireland he marched through Kilkenny, part of his forces being led by a general called Redman. He laid siege to the old castle you might have seen on the south wing of the lands, and took it. For his services Cromwell gave him the lands, and Redman married his daughter to the then Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and gave the lands as a grant for ever to the vicars of that parish, who have since held them."

Mr. Prim remarked that the old castle alluded to was obviously that of Ballinaboula, which, however, he understood from Mr. Robertson, was not situated on lands pertaining to the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale. The castle, with a considerable portion of the townland, had been from a remote period, and he supposed still was, part of the see-lands belonging to the bishopric of Ossory; and it was an interesting fact that the castle was built by David Hackett, who was appointed Bishop of Ossory in 1460, and who was a famous architect, not only having designed the vaulting of the belfry-arch of the cathedral of St. Canice, but having given the plan and superintended the erection of the chapter-house of the monastery of Batalha, in Portugal, which was covered by an arch of the greatest span at that time and for many centuries after known in Europe. The Cromwellian officer referred to in the letter was doubtless Colonel Daniel Redman, who had acquired property in Kilkenny, but apparently not by a direct grant from Cromwell. A document quoted by the author of the "Memoirs of the Grace Family"—who

speaks of it as "a very ancient and curious original MS.," but does not tell where it is preserved—states that "Ballylinch, Leogan, Raduth, Killarney, &c., were at the same time given (amongst the forfeited estates of the Grace family) to Captains Rogers and Joyner. . . . Joyner had been cook to King Charles, though not his friend; wherefore to secure said estate he conveyed it to his brother-in-law, Colonel Daniel Redman, who gave Ballylinch and Leogan to his daughter, the Lady Kerin, and the remainder to his other daughter, married to Sir John Meade." It was thus that Ballylinch came to be the property of the Carrick family; but no mention is here made of a third daughter of Redman, or any marriage with a Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale; and it would be a singular arrangement that lands given as a marriage portion should descend not to the children of the marriage, but to the husband's successors in the church living which he chanced to hold. The information obtained by Mr. Robertson is certainly most curious and interesting; but it would be very desirable that a more detailed and circumstantial account of the matter should be obtained, if possible.

Several other papers having been brought forward, particularly one of much local interest by Mr. John Dunne, "On Old Roads in the Garryicken District," the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in April.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Jan. 7. J. HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Among various donations of books were some from the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, including *Inscriptions Runiques du Flesvig Meridional*, interpretées par C. C. Rafn, 1861. In the letter accompanying these books it is remarked that in Rafn's treatise "is brought forward evidence demonstrating that in the duchy of Sleswick was spoken Danish (*Dansk tunga*, Old-Northern) in the olden time to its very southern boundary, a fact well worth noticing."

A proposal of the Wiltshire Archæological Society to exchange Transactions was accepted.

Several miscellaneous antiquities were presented. Mr. Cuthbert exhibited the small altar found at Corbridge. It reads DEO-VIT-IRI.

Mr. Robert Spence, of North Shields, and Mr. R. T. Liddell, of Newcastle, were elected members. Messrs. W. Dodd and Edward Spoor were appointed auditors.

Mr. Rendel read his promised paper^s on the recent diggings on his ground, illustrating it with an excellent map. The paper was as follows:—

"Dr. Bruce has already described pretty fully the nature of our principal discoveries at Condercum, and I can add little to what he has said, but I have prepared an accurate map, shewing the position in which everything was found, and the extent of walls, paved roads, and flagged ways which we have laid bare up to this time. By carefully laying down to scale in this plan the result of further investigations as they are made, we shall perhaps be able to trace the relation between partial discoveries at different points, and, though leaving some little to conjecture, yet be able, by filling up the blanks, to obtain in the end a tolerably complete plan of the now buried ruins. I will enumerate briefly the things found hitherto, referring the members to the plan for the position of them.

“The two altars, fully described by Dr. Bruce in his interesting paper read at the November meeting, were found lying inclined on their faces, the back corners of both being within a few inches of the surface. Beneath the altar, and filling the south-east and south-west corners of the building, was a bed of concrete, apparently forming a base for the altar, and from this and the uninjured appearance of the altar we might infer that they have fallen where they stood. In the circular part of the building were found three human skeletons lying side by side, the heads west, the feet east. The width of the recess is but five feet, and the remains shewed that the bodies had been slightly bowed to get them into their resting-place. The bones were covered with stones, apparently the ruins of the surrounding wall. They were laid in flags. They were come upon eighteen inches below the surface. The thigh bones and some of the vertebræ were taken out whole, but nearly all fell to pieces on exposure. With the skeletons were found several coins—bronze chiefly, but two of silver. The silver are of Nero, A.D. 54, and of Aurelius; the bronze are of Antoninus Pius and Aurelius Cæsar, and of Domitian, A.D. 92; other bronze coins defaced. There was also found here an ornamental bronze handle for a box, a long bowed brooch, known, I believe, as a fibula, a round brooch of bronze, enamelled after a pattern, and numerous white shells of a land snail. At the north-east and north-west corners of the building were found fragments of thin pottery, with charred bones and white shells. The shells were numerous, very white, and perfect, but fell to pieces on the air reaching them, all but a few, some of which I now produce.

“Within the building were also found the following:—The head of a male figure, the fore-arm of a female figure, and part of a leg, below the knee, of a female figure—all life-size and finely-executed in the sand-stone of the district. Also a fragment of an inscribed tablet, already described by Dr. Bruce, and a large square stone, 3 ft. by 2 ft., by 1 ft. 4 in., with an ornamental moulding at top, and a cavity cut out beneath. The space within the walls of the building was covered at some depth below the surface with a thick layer of sand. At several points above this sand there were indications of fire, and a large beam charred and almost eaten away with decay was found below the surface. Many fragments of thick red tile were also found. The walls were set upon good concrete foundations. They were well built with mortar, and the stones rough-squared and dressed. The corner stones were fine-dressed and carefully squared, and there is evidence of an entrance having existed in the middle of the north wall.

“Within the building, and in some parts of the ground, have been found the capital with a portion of the shaft of a column, the capital 12 in. square, the shaft tapering from 11 in. to 8½ in. diameter: the capital has deep plain mouldings; the shaft is inscribed S. E. V. The capital of another column, measuring 8 in. by 6 in. and ornamentally sculptured. A base stone, 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 7 in., by 8 in., with moulding on the upper side; another moulded capital or base stone, 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 5 in., by 1 ft.; and at a point in the kitchen garden a stone head, rudely sculptured in high relief, with three rays proceeding from it. This head has apparently been built in or set against a wall, the back being rough cement. Also several coins; among them are one of silver of Severus, A.D. 201, in the ground within the limits of the camp, as marked on the Ordnance Survey; one of bronze of C. L. Ælianus, A.D. 285; one of Vespasian, A.D. 76; in the paved road west of the building others, more or less defaced, but no doubt decipherable by numismatists.

“Outside the east and west walls of the building first described, a little apart from them and nearly but not quite parallel, have been opened out two lines of wall. They are of the same description as the former, but less regularly built. Whether they belong to adjacent buildings or have been foundations of a portico running round the building, or what else, there is not yet evidence enough to shew. At a depth of about three feet generally we have come upon a paved road composed of small stones, between six and twelve inches across, carefully packed side by side upon a thick layer of cement. The stones have been grouted with lime, and the road has been carefully made. The upper surface of the stones is now flat. By the side of the road flagging stones were found set on edge, making, with a bed of similar stones between them, a side tomb, within which were portions of an urn containing charred bones. Judging from what we have laid bare, the general direction of the road is east and west, and it appears to have passed close to the south side of the building described. It must also have taken a turn north, as we find it again west of the building. Large flags have been found bedded side by

side. Some of these flags were as large as 4 ft. and 3 ft., and all from 2½ to 4 in. thick, and rough-dressed, flat on the upper side.

“I have confined myself to a simple description of facts, because there are members of this Society who can tell us the most that is to be made out of these facts, and conjecture will be of most value coming from them. I regret very much that I have not had time to get sketches made of the objects mentioned, but I shall hope some day, in more favourable weather, to obtain photographs of the most interesting of them, and I shall not fail to put the Society in possession of copies, to be placed in their records with the plan.”

The Rev. H. Slater, of Stanhope, submitted a copy of a stone axe, which some trifier has spoiled, by incising an ugly modern soldier with a flag inscribed s, with an accompanying legend, LEG A. It is described as having been found on a doubly bent handle (since destroyed) in a part of a moor in Allendale. The material is blue madreporic limestone, and the axe is uniformly about 1½ inch thick and is ground quite sharp. Mr. Slater has had an amber bead brought from Heatheryburn Cave, and asks the intention of some singular bone implements discovered at the cave. Many of them are small and oblong, each pierced with a hole, also oblong. A larger one is slightly curved and brought to a point. There are two holes in the latter which reach quite through it, and one at the thick end only half way, the central hole (a through one) being perpendicular to the plane of the other two. It has been suggested that these singular objects were used in ancient weaving.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 12. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The Earl of Dunraven, as a Peer of the realm, was admitted a Fellow without ballot; and on a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted as Fellows of the Society:—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Mr. A. C. Lawrie, advocate; Mr. Robert William Mylne, architect, London; Mr. J. Dick Peddie, architect; and Mr. John Robertson, S.S.C., Edinburgh. M. Troyon, of Lausanne, was admitted a corresponding member.

The following communications were next read:—

I. Translations of the Runic Inscriptions at Maeshow, Orkney. By J. M. Mitchell, Esq., one of the Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence. Mr. Mitchell referred to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Farrer in his researches among the early remains of Orkney, to which we were indebted for the remarkable discoveries at Maeshow. He then gave some account of the discovery, and of the translations of the runes by Messrs. Munch, Rafn, and Stephens, printed by Mr. Farrer, and proceeded to give his own readings, which differed considerably from those of the foreign scholars. One of the inscriptions refers to a treasure hid in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Mitchell is inclined to believe that this may have been the hoard of silver relics recently dug up in the bay of Skail, and now in the National Museum. Mr. Mitchell is to print his paper.

II. Notes on the Vestiges of the Forest of Cree, in Galloway. By Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Dr. Mitchell adverted to the theory that the occurrence of trees among our peat mosses might be held as evidence that the country in old times was covered with wood, and expressed his disbelief in it. He then described the appear-

ance of the country on the Cree, which is still favourable to the growth of wood, and gave an account of the remains of gigantic oaks found in the bed of the river under moss and clay. Along with these, various early relics have been discovered, such as a canoe and bronze axes. He next proceeded to consider how the trees had come into their present position, their probable age (one of them apparently having 600 rings at the time of its submersion), the occurrence of moss and clay above them, and various incidental points of a similar nature. A discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which Mr. Milne Home, Dr. T. Alex. Smith, Mr. Innes, and Mr. Robertson took part; and Dr. Mitchell was requested by the Society to continue his interesting investigations into the subject of the remains of ancient forests in Scotland.

From the lateness of the hour, papers proposed to be read by Dr. Smith, of Lima, and Professor Allman, were postponed till the next meeting.

Various donations to the Museum and Library were announced. Among them were a clay urn and cup, various implements of bone and stone, an iron ecclesiastical bell, found in excavating in Orkney; casts of the inscriptions on the walls of a chamber under a tumulus at Maeshow, Orkney; Account of Maeshow, with Translations of the Runic Inscriptions on the Walls, 4to., Edin., 1862—by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.; flint arrow-heads, bronze and stone celts, urns, jet beads from various places; bone pins, &c., from a pfahlbau in Switzerland; and a collection of various articles purchased at the sale of the dissolved Kirkwall Museum, including sepulchral urns, bone, stone, and bronze implements, iron spear-head, wooden lock, &c., &c.—by D. Balfour, Esq., of Balfour and Trenaby, F.S.A. Scot.; and a number of Transactions from various learned bodies.

SPALDING CLUB.

Dec. 20, 1862. The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held in the Advocates' Hall, Aberdeen, on Saturday—COLONEL FORBES LESLIE in the chair.

Mr. Stuart, the Secretary, from Edinburgh, read the twenty-fourth annual report, which stated, *inter alia*,—

“The Council have to report that the fourth volume of ‘Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff,’ was delivered to the members in the month of June last. This volume, edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson, contains about double the quantity of matter usually contained in the Club volumes, and will be found to supply many new and interesting facts illustrative of the topography and family history of the north-eastern counties.

“The printing of the ‘Selections from the Diaries of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, and of his Son and Successor, James Brodie,’ under the editorial charge of Mr. David Laing, is all but completed, and the volume will be ready for issue to the members in the early part of the ensuing year.

“Farther progress has been made in the preparation of the second volume of the ‘Sculptured Stones of Scotland,’ under the editorial charge of the Secretary, and the work will be proceeded with as other arrangements of the Club may permit.”

At the last annual meeting a suggestion was made to prepare for the Society a volume of illustrations of the old ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the northern counties, combined with engravings of historical portraits, and other remains of art and antiquity. By the help of lithography and wood-engraving, and in some cases of photography,

it is believed that such a volume might be completed in a way not unworthy of the subject, without incurring any unreasonable expense. Still it would be a work which would necessarily absorb the funds of the Club for a time, and retard the completion of other works. Under these circumstances, it was suggested that the volume might be a contribution from such of the members as may be inclined to encourage the undertaking, and especially from those more immediately interested in the buildings and pictures to be illustrated. The Council believed that such a volume, accompanied by popular literary illustrations of the plates, would be very valuable and interesting; and if the suggestion should be acceptable to the members, they would lose no time in taking the necessary steps for proceeding with the work.

It was now stated that in answer to a circular formerly issued on the subject,—

“The amount agreed to be contributed now amounts to a sum not far short of £200, besides a balance estimated at £100, which the Committee of the Archæological Exhibition of 1859 have agreed to hand over to the Club, along with an interesting collection of drawings of objects of art and antiquity in the northern counties of Scotland. The Council apprehend that an illustrated volume could scarcely be produced in a satisfactory style for a less sum than £500, and they think it better to delay taking any farther steps towards its preparation until the sum which they have named is at their disposal. Some of the members have offered to double their subscriptions for a certain number of years, as their contribution to the fund, and if this plan were generally adopted, the desirable object in view might at once be carried out. In the meantime, the Council request that intending contributors will communicate with the Secretary or Treasurer of the Society.”

The suggestion was now considered, and favourably entertained, and a committee, consisting of Lord Lindsay, Colonel Forbes Leslie, Mr. Gordon of Fyvie, Mr. Irvine of Drum, Mr. Simpson of Cobairdy, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Ligertwood, Dr. Keith, and Mr. Chalmers (the last-named gentleman to be Convener), was appointed to take steps for carrying it out.

As to works in the press and future arrangements the report stated,—

“Mr. Innes hopes to complete the ‘History of the Family of Innes’ in the early part of next year.

“The Council regret that the arrangement made with Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge for editing the ‘Book of Deir’ has not as yet been proceeded with; but they still have reason to hope that this venerable manuscript will be printed for the members at no distant period.

“The Council suggest for future consideration the publication of the following works:—I. The ‘Chartulary of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas of Aberdeen,’ with illustrative documents. II. Another series of extracts from the ‘Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen.’ 1625—1750. III. A fifth volume of ‘Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff.’”

The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Fergusson, of Kinmundy, and Mr. C. L. Leslie, of Balquharn, were admitted members, the office-bearers for the ensuing year appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY IN ARDEN.

MR. URBAN,—Your Magazine has often contained interesting accounts of the beautiful churches of the midland counties, especially of those in Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. Upon the elaborate workmanship which in them speaks to the soul and mind, as well as to the eye, the learned and eloquent members of our architectural societies have often dwelt. Still, when we admire our fine old churches, we should ever think of the great object for which they were built and endowed.

I write thus in consequence of the present state of the church of St. Mary in Arden, the mother church of the parochial chapel of Market-Harborough. Its place is in what formerly was the outskirts of the great Rockingham forest; but that "boundless contiguity of shade" has long since disappeared, and hard by, in its stead, is the bustle of the Harborough railway station. In the palmy days of the Church of Rome here was a noble minster. All that remains now is a well-built room 43 ft. long, 19 ft. broad, and 22 ft. high. It has five windows—one at the east, one at the west, two at the south, and one over a door on the north side of the church. They are all modern, and finished with semicircular tops. The roof is covered with lead, and of a low pitch: from no steeple-turret or cupola is heard the sound of the church-going bell. One relic of the grandeur of years gone by is left, the doorway in the south porch. It has a Norman arch with beak-head moulding, like that which we find in the 37th Plate of Mr. Parker's "Glossary of Architecture." The interior has no feature to

shew that it is connected with the Service of the Church of England. There is no altar-table in it. The office for the Burial of the Dead is said by the priest with his back to the wall, from a pew under the east window. The outside of the church, though the masonry is good, is of the plainest character. Nothing but the porch before mentioned, and a hideous black monumental tablet fixed against the west wall, would cause any one to imagine that it is a consecrated building. In Nichols' "History of Leicestershire" we read:—

"The porch on the south side of the church of St. Mary in Arden remains in its original state as a part of the old fabric. The outer doorway is a pointed Gothic arch, but the entrance into the body of the church is an antique Gothic round arch, with hatched mouldings. This round arch without mouldings prevailed in England and all this part of Europe, with some trifling variations, till about the time of Henry II., when the pointed arch or richer ornaments began to be introduced^a. From hence it may be conjectured that the old church was built about the reign of William I., 1066."

It must not, however, be forgotten that one of the rings or mouldings in this arch is ornamented with wolves' heads; and, according to Bright, an arch ornamented in a similar manner is at Tickencote Church, in the county of Rutland.

Your readers may ask how the fine church of St. Mary came to fall into decay and ruin. It is believed that the

^a Ornaments of the Church Considered, 4to., 1761.

parochial chapel of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, the spire whereof surpasses in beauty most of those in the midland counties, was built by John of Gaunt as a penitential offering in consequence of his *liaison* with Catharine Swynford, whom he afterwards married. Little did he think that his daughter chapel should, like the fabled deities of the heathen, destroy its parent. Such, however, was the case; and if we pass on to the time when Cromwell, Earl of Essex, took leave of his patron Wolsey in the abbey at Leicester, we may easily imagine the cause of the spoliation of St. Mary. Cromwell, we know, was Henry the Eighth's adviser and guide in his appropriation of the property of the Church. Whether or no the great church of St. Mary were connected with any of these religious houses I venture not to say, but that the estate belonging to the church in the parish of Great Bowden was large and valuable, is evident to all acquainted with the rich pastures around what remains of St. Mary in Arden. Over these rich pastures, and through Rockingham's royal forest (Arden), passed Thomas Cromwell on his way to Huckleton, near Northampton, where he had a house and fair estate. These having been taken from the Church, have changed their owners often since his time. We can believe that Cromwell persuaded Henry to endow Christ Church with the lands or tithes of St. Mary in Arden. He could suggest that the church of St. Dionysius at Harborough would, when daily prayer had ceased at the mother church, be sufficient for the wants of those whose spiritual and temporal need had long been supplied from the revenues of St. Mary. Bereft of all endowment, the church soon came to decay. For awhile it was repaired, and briefs were issued to obtain money for its repair, but the great storm of wind which was felt through Europe about the time that Oliver Cromwell died, blew down the spire, which fell upon the church and left it a heap of ruins. Before this downfall, the inhabitants of St. Mary had been as sheep, if not without,

yet with very faithless, shepherds, for information was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of the diocese, that the curate of the parish of St. Mary in Arden had so small a stipend allowed by the farmers there, that no sufficient scholar would accept the curacy; which was therefore taken by "scandalous and offensive ministers," who for the sake of fees celebrated unlawful marriages as well in the night as in the day; and that sundry inhabitants of the parish of Market-Harborough, being altogether ill-affected to the religion established in this realm of England, or otherwise dissolute and profane men, had absented themselves from Divine Service at the said chapel under pretext that they had been at the said church of St. Mary in Arden. To prevent these scandals and inconveniences, and that the people be better taught and instructed, the Bishop of Lincoln, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, did annex, unite, and incorporate the said church of St. Mary and chapel of Market-Harborough, and both these several cures into one. After this comes an order from the Bishop that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary shall attend regularly Divine Service at the chapel of Market-Harborough. The next order is, that in order to prevent the church of St. Mary from falling utterly into neglect, there should be, upon the first Wednesday or Friday in every month, and upon every second Sunday in each quarter of a year, the usual service of the Church; and that beside the days already specified, there shall be on one Sunday in every quarter of the year Holy Communion after Divine Service and sermon, whereof due notice should be given in the chapel of Market-Harborough. It was not to be expected that these services, if performed, should continue, for then there were very few, if any, houses along the considerable length of road which is between St. Mary's Church and the town of Market-Harborough; which road, as well as the church of St. Mary, is in the parish of

Great Bowden. The order which required such services is nevertheless a most important order. Although the church of St. Mary in Arden, the mother church of the parochial chapel of Market-Harborough, is in the parish of Great Bowden and county of Leicester, its endowment is in the parish of Little Bowden and county of Northampton. This parish consists of 1322 acres; the tithe of 745, or thereabout, goes to the Rector of Little Bowden; and the tithe of 516, or thereabout, to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. Within the last few years, the population of St. Mary in Arden having

materially increased, and several cottages having been built, the Dean and Chapter have made the grant of £100 per annum to the perpetual curate of Market-Harborough, such a grant not having been made to any former perpetual curate. Without entering into the question of additional duty which such a grant may presume, may I not ask whether the poor of St. Mary in Arden have not a claim to a part at least of the alms given at the Holy Communion at Market-Harborough, especially as they have no longer a church and altar to call their own?—I am, &c.

THOMAS W. BARLOW.

CHURCHES OF STONE OR WOOD?

MR. URBAN,—May I beg space for a few more words about tenth-century stone or wood churches? I ask for it especially, because it seems to me that Mr. Parker must have misunderstood what I said in your December number; and I do not like not trying to defend myself when he charges me with begging, or otherwise evading, the real question. I am quite sure that I had no such intention, and I cannot see that I at all in any way was guilty of so doing.

Mr. Parker says (Jan., p. 84), “The real question is, not what buildings were erected in the tenth century, but what buildings of that period are now existing.” This certainly is *not* the question, so far as I am concerned. In your November Number he adduced historical arguments against stone churches earlier than the eleventh century, and it was simply these historical arguments that I ventured to dispute. The real question between us is simply this,—whether or no there is historical proof that stone was a common material for churches before A.D. 1000. Abundant and valid such proof I conceive there is, in favour of stone churches. Whether or no any such early churches are now in being is a perfectly distinct question, upon which I did not and do not venture to say one word.

It seems to me, strongly, that Mr. Parker has drawn too general a conclusion from what Ralph Glaber says about the general belief in the A.D. 1000 end of the world, and the consequent church-building revival after that year had safely passed. Glaber himself puts some limit upon this revival, when he says that it prevailed “*præcipue in Italia et in Galliis.*” In England, I think, the belief in the A.D. 1000 end of the world cannot have been very prevalent^b. I am speaking uncertainly, but I cannot call to mind an instance of any English writer near to the time mentioning it. At all events, it can have had little adverse influence upon church building in England in the latter half of the tenth century. Far more churches were then built than in the first half of the eleventh century.

The tenth century, with the exception of its last few years, was in England a time of much prosperity and much

^b Mr. Parker (Jan., p. 86), speaking of foreign charters only, I believe, states it as a remarkable fact, that in every charter of the latter part of the tenth century there is mention of the end of the world being at hand. This is very commonly the case in English charters of that date; but it is also the case with earlier and *later* English charters as well; and therefore no valid argument can be founded upon them, as to any such general belief in England.

progress. Alfred had no unworthy successors in Edward, and Athelstan, and Edmund, and Edgar. Perhaps in no equal period of our history were more churches built than during the reign of Edgar, and the pontificates of Odo, and Dunstan, and Ethelwold, and Oswald. I find no actual mention of Alfred having built churches of stone, but Asser distinctly speaks of his using stone in building houses and towns, and he was not the man to build churches of an inferior material. Alfred, Asser further tells us, gathered from many nations almost innumerable workmen,—“In omni terreno ædificio edoctos.” This may have much in it of panegyric exaggeration. Still, after all reasonable deduction, enough will be left to warrant us in concluding that the building revival in England began before the year 900, and that a school of skilled masons was then founded, which would not languish in the times of Alfred’s successors.

That in Edgar’s time churches were commonly built of stone, there is plenty of evidence. For instance, we have accounts of Oswald building a church at Worcester, and another at Ramsey. At Worcester a stone ready for raising on the building refused miraculously to move, even to the united efforts of eighty men. Oswald is sent for; to whose saintly eyes is visible a demon sitting on the stone, and mocking with obscene gestures the baffled workmen. The saint, of course, drives him away, and the stone is raised with the greatest ease to its place in the building. (*Eadmer*, in *Ang. Sac.*, ii. 202.) At least, such is the legend; which we may disbelieve just as much as we please. But we cannot disbelieve that the church was built of stone. On no other conceivable supposition is it possible to account for its being made the scene of such a legend.

At Ramsey, Earl Ailwin had built a temporary wooden cell for three monks, before Oswald became interested in the place. (*Hist. Rames.*, cap. 18, Gale, iii.

397.) Oswald sends for a monk, who enlarges Ailwin’s wooden chapel, and erects such domestic buildings as were necessary for a prior and twelve brethren. Upon the arrival of these a larger church is begun. A number of workmen are collected; of whom some, the historian happens to say, are employed in carrying stone, others in mixing mortar. Therefore this church was certainly of stone. It was a cross church, with aisles; with a central tower, and a second tower at the west end. (*Ibid.*, p. 399.) It was consecrated in 974. (*Ibid.*, p. 401.) The foundations of the central tower failed. This had to be taken down and entirely rebuilt, with much, the historian seems to say, if not all, of the rest of the church. (*Ibid.*, p. 420.) There was a second consecration in 991.

Now in both these cases of Worcester and Ramsey there is no direct mention of the churches being built of stone. It is only by mere incidental mention that we find that such was certainly the case, while even the small temporary church at Ramsey is directly said to be of wood. What possible conclusion can we come to, but that stone was then the usual material for churches? The historian plainly tells us of wood, in the small temporary church, as if even in such a case it was the exception, and not the rule; of the material of the larger churches he says nothing directly, because, as a matter of course, they would be built of stone.

And these are not exceptional instances. Mr. Jenkins (December, p. 748) gives another like incidental proof that Bishop Ethelwold also built with stone. Many more such, I have no doubt, might be produced. On the other hand, I do not know of an instance of a tenth-century church being directly said to be built of stone.

Than such incidental proof, I can imagine none more satisfactory.

I am, &c.,

JAMES F. DIMOCK.

Southwell, Jan. 17, 1863.

CHURCHES OF THE TENTH CENTURY—WOOD OR STONE?

MR. URBAN,—When Mr. Parker affirms that “the real question is not what buildings were erected in the tenth century, but what buildings of that period are now existing,” he appears to forget the origin of our controversy, and the very heading he has adopted in his letter. The question whether we have any buildings of this period remaining is a very unimportant one in comparison with the inquiry “Did the art of building in stone entirely die out between the ninth and eleventh centuries?” Mr. Parker in his late edition of Rickman affirms that it did:—“The habit of the people was to build in wood *only*, as was the case with other nations in the same stage of civilization.” As the champion of this theory, which I had rejected as contrary to the clearest historical evidence, he wrote to me in September last, “I challenge you to the proof of a single building of stone in the ninth or tenth century in any part of Europe. Why should Lyminge be the sole exception?” In the face of this challenge I can hardly see how he can object to the extent of the field over which I have led him, unless I had carried him beyond the shores of Europe. The instances I adduced, far from being wide of the mark, as Mr. Parker asserts, were so pointed in their application that he has modified his proposition with the word *usually*, and now puts it in the form “Were (buildings of the tenth century) *usually* of stone or wood?” How far the depreciation of chronicles and ancient documents which is indicated in the opening of his letter can consist with a theory which is founded on *typical buildings*, whose history can only be established by the same kind of evidence, it is not easy to see. Still harder to reconcile is the passage which traces back the masonry of the eleventh century to a state “so rude and barbarous that we can hardly imagine that anything still more rude or worse constructed could stand at all,” with the words of Mr. Parker to the visitors at

Deerhurst: “The modification of the Romanesque, which preceded the early Norman, was frequently ornate, considerable ornamentation being put on the windows of Deerhurst tower.” Mr. Parker affirms that “there was an interval during which nearly all buildings were of wood, or of rough stone without mortar.” It is against this doctrine that my letter in your December number was written, and if time and opportunity permitted, the instances I adduced would be but a small instalment of the evidence that the writers during this interval present against the truth of a proposition, which I confidently affirm rests on no evidence whatever.

But Mr. Parker appeals to the non-existence of ascertained buildings of this period in proof of his theory. Their fewness may, however, be much more reasonably accounted for by a consideration of the state into which the original buildings must have fallen at this period, and the necessity of not simply repairing but rebuilding which had arisen in the opening of the eleventh century. The first church-building period in England was from 600 to 700. During this time all the great monastic and other churches had been founded, and they were sufficiently durable to last during the three centuries that intervened. The great building movement of the eleventh century arose out of the same necessity which marks the periods of church building of a later date. The supposed ignorance of the properties of lime is met by the fact that in the works of St. Isidore, which formed the text-books of ecclesiastics of every subsequent age, the use of lime is thus stated: “Usus ejus (calcis vivæ) structuris fabricæ necessarius. Nam lapis lapidi non potest adhærere fortius nisi calce conjunctus.” (*Origin.*, l. xvi. c. 3.) For what purpose could the trowel of the mason Godus have been used but to spread the mortar for his building? and how could this be made without lime? Where has Mr. Parker discovered that “the Roman art

of building was chiefly of brick?" Vitruvius says, on the contrary, "De ipso autem muro e quâ materiâ struatur at perficiatur ideo non est præfinitum, quod in omnibus locis quas optamus copias eas non possumus habere. Sed ubi sunt saxa quadrata sive silex sive cæmentum, aut coctus later sive crudus his erit utendum."—(l. i. c. v.) Brick is only employed in default of other material. That Glaber Radulfus in his account of "the world putting on a new white robe" referred to a change of material as well as colour is another of the gratuitous assumptions which seem necessary to the very existence of Mr. Parker's theory. The churches of the eleventh century were plastered externally, and fragments of this plastering are constantly found on buildings of the earliest period. In England, at least, the darker colour of the ordinary sand and rag-stone would very ill satisfy the terms of such a comparison.

The question on the word *porticus* seems to be very much reduced in its extent. Mr. Parker does not, however, appear to admit that its two distinct uses belong to two as distinct periods, and that in Bede and all the earliest writers it refers to the external porch only. When he affirms that "in England our bishops have always been buried in the aisles of our cathedrals," he is right in regard to the later period, but completely in error as regards the former. The prohibition against burying any one in churches extended till the ninth century. In some cases it was carried on to a very late period. An ancient anonymous writer quoted by Martene makes it a privilege of the Gallican Church "quod homines non sepeliuntur in urbibus." "Postea tamen" (adds Martene) "episcopis abbatibus aliisque insignioribus personis concessa est in templis sepultura."—(*De Antiq. Eccl. Rit.*, l. iii. c. 13.) But this was long after the period which Bede describes. The Capitular of Theodore is an irrefragable proof that before 698 no bishop could have been buried within the church. Burial in the choir was still later in Western Europe, and

in the time of Bede would have been deemed a positive sacrilege. That the choir was ever called the church *par excellence*, as Mr. Parker intimates, requires somewhat more than a mere assertion to establish. The statement that the works of art ascribed to the popes of this period were mere "stolen antiques" is absolutely opposed to the whole tenor of the descriptions of Anastasius. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how any of the then existing remains in Rome could have been employed in the magnificent and uniform structures he is describing. The "abundant supply of antiques" which had survived the destruction of barbarians as well as the ruin of ages, could not possibly have formed the materials for buildings such as these. From the days of Walafridus Strabo (850), who details every part of a church, and supposes it to have been built *cæmentitio opere*, until those of Ivo Carnotensis, the pupil and cotemporary of Lanfranc, who describes minutely the method of stone building of his time, comparing it in all its parts to the building up of the spiritual body of Christ, there is not a single period which testifies the extinction of the arts of masonry, or even skilled masonry, in Europe. Mr. Parker's description of the rudeness of the work of this period may well be met by the following passage of Ivo (1095), which, as it is given in a sermon, and by way of popular illustration, represents not a novelty of church building, but its regular and established methods:—

"Primo lapides qui ad hanc fabricam ædificandam compertati sunt, aut de montibus sunt præcisi aut de locis subterraneis eruti, aut de agris collecti. Adhibita est dehinc cæmentariorum manus quæ tundente frequenter ferro, superjectâ regulâ scrupulositatem et infirmitatem lapidum complanaret et ad debitam quadraturam quâ majores minoribus in paritate comparari possent, artis suæ disciplinâ perducerent. . . . Addita est etiam complanatis lapidibus, cum in parietibus ad ordinem unius lineæ collocarentur, sicut nostris, cæmenti glutinosa tenacitas, quæ lapides invicem constringeret et ab imposito

sibi ordine separari non permetteret. . . . Ædificato itaque templo et quasi in unius lapidis formam cæmento constringente redacto . . . ipsum templum dedicamus."—(*Ivonis Carnot., Serm. Bibl. PP. Auct., t. i. p. 784.*)

Could there be no skilled masons, when we read of an "artis disciplina" such as this? And if there were, when and how could their learning be acquired but in that age of darkness which Mr. Parker has created, and from those ignorant builders to whom the very nature of lime was unknown? Again, is there no indication here of the smooth and close masonry which Mr. Parker so strongly proclaims to be impossible in the period of Lanfranc and Gundulf? And yet if we were to assert for a building fulfilling all these conditions the

age of Lanfranc or Ivo, we should be at once met by the arbitrary decision that such a supposition is incredible, even if documentary evidence were adduced in its support. "Closet antiquaries" have at least the advantage of studying ancient records without the impediments of new theories; and though they may not be converted to Mr. Parker's view, they will gladly acknowledge, as I do, the value of the contributions he has made, not only in his larger works but in your own columns, to that art of which he has proved himself one of the most indefatigable and accomplished historiographers.—I am, &c.,

ROBERT C. JENKINS.

Lyminge Rectory,
Jan. 13, 1863.

ON PICTS' HOUSES.

MR. URBAN,—Having read the short notice in your last number of Mr. G. Petrie's memoir "On the Structures called Picts' Houses," which was communicated to the Archæological Institute on Dec. 6th last, I beg to say that I apprehend the word "houses" is only a corruption of *houses*, or rather *howes*. The word in the singular number is *howe*, which signifies the same as *haw*, and means 'a hill,' or 'mound;' and in the old Scandinavian language it is *haug*, or *houhr*: it is in this sense used as a sepulchral tumulus or barrow. And Mr. Farrer's interesting work on "Maeshowe," which he so ably investigated in one of the Orkneys, corroborates this opinion. *Maes* signifies 'an open field,' 'a plain,' or 'level ground,' (see Gibson's *Camden's Britannia*, 2nd ed., vol. ii. pp. 810, 826,) and *howe* 'a mound;' so "Maes-howe" means 'a mound on a plain.' Again, the word *maes-lough* is interpreted 'a lake in a plain.'

The paper, likewise, in your same Number, pp. 22—27, proves this view of the etymology of *houses*; and these structures are not unfrequent on the Cleveland hills of north-eastern Yorkshire. Indeed, in some instances I know that in that district the natural hills,

from being like in shape perhaps to the usual artificial tumuli, are also termed *howe*, or *howe*: for example, Shunner Howe, or Shunner Hill, which is distant about three miles to the south-east of the village of Danby. So Greenhowe is the 'green hill,' and Howe-hill means 'barrow hill,' or 'artificial mound hill:' it is near the village of Seamer. Many other barrow hills, or tumulus-like hills, occur in that portion of Yorkshire, and they bear such names as Stanghowe, Glasshowe, Brownhowe, Blakhowe, Threehowes, Arnhowe, Leafhowe, &c.

As some of the larger tumuli, or *howes*, possess several sepulchral rooms or chambers, they may probably after being opened have afforded from time to time residences to some of the poorer class, and have thus strengthened the corrupted change of appellation from *howe* to 'house.' Again, as to the specific term of "Picts' Houses," I conclude the word Pict is merely used to denote primitive or ancient, i.e. ancient houses or *houses* of some early people, whether Celts, British, Picts, or Romans, or Scandinavians. In this sense the "Picts' Houses" in the Orkneys are evidently intended. See Gibson's *Camden's Brit.*, vol. ii. p. 1468; and under the name of

Peights-hillocks and Pight-houses, see same work, pp. 1480, 1481. Likewise in Cumberland are some caverns termed 'Picts' holes,' which may possibly have been used as dwellings,—

“Domus antra fuerunt;”—

but some Latin inscriptions taken from them prove that these holes were of

Roman construction. Vide *ibid.* p. 1004. And in the same sense the well-known Roman wall between Newcastle and Carlisle is often called Picts' Wall. Compare Gibson's *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 1051, &c.—I am, &c.

Jan. 16, 1863.

J. H.

INDULGENCES IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I have recently perused, in “Notes and Queries,” a long note by the Very Rev. Dr. Rock, giving his version of the use of indulgences in the early English Churches. To this no answer from the opposite view seems to have been given; but, as this is an antiquarian subject of considerable interest, and one which so largely influenced the people in mediæval times, perhaps you will allow me space for a few remarks illustrated from the old Salisbury Use.

Dr. Rock affirms, first, that indulgences were not sold. This part of the subject I will pass over, as he allows they were granted in gratitude for good work done for the Church;—that among other benefits may be ranked atonement for slander, reparation for stolen goods, building, beautifying, and endowing our splendid cathedrals and parish churches. The assertion to which I will at present call your attention is that indulgences were of “Thirty or forty days it may be—forgiveness or abatement on the part of the Church of just so much time out of the months, perhaps years, which according to her penitential canons ought to be undergone in prayer, fasting, and sackcloth for sins committed: by the same right that she puts on, the Church can remit and take off her canonical penances.”

And in the opposite page Dr. Rock compares these indulgences to the English licences for eating meat during Lent. Such an assertion either shews a wonderful ignorance of the commonest mediæval books or a stranger disingenuousness, as I think I can prove from one single book, the “Sarum Hours,” (Paris: Regnault. 1526). But Dr. Rock goes fur-

ther, for he says at p. 168 that the Protestant practice was *more* lax than the Roman, for “the grant to Catholics by their Church of the smallest indulgence always was, as it still is, made only under the unvarying conditions of a true sorrow for sins, a sacramental confession of them, and a fitting atonement for all misdeeds by those who wished to gain it.” In other words, that they were simply temporal remissions of punishment, having no reference to anything but penalties inflicted and allowances given by man, for this is all that the above-mentioned *Anglican* practice can apply to.

The following extracts rather take the sense out of Dr. Rock's “always,” whatever may be the present use in England. Perhaps Dr. Rock will give us some information as to the practice in the city of Rome, especially as regards the more privileged altars. At folio 38 we have,—

“To all them that be in the state of grace, that daily say devoutly this prayer before our Blessyd Lady of pitie, she will shewe them her blessyd vysage and warne them the daye and the owre of dethe: and in theyr laste ende the angelles of God shall yelde theyr sowles to heven, and he shall obteyne v hondred yers, and soo many lentes of pardon graunted by v Holy fathers, popes of Rome.”

Rather more than “perhaps of forty days!” It would be curious to find whether in this case the whole thing were not a pious fraud altogether, as no particular popes are mentioned.

Again, folio 41 b:—

“Our Holy Father Bonifacius pope of Rome, hath graunted unto all them that say *devoutly* this prayer (a) hondred days of pardon.”

Here we have no contrition or absolution. The fact of *both* being men-

tioned in other cases shews that they were not required in this and other instances.

P. 42:—

“Our holy fader Sixtus the IIII. pope hath graunted to all them that devoutly say this prayer before the ymage of our Lady the some of 11,000 yers of pardon.”

“Thirty or forty days perhaps!”

P. 43 b, for another prayer, 300 days.

P. 44 b. In the following a state of grace or ability to receive pardon is all that is required:—

“Our Holy father pope Sixtus hath granted, at the instance of the hyghe moost & excellent princeesse Elyzabeth, late qwene of Englonde and wyf to our Soverayne lyege Lorde Kyng Henric the 7th, God have merci on her swete Soule & all Christian soules, that every day in the mornyng after iii tollynges of the ave bell say iii times the hoole salutacyon of our Lady, ‘Ave Maria Gratia,’ that is to say, &c., at every tyme for so doing is graunted of the spiritual tresour of holy Chyrche 300 days of pardon totiens quotiens, (i.e. 1,200 days par diem). And also our holy Father the Archebyssshop of Cantorbery & Yorke, with other 9 Bysshops of this reame, have graunted 3 times in the day 40 days of pardon to all them that be in a state of grace able to receive pardon. The whyche begane the 26th day of marche Anno 1492, anno Henrici septimo, & the some of the indulgence & pardon for every ‘ave’ 870 days totiens quotiens.”

This strikes one as a little Erastian.

P. 47. To those “devoutly saying” this prayer “7 years pardon and 40 lentes + 300 days.”

But there is better still in p. 54:—

“To all them that before the ymage of pyte devoutly saye 5 Paternosters, 5 Aves, & a Credo pytuously beholding these arms of Crystes passion, are graunted 32,755 yers of pardon, and Sixtus the 3^d, Pope of Rome, hath made the 4 & the 5 prayer, & hath doubled hys forsayde pardon, i. e. 65,510 years.”

At p. 57 b:—

“40 years & 80 lenttyng & he shall not perysshe wyth soden death.”

But this is not all: we frequently have such as the following, and that without any mention either of contrition or absolution. P. 58:—

“Our Holy Father the Pope Ihon 21 hath graunted to all them that devoutly say this prayer after the Elevation of our Lorde Jesu Cryste 3,000 days of pardon for deedly synnes.”

And below:—

“Bonifacius VI. grants to any one saying the following prayer (of 13 lines) devoutly 10,000 yeres of pardon.”

Rather cheap, even if we accept Dr. Rock's conditions!

I must not omit, p. 61 b c:—

“Our holy fader Sixtus the 4th hath graunted to all them that be in a state of grace, sayenge this prayer following immediately after the elevation of the body of our Lord, *clene remission* of alle theyr synnes perpetually enduryng. And also Ihon the 3rd, pope of Rome, at the requeste of the *qwene of Englonde*, hath graunted &c. as many days pardon as were woundes in the body of our Lorde in the tyme of his bitter passyon, the whyche were 5,465.”

At p. 65, “500 years.”

Again, in p. 66:—

“These 3 prayers wrytten in the chappell of the Holy cross in Rome, otherwise called Sacellum s'ctæ crucis septem Romanorum, who that devoutly say them they shall obteyne 90,000 yers of pardon for deedly Synnes graunted of our holy father Ihon 22, pope of Rome.”

And so on *ad infinitum*. Very much, indeed, like our licences for Lent!!!

Cf. p. 68 b:—

“Pardon from 31 popes for 3,000 years for deadly & 3,000 for venial.”

P. 72:—

“Who that devoutly with a contrite hearte daily say thys oryson, yf he be that day in the state of eternal damnation, than thys eternal payne shall be changed hym in temporal payne of purgatory. Than yf he hath deserved

° In a MS. Horæ B. Virg. belonging to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, this rubric stands thus:—“Gregorius papa III. contulit, ad instantiam Reginæ Angliæ, istam sequentem orationem devote dicentibus tot dies indulgentiæ quot fuere vulnera in corpore Christi quæ fuerunt v. m. vi. c. . . .” (partly erased).

the payne of purgatory it shall be forgotten and forgyven throwe the infinite mercy of God."

P. 78, "10,000 years" for deadly sins.

"Oh! but these things did so much good! They made the people say their prayers." Yes! and for the same reason they invented such stories as the following, which occurs at p. 123:—

"Whan Saint Bernard was in hys prayers the dyvel sayd unto hym, I knowe that there be certayne verses in the Sawter who that say them dayly shall not perysse, and he shall have knowledge of the daye that he shall dye. But the fende would not shewe them to Saint Bernard. Than sayd Saint Bernard, I shall say dayly the hole Sawter. The fende considerynge that Saint Bernard shall do so moche profyte to labour so, he shewed hym thys verses."

Or as at p. 41:—

"This prayer shewed our Lady to a devout person (who?), sayenge that thys golden prayer is the moost swetest and acceptable to me, and in her appearing she had thys salutation and prayer wrytten wyth letters of golde in her breste."

I need scarcely comment on these quotations: they speak for themselves. The fruit was worthy of the seed. When

THE ABBOTS OF BEAULIEU AND THE CHOIR OF CARLISLE.

MR. URBAN,—In your report of the meeting of the Christchurch Archæological and Natural History Society, held on the 25th of September, 1862^d, you state "the second abbot of Beaulieu was appointed third bishop of Carlisle, and built the choir of Carlisle." Although the name of this dignitary is not stated, I presume Hugh de Bello Loco is meant. He was elected bishop in 1218, on the application of King Henry III. to the then reigning pontiff. He alienated several of the possessions of the see, and died miserably at the abbey of La Férte, in Normandy, in 1223. I therefore conjecture (and, as Mr. Clayton very justly remarked at the last monthly meeting of our Society of Antiquaries, "it is the business of an antiquary to conjecture,") that De Bello

men found out the lie, many gave up the faith altogether: the rooting up the tares, unfortunately, in very many cases destroyed wheat and all. The step was easy and natural enough from believing anything to believing nothing.

I am, &c. J. C. J.

P.S. The following legend is instructive:—

"Item Magister Gervasius dicit quod in Anglia est Sylva . . . in hac dum quidam miles venaretur facta sunt ibi instanter tonitrua et fulgura. Dum invocaret ibi S. Symeonem, apparuit ei quidam canis de ore suo fulgura emittens et cursum agens, cui terro occurrit ei miles alius gestans in manu cornu venatorum, dicens ne timeas ego sum S. Symeon quem inter fulgura suppliciter invocasti et dedit ei cornu dicens quod quando et ubicunque audiretur, tonitrua et fulgura non nocerent—deinde insequitur canem qui intrans domum Sacerdotis in villa proximâ, ipsum et domum et familiam totam illegitime natam consumpsit, cornu autem servatur ibi in memoriam facti. Canis ille dyabolus erat in similitudine canis."

Of course a true story—for there was the very horn to shew; and, we might add,—with a very convenient moral!

Loco had no hand in the erection of the present choir, which was not commenced until the time of Silvester de Everdon, who became bishop in 1245. It was approaching completion when, in 1292, a disastrous fire occurring, rendered extensive reparations necessary. The arches which escaped destruction were propped up by what Mr. Parker calls a clever piece of engineering, until the piers were rebuilt. The choir was elongated one bay in the fourteenth century, and the beautiful east window erected. It may, perhaps, be objected that the abbot of Beaulieu might have designed a previous choir; this I would meet by inferring that the Norman choir, which was finished in 1101, remained intact until the time of De Everdon.—I am, &c.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 12, 1863.

^d GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 69.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Vicissitudes of Families. Third Series. By SIR BERNARD BURKE, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. (Longmans.)—This volume contains many touching tales of the “decline and fall” of mighty names, and is thus necessarily of deep interest to every gentleman. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, Sir Bernard has not undertaken to relate these tales merely to gratify even an intelligent curiosity; he has a higher aim. In the course of his researches he has become convinced that the decay of great names has mainly arisen from the separation of title and estate, which has long prevailed unchecked, although a manifest departure from the fundamental idea of a body of nobility. Even in Anglo-Saxon times, the possession of land was essential to dignity, and a very early law declared that if a churl possessed “a helm and a coat of mail, and a sword ornamented with gold,” and had not five hides of land, he remained of churlish degree, but if he had the land also, he was “thane-worthy,” and capable of the highest office. Thus there were no “landless lords” in those days, and to cure the very opposite state of things that now too often prevails, Sir Bernard recommends a legislative enactment, by which some portion of land should be attached to every hereditary dignity hereafter to be created, and be rendered absolutely inalienable. It would be well, indeed, if such an enactment could be made retrospective, for, as he justly observes, “it would be a deed of insurance in favour of posterity, a fortification against extravagance.” If anything like this should ever be placed on the Statute Book, Ulster will indeed have deserved better of his country than all his predecessors put together. Turning from this to the purely historical part of the book,

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we must remark that there is agreeable reading for all, whether gentle or simple, and that great historic names, royalty not excepted, crowd every page, enough to teach even the most thoughtless how speedily the fashion of this world passes away.

New Readings for the Motto and Armorial Bearings of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Parts I. and II. By DR. WILLIAM BELL. (Printed for the Author.)—Part I., which mainly relates to the motto and the ostrich plume of the Prince of Wales, was published on the occasion of H.R.H.’s majority. Part II. is devoted to his foreign coat of arms as a member of the House of Saxony, and, as befits the approaching royal marriage, the cognizance of the Princess Alexandra. The whole is wound up by an inquiry into the patronymic or family name of the Royal House of Great Britain of the line of Wettin, a point that has been long debated, and will probably remain undecided, in spite of a display of very considerable reading on the subject by Dr. Bell. On the heraldic portions of his theme he is evidently quite at home, and even those who may not agree with all his conclusions, many of which are novel, will be forced to allow that he exhibits a very creditable amount of learned and painstaking research, and puts his arguments in the best possible light.

The East Anglian. No. XXIII. (Lowestoft: Tymms). We are glad to see that this valuable little publication has obtained such a degree of support as to justify the announcement that it will in future be published every month, instead of only six times a year as heretofore.

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fore. This shews that it is appreciated in its own district, to which its contents, of course, mainly relate, but they are so judiciously selected, that they commonly have a more general interest as well. Of this we have an instance in the Number now before us, which contains a good account of some Frescoes discovered in Norwich Cathedral in December last, in making preparations for placing a memorial window in the south aisle, in remembrance of Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., formerly M.P. for Norwich.

Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual. Enlarged by H. G. Bohn. Part VIII. (Bohn).—The appearance of this new Part of Mr. Bohn's laborious work has been delayed considerably beyond the usual period, but any one who opens it will at once perceive the reason. It extends from "Reid, W. H." to "Simon," and consequently includes many articles which have demanded an extraordinary amount of research to bring them up to their present state, which is one of absolute completeness if contrasted with that in which Lowndes left them. Among them are "Ritson," "Rochester," "Royal Society," "Schiller," "Scotland," "Scott (Sir Walter)," "Shirley," "Short-hand," "Sibbald," "Sidney (Sir Philip)," but, above all, "Shakespeare," which, as a warrantable exception to all ordinary rules, has been elaborated up to an extreme point, and is, as Mr. Bohn says, "a main feature in his bibliographical labours, past, present, or to come." This article occupies 115 pages, and comprises not only every printed edition of the poet, but all Shakespeariana, and all foreign translations. We can well believe that this has occupied all Mr. Bohn's literary leisure for many months, and that nothing but the pleasure of working on so congenial a subject could have carried him through the task.

Danmark.—This is the title of a daily paper published in Copenhagen, of course in Danish, but which presents the novel

feature of containing every Thursday an article in English on the political and literary events of that northern kingdom, which is about to become so closely connected with Great Britain through the marriage of the Princess Alexandra with the Prince of Wales.

"The price of this journal," says the editor, "twelve to thirteen numbers per quarter, is four shillings, postage included. For the present, subscriptions will be received by the office of this journal. Arrangements will be made for obtaining agents in London and Paris, and we shall duly inform our readers of their names and addresses.

"At a moment like this, when the powerful English nation takes an interest in the fate of a race whence so much of its best blood is sprung, while that State itself is engaged in a struggle for life and death to hold its freedom against German intriguers, the English public will doubtless extend to this journal its intelligent and influential support."

Disclaiming any interference with politics, we may yet remark that the points at issue between Denmark and Germany have been hitherto heard of almost exclusively through the press of the stronger party, and therefore we think it mere common justice to make a brief extract from the organ on the other side:—

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Our Journal for the first time this day approaches an English public in that rich and sweet and mighty largely Latinized Scandinavian dialect now known by the name of the English tongue, our own dialects in like manner having become largely mixt with Classical and Saxon and German words and idioms. We do so for the best of reasons. We wish that splendid race which has sprung from the loins of Scandinavia to know more than it does of Scandinavian affairs, and we desire to excite in British bosoms a still greater interest in the Scandinavian lands, and particularly in that province of Scandinavia to which we especially belong. All the northern peoples, Scandinavian and English, have one origin, speak even yet substantially the same language, and constitute one great folk-element whose political, and social, and commercial, and literary interests, are absolutely the same. But the Danish dialect, very nearly the language of

Wycliffe and Chaucer five hundred years ago, is now a hard speech to our English cousins. What we write cannot, therefore, reach the English ear. Hence we desire to use a 'universal language,' and we cannot choose a better than the best, one of Scandinavian growth and of world-wide influence.

"All parties in Denmark are agreed that the reign of concession has ended, and that we must now defend our own on a Northern basis. All are not agreed as to the means. Some are more timid, others more resolute. But the end is clear, Denmark to the Eider must soon be an accomplished fact. Holstein will then enjoy its natural right, free development according to its own local wishes, a mere personal duchy of the Danish king in harmony with the rest of Germany.

"We are now just emerging from a cloud of notes, German, Russian, English. These last do not represent the feelings of the just and generous English people. The English press has spoken out as it never spoke before, and we have no fear of British bayonets—material or metaphorical—being used to dismember and Germanize Old Denmark. But just therefore we wish to keep the English press and people well informed. The little war of notes will soon come to an end, and then the time for action will have arrived. Our action is simply to hold our own.

"The Russian minister at this Court, Baron Nicolay, is said to have handed to the Danish foreign minister a note from St. Petersburg, calling upon Denmark to carry out the plan proposed in Lord Russell's famous Dispatch, in order to bring the dispute with Germany to a conclusion. Rumour adds, that the note suggests certain men as able to execute Lord Russell's propositions. But this is incredible. Denmark is little: Russia is great. But Denmark will be able to find means for defending its freedom and independence against the insolent dictation and usurpation of any foreign power whatever. She does not intend to be either bought or stolen, with or without fictitious 'reserved claims.' Noble and unfortunate Finland stands as a warning Pharos to the rest of Scandinavia."

In the paper of Jan. 15 we read:—

"Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, who mixes but little in society during the mourning for Prince Albert, seldom shews herself to the pub-

lic. Some few persons have assembled to see her drive to and fro the English chapel, where the Rev. R. S. Ellis, M.A., officiates, but otherwise she is chiefly visible to the public only on the Long Line, particularly in the morning, arm-in-arm with her father. Usually along this fashionable promenade the royal family, the court, and the *beau monde* may be seen at this season enjoying their skating. But this year the water obstinately refuses to freeze. It is in vain that the attentive Prince of Wales has forwarded to his coming bride a pair of elegant skates. St. Januarius has sullenly denied the princes of our days, as the billows of the North Sea once resisted the appeal of Canute the Great."

After this scrap of court news, we take our leave of *Danmark* with the expression of our good wishes for the success of a promising undertaking.

Lamps of the Church; or, Rays of Faith, Hope, and Charity from the Lives and Deaths of some Eminent Christians of the Nineteenth Century. By the Rev. Henry CLISSOLD, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—The title of this work gives a very sufficient idea of its nature. It contains a brief outline of the lives, and a more full account of the deaths, of about forty persons really eminent in their generation, and its main objects are to teach the great lessons of wisdom therein presented. The selection of names seems to have been made with a studied avoidance of narrow-minded views, and therefore persons who, though with similar aims, were not fellow-workers in all respects in life, are here brought together in a manner alike pleasing and profitable. The work is illustrated with several good portraits, and the notification that the author's share of the profit is devoted to the schools of the Clergy Orphan Corporation will give it an increased interest with many readers.

Help and Comfort for the Sick Poor. By the Author of "Sickness, its Trials and Blessings." (Rivingtons.)—A new edition (the fourth) of this very admirable little work has just appeared,

printed on better paper and in larger type than heretofore, though without any increase of price. It had already obtained a wide circulation, and in its improved form cannot fail to be additionally acceptable and useful.

The Life-boat, for January. (Office: 14, John-street, Adelphi.)—The terrible storms of the last few months must be our excuse, if any should be needed, for calling the attention of the wealthy to the very praiseworthy Society which issues this little periodical. Beside ample details of services rendered to 121 vessels, and 523 lives saved, by means of the Society during the past year, we have in the present Number the conclusion of a very interesting Lecture on Life-boats in general, delivered in Jan. 1862, at the United Service Institution, by Capt. J. R. Ward, R.N., from which the reader may derive a better idea than can elsewhere be obtained of the really wonderful exertions that are made in our islands to afford succour to the shipwrecked mariner, but where he will also see that much still remains to be done. Aft r sketching the rise of the National Life-boat Institution in 1824, mainly from the exertions of Mr. Thos. Wilson (then M.P. for the city of London) and the late Sir William Hillary, Bart., of the Isle of Man, its difficulties in obtaining a fair measure of public support, so that in the year 1849 it had an income of less than £500, and possessed scarcely a dozen efficient life-boats—and the painful interest that was aroused in that year by the accident to the Shields life-boat, when twenty brave men lost their lives—the Captain speaks of the energetic revival of the Society in the following year, when the Duke of Northumberland accepted the office of President, and Mr. Lewis, its able Secretary, was appointed. Public at-

tention was effectually aroused by the offer of a hundred-guinea prize by the Duke for the production of a life-boat which, beside various other indispensable qualities, should possess the very important one of self-righting if overset. No less than 280 models and plans were sent in, and the prize was awarded to a Yarmouth boat-builder, but his craft was after a time superseded by one prepared by the present master-shipwright at Devonport, Mr. Peake, which, in its turn, has since received several improvements. From that time the public have responded to the claims of the Society with such liberality that it has been able to establish and keep in a state of full efficiency no less than 123 life-boat stations, each of which is in the charge of a salaried coxswain, and superintended by a local committee, whilst the services of the best coast-boatmen are secured by the liberal payment of 10s. each man, whenever required to put to sea, which sum is doubled for night service, or for any extraordinary risk. The cost of each station is about £40 per annum, exclusive of rewards for saving, or attempting to save, life.

“Despite, however, this fleet of 123 life-boats, and of 48 others locally provided and supported; and despite the numerous rocket and mortar stations on our coasts, there remains the melancholy fact, that an average of 800 lives are lost annually on and around our own shores alone, proclaiming, solemnly though silently, that for humanity’s sake, and for the national credit, no exertions should be spared in providing every possible means for the conveyance of succour to the shipwrecked from the shore; and also proclaiming in still more eloquent if not indignant terms, that some attempt should be made towards providing for the greater safety of the seamen in our home and coasting trade, by the adoption of measures both precautionary and remedial on board our merchant vessels themselves.”

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE new Prussian Parliament has recently met, and its first proceeding has been to present an Address to the King, which alike in its tone and its main grievance bears an ominous resemblance to the documents that passed between Charles I. and the House of Commons in the early years of his reign. The attitude of the two monarchs is also more similar than could be desired, and the situation of affairs is creating much uneasiness to all well-wishers of Prussia.

Under the pretext of resisting the conscription, a revolution has been attempted in Russian Poland. Several small bodies of Russian troops are said to have been surprised and put to death in the night between the 22nd and 23rd of January, and telegraph wires and railways have been destroyed, which has hitherto prevented any accurate knowledge of the extent of the movement; but it seems certain that the Russian Government are quite prepared to crush it, and that any hopes which may have been formed of assistance from a revolutionary party in the Russian army itself rest on a very slight foundation.

The state of affairs in America seems now to have reached a crisis, which has encouraged the Emperor of the French to renew his offer of intervention in a somewhat modified form. He has addressed the Federal Government, urging it to appoint commissioners to meet the Confederates, for the purpose of dispassionately inquiring whether the interests of the North and the South are really irreconcilable or not. The answer of the respective parties to this proposition must be expected with anxiety by every friend of humanity, as, between the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and the Proclamation of Mr. Davis, denouncing death to General Butler, the war, if allowed to continue, appears but too likely to assume an exterminatory character; indeed, retaliatory measures for General M'Neill's murder of his prisoners are said at length to have been taken by the Confederates. In the meantime, the Federals have suffered a severe defeat at Fredericksburg, have been obliged to abandon their renewed attack on Vicksburg, and have at the most gained a dearly-bought and barren victory after a four-days' battle at Murfreesborough. Added to this, the "Alabama" continues to evade or defy the numerous Federal cruisers sent after her, and a Federal fleet has been dispersed at Galveston, one of the vessels being blown up, and another captured and added to the infant navy of the South. Under these circumstances, added to dissension in the Federal Congress, gold on the 15th of January reached the premium of 48 per cent., with little hope of any change for the better.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JAN. 27.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Keeper of the Privy Seal of His Royal Highness,—Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart., M.P.

To be Attorney-Gen. of His Royal Highness,—Sir Wm. John Alexander, bart., Q.C.

To be the Council of His Royal Highness,—The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries; Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart., M.P., Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir Wm. John Alexander, bart., Q.C., Attorney-Gen.; Col. the Hon. Sir Chas. Beaumont Phipps, K.C.B., Receiver-Gen. of the Duchy of Cornwall; Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Thos. Knollys, Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of His Royal Highness; the Lord Portman.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 23. The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. John Vane, resigned.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Dec. 26. The Right Hon. Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom in the room of the Right Hon. Arthur, Viscount Duncannon, deceased.

Dec. 30. Francis Howard Vyse, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Kanagawa, to be H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi.

Charles Alexander Winchester, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi, to be H.M.'s Consul at Kanagawa.

Mr. James Bullock approved of as Consul at Akyab for H.M. the King of the Belgians;

Mr. E. Oosterley as Consul at Calcutta for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh;

Mr. Graham Gilmour as Consul at Glasgow for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay;

Mr. Alexandre Duranty as Vice-Consul at Fleetwood for the Republic of Hayti.

Jan. 2. George Wingrove Cooke, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Commissioner under the Act 14th and 15th of Victoria, cap. 53, intitled "An Act to consolidate and continue the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the completion of proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts."

Jan. 6. 26th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Geo. Henry Mackinnon, C.B., to be Col.,

vice Gen. Sir Philip Bainbrige, K.C.B., deceased.

Robert Temple, esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Joseph Magill approved of as Consul at Belfast; and Mr. P. S. Minich, as Vice-Consul at Queenstown, for the Republic of Hayti.

Jan. 9. The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted unto the undermentioned gentlemen and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten—viz.:

Thomas Davies Lloyd, esq., of Bronwydd, in the county of Cardigan, and of Kilrhue, in the county of Pembroke;

Henry Rich, esq., of Sonning, in the county of Berks.;

Francis Crossley, esq., of Belle Vue, in the county of York, and of Somerleyton, in the county of Suffolk;

William Brown, esq., of Richmond-hill, in the county palatine of Lancaster;

Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt., of Woollahra, in New South Wales, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that colony; and

David Baxter, esq., of Kilmarn, in the county of Fife.

Edward Parkyns Levinge, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court at Fort William, Bengal.

Jan. 13. The following gentlemen, now Attachés at the places undermentioned, to be Third Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service:—Christian Wm. Lawrence, esq., Madrid; James George Ferguson Russell, esq., Berlin; Frederick Antrobus, esq., Paris.

Jan. 16. Count Filippo Mancini approved of as Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Carlo Cattaneo as Consul at Cardiff; and Mr. Giacomo Sigg as Consul at Bombay, for H.M. the King of Italy.

Mr. Hippolyte Lemièrè approved of as Consul in the Mauritius, for the King of Madagascar.

Henry Newton, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

Jan. 20. Mr. M. B. Sampson approved of as Consul-Gen. in England; Mr. Juan Fairs as Consul in London; and Mr. Juan Smith, jun., as Consul at Hull, for the Argentine Republic.

Mr. James William Musson approved of as Consul at Bermuda for H.M. the King of Denmark.

Mr. Thos. Small approved of as Vice-Consul

at Lowestoft for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

Jan. 23. Edward Robert Lytton, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s diplomatic service employed in H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 23. *Borough of Andover.*—William Cubitt, esq., of Penton-lodge, in the county

of Southampton, in the room of Hen. Beaumont Coles, esq., deceased.

Jan. 13. *County of Kent.*—*Eastern Division.*—Sir Edw. Cholmeley Dering, bart., in the room of Wm. Deedes, esq., deceased.

Jan. 23. *Borough of Totnes.*—Alfred Seymour, esq., of Kinoyle-house, in the county of Wilts., in the room of Geo. Hay (commonly called Earl of Gifford), deceased.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1, 1862. At Zante, the wife of Major A. E. H. Ansell, 4th (King's Own) Regt. Commandant, a son.

Oct. 29. At Bishopstow, Natal, the wife of Archdeacon Grubb, a dau.

Nov. 6. At Thayetunga, Burmah, the wife of Capt. Henry Semple, H.M.'s 60th Regt. (Royal Rifles), 3rd Battalion, a dau.

Nov. 7. At Abbottabad, Punjab, the wife of Major Boisragon, commanding H.M.'s 4th Regt. Sikh Infantry, Punjab Irregular Force, a dau.

Nov. 13. At Mooltan, the wife of R. T. Burney, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, a dau.

Nov. 14. At Santiago de Chile, the wife of William Cross Buchanan, esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Railway, a dau.

Nov. 17. At Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Lieut. H. W. Wood, Royal (Madras) Engineers, a son.

Nov. 20. At Benares, the wife of the Rev. Melmoth Campbell Walters, H.M.'s Chaplain, a son.

Nov. 23. At Swatow, China, the wife of G. W. Caine, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a son.

Nov. 29. The wife of Capt. George Ward, Brigade-Major Commanding at Dinapore, a son.

At Rawul Pindee, Punjab, the wife of Capt. Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, a son.

Nov. 30. At Milecombe Parsonage, near Banbury, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Blagden, a dau.

Dec. 6. At Delhi, the wife of Leslie S. Saunders, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Madras, the wife of Capt. George Paxton, of H.M.'s 44th Regt. Madras Infantry, a son.

Dec. 9. At Brighton, the wife of Major T. H. Sibley, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely, a son.

Dec. 10. At Worlingworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Frederick French, a son.

Dec. 12. At Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Pennyquick, R.A., a dau.

Dec. 13. At Borthay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Vincent, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Preston, near Cirencester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Crawford, Retired List H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

Dec. 16. At Wandsworth-common, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Hallward, a son.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Major Leicester Penrhyn, a dau.

At Bellary, the wife of Capt. Geo. A. Arbuthnot, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

Dec. 17. At Albury, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a dau.

The wife of Philip John Budworth, esq., of Greenstead-hall, Ongar, a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. Horatio Lovell Todd, a son.

Dec. 19. At St. Osyth Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Schreiber, a son.

Dec. 20. At Sandford Parsonage, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, M.A., a dau.

Dec. 21. At Herne Bay, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Buchanan, Incumbent, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, the Hon. Lady Tichborne, a son and heir.

At Warthill, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Wm. Leslie, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., Mrs. Edward Heneage, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. M. Hamilton Begbie, a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the widow of the Rev. Joseph Page, of Park-terr., Cambridge, a son.

At Nice, the wife of Charles B. Mulville, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Portbury, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Edward O. Tyler, a dau.

Dec. 23. In Lowndes-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, a son.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Col. J. A. Ewart, C.B., 78th Highlanders, a son.

At Belaire, near Plymouth, the wife of Major Fitzgerald, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt. a son.

At Lydd, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Cumming, a son.

At Adderbury, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Gordon, a son.

At Riverhead, Kent, Mrs. Cyril Randolph, a dau.

In Claverton-st., St. George's-rd., S.W., the wife of the Rev. Fred. J. Abbot, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

Dec. 24. At Boston, the wife of the Rev.

Barrington Stafford Wright, A.K.C., Vicar of Rye, Sussex, a dau.

Dec. 25. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A., of Christ Church, a son.

At the Rookery, Marazion, Cornwall, the wife of Theophilus Code, esq., a dau.

In Ely-pl., the wife of Major S. H. Smith, of Annesbrook, a dau.

At the Rectory, Chedgrave, the wife of the Rev. Henry Alfred Barrett, a son.

At Tathwell-house, Belsize-pk., N.W., the wife of Commander Bedford Pim, R.N., a son.

At Melbourn Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, a dau.

Dec. 26. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Major F. A. V. Thurburn, Staff Corps Bengal Army, a dau.

In Chatham-pl. East, Hackney, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Jackson, a dau.

At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. H. Blacket, a dau.

In Marlborough-pl., St. John's-wood, the wife of J. C. Hawkes, esq. (late Capt. 66th Regt.), a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. Chas. J. Wynne, a dau.

At Abbott's Ripton-hall, Huntingdonshire, the wife of Frederick Rooper, esq., a son.

Dec. 27. At Evington-pl., Kent, Lady Honywood, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Macneal, of Ugadale, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. W. B. Bryan, Rodington Rectory, Salop, a son.

At Nice, the wife of Frederic Cowper, jun., esq., of Yanwath-lodge, Cumberland, a son.

At Dudmaston-hall, Bridgnorth, Salop, the wife of T. C. Lloyd, esq., a dau.

At Tyntesfield, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. John Lomax Gibbs, a dau.

Dec. 28. At Blackrock, near Dublin, the wife of Wm. O'Connor Morris, esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Wadworth Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Luard, a son.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of P. S. Dauncey, esq., 77th Regt., a son.

At Benhall Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Horace Mann Blakiston, a son.

Dec. 29. In Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Jas. Ainslie Stewart, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a dau.

At Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Larkins, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

At Thorngaby-hall, Lincolnshire, Mrs. R. C. Elwes, a son.

Dec. 30. At Niddrie-house, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. de Moleyns, a dau.

In Pembridge-gardens, the wife of Major R. G. MacGregor, a son.

Dec. 31. At Castle-hill, Devon, the Countess Fortescue, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Salter, M.A., Principal of St. Alban Hall, a son.

At the house of Gen. Sir Alex. Woodford,

G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the wife of Lt.-Col. Newdigate, a son.

At Rotterdam, the wife of the Rev. John Watson Watson, a dau.

At Hinton, Salop, the wife of Robert Peel Ethelston, esq., a son.

Jan. 1. In Leinster-st., Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, a son.

At Okeover-hall, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Lt.-Col. Thellusson, a son and heir.

At Forest-grange, Leicester, the wife of Major Chester, a dau.

At East Stratton Parsonage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. S. E. Lyon, a dau.

At the Woolleys, Naseby, Northants., the wife of George Ashby Ashby, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a son.

At Chettle, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Swinburne, 2nd Batt. 18th Royal Irish Regt., a son.

At the Royal Free Grammar School, Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Bond, a dau.

Jan. 2. At Manchester, the wife of Capt. Chadwick, 14th Hussars, a dau.

At Rokeby Rectory, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred James Coleridge, a son.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. Lloyd, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regt., a dau.

In Bedford-sq., the wife of the Rev. George Rust, of King's College, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. E. M. Jones, 20th Foot, a dau.

At Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, a dau.

At Penge, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Scott, a son.

Jan. 3. At Woodbury-hall, Cambridgeshire, the wife of John Harvey Astell, esq., M.P., a son.

At Fotherley-hall, near Lichfield, Mrs. Charles Bagnall, a son.

At Compton Vicarage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. John Spearman Wasey, a dau.

Jan. 4. Lady Harriet Vernon, a dau.
In Chester-sq., the Lady Susan Vane Tempest, a son.

At Minety Vicarage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Edwards, a son.

At Trinity Parsonage, Gainsborough, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Frith, a son.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. David E. Norton, a son.

Jan. 5. In Seamore-pl., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Hercules Langford Rowley, a dau.

In Albemarle-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Miller, late 11th Hussars, a son.

In Ebury-street, Chester-square, the wife of Orlando C. FitzRoy, Esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Little Wittenham, Berks., the wife of the Rev. John A. S. Hilliard, a dau.

At Nairn, N.B., the wife of Major Duff, Depot Battalion, Aberdeen, a dau.

At New Brighton, the wife of Capt. R. E. Maude, 41st Regt., a son.

Jan. 6. At Compton Verney, Warwick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Portal, 5th Lancers, a dau.
At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Carter, a son.

At Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon, the wife of William Saunders, esq., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. P. Bowden Smith, a son.

Jan. 7. At Bunbury-heath, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Croft, R.N., a dau.

Jan. 8. In Russell-sq., the wife of Thomas Salt, jun., esq., M.P., a son.

At the Rectory, Little Kimble, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. G. Cruttenden, M.A., a son.

At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Johnston, R.E., a son.

At Glasgow, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Maskell, Curate of Allhallows Barking, London, a son.

In Chester-sq., Mrs. Pascoe Glyn, a dau.

At Donnington Priory, Newbury, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Hubbard, a son.

Jan. 9. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. Charles J. D'Oyly, Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Audley Gosling, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Stockholm, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. Calvert, Incumbent of Kentish-town, a son.

In Hobart-pl., Eaton-sq., the widow of C. Klingemann, esq., Secretary to the Hanoverian Legation, a son.

At Grove-hall, Knottingley, the wife of R. T. Lee, esq., a son.

Jan. 10. At the Vicarage, Weasenham, the wife of Capt. Herbert L. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Lympne Vicarage, Kent, the wife of R. J. Biron, esq., of Victoria-st., Westminster, barrister-at-law, a son.

Jan. 11. At Swakeleys, Uxbridge, the wife of Capt. Thomas Cochran, R.N., a son.

In Lupus-st., the wife of the Rev. George D. W. Dickson, a son.

In Hunter-st., Brunswick-sq., the wife of the Rev. Charles Henry Andrews, Incumbent of St. Luke's, King's Cross, a dau.

At Torr, near Yealmpton, South Devon, the wife of Major Frampton, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Wollaston Goode, a dau.

Jan. 12. At Lilford-hall, Northampton, the Lady Lilford, a son.

At Down-lodge, Fairlight, Hastings, the wife of Col. Perceval, C.B., a son.

At Cotgrave Rectory, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Harcourt Vernon, a son.

At the Vicarage, Chiswick, the wife of the Rev. Lawford W. T. Dale, a dau.

Jan. 13. At Pau, Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.

At Cheltenham, Lady Ulick Browne, a dau.

In Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin, the wife of the Rev. B. M. Wrey, a son.

At Mexborough Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ellershaw, a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Milligan, A.D.C., a son.

Jan. 14. At the residence of her father (Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H., J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire), the wife of Capt. Swann, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At Darcy Lever-hall, near Bolton, the wife of Capt. W. Gray, M.P., a dau.

At Dolben-hall, St. Asaph, North Wales, the wife of Major Hutton, late 4th Light Dragoons, a son.

At Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Onion, a dau.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut. and Adjutant James A. Morrah, 2nd Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, prematurely, a dau.

Jan. 15. At St. James's Palace, the wife of Count Gleichen, Capt. R.N., a son.

At the residence of her father, Abbey-rd., St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. Chas. McArthur, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a son.

Jan. 16. At Rosehill-cottage, Winchester, the wife of Major Bernard Edw. Ward, 60th Rifles, a son.

At Coventry, the wife of the Rev. Wm. P. A. Campbell, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Major A. Tisdall, 35th Regt., a dau.

At Blackheath-hill, the wife of the Rev. Isaac W. North, M.A., a dau.

At Fort-house, Sidmouth, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Houssemayne du Boulay, a dau.

At Perth, the wife of Capt. F. E. Pratt, R.E., a son.

Jan. 17. At Brislington, near Bristol, the widow of Lieut.-Col. G. J. Ambrose, C.B., late of H.M.'s 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), a dau.

At Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Fox, a son.

At Beckley Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hedley, a son.

At Leighton-hall, Montgomeryshire, the wife of John Naylor, esq., a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Poole, M.A., Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, a dau.

At Hunsdon Rectory, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Spencer Nairne, a son.

At Morden Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Gerrard Andrewes, a son.

Jan. 18. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a son.

In Chesham-pl., the wife of W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P., a son.

At Herne-hill, Dulwich, the wife of the Rev. N. G. Charrington, a son.

At the residence of her father, Fornham Rectory, near Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Capt. M. C. Browning, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), a son.

Jan. 19. At Moncreiffe-house, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son.

At Belle Vue-house, Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. David Fraser, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

In Inverness Place, Bayswater, the wife of

Lieut.-Col. Aplin, 48th Regt., Knt. of the Legion of Honour, a son.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Hirst, a dau.

At Dunse, Berwicksh., the wife of Abercromby R. Dick, esq., advocate, Sheriff Substitute of Berwicksh., a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Stewart Cleeve, 51st K.O. Lt. Infantry, prematurely, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Newton W. Streatfeild, of Abbey-hill, Bexley, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of W. G. Stevenson, esq., late Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At the Vicarage, Easingwold, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Ainslie, a dau.

At Rottingdean, near Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Bache Wright Harvey, a son.

At Fovant Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. E. H. Elers, a son.

Jan. 20. At the Grammar-school, Loughborough, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Wallace, Head Master, a son.

At Barwell Rectory, Leicestersh., the wife of the Rev. C. B. Barrow, a dau.

Jan. 21. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Metchbourne, the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15, 1862. At Caledon, Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. A. R. Myddelton Wilshere, M.A., Rector of St. Saviour's, Claremont, to Alice Margaret, second dau. of Charles Haw, esq., Civil Commissioner of Caledon.

Oct. 16. At Calcutta, D. O'C. Primrose, esq., E.I.R.C.S., second son of John Primrose, esq., J.P., of Hill-grove, co. Kerry, and grandnephew to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.H., Col. 80th Foot, and Commander-in-Chief New South Wales, to Mary Elvina, dau. of the late R. Norris, esq., of Agra.

Oct. 21. At Auckland, New Zealand, William Temple, esq., M.B., Assistant-Surgeon R.A., only son of Wm. Temple, esq., M.D., Monaghan, Ireland, to Annie Theodosia, fourth dau. of Col. Mould, C.B., commanding Royal Engineers, New Zealand.

Nov. 6. At St. Paneras Church, E. B. Hicks, esq., of Easingwold, Yorkshire, eldest son of the Rev. J. Hicks, to Annie Darling, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Umfreville, R.N., of Greenhithe, Kent.

At St. George's Cathedral, Capetown, Chas. Bruton, youngest son of John King, esq., late of Belle Vue, Green Point, Cape of Good Hope, to Dora Prendergarst, eldest dau. of the late Henry Bickersteth, esq., M.D.

At St. George's Cathedral, Capetown, Thos. Peebles, esq., Maj. H.M.'s 11th Regt., to E. M. H., dau. of P. Chiappini, esq., M.D.

Nov. 7. At the Cathedral, Colombo, Major Fiennes Middleton Colville, H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, youngest son of Frederick Acton Colville, esq., Barton-house, Warwickshire, to Helen, third dau. of Major Hugh Stafford Northcote, Westhill, Torquay.

Nov. 11. At Roorkee, N.W. Provinces, India, Col. Campbell, 48th Regt., to Flora Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late John Eckford, H.E.I.C.S.

At Rangoon, Charles Walker Street, esq., Madras Staff Corps, to Catherine L., eldest dau.

of Major Harris, Deputy Commissary-General, Rangoon.

Nov. 26. At Port Royal, Jamaica, J. P. Cosby, esq., Capt. 14th Regt., to Annie Houldsworth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Fyfe.

Nov. 29. At Poona, Lieut.-Col. Prior, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to Nina Jessie, eldest dau. of S. M. Hadaway, esq., Deputy Inspector-General, British Forces.

Dec. 6. At Kurrachee, Capt. N. B. Thoys, Acting Brigade-Major at that place, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq.

Dec. 9. At St. Paul's, Valletta, Malta, Major W. Fisher, Barrack-master, to Ellen, dau. of William Hearn, esq., Malta.

Dec. 15. At Cardtown, Queen's County, Lieut.-Col. G. N. Boldeiro, 21st Fusiliers, to Anna, only dau. of William Stewart Trench, esq., of Cardtown.

Dec. 16. At Lifton, Devon, Capt. Marcell Conran, of H.M.'s 56th Regt., to Alice Augusta, dau. of the Rev. H. Townend, Rector of Lifton.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Rev. Geldart John Evans Riadore, M.A., to Marion Agatha, dau. of James Macalpine Leny, esq., of Dalswinton.

At the British Legation, Bern, C. Eden, esq., Attaché to the Legation, to Cécile, youngest dau. of M. de Sinner, of Merchlingen, near Bern.

At Meerut, N.W. Provinces, Wilmot Lane, esq., Civil Service, to Martha, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. R. Osborn, Bengal Army.

Dec. 17. At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. Alfred Church, to Charlotte Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Alfred Crompton Bentley, esq., of Southampton.

Dec. 18. At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., Alfred, third son of Capt. Creser, R.N., to Georgina, second surviving dau. of the late G. F. Scherer, esq.

Dec. 20. At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Thomas Ernest Webb, esq., of Maida-vale, to Maria,

eldest surviving dau. of the late William Hunt, esq., J.P., of Stamford.

Dec. 22. At Milnrow, Lieut. Thomas Walker Bridges, R.A., son of the late I. T. Bridges, esq., of Walmer, Kent, to Mary Ann, second dau. of F. T. Philippi, esq., of Belfield-hall, Lancashire.

Dec. 23. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, S. H. Barton, esq., son of the late William Barton, esq., of Grove, co. Tipperary, and nephew of the late and cousin of the present Lord Dunalley, to Maria Eliza, only dau. of Major Frobisher, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire.

At Dover, A. R. Wright, esq., R.N., to Mary, third dau. of Col. Palliser, R.A.

At Wadhurst, Sussex, the Rev. Albert James Roberts, Incumbent of Tidebrook, Mayfield, to Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Henry Wace, of Wadhurst.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Thomas Wright, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s 38th Regt., to Margaret, eldest dau. of John McChane, esq., J.P., of Southsea.

At Clifton, the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, B.A., Curate of Christ Church, Clifton, to Mary Dumaresq, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ross, of the Madras Engineers.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Jerdein, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., to Emily Feake, only child of the late Feake Sandford, esq., of Surbiton, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Dorking, G. P. Leycester, esq., late H.M.'s B.C.S., to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Richard Danford, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At Kilfane, co. Kilkenny, the Rev. James Morton, Rector of St. Colman's, Furragh, Diocese of Cloyne, to Lavinia Mary, youngest dau. of the late Henry Amyas Bushe, esq., of Glencairn Abbey, co. Waterford.

Dec. 27. At Twickenham, Capt. Geo. Sim, R.E. (Bengal), youngest son of John Sim, esq., of Coombe-wood, Surrey, to Emma, dau. of the late Henry Young, esq., of Riversdale, Twickenham.

Dec. 29. At Carmarthen, David Wm. Jones, eldest son of David Thomas, esq., of the Priory, Brecon, to Elizabeth Grace, youngest dau. of John Geo. Philipps, esq., Capt. R.N., of Carmarthen.

Dec. 30. At Marston, near Frome, Col. Tapp, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, H.M.'s 103rd Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of W. H. Sheppard, esq., of Keyford-house, Marston, Frome.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Francis Turner Palgrave, esq., to Cecil, eldest dau. of J. Milnes Gaskell, esq., M.P.

At the Cathedral, Canterbury, Ralph Wm. Elliot Forster, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Frances Joanna, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Stone, Canon of Canterbury.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Bankes Tomlin, esq., of Westgate-house, Peterborough, late Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Herbert Lewin, esq., of Gloucester-cresc., Hyde-pk.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Jas. Stewart Hodgson, esq., to Gertrude Agatha, eldest dau. of Wm. Forsyth, esq., Q.C.

At Surbiton, Thomas, son of Wm. Walter, esq., of Surbiton-hill, to Maria Cooper, younger dau. of Capt. Radcliffe, R.N., of the same place.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Frederick Maryon, fourth son of John Maryon Wilson, esq., of Fitz Johns, Essex, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Randall Hatfield, esq., of Thorparch-hall, Yorkshire.

At Harston, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. W. Birch Wolfe, of Wood-hall, Essex, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late R. Richards, esq., barrister-at-law, and for many years Chairman of the county of Wexford.

Dec. 31. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, the Hon. Alfred Hen. Thesiger, third son of Lord Chelmsford, to Henrietta, second dau. of the Hon. Geo. Handcock.

At Walgrave, R. L. Garratt, esq., of Thorpe Malsor, to Mary Ann Wotton, dau. of the Rev. John Cox.

Jan. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir John Swinburne, bart., of Capheaton, to Emily Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. Broadhead, R.N., H.M.S. "Asia."

At Hove, Brighton, Sir William Russell, bart., to Margaret, only child of the late R. Wilson, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., R. Wynne Price, late Capt. 15th Regt., eldest son of John Price, esq., of Llanrhaidr-hall, Denbigh, to Laura FitzRoy, second dau. of Samuel Cartwright, esq., F.R.S., of Nizells-house, Kent.

At Whitby, the Rev. Robert Henning Parr, son of the late Robert Henning Parr, esq., of Parkstone, Dorset, to Henrietta Mary, dau. of James Kiero Watson, esq.

At Falmouth, the Rev. Robert Picton, B.A., chaplain of H.M.S. "Russell," second son of the late Rev. Jacob Picton, Bulmer, Essex, to Eliza, youngest dau. of S. Brougham, esq., Falmouth.

At St. Breclade, Jersey, John Essell Scudamore, esq., R.N., only son of Capt. W. J. Scudamore, R.N., to Lydia, youngest dau. of the late R. McGlew, esq., of Clapham-rise, Surrey.

At Plympton Maurice, T. W. McDonald, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Louisa, relict of Charles B. Baskerville, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At Kirkleatham, John Fleming Churchill, esq., Ceylon Civil Service, second son of Thos. Churchill, esq., of Fron, Carnarvonshire, to Jeannie Lindsay, only dau. of Dr. Deas, of Kirkleatham, near Redcar.

Jan. 2. At Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terr., the Rev. H. Bayley Clissold, M.A., Oriel Coll., Oxford, only son of the Rev. Henry Clissold, M.A., of Talbot-sq., Sussex-gardens, to Adelaide, dau. of William Hickman, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, and of Balcombe, Sussex.

Jan. 3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Chas.

Marsh Vials, esq., of Chester-sq., to Charlotte Kaye, dau. of Gen. Podmore, of Osborne-house, Cheltenham.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, George Morice, Lieut. R.N., third son of Commander Geo. F. Morice, R.N., to Emily Mary Holmes, widow of Capt. F. C. Belson, Royal Engineers, and dau. of James Hackett, esq., late of Civil Service, Demerara.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, John Bolton Cooper, son of John Bolton Justice, esq., of Mount Justice, co. Cork, to Maria Elizabeth, dau. of the late Edmond Hearn, esq., of Glounawillow, co. Waterford.

Jan. 6. At Benningbrough, Yorkshire, Sidney Leveson Lane, esq., to Mary Isabel, Viscountess Downe.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Major T. Casey Lyons, H.M.'s 20th Regt., to Helen, youngest dau. of George Young, esq., of Apley Towers, Isle of Wight.

At St. Mary's, Putney, the Rev. William Richards Watson, Rector of Saltfleetby St. Peter's, Lincolnshire, to Louisa Emma, third dau. of the late W. Warren Hastings, esq.

At Pitminster, near Taunton, William Robert Hobson, esq., Commander R.N., only son of the late Capt. Hobson, R.N., Governor of New Zealand, to Constance Louisa, only child of the late Rev. James Elliott, M.A., of Pitminster-lodge.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, the Rev. F. A. Malleon, M.A., of Birkenhead, to Lucy Sarah, dau. of the late Samuel Chorlton, esq., of Hyde, Cheshire.

Jan. 7. At All Saints', St. Marylebone, the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Sir George Best Robinson, bart., and widow of Capt. C. R. G. Douglas, B.N.I.

At St. Andrew's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Thos. John Ward, esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Sarah Smetham, second dau. of James Spencer, esq., of Newcastle.

At Halliwell, Russell England, esq., 4th (Q.O.) Hussars, to Emily Alice, second dau. of J. H. Ainsworth, esq., of Moss Bank, Bolton-le-Moors.

At All Saints', Clapham, the Rev. George Morehouse Metcalfe, eldest son of the Rev. H. B. Metcalfe, Lincoln, to Eleonora Grace, only dau. of the Rev. Brathwaite Armitage, Peterchurch, Herefordshire.

At Sowerby, near Halifax, Jonas Foster, esq., of Cliffe-hill, near Halifax, second son of John Foster, esq., of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, to Hannah Jane, second dau. of Major Stansfeld, of Field-house.

At Walcot, Bath, Francis J. Parry, Lieut. Royal Marines (Lt. Infantry), youngest son of Capt. Parry, R.N., to Marie Louise Rice, youngest dau. of John Moor Cave, esq., of Bath.

At Trinity Church, Edinburgh, William Henry Penrose, esq., of Lebane, co. Cork, to Elizabeth Watherston, dau. of the late Captain Robert Tait, R.N., of Pirn, Mid-Lothian.

Jan. 8. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Captain Loftus, late of the 18th Hussars, to the Lady Catherine Loftus.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Robert Henry Newbolt, Capt. R.H.A., to Maria Lydia, second dau. of James Ramsay, esq., Princes-terr., Hyde-park.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Capt. J. V. Hesse, 58th Regt., to Ellen McGhee, dau. of Thomas Bridges, esq., of St. Helier's.

At St. Mark's, Jersey, Capt. Robert Maule, of the 11th Foot, to Henrietta Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Luke, M.A., Rector of Frinton, Essex, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl Wemyss and March.

At Alcester, the Rev. J. Foster, to Emily, second dau. of R. H. Harbridge, esq.

Jan. 9. At Lewisham Church, the Rev. Francis Badham, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, son of the late Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., &c., and grandson of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edward James Foote, K.C.B., to Gertrude Anne, youngest dau. of the late Mathew Fitz-Patrick, esq., Queen's County, formerly of H.M.'s 39th Regt.

Jan. 10. At Kneesall, Notts., Edward Lysaght Griffin, esq., barrister-at-law, son of the Lord Bishop of Limerick, to Beatrice Fanny, third dau. of George William Craddock, esq., of Nun-Eaton.

At Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts., Major Reginald Curtis, R.A., third son of Charles B. Curtis, esq., Eaton-sq., London, to Marianne Emma, eldest dau. of James Salmond, esq., of Waterfoot, Cumberland, and Langton-hall, Notts.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Fred. J. Macaulay, esq., third son of the late F. W. Macaulay, esq., of Antrim, Ireland, to Rebecca Rose, only dau. of Col. Hugh MacIlwain Kyd, of Fletlands, Surbiton, late of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras Presidency.

At Adbaston, Staffordshire, Robert Henry White, esq., of Doncaster, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of Adbaston Parsonage.

Jan. 12. At Golcar, near Huddersfield, the Rev. Henry Edward Downing, S.C.L., Curate of Golcar, to Hannah Briggs, niece of Richard Daly, esq., Westwood-house, Golcar.

Jan. 13. At Christ Church, Bayswater, John Finlay, esq., Capt. 78th Highlanders, second son of John Finlay, esq., of Deanston, Perthshire, to Mary Marcella, second dau. of Thomas Taylor, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

At Holy Trinity, Westminster, James Strange Biggs, M.D., of Springfield, Tooting, to Catherine Churchward, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Groundwater, formerly of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

At Fareham, the Rev. James Gwynn, M.A., Vicar of Castle Lyons, Cork, to Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Osborn, esq., of Down-end, Hants.

At St. Peter's, Hampstead, the Rev. S. Yorke, M.A., Vicar of Fritwell, Oxon., to Frances, relict of Capt. Alexander Doria, 5th Madras Native Infantry.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. N. Roysds, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Alington, of Little Barford, Beds., and Letchworth, Herts.

At Shillingford, Devon, Edmund Pitman, esq., late Capt. 55th Regt., to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Charles Gordon, esq., of Wiscombe-park, Devon.

Jan. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Dr. Montague Kirkman, to the Lady Nepean, widow of Sir Molyneux-Hyde Nepean, bart., of Loder's-court and Bothenhampton, Dorsetshire, and of Lee-hall, Northumberland.

At Wolverton, Hants., William B. Hodgson, esq., LL.D., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Emily, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Joshua Walsley, Wolverton-park.

At Borris, co. Carlow, Lieut.-Col. Henry Shakespear, late Commandant of the Nagpore Irregular Force, to Jane, eldest dau. of Francis Boxwell, esq., M.D.

At Barham, the Rev. J. E. L. Schreiber, Rector of Barham, third son of the late William F. Schreiber, esq., of the Round-wood, Ipswich, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Philipps, esq., of Claydon, Ipswich.

Jan. 15. At Valencia, Sir Capel Molyneux, bart., of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh, to Mary Emily Frances, eldest dau. of Peter Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

At St. James's, Westminster, Edward Lynch Blossie, Lieut.-Col., unattached, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Lynch Blossie, bart., to Eularia Bruce, youngest dau. of the late Harry Gough Ord, Capt. R.A., of Bexley, Kent.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Henry J. Bigge, Rector of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, eldest surviving son of the late Thos. Hanway Bigge, esq., of Benton, Northumberland, to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Edmond Sexten Pery, of Cottingham-house, Northamptonshire.

At St. Pancras, Charles Fletcher, esq., of Gloucester-road, Regent's-pk., to Lucy, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Drake, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, and granddau. of Commissary-General John Drake.

At Hove, Brighton, Robert William Hunter, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Janet, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Jopp, Bombay Engineers.

At Rugby, the Rev. William Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, second son of Richard Sykes, esq., Edgeley, Cheshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. A. O. Molesworth, R.A.

At the Abbey Church, Waterford, Godfrey Trevelyan Faussett, esq., of Heppington, Kent, and of H.M.'s 76th Regt., to Martha Jane, eldest dau. of Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P., of Rockenham, Waterford.

At North Nibley, Gloucestersh., Francis Geo. Thurlow, son of Capt. Francis T. Cunynghame, and nephew of Sir David Cunynghame, bart., to Jessica, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Henry Blossome, Rector of Stanton and Snowhill.

At Trinity Church, Ayr, N.B., James T. Withers, esq., of Burton-st., Eaton-sq., London,

to Marion Jane, eldest dau. of Thos. M. Gemmell, esq., of Knockdhu, Ayrshire.

At Hackney, Commander Alfred D. Taylor, Indian Navy, to Bessie Ann, eldest dau. of Richard Mills, esq., of Richmond-rd., Dalston.

Jan. 17. At Cheltenham, Richard Hen., son of the Hon. John H. Roper-Curzon, to Emily Cottam, eldest dau. of the late J. Milner Atkinson, esq., of Yorkshire.

At St. Pancras, Geo. Edw. Graham Foster Pigott, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, only son of Robert Henry Graham Foster Pigott, esq., of Cambridge-terr., Regent's-pk., to Mary Anne Blanche, only dau. of the late Thos. Butts, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-pk.

Jan. 20. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Chichester S. Fortescue, esq., M.P., to Frances, Countess Waldegrave.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Alured Denne, esq., of Lydd, Kent, to Emma Mary, second dau. of the late Sir John E. Honeywood, bart., of Evington Place, Kent.

At Castle-town Roche, co. Cork, Henry Albert Platt, esq., H.M.'s 69th Regt., youngest son of the late Samuel Platt, esq., to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, co. Cork, and granddau. of the late Earl of Annesley.

At Dyrham, Gloucestersh., Chas. Herbert Ames, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Scott, sixth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Scott Robin-son, Rector of Dyrham.

At the chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the chapel of the Senate, in the Palace of the Luxembourg, François Marcellin Certain de Canrobert, Marshal of France, Senator of the Empire, &c., to Leila Flora, only dau. of the late Allen Ronald Macdonald, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Indian Army.

At East Clevedon, the Rev. J. Geo. Sydenham, M.A., to Mary Hooper, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Law, Rector of Bradworthy-cum-Paneras Wyke, Devon.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Henry Gordon Rogers, esq., 49th Regt., to Louisa Anna, eldest dau. of John Whipple, esq., of Plymouth.

At Melcombe Regis, Dorset, George Shedden Hawthorn, esq., 24th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to Frances Augusta, third dau. of the late William Bridge, esq., of Dorchester.

At Blackfriars-house, Perth, Robert Edie, esq., M.D., to Robina Scott, only child of the late Major John W. Moncrieff, H.E.I.C.S.

At All Saints', Norfolk-sq., Paddington, the Rev. Charles Granville Clarke, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Eleanor Henrietta Somerville, youngest dau. of the late Archibald Grahame, esq., of Upper Brunswick-pl., Brighton.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Edward Liddon, esq., M.D., second son of Capt. Liddon, R.N., of Clifton, to Mary Burn, eldest dau. of Henry Liddon, esq., Taunton.

Jan. 21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, A. M. Fawcett, Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, to Laura Mary, youngest dau. of the late Courtenay Stacey, esq., of Sandling Place, Kent.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

LORD MONSON.

Dec. 17, 1862. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, aged 66, the Right Hon. William John, sixth Baron Monson, of Burton, Lincolnshire (1728), and the tenth Baronet (1611), a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, M.A. and F.S.A.

Lord Monson was the only child of Col. the Hon. William Monson (fifth son of the second lord), by Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Debonnaire, Esq., of Madras. He was born on the 14th of May, 1796, at Tanjore, in that presidency, where his father was then stationed. Having been sent to England at an early age for his education, he was matriculated at Oxford as a member of Christ Church, and graduated as B.A. in 1818, and M.A. in 1820. His destination was the bar; and though he did not devote himself to that profession, he acquired a taste for study and research which he retained for the rest of his life.

The observations made in his early travels were offered to the world in 1817, in a volume entitled "Extracts from my Journal while Travelling in Dalmatia;" and another volume, dated 1820, is entitled "Extracts from a Journal of Tours in Istria, Dalmatia, Sicily, Malta, and Calabria."

He had subsequently employed much of his leisure in the investigation of the family history and topography of Lincolnshire. At the meeting of the British Archæological Institute at Lincoln in the year 1848 he communicated a very interesting historical memoir on the "Feuds of Old Lincolnshire Families," which is printed in the Lin-

coln volume of the Institute's Proceedings.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th Feb. 1818, and was consequently one of its oldest members, but we are not aware of his having made any communications to that learned body. He was, however, a frequent correspondent of our contemporary, "Notes and Queries," and was ever ready to attend, with the greatest courtesy, to private inquiries upon genealogical matters. On such occasions he had generally some valuable information to supply from his manuscript collections, which we trust may be carefully treasured for the use of some future historian of the much neglected county of Lincoln.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his cousin, Frederick John, fifth Lord Monson, on the 7th Oct. 1841, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire in 1846.

Lord Monson married, May 8, 1828, Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Larken, Esq., of Bedford-square; and by that lady, who survived him but a very short time, he had issue six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter (his youngest child) are living. His sons are, William John, now Lord Monson, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, M.P. for Reigate, and Captain of the Royal North Lincolnshire Militia, born in 1829; 2. the Hon. Debonnaire John, Captain in the 52nd Light Infantry; 3. the Hon. Edmund John, B.A.; and 4. the Hon. Evelyn John.

Lord Monson had long been in delicate health, from disease of the heart.

He was on his way to Torquay, where he had taken a house for the winter, when his fatal attack occurred at the Great Western Hotel.

His Lordship's funeral took place on the 24th of December, when his body was deposited in the family vault at South Carlton. It was attended by all his sons, by his brother-in-law the Rev. E. R. Larken, and other near relatives and dependants.

ADMIRAL SIR G. E. HAMOND, BART.,
G.C.B.

Dec. 20, 1862. At his residence, Norton-lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 82, Sir Graham E. Hamond, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

The deceased was the only son of Capt. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., (who for his eminent services was created a baronet in 1783,) by Anne, daughter and heiress of Mr. Henry Graeme, of Hanwell, Middlesex. He was born on December 30, 1779, and on the death of his father, in September, 1828, at the age of 90, he succeeded to the baronetcy. After seeing some active service as midshipman in 1793 in the "Phaeton," 38, under the command of his cousin, Sir A. S. Douglas, he removed to the "Queen Charlotte," 100, flag-ship of Admiral Lord Howe, under whom he had the honour of taking part in the victory of the 1st of June. He afterwards served in the "Britannia," 100, flag-ship of Admiral Hotham, in the Mediterranean, and there beheld the destruction of "l'Alcide," 74, taken in the action of the 13th of July. After constant active service on the Lisbon and Home stations, assisting at the taking and capture of several French privateers and at the blockade of Malta and siege of La Valette, he was appointed to the command of the "Blanche," 36. He in that ship participated in the battle of Copenhagen. In 1804 he was appointed to the "Lively," 38, in which frigate he captured, off Cape St. Mary, three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and destroyed a fourth; and during a subsequent cruise off Cape St. Vincent

he captured the "San Miguel;" and the same day, in company with the "Polyphemus," 64, took the "Santa Gertruyda," 36, laden with a valuable cargo and \$1,215,000 in specie. In December, 1808, he was appointed to the command of the "Victorious," 74, in which he assisted at the reduction of Flushing the year following.

Sir Graham was appointed commander-in-chief on the South American station in September, 1834, which command he held for four years. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, October 19, 1795; commander, October 20, 1797; captain, November 30, 1798; rear-admiral, May 27, 1825; vice-admiral, January 10, 1837; admiral, January 22, 1847; admiral of the fleet, November 10, 1862. The late Admiral was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1815, a Knight Commander in 1831, and a Grand Cross of that Order in July, 1855. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight and the county of Hants.

He had only enjoyed the high distinction of Admiral of the Fleet a few weeks, that honour having been conferred on him on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority. He had, however, been previously in succession Rear-Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The baronetcy and family estates descend to his only son, Capt. Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N.

SIR MICHAEL BRUCE, BART.

Dec. 14, 1862. At Scotstoun, Aberdeen, aged 66, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart.

The deceased baronet was born on March 31, 1796, and on his father's death, in 1827, he succeeded to the baronetcy and to the patrimonial property of Stenhouse, in Stirlingshire. He had previously (10th June, 1822) married Margaret, only child and heiress of Alexander Moir, Esq., of Scotstoun, and long Sheriff of Aberdeenshire. Lady Bruce survives her husband. They had no family.

Residing a good deal at Scotstoun after his marriage, Sir Michael, who was all his life a keen politician, was induced to stand as a candidate for the representation of Aberdeenshire immediately after the Reform Bill. The Conservative candidate was Admiral (then Captain) the Hon. Wm. Gordon. There was much popular enthusiasm for the Liberal Baronet, but he was nevertheless unsuccessful, although, in a constituency of 2,183, he polled upwards of 1,000. Though abandoning all further Parliamentary aspirations, Sir Michael still continued to take a great interest in the affairs of the county. He was a ready and effective speaker, and at all meetings in connexion either with county or city his appearance was always welcome. Of late years he had, from delicate health, very much withdrawn from public life.

The baronetcy and the Stirlingshire property go to a nephew of Sir Michael's, but the Scotstoun estate is retained by Lady Bruce, and will pass to her Ladyship's relatives.

GENERAL SIR PHILIP BAINBRIGGE,
K.C.B.

Dec. 20, 1862. At Titchfield, Hants., aged 76, General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., Col. of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Philip Bainbrigge, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, (who was killed at Egmont-op-Zee in 1799,) by Rachel, daughter of Peter Dobbie, Esq., of Beauregard, Guernsey, was born in London in the year 1786, and entered the navy in 1799 as a midshipman in the "*Cæsar*," under Admiral Sir James Saumarez, but being obliged to quit the service by ill-health, the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, in the following year gave him an ensign's commission in the 20th Regiment, which, after a year's leave of absence passed at a military academy, he joined at Malta in 1801. He was afterwards in the 7th Fusiliers, and was appointed to a company in the 18th

Royal Irish in 1805, with which regiment he served in the West Indies, but afterwards exchanged into the 93rd Regiment. After the taking of Curaçoa, he was appointed Inspector of Fortifications in that island, there being no engineer officer present, and made many drawings and surveys which afterwards recommended him to the Horse Guards. Returning home in 1808, he entered the Royal Military College at High Wycombe, to qualify for the Staff, and having passed his examination with distinction, was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the 4th Division of Lord Wellington's army, then in the lines of Torres Vedras. On joining he was ordered to examine the island of Lyceria, in the Tagus, to ascertain the practicability of crossing it, which he did, and his report being satisfactory to Lord Wellington, he was brought to head-quarters. In 1812 he was posted to the 6th Division as the head of the Quartermaster-General's department, but on the advance of the army into Spain he was recalled to head-quarters, as he had previously examined the country over which the army was to move, although it was in possession of the enemy, Lord Wellington being anxious to learn from him personally all particulars respecting it. He was soon after promoted to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of major, and served in this position till the end of the campaign of 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, at the battle of Salamanca, part of the siege of Burgos, in the retreat from Burgos (during which he rendered valuable service by extricating a division of the army from a critical situation), at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, last siege of St. Sebastian, and the battles of the Nive and Toulouse. On these occasions he carried the orders of the Duke and of the chief of his department, and was often employed in dangerous services, where he acquitted himself with much zeal and ability.

In 1815 Major Bainbrigge applied for

employment abroad, and he was for some time attached to the British army of occupation in France. In 1817 he became lieutenant-col., and colonel in 1837, and he continued to hold the appointment of Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General till he was made Deputy Quartermaster-General in Dublin, in 1841. When he attained the rank of major-general in 1846, the Duke of Wellington gave him the command of the Belfast district, and in 1852 he selected him to command the forces in the island of Ceylon. During the period that he remained there his unremitting exertions for the welfare of the troops made him beloved and respected by all classes, and his departure, on being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1854, was much regretted.

In 1837 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1860; in the following year he attained the rank of general. He received two pensions (of £100 each) for distinguished services, in 1847 and 1851, and in 1854 he was made colonel of the 26th (Cameronians). He had received the war medal with seven clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He was, whilst a student, the inventor of a protracting pocket sextant, to facilitate hasty military surveys, and he owed his long employment on Lord Wellington's staff to a first-class certificate which he gained by hard study at the Royal Military College. He married in 1816, the eldest daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Esq., by whom he has left a family.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Dec. 29, 1862. At Paris, aged 67, François Nicolas Madeleine Morlot, Cardinal of the Order of Priests, Archbishop of Paris.

Cardinal Morlot was born at Langres, in the department of the Haute Marne, on the 28th of December, 1795. Like others who have attained the highest rank in the Church in France, he owed

his distinction to his own merits. His father was an obscure artisan, who had barely sufficient to defray the expenses of his education in the school of his native town. At an early age he shewed a decided vocation for the clerical profession, and entered as a student the ecclesiastical college of Dijon. He made such good use of his time and pursued his studies so diligently as to complete his course of theology before the age prescribed by the canons for priest's orders. He therefore took an engagement as tutor in the family of a gentleman named St. Seine. During his residence in this family he had the advantage of mixing in good society, and he acquired the superior tone and manners which distinguished him. Soon after receiving priest's orders he was named Grand Vicar of the diocese of Dijon.

In 1831 M. Ray, who had been Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Aix, was named Bishop of Dijon. This was the first appointment of the kind made by the Orleans Government; and in consequence of the hostility of the clergy to the new Government it was with some difficulty that the Court of Rome consented to give him canonical institution. The bulls were at last issued, but M. Ray could get no French prelate to consecrate him, and had to apply to a Spanish bishop, who performed the ceremony. During the six years that he held his bishopric, M. Ray encountered much opposition from the French clergy, and at last resigned his see. Among his most persistent adversaries was Vicar-General Morlot, who was in turn deprived of his post of Grand Vicar. He was offered the place of curé in his own diocese, but refused.

Two years after he listened to overtures from the Government, and was raised to the see of Orleans. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the occasion of the birth of the Count de Paris, and in 1842 was appointed to the Archbishopric of Tours. He was created Cardinal in 1853, and in that capacity took his place in the Senate. In 1857 he succeeded in the see of Paris Arch-

bishop Sibour, who had been murdered by a suspended priest whilst in the act of performing divine service in the church of St. Etienne du Mont. In the course of the same year Cardinal Morlot was named Grand Almoner of the Empire, and in 1858 member of the Council of Regency and Privy Council which was instituted after the attempt of Orsini on the Emperor's life. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

In literature Cardinal Morlot has done little. Beside his episcopal charges and circulars to his clergy, he published revised editions of the "Explanation of Christian Doctrine," in the form of lectures; a Catechism for the diocese of Dijon; "Select Hours of the Marchioness of Andelarre," and an essay on Votive Altars.

The deceased Cardinal was attacked by illness only about ten days before his death. His general health had been excellent. He was a hard walker and an abstemious liver. He rose regularly at three o'clock in the morning, and retired early, even on his reception nights before ten o'clock. He was mild and courteous in manner, moderate in opinions, and, except on some few occasions in his place in the Senate, abstained from political discussion himself, and invariably impressed on the clergy of his diocese the propriety of doing the same, and of confining themselves exclusively to their religious duties. He was greatly respected by all who approached him for the kindness of his disposition, and his active benevolence. The Emperor visited him two days before his death.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS (AB ITHEL).

Aug. 27, 1862. At Llanenddwyn, Merionethshire, aged 51, the Rev. John Williams (ab Ithel), Rector of that parish.

He was born at Llangynhafel, Denbighshire, on the 7th of April, 1811; was a member of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838; and had sustained in succession the ministry of the

parishes of Llanfawr, Denbighshire, Nerquis, Flintshire (1842), and Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire, from 1852. It was only a few months before his death that he was preferred to the Rectory of Llanenddwyn by the Bishop of Bangor.

Mr. Williams was at once an excellent classical scholar, and a thorough master of the language and literature of his native country, to which from an early period of life he had devoted his talents and his time. He usually officiated as one of the examiners at the Welsh College of Llandoverly. No man has laboured more untiringly or more successfully in editing Welsh manuscripts, and in the elucidation of the various branches of Celtic archæology. His works have been highly appreciated among the scholars and antiquaries of all countries, among whom were Zeuss, the Comte de la Villemarque, Henri Martin, Archdeacon Williams, Sharon Turner, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, George Borrow, and other eminent men.

His authorship began at the age of sixteen, and many of his early writings appeared under assumed names. He contributed extensively to periodicals, both in English and in Welsh. He translated into Welsh several devotional works, including Bishop Jolly's "Observations upon the several Sunday Services and principal Holidays prescribed by the Liturgy," 1853, 8vo.; and he was also the author of "The Christian Cycle," 12mo.; "The Church of England Independent of the Church of Rome in all Ages," 16mo., and other religious works in the English language.

Of his essays in Welsh archæology some of the most important were—

"The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry; or, The Ancient British Church: its History, Doctrine, and Rites." 1844, 8vo.

"An Account of Valle Crucis Abbey, Denbighshire." 1846, 8vo.

"Druidic Stones." (Reprinted from the *Archæologia Cambrensis.*) 1850, 8vo.

“A Glossary of Terms used for the Articles of British Dress and Armour.” 1851, 8vo.

Mr. Williams was one of the founders of the Cambrian Archæological Association, established in 1846, and edited its journal, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for several years. He was also the editor of the “Cambrian Journal,” published under the auspices of the Cambrian Institute, from its commencement until his death.

Mr. Williams was the editor of—

“Y Gododin: a Poem on the Battle of Catteraeth, by Aneurin, a Welsh Bard of the Sixth Century. With an English Translation, and numerous Historical and Critical Annotations.” 1852, 8vo.

“Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur; or, The Ancient Welsh Grammar, which was compiled by Royal Command in the Thirteenth Century, by Edeyrn the Golden-tongued. To which is added Pumllyfr Kerddwriaeth, or the Rules of Welsh Poetry, originally compiled by Davydd ddu Athraw in the Fourteenth, and subsequently enlarged by Simwnt Vychan in the Sixteenth Century. With English Translations and Notes.” 1856, 8vo. (Edited for the Welsh MSS. Society, and dedicated to Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte.)

“The Physicians of Myddvai Meddygon Myddfai; or, The Medical Practice of the celebrated Rhiwalcon and his sons, of Myddvai in Caermarthenshire, Physicians to Rhys Gryg, Lord of Dynevor and Ystrad Towy, about the middle of the Thirteenth Century. From Ancient MSS. in the Libraries of Jesus College, Oxford, Llanover, and Toun.” 1861. (For the Welsh MSS. Society.)

For the series of works produced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Williams had edited the “Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales,” and the *Annales Cambriæ*, both published in 1860.

His last work was “Barddas; or, A Collection of Original Documents illustrative of the Theology, Wisdom, and Usages of the Bardo-Druidic System

of the Isle of Britain. With Translation and Notes.” 1862.

Mr. Williams married, in 1836, Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Llanfawr, Merionethshire, who is left his widow, with one son, who has adopted the profession of architecture, and two unmarried daughters.

T. N. WATERFIELD, ESQ.

Sept. 6, 1862. At his house in Dean's Yard, Westminster, Thomas Nelson Waterfield, Esq., who during many years occupied a very prominent position in the Board of Control.

Mr. Waterfield was the son of Wm. Waterfield, Esq., Accomptant in the Exchequer Bill Pay Office. He was educated at Westminster School, where he gave an earnest of the industry and abilities for which he was distinguished throughout his life. He was admitted on the foundation at the age of 14, in 1814, and thence elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817, a year before the usual time. So much promise had he given, that the then Head Master, Dr. Page, had offered, if he continued as he had begun, to receive him back as usher when his bachelor's degree should have been taken.

Circumstances, however, marked out a different course for him. Mr. (afterwards the Right Honourable) Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, then Secretary to the Commissioners for the affairs of India, having received important support from Mr. Waterfield's family, who had influence in the borough of Totnes, which he represented in Parliament, obtained for Mr. Waterfield an appointment in the Board of Control, and nominated him his private secretary. He continued in the same capacity with Mr. Courtenay's successors until 1839, when his elevation to the highest grade in the office removed him to more responsible duties, although even in his former post his opinion and judgment had been much sought for and valued by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Board.

During the wars in Afghanistan, Sind, Gwalior, the Punjab, and Bur-

mah, the most important papers were in his custody, and the most important duties devolved upon him. He might be called the confidential adviser of the several Presidents of the Board. So highly was he thought of, that Lord Ellenborough wished to take him to India as Private Secretary. But Sir Robert Peel refused to allow him to keep his place at the office; and a man with a large family to provide for could not be expected to make the sacrifice of quitting a permanent, for a very precarious post.

Such exertions as Mr. Waterfield's were,—unremitting at home as well as at his office—early and late,—could not fail in time to tell upon a frame not naturally strong. And shortly before the amalgamation of the Board of Control and the East India House into one office, Mr. Waterfield's friends and colleagues saw with grief that his health had given way, and that it was not possible that he should take that high position in the new office which otherwise would have been his due. He was, however, placed at the head of the establishment in charge of the records in Cannon-row. He did not remain there to be idle, but worked on with indefatigable energy, conscientiously discharging the new duty assigned to him, notwithstanding the severe sufferings he underwent, until his increasing infirmities compelled him to ask for his pension. The manner in which that was granted by the Secretary of State and the new Council of India (to the latter of whom he was only known by report) was a most gratifying recognition of his services.

The country never lost a more useful, upright, and faithful servant.

Great as was his official industry, it was not the result of indifference to the rational pleasures and amusements of life, still less of the neglect of other duties. No man was more fond of society; no man better loved a good story, or laughed more heartily at a good joke. He liked reading whenever he could find time for it. How he watched

over the education of his sons was shewn in the way in which they distinguished themselves at school, at college, and in the several professions in which he launched them. He practised the same economy officially that he did privately; and, great as was his self-denial in this respect, he was ever most liberal when a kind action was to be done, and a real case of distress was brought before him. His Christianity, like his charity, was genuine and unostentatious. Among his shining qualities, not the least conspicuous were his modest estimate of himself, and his readiness, however busy himself, to help any one who stood in need of help.

If biography is, as we deem it to be, of use as an incentive to virtuous life, surely no apology is needed for the length of this sketch of Mr. Waterfield's career. No example can be of more advantage than that of a man of quick intellect and accurate understanding, industrious, active, energetic, and zealous from a principle of duty, resigned when ill-health snatched from him the prize of success which was almost within his grasp, patient and unrepining under the most acute pain, and continuing to devote himself with unabated zeal to the humbler duties set before him. He did indeed exemplify the precept of Holy Writ, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

JOHN ELLIS, ESQ., OF LEICESTER.

Oct. 26, 1862. At Belgrave, Leicester, aged 73, John Ellis, Esq.

Mr. Ellis was the eldest son of Mr. Jos. Ellis, a farmer, living at a house near Leicester, once known as Sharman's Lodge, but subsequently removed to give place to the Frith House, erected by the late Mr. Oldham. He was born in the year 1789, was brought up in the business of his father, and passed his early and mature manhood in prosecuting it with that energy and perseverance which characterized him in all his pursuits. He left his father's house in 1807 to take a farm at Beaumont

Leyes, which he cultivated for forty years; he was well known as one of the best agriculturists in the county, and to the end of his days he retained a warm interest in farming; but an event happened in the year 1832 which led him into an entirely new path of life.

For some years before that date it had been suspected that coal was to be found in the north-western part of Leicestershire. There was then living in that district a practical geologist and sagacious miner, the late Mr. Stenson, of Hugglescote, who foretold the discovery, and convinced others of its certainty. Shafts were sunk, and the valuable mineral was found where Mr. Stenson had predicted. About this time, also, George Stephenson had formed a line of railroad between Stockton and Darlington, and had brought his locomotive to bear on the new system of travelling. John Ellis, who had made his acquaintance through the late Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, consulted with him about the formation of a line between Leicester and Swannington—the centre of the coal-field of the county. Mr. Stephenson, being too much engaged to undertake the task himself, recommended his son Robert as engineer. Mr. Ellis, knowing well every inch of the country, threw all his energies into the scheme, and, with George Stephenson to guide, to stimulate, and to instruct, the project succeeded; and in the month of July, 1832, the Swannington Railway was opened to Bagworth. Thus was the third line of railway formed in England inaugurated. Then the furnaces of Leicester glowed with cheap fuel, and the town began a new career of prosperity, as great, relatively to its size and population, as when the stocking-frame was introduced into its cellars in the reign of William and Mary.

After this time Mr. Ellis became more and more identified with the development of the railway system, and he long held the post of chairman of the Midland Railway Company. His talents now found full scope for their exercise,

and his ability for conducting business and for the administration of affairs of weight were put to the test in the undertakings in which he became now engaged. Though somewhat autocratic in his style of conducting matters, and quick in temper, he was also of a placable nature, and he never retained a lasting enmity to any one. When he retired from office in 1858, the shareholders voted the sum of 1,000 guineas as a testimonial, which was expended on his portrait and a service of plate.

Mr. Ellis was a zealous Reformer; and in the agitation which ended in the passing of the Reform Bill he had an active part; he was likewise a very early advocate of free trade, and he took a great interest in the anti-slavery movement. He became a member of the Leicester Town Council in 1837, and an alderman in 1838, a post which he held until his death. The mayoralty was more than once offered to him, but he declined to hold the office on the ground of his religious scruples as a member of the Society of Friends. More recently he was placed on the commission of the peace for the county.

In the year 1848, on Messrs. Walmsley and Gardiner being unseated on petition, Mr. Ellis was elected member for Leicester, in conjunction with the late Mr. Richard Harris, and remained in Parliament until the year 1852, when he retired in compliance with the advice of friends, who feared for his health, from his numerous avocations. In this sphere Mr. Ellis was conspicuous, by his diligent attendance to his duties, by his consistent votes, and by the part he took as a business member in the work of the committees. He was always recognised in the House as a "character:" his blunt but friendly demeanour, and his straightforward and sincere speech, ensured for him a full measure of respect.

A few years ago Mr. Ellis gave up the chairmanship of the Midland Railway Company, and by degrees he discontinued his attention to public business, only occasionally being present on the

Bench and at the Town Council meetings, as he suffered much from occasional attacks of a painful disorder, although his death was at last, comparatively speaking, sudden.

MR. JAMES ADAM.

Nov. 10, 1862. At Old Aberdeen, aged 53, Mr. James Adam, Editor of the "Aberdeen Herald."

James Adam was born at Paisley, in the year 1809. His father was engaged in the cotton manufacture, a profession which the son adopted, and to master the full details of which for a period he worked at the loom, a fact that stood him in good stead among the working classes of Aberdeen, for with some pride they maintained, 'He was once one of us,' and he ever occupied a high place in their estimation. And well he might, for he had a hearty sympathy with Labour in all its interests and difficulties. Fond of literature, a keen politician, and a watchful observer of religious controversy, and gifted with much facility of expression, alike with word and pen, ere he had reached his twentieth year he became a contributor to the newspaper and periodical press. As his powers as a writer were developed, so his love for literary work increased, and after some local employment in this line, Mr. Adam—just about the period when the Reform Bill was becoming law, 1834—quitted Paisley, resolved to seek his fortune in London.

To the Metropolis he went, possessed of influential letters of introduction to, among other journals, the "Times." The latter recommendation, however, was never delivered. He felt a nervousness, he said, at presenting himself at the office of the great journal in Printing House-square; and during the period of his hesitation, overtures commenced which resulted in his becoming the editor of the "Aberdeen Herald," some eight-and-twenty years back. At that time party politics, both national and local, ran high, and James Adam was never slack in uttering what he had

to say, in a bold and fearless manner. The result was, that the "Herald" at once started into fresh life, and rapidly increased both in influence and circulation. "The new Editor" became one of the celebrities of the city; his handsome person and singularly noble head aiding in no small degree to establish his popularity.

But it was the discussion which preceded the great religious disruption in 1843 that most thoroughly displayed the power of the Editor of the "Herald," and achieved for the paper the position of being the ablest champion the Church could boast in the North. Far and near the "Herald's" articles on the Disruption—its coming, and its likely effects—were quoted, and they received additional weight and interest from the fact that they were the utterances of a Whig organ against what was essentially a Whig movement. Certain it is these articles were powerfully written, and had the effect of taking the "Herald" into circles where otherwise it might not have won attention. The character of the paper and the ability of its Editor to deal with great questions of whatever nature being thus fairly established, Mr. Adam had the happiness to find that his efforts had, in point of circulation and influence, brought the "Herald" on an equality with the best of his contemporaries, and with this he was satisfied; for while he was not unmindful of the alterations needful in these latter days to make a weekly organ keep its place among so many and radical changes in the mode of conducting newspapers, still he did not see that it was desirable to rush recklessly into the penny competition, and in this those who knew Aberdeen best shared his opinion.

For the trying and taxing position of the chief of an influential and first-class journal Mr. Adam possessed rare and peculiar gifts. Thoroughly read up in all matters of political and social economy, and the movements of the various sections of the religious world; a facile and forcible writer, with a pure English style; a good French scholar, and able

to converse both in the German and Italian languages, he was readily "at home" in any subject requiring instant attention and comment. Local affairs he could treat with singular tact and humour, and though in doing so he had frequently to say hard things, yet no one ever ventured to state that personal animosity influenced his pen. It was the *cause* he aimed at and struck, and, as a consequence sometimes, the promoters of the cause came in for a hearty, but always fair blow. Cant and hypocrisy he hated and opposed with his whole heart, and probably it is in articles written against such that his strongest language will be found.

It was those who were Mr. Adam's close intimates who knew his excellences best. A more generous heart never beat in human breast; a readier hand to help the needy was never stretched forth. To those who worked side by side with him—necessarily by night as well as by day—he was a kind adviser and an indulgent master.

Mr. Adam, whose disease was cancer, leaves a widow and family.—*Banffshire Journal*.

MR. JAMES LEECH RIDGWAY.

Nov. 20, 1862. At his residence, Walton Warren, near Burton-on-Trent, aged 63, Mr. James Leech Ridgway, the well-known publisher of Piccadilly.

Mr. Ridgway was born in 1799. He was for the greater part of his life connected as publisher with the leading members of the Liberal party, as his father had been before him*. So far back as the time of the Catholic Emancipation, in 1829, he published many of

the most stirring works in advocacy of that measure; and at a more recent date, pamphlets which told powerfully in favour of the repeal of the Corn Duties. For some years past he was one of the principal proprietors of the "Globe" newspaper, in the management of which he took an active part.

After a long and painful illness, borne with most exemplary patience and resignation, Mr. Ridgway died, regretted and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Ridgway was twice married. By his first wife, whom he married early in life, he has left a family of six children. His youngest son, William Hearn Ridgway, has succeeded him in his business as a publisher. His will, which is very brief, bears date Jan. 5, 1861. The personalty was estimated for probate duty as under £80,000.

WILLIAM DEEDES, ESQ., M.P.

Nov. 30, 1862. At his residence, Eaton-terrace, aged 66, William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling-park, Kent, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county.

The deceased, who was born at Sandling-park in 1796, was the eldest son of William Deedes, Esq., who was M.P. for Hythe, by Sophia, second daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., of Goodnestone-park. He was educated at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, subsequently became a Fellow of All Souls, and was called to the bar. He first entered Parliament as member for East Kent in 1845. He was again returned by the same constituency in 1852, lost his election in April, 1857, but was a third time sent to Parliament for the same seat in December of that year; which he continued to occupy till the time of his death. In May, 1858, he was appointed a commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,000 per annum, and for some years he was a member of the Dover Harbour Board, chairman of the Kent General Sessions, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county; he was also Major-Commandant of the East Kent

* Mr. Ridgway, sen., indeed, was so earnest and zealous a champion in his advocacy of Liberal opinions in the days "when George the Third was king," that he suffered more than one political prosecution, and was on one occasion imprisoned in Newgate on a charge of seditious publication—a fate which befel also the present Lord Broughton, then known as John Cam Hobhouse. The son's lot was happily cast in less troublesome and less exciting times.

Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1833, Emily Octavia, daughter of Mr. Edward Taylor, formerly of Bifrons, near Canterbury, by whom he leaves a family. He was a Conservative in politics, but he never was, strictly speaking, a "party man." He always claimed of his constituents to act perfectly independent of either party. In the House he gained the respect of both sides, and he is said to have been one of the best chairmen of a committee that the House ever produced; he was also remarkable for his ready attention to the local affairs of Kent.

Mr. Deedes' death, which proceeded from an affection of the heart, was very sudden. On the morning of the 28th of November the Rev. W. Yate, secretary and treasurer to the Dover Sailors' Home, received a letter from the hon. gentleman, announcing his intention to preside at the anniversary of that institution, which was to be celebrated the same afternoon by a banquet at the Lord Warden Hotel. His non-arrival at the appointed time, five o'clock in the afternoon, caused enquiries to be made respecting him, first at Sandling-park, where it was thought he might have been detained, and subsequently by telegraph to London; but all that could be learned that evening was that he had not returned home. Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., his cousin, and colleague for East Kent, presided at the Dover banquet; but it was not learned till the following afternoon that Mr. Deedes had been seized with sudden illness while alone at his residence in London, where he had been detained on the affairs of his office. His son was shortly afterwards sent for by telegraph, and it was then understood that the father was in a very dangerous state. On the morning of the 30th the melancholy intelligence was communicated that he had died in the course of the night.

MR. ALDERMAN MEEK.

Dec. 13, 1862. At Middlethorpe Lodge, near York, aged 72, James Meek, esq.,

one of the Aldermen of that city, and thrice Lord Mayor.

Mr. Meek was born in the village of Brompton, near Northallerton, on the 13th of February, 1790; his father, who was the son of a linen-manufacturer there, being the lessee of a farm under the Bishop of Durham. His mother was one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of a Mr. Mewburn, of Billingham, near Stockton-on-Tees, who was a gentleman of independent fortune. After receiving a sound education at Northallerton he was apprenticed in the year 1803 to Mr. Joseph Agar, a currier of York, and when out of his time he visited London, Manchester, Newcastle, and other places, thus passing between two and three years in improving his knowledge of his trade. On the 25th of March, 1813, he married Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Pearson, of Bramham, near Tadcaster, the owner and occupier of a small estate there, and a descendant of the Troutbecks, of Hope Hall. In the same year he commenced business as a currier, in Goodramgate, York, and he ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in a leading position. One great secret of his success was probably the resolution with which throughout life he adhered to a determination that he made in early youth, never to enter into any speculation which might with any probability involve the loss of more than half his capital.

Some years ago, Mr. Meek retired from business, in favour of his only son, and went to reside at Middlethorpe Lodge; but he continued to exercise an important influence over the commercial affairs of York as chairman, or trustee, or director of several institutions.

In the development of the railway movement he took an early and prominent part. He presided at the first public meeting held in York on this subject, and was afterwards Vice-Chairman of the York and North Midland Railway Company, of which Mr. Hudson was Chairman; but he resigned his seat at that Board, on the adoption of certain measures as to Sunday travelling, of

which he did not approve. On the fall of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Meek was called in to take an active part in the investigation and re-organization of affairs, and he was for a short time Chairman of both the York and North Midland and the Newcastle and Berwick Railways. He was also concerned from the first in the projection and formation of the Great Northern Railway, of which he was a director at the time of his death.

Mr. Meek was the eldest member of the York Corporation, having not only served the office of Sheriff in the year 1827, but having been elected a member of the first Municipal Council after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. He was also one of the first body of Aldermen under the new *regime*, and he served the office of Lord Mayor in the years 1836, 1849, and 1851, with honour to himself, and with credit to the city.

In politics, Mr. Meek was a decided Liberal, and he was more than once requested to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the representation of the city, but he invariably declined. He was in the commission of the peace for the city of York, as well as for the North and East Ridings, and was most diligent in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate. He was a member of the Wesleyan body, and he benefited it by many handsome donations; but he did not confine his liberality to his own community, as he was a regular subscriber to numerous charities in connexion with other denominations, not only in York but elsewhere. During a long public life, his strong religious opinions occasionally came into conflict with those held by others who look at things from another point of view, but however much the latter might differ with him, they could not but admire the man for his straightforward and honestly expressed sentiments.

The local charities of the deceased Alderman were unbounded; so much so, that he was not unfrequently spoken of as a second Man of Ross. His private

deeds of charity will never be fully known, for although the needy and deserving never failed to receive relief, their wants were supplied without any one save himself being aware of the fact. His purse, too, was always open to relieve the spiritual as well as the bodily wants of the poor of York, and for many years past a missionary has been labouring in the most destitute portions of the city at his sole expense.

The death of Mrs. Meek, on the 28th of February, 1861, appeared to have given him a shock from which he never recovered, and his robust frame began perceptibly to give way. His sufferings, which were protracted, and occasionally towards the close very severe, were borne with truly Christian patience. His funeral, which took place at the York Cemetery, on Friday, December 19, partook of a public character, the shops of the city being very generally closed, and representatives of the various public and commercial bodies attending, as well as workmen and apprentices (nearly 250 in number) from the tannery and glass works of which the deceased had long been the head.

MRS. KATHARINE THOMSON.

Dec. 17, 1862. At Dover, Mrs. Katharine Thomson, widow of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Etruria, in Staffordshire.

The deceased lady was well known to the public as the author of several works, chiefly biography or fiction; her first production being a "Life of Wolsey," written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and much commended by Lord Brougham. A novel called "Constance," published without her name, was her first venture in fiction, and was very successful; but its two successors, "Rosabel" and the "Lady Annabella," were less so. "The Life of Raleigh" and the "Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth" were followed by "Memoirs of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough," and Mrs. Thomson.

took a good place in literature. Her researches and the reading requisite for these works gave her also material for a series of historical novels, as "Anne Boleyn," "Ragland Castle," "The White Mask," "The Chevalier." In addition to these, Mrs. Thomson published "Lives of the Jacobites," "Tracy, or the Apparition," and "Widows and Widowers," one of the best and most popular of her novels.

After Dr. Thomson's death in 1849, Mrs. Thomson resided abroad for some years. On her return to England she published two novels, "Court Secrets" and "Faults on Both Sides," and the "Life of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham;" but the most popular of her later works were those written conjointly with her son, "The Queens of Society" and "Wits and Beaux," and published under the pseudonyms of Grace and Philip Wharton. The third and last of this series, only just given to the world, "The Literature of Society," was entirely her own, her fellow-worker and youngest son, John Cockburn Thomson, having been accidentally drowned at Tenby in 1860—a shock from which his mother never quite recovered. During a long residence in London Mrs. Thomson assembled at her house all who were eminent in science, letters, and the arts, and she numbered among her friends Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Cockburn, L. E. L., Campbell, Bulwer, &c.; whilst her earliest recollections in her father's house were of Flaxman, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Coleridge.

MR. JOHN WEALE.

Dec. 18, 1862. Mr. John Weale, publisher, of High Holborn.

Mr. Weale's career in business extended over forty years, and he made it his great object to suggest, create, and mature works which have been of acknowledged aid to professional men, and others. He long enjoyed the personal friendship of some of the first scientific men of the day, and may be truly said to be one of the benefactors

of the reading public. His name will likewise be remembered as one of the first publishers of cheap literature, as evidenced by the production of his well-known Rudimentary Series, which comprises educational, classical, and scientific works of high value. Mr. Weale was the editor of the following, among other works:—

"Divers Works of Early Masters^b," published in 1841; "Weale's Drawing-books for Engineers and Architects," 1834; "Weale on the Making of American Railways, with Illustrations," 1843; "Weale's Papers of Architecture and Archæology," 500 plates, 1844; "Weale's Survey of London," 1852.

J. L. ADOLPHUS, ESQ.

Dec. 24, 1862. In Hyde-park-square, aged 67, John Leycester Adolphus, Esq., M.A., Judge of the Marylebone County Court, Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Adolphus was the son of John Adolphus, Esq., barrister-at-law and F.S.A., well known by his several works on English history. He died in 1845, in his 80th year (when a memoir of him appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, N.S. xxiv. 314); having married, in 1793, Miss Leycester, of White Place, Berkshire, the mother of the gentleman now deceased.

^b See his note to Statistical Notices of Publications on the Constructive Arts, 1822—1859:—"This work consists of the life and works of Albert Durer; notices of his master Wolfgemuth, and his friend Perckheymer; Adam Kraft and his Sacrament House at Nuremberg; the stained glass windows, elaborately drawn, of St. Jacques' Church at Liège; the stained glass windows at Gouda in Holland, and other specimens at York in England, &c. The original complete drawings of the Gouda windows are in my possession, purchased at a great price of M. Kraus, architect, of Utrecht. Should these windows be destroyed, and the people of Holland desire to restore them, application must be made to me for the drawings in my possession. For the compilation and industry evinced in the production of this work, the King of the Belgians kindly condescended to present to me, through the Minister, his large gold medal."

Mr. Adolphus was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from which he was elected, as head monitor, to a fellowship at St. John's, Oxford, in 1811; Dr. Wynter, now President of that College, the second monitor, going up with him. At Oxford he was distinguished for his irreproachable life and elegant and scholastic tastes. His abilities soon began to display themselves. He carried off the Newdigate English Verse Prize in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns visited Oxford (the subject was "Niobe"), and the Chancellor's Prize for an English essay in 1818 (the subject was "Biography"). At his degree, in 1815, he was placed in the second class in Classics, together with Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester, Dr. Hinds, late Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Wynter.

In 1821 young Mr. Adolphus obtained early distinction in literature as the author of "Letters to Richard Heber, Esq., containing Critical Remarks on the series of Novels beginning with Waverley, and an Attempt to ascertain their Author." The contents of this work are fully described in the Life of Sir Walter Scott by Mr. Lockhart, who introduces it with the remark that "During Scott's visit to London in July, 1821, there appeared a work which was read with eager curiosity and delight by the public, with much private diversion besides by his friends, and which he himself must have gone through with a very odd mixture of emotions." The general judgment was that it was very cleverly argued, and Mr. Lockhart admits that Mr. Adolphus worked out his problem with great success. His reasons were characterized by remarkable ingenuity and acuteness, and afterwards received from the great novelist a frank admission of their cogency. Scott conveyed, through Mr. Heber, an invitation to Mr. Adolphus to visit Abbotsford; and thither he went in the summer of 1823. He afterwards contributed to Mr. Lockhart's Life of Scott a full account of that visit; and his subsequent visits in 1827, 1830, and 1831, are also noticed in the same work.

Mr. Adolphus was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 21st of June, 1822. He was for some years engaged in reporting, first with Mr. R. V. Barnewall, and then with Mr. T. F. Ellis, who died recently.

Mr. Adolphus was appointed a judge of the County Courts by Lord Chancellor St. Leonard's. He led a very laborious life in that capacity, as in his former engagement as a reporter; and was universally respected alike for his professional and his personal merits. On the Northern Circuit he delighted all by his polished and caustic wit and humour, which never trespassed beyond the bounds of true gentlemanly feeling. In private life he was highly respected as a good and religious man, without any pretension or display. He was for years a most active and useful member of the "Committee of General Literature and Education" of the Christian Knowledge Society; and a short time ago was restored to his University friends by being appointed Steward, or legal adviser, to St. John's College. As a speaker, though not eloquent, Mr. Adolphus was singularly epigrammatic and perspicuous, and had the great art of never saying too much or of travelling out of the record. Some of his speeches at the anniversaries of the Literary Fund were very happy. In 1858 he published a genial volume of "Letters from Spain," the result of two summer tours made in 1856 and 1857.

M. GOUDCHAUX.

Dec. 28, 1862. At Paris, M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of 1848.

M. Goudchaux was born in Paris in 1797, of a wealthy Hebrew family long settled in Alsace. He was placed at an early age at the head of the house, which was then one of the important banking establishments of Paris. He took an active part in the political questions of the day, and joined the ranks of the Liberal party, opposed to the measures of the Restoration. After the Revolu-

tion of 1830 he was named member of the Council-General of the Department of the Seine, and subsequently accepted the appointment of treasurer to the division of the army whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. In consequence of some disagreement with the Ministers on questions of finance as affecting the policy of the Government, he was removed from his post in 1834, and once more joined the Opposition. He wrote several letters in the *National* newspaper in support of the principle that railroads should be constructed and worked by the State. He published two pamphlets in 1840—one on the prolongation of the Bank charter, and the other on the conversion of the Rentes in the form of a letter to M. Hamann.

After the revolution of February, M. Goudchaux was offered the post of Finance Minister, and his acceptance of it seemed for a few days to reassure the commercial classes. This confidence, however, was not of long continuance. M. Goudchaux became acquainted with the real situation of affairs; he was dismayed at the abyss before him. He made known to his colleagues the extent of the evil without attempting to exaggerate or diminish: the organized resistance to the payment of taxes of any kind, the street insurrections which paralysed all his efforts, and completely annihilated industry and trade; and the impossibility of doing anything until public tranquillity should be re-established. As a last attempt to restore confidence in the Republic, he proposed to the Government to anticipate by a fortnight the payment of the interest on the debt, which was adopted. Events, however, were too strong for him, and, driven to despair by the rapid progress of Socialism, M. Goudchaux resigned his place as Minister of Finance, which was taken by M. Trouvé-Chauvel.

When the June insurrection broke out, M. Goudchaux energetically supported the motion for intrusting the supreme power to General Cavaignac, and he defended by his speeches and votes in the Constituent Assembly the

General's measures up to the 10th of December. When the Assembly dissolved itself M. Goudchaux again stood as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly. He was not returned. He withdrew from public life after the *Coup d'Etat*, December, 1851, but once more came forward in 1857 as candidate for the Legislative Chamber, and was returned for one of the electoral districts of Paris. As he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Imperial Government, he was declared to have vacated his seat.

His death occurred after a long malady. The only persons who accompanied his remains to their last resting-place were the members of his family. At his own desire, his funeral was of the most modest kind; nor were any of those pompous and unmeaning orations which are customary in France on such occasions pronounced over his grave.

In politics M. Goudchaux was a sincere, though moderate, Republican. He maintained his opinions to the last; and none ever doubted the sincerity of his convictions, any more than they doubted his disinterestedness in public and his integrity in private life.

MR. THOMAS BIBBY, A.M.

Jan. 7. At Kilkenny, after an illness of some duration, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Bibby, A.M., a man of considerable learning and literary taste, but of the strangest habits and most eccentric character. He was a member—probably the representative—of a respectable family long settled in Kilkenny. John Bibby was elected Portreeve, or Chief Magistrate, of the Corporation of Irish-town on the 21st of September, 1691, and filled the office for three successive years. His descendants are still numerous within the olden precincts of that now defunct corporation, and the contiguous city of Kilkenny.

Thomas Bibby commenced his education at the Grammar-school of Kilkenny, (founded by the first Duke of Ormonde,

and generally known by the erroneous title of "Kilkenny College"); an institution which gave letters to Swift, Congreve, Berkeley, and many other men of eminence in their day. The headmaster was then the Rev. Andrew O'Callaghan, of whom he always spoke with profound respect. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, at an early age, and obtained a Scholarship—hence the title "Scholar Bibby," given half in respect, half in ridicule, which clung to him through life; and when but thirteen years old he had the honour of carrying off the gold medal for science at a college examination, where he had a host of competitors. His love of the classics, however, went far beyond his taste for science, and he became one of the best Greek scholars of the day. So far as his collegiate course went he held a distinguished place, but the extreme oddities of his character soon appeared, and proved an effectual bar to his attaining any public position. Some of his relatives placed him in a private lunatic asylum in Dublin, but he was soon released, and he thenceforth passed an utterly secluded and solitary life among his books, from whose companionship, however, he seemed to derive all the pleasure that was desired by one of his peculiar cast of mind. He possessed an income, from leasehold property, of about £300 per annum, but he chose to live in the greatest penury, and almost denied himself the common necessaries of life; the only indulgence, apparently, which he permitted himself being in connexion with a mania for book-buying. He published two dramatic poems: one of which, entitled "Gerald of Kildare," was issued in 1854; and the other, a sequel to the former, "Silken Thomas," appeared in 1859. His style was verbose, but yet clear and sufficiently comprehensive. In the blank verse there are some passages not devoid of spirit and beauty; and an address to his son, with which the work last named was opened, exhibits a very touching degree of pathos and feeling. The notes, however, are particularly indicative of the man, displaying an

amazing amount of truly diversified reading.

An interesting notice of his life and habits was published, on the occasion of his decease, in the "Kilkenny Moderator" of January 10,—the Editor of which journal knew him well;—from which we make a few extracts:—

"He was in truth a perfect book-worm, but not 'the book-worm block-head ignorantly read,' for he possessed such talents as might have been turned to important account, but for the eccentric habits which he suffered to obtain dominion over him.

"He lived, in fact, altogether out of the world, scarcely ever quitting his house (except to attend the Sunday noon-day service at the Cathedral), and when he chanced to go out, always, when possible, selecting the shades of night to flit in a ghost-like manner along the most unfrequented way that he could find to his destination. We never remember to have seen him in daylight on weekdays except on two occasions. One was at the auction of the late Dr. Pack, of Patrick-street, where no apparition could have caused greater surprise. He usually was negligent in the extreme as regarded his person and clothing, and to see him walk into the auction-room in broad daylight, combed and washed, and in the habit, as he always possessed the manners, of a gentleman, was deemed a wondrous sight indeed by all who knew him—who, however, were very few indeed. But the secret of his advent in this guise was the announcement of a rare edition of a work in the auctioneer's advertisement, and having resolved to buy it, he did honour to the occasion by an amount of attention to his toilet which, probably, had not been paid for very many years before, and certainly never since. The other occasion on which we chanced to meet 'The Scholar' in the daytime, was at St. Canice's Library. The present Archdeacon of Ossory was then librarian, and had engaged Mr. Bibby's son, an intelligent young man possessing much of his father's literary taste, to make a new catalogue of the books. From the son's report of the literary treasures which were to be found in the old library, the father was tempted abroad to ask permission to look at some of the works; and as he opened the covers and gazed over the title-pages of several of the first

editions of various books displaying the imprints of some of the fathers of typography, and hugged them to his bosom in almost speechless delight, the 'prodigious' of Dominie Sampson at once suggested itself as fully realised, at least in attitude.

"We have observed as to his negligence to his person; but he was more careless still as to the arrangement of his dwelling. Dust and cobwebs seemed to be necessary to his existence, and the rats appeared to be welcome and familiar friends. He had a horror as to the deprivation of any animal or insect of vitality, and when the dust and filth which accumulated around him became instinct with life, he would suffer no interference with it. His dwelling was one of the old prebendal houses, in ancient times connected with the Cathedral of St. Canice. A comfortable old domicile it might have been made by any ordinary tenant, but with him windows and fireplaces were unnecessary, save in the single room in which he sat, read, cooked, and slept, and to which his entire household was confined; and every other apartment, above stairs and below, was given up to books,—books on all subjects, of all ages, and all countries, all suffered to decay away from damp, moths, and worms; broken window-glass was never repaired, the shutters were always closed, the roof was allowed to leak, and the ivy to grow in through the fissures in the window-frames.

"We shall never forget the scene we beheld on making an inspection of the place the day after his death, when access was at length obtainable to portions of the premises to which during his life he never permitted any one to accompany him. The entire attic story of the house was filled with books in every stage of rottenness and decomposition, and the staircase which leads to it was similarly heaped, not merely along the sides, but so as to block up the steps, rendering it necessary that a series of barricades should be scaled before the upper story could be gained. There was no order or arrangement whatever in the book deposits. The volumes covered the floors in a layer of some feet deep, but here and there rising into pyramids, some of which were crowned with old drawers containing a few articles of antique china—the possession of which alone, beside his love for books, seems to have afforded him gratification. And among the literary piles were large boxes and parcels of books, which had

lain there for years, unopened, just as they had arrived from the London and Dublin book-marts—the auctioneers at which had received his commission to purchase for him such works as he should mark on their catalogues—except that the cases and package-coverings were rotting and falling to pieces. To possess the literary treasures which he fancied, seemed to be sufficient for his satisfaction. But the garrets and staircase were not the only depositories where the most ancient editions of the classics were to be found piled in heterogeneous and strangely incongruous heaps with modern novels, reviews, and magazines. As we have already stated, one bedroom had sufficed for all other purposes, and parlour, drawing-room, and closets were filled with books; the kitchen and scullery were given up to the same purpose; and when we had seen all these, to our astonishment the attendant of the deceased invited us to explore the literary treasures stored in the cellar; 'for,' she observed, 'the real library is there!' We did not, however, explore the cellar, for its entrance was garnished with a drapery of cobwebs so dense as to form a curiosity of its kind—although, to say the truth, we had previously penetrated some curious specimens enough, in the other chambers, of the work which spiders can perform when entirely left to their instincts.

"It is only just, however, to state that Mr. Bibby, although reserved and solitary in his habits, was not of a morose or repulsive disposition. On the contrary, he was naturally polite and genial in manner, and when in conversation with an educated person, spoke with a good deal of animation, and never failed to give evidence of the great fund of varied information which he possessed, but in a manner which displayed no arrogant pretension. It has often been remarked, that in simplicity of manner as well as in features, he bore a strong resemblance to Oliver Goldsmith. His brother, Mr. Samuel Hale Bibby, a surgeon, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, London, is said to be endowed with much of 'the Scholar's' literary taste and ability, without his eccentricity."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 13, 1862. At his residence, Hobart-town, Tasmania, shortly after his return from England, aged 56, the Rev. *Frederick Miller*.

Dec. 18. At Owston Ferry, aged 69, the Rev. *Wm. Brocklehurst Stonehouse*, D.C.L., Arch-

deacon of Stowe, and Vicar of Owston. The deceased, who was of Brasenose College, Oxford, became B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, D.C.L. 1845. He was ordained deacon 1815, and priest in 1816; was appointed Vicar of Owston 1821, and Archdeacon of Stowe in 1844. When he first came to Owston the church was in a very dilapidated condition, and the living, with the chapelry of West Butterwick, was only of the value of £80 a-year; but by the aid of Queen's Anne's Bounty and other sources, he raised it to the amount of £200 a-year. He began his ministerial work at Messingham, along with the Ven. Archdeacon Bayley, whom he succeeded as Archdeacon of Stowe. During his residence at Owston he rebuilt the church at West Butterwick, and afterwards had it separated from Owston. He also restored the church at Owston, which was in a state of comparative ruin, and, together with his late wife and surviving sister-in-law, Miss Sandars, adorned it with several painted windows. He also restored the south porch, in memory of his wife. The parishioners of Owston will be largely benefited by various parochial charities which he established. He was the author of "The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme," 4to., 1833; "The Crusade of Fidelis, a Knight of the Order of the Cross; being the History of his Adventures during his Pilgrimage to the Celestial City," 8vo., 1838, published anonymously; "The Sin and Nature of Schism: and, The Alliance between Church and State considered; in Two Sermons," 8vo., 1835; "A Few Observations on the Rudiments of Ecclesiastical Knowledge," 8vo., 1832; and several archidiaconal charges.

Dec. 22. At Hanover-cottages, Regent's-pk., aged 87, the Rev. *Robert Nicholas French*, Incumbent of Weston-on-Trent and of Osmaston, Derbyshire, and of Seckington, Warwickshire.

Suddenly, the Rev. *Hen. Hutchinson Swinny*, Vicar of Cuddesdon, and Principal of the Theological College, where he succeeded the Rev. Alfred Pott, B.D., in 1859. Though the college has not been so full, from various circumstances, during the term of his principalship, few men who have been trained under Mr. Swinny, or old Cuddesdon students who have met such a cordial welcome from him at the anniversaries and other times, will hear without regret of his sudden death.—*John Bull*.

Dec. 23. At his residence, Baldock, Herts., aged 65, the Rev. *Wm. Fowler*, B.A.

At Runton, Norfolk, aged 24, the Rev. *Abm. Hulton King*, Curate of the parish, eldest son of the Rev. Sir Jas. W. King, bart.

Dec. 24. At King's Cliffe, aged 82, the Ven. *Hen. Kay Bonney*, D.D., Rector of King's Cliffe, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Canon Residentiary. See OBITUARY.

Dec. 25. From a carriage accident, the Rev. *J. E. Downing*, twenty-six years Incumbent of Golcar, near Huddersfield. The deceased and family had accepted an invitation to dine, on Christmas-day, at Milnsbridge-house, the residence of Mr. George Armitage. The party

left the Parsonage about half-past four in the afternoon, in two carriages, one of which contained Mr. Downing and his servant, and the other his wife and his son, the Rev. H. Downing, Curate of Golcar, and another lady and gentleman. On arriving at a point in the road, about a quarter of a mile from the Parsonage, the horse made a dash forward, and came in contact with a wall which fences the road from a precipitous descent of some forty feet in depth. The force of the concussion was so great that a portion of this wall was knocked down, and Mr. Downing and his servant were both jerked over the precipice. The servant alighted on a slight projection only a few yards from the road, and escaped with little injury; but Mr. Downing fell the whole distance, and was picked up almost lifeless. He lingered until ten o'clock the same evening, when he died from the effect of his injuries.

At Birkenhead, aged 26, the Rev. *Arthur Lewis*, junior Curate of Holy Trinity Church, youngest son of Major Roger Lambert Lewis.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Islington, aged 49, the Rev. *John Chapman*, B.D., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chapman, a respectable yeoman, of North Runcton, near Lynn, and was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's. He entered the University of Cambridge, at St. John's College, at a later age than usual, having laid aside for a time his early studies. In 1836 his name appears in the mathematical tripos as a wrangler, and in the classical tripos in the third class. His success in these examinations was no measure of his attainments, and in his subsequent examination and election to a fellowship at St. John's he took precedence of many whose names had stood before his in the tripos. In 1840 he went out as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, to take charge of the Cottayan College in Travancore. This college was originally designed for the theological training of students for the ministry of the Syrian Church. But all these students had been withdrawn when Mr. Chapman succeeded to the superintendence, and the pupils, about seventy in number, were principally youths, seeking an English education to fit them for civil or mercantile employments. Mr. Chapman, however, kept his eye fixed upon the missionary object of the college; he acquired the native language; he trained his pupils in a knowledge of the evidences of Christianity, and so effectually stamped his own missionary character upon his pupils, that eventually nine were admitted to Holy Orders who had passed under his instruction. After having resided three years in India, he was joined by a lady who became his wife, and his zealous coadjutor in all his labours. Mr. Chapman removed in 1850 to Madras to take charge of the Church Missionary Seminary at that city; but here his health gave way, and he was at the same time suddenly deprived of his wife by an attack

of cholera. In 1853 he was compelled to return home for the restoration of his health; and was then appointed by the committee a secretary of the Society. To this office he devoted an amount of labour and thought of which few men are capable, and discharged its duties most diligently and ably till within a week of his death. He was a man of the highest Christian principles, endowed not with showy, but with solid talents, and was characterized by a remarkably clear and sound judgment. His answers to the "Essays and Reviews" exhibited no ordinary power of mind, such, indeed, as surprised most of his friends, few of whom knew how much ability was latent under his modest and retiring demeanour. Mr. Chapman leaves a widow (daughter of the late Mr. Garrard, of Blyford-hall) and three young children.

Dec. 28. At Fulbeck, aged 79, the Rev. *Etw. Fane*, Rector of Fulbeck, and Prebendary of Lincoln and Salisbury. He had been incumbent of Fulbeck fifty-six years.

At Dublin, aged 71, the Rev. *Rawdon Griffith Greene*, of Clifton, Bristol.

At Bath, aged 81, the Rev. *Henry Law*, Rector of Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, and formerly Vicar of Standon, Herts.

Dec. 30. The Rev. *George Archdall*, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich.

In Upper Westbourne-terrace, aged 62, the Rev. *J. W. Doran*, LL.D., Rector of Beeston St. Lawrence, Norfolk. He was formerly Chaplain to the late Bishop Heber, Principal of the Syrian College of Cottayam, Madras, and subsequently Association Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

In Guy's Hospital, in consequence of an accident on December 26, at the Gipsy-hill Station, Norwood, the Rev. Dr. *J. George Gordon*, formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Notting-hill-terrace. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest that the rev. doctor mounted the steps of a carriage when a train had begun to move out of the station, and a porter immediately signalled him to get down, informing him that it was not the train by which he had said he wished to travel. The porter tried to remove him, and in doing so they fell together, the porter on to the platform, and the clergyman on to the metals over which the train was passing. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Dec. 31. At Brighton, aged 68, the Rev. *William Edelman*, Perpetual Curate of Merton, Surrey.

Jan. 1. At Brompton, the Rev. *Robert Roy*, formerly of Burlington-house, Fulham, and brother of the late Rev. W. Roy, D.D., Rector of Skirbeck.

Jan. 2. At Southport, aged 52, the Rev. *Henry Bostock*, late Head Master of the Warrington Grammar School. The deceased had held the mastership of the above school for

nearly twenty years, and retired about twelve months ago on a pension.

Jan. 3. At Selsey Rectory, aged 87, the Rev. *Barré Phipps*, Canon of Chichester, and Rector of Selsey.

Jan. 5. At York, aged 52, the Rev. *Hugh Nannev*, Rector of Caenby, and Vicar of Saxby, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 6. At Nice, the Rev. *J. B. Collisson*, Rector of Walcot, Bath. The deceased had through ill-health been unable to attend to the active duties of his cure for some time, and had recently received a year's leave of absence from the Bishop, but his early decease was not anticipated.

At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 67, the Rev. *Henry Lewis Majendie*, Vicar of Great Dunmow.

Jan. 7. At Lausanne, aged 61, the Rev. *James Eeeleigh*, M.A., Vicar of Alkham and Capel le Ferne, Kent.

Aged 90, the Rev. *John Kempe*, Vicar of Fowey, Cornwall.

Jan. 8. Suddenly, at the Rectory, aged 52, the Rev. *Frederic Teed*, Rector of St. Michael's, Lewes. The rev. gentleman, after a connection of twenty-one years with the parish as its clergyman, had greatly improved the church both as regards beauty and internal arrangements; and had his life been spared he proposed to place a new chancel window in an apse to be attached to the church. The repewing of the interior was, however, the work on which he was most earnestly bent. As our readers are aware, by his influence, and principally by his contributions, five beautiful stained glass windows were placed in the church. He also caused the Cemetery to be open at certain times in order to afford relatives and friends of deceased persons opportunities for visiting their last resting-place. In fact, everything he could do for the improvement or benefit of the church and parish was with the rev. gentleman a labour of love; indeed, a more devoted parish priest, one more indefatigable in his ministry, in spite of failing health, we never knew; and though his delivery was not pleasing, yet there was an earnestness, a depth of thought, and ability in his sermons which seemed every year to increase.—*Sussex Express*.

In London, aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Kent*, Rector of Dromore, co. Down.

Aged 93, the Rev. *Robert Hankinson*, Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew's, Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk. Mr. Hankinson was born at Lynn, on the 22nd of October, 1769, and received his early education under Dr. Lloyd, at the grammar-school in that town. He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1787; was a scholar of his college, and took his B.A. degree in 1791. He was placed in the first class for examination, but was obliged to take an *agrotat* degree. At his death he was the senior member of the University. In 1794 he married Ann, daughter of Francis Edwards, esq. Having been ordained to the curacy of

St. Margaret's, Lynn, he discharged the duties of that office until the year 1808, when he became Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew's, which living he held till his death. Although his years were prolonged so far beyond the ordinary measure, he was able to join in the public ministrations of his church until within six months of his decease, and his mind remained clear, as his hope was sure, to the end. During his long career he was closely associated with the contemporary leaders of the Evangelical movement in the Church. In his list of early friends may be mentioned the names of Newton, Cecil, Scott, and Venn, and at a later period Mr. Simeon and Professor Parish. Among his early recollections was that of hearing the preaching of John Wesley. He was a warm supporter of educational and benevolent as well as of religious institutions; and his name was given to a wing of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, which he endowed. By his late wife, who died many years since, he had three sons, who took Holy Orders; namely, the Ven. Robert Edwards Hankinson, Archdeacon of Norwich and Vicar of Halesworth, Suffolk; the late Rev. Thomas Edwards Hankinson (who died in 1843, in the 39th year of his age), sometime Curate of St. Margaret's, Lynn, and author of poems which in nine out of twelve successive years gained the Seatonian prize, and have since been published collectively and received with great favour; and the Rev. Edward Francis Edwards Hankinson, formerly Incumbent of St. John's, Lynn, and now Rector of North Lynn, with St. Margaret's attached. One of his daughters is the widow of the late Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Arctic navigator. Mr. Hankinson commenced his ministry in his native town, and continuing it in its near neighbourhood for the long period of seventy years, he won, by the sweetness of his natural disposition and the undeviating consistency of his life, the respect and attachment of all with whom he came in contact. In politics and in religion he was liberal, but not latitudinarian.

Jan. 9. At Castle-hill, Walmer, aged 77, the Rev. *Charles Robert Rowlatt*, M.A., Rector of North Benfleet, Essex.

At Barham-house, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. *Alfred Stephen Hewlett*, A.M., eldest son of Thos. Hewlett, esq., Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

Jan. 10. At Great Munden Rectory, Herts., aged 42, the Rev. *Henry Dawson*, Rector of the parish. He was the third son of the late Right Hon. George Dawson, of Moyola-park, Castle-Dawson, Ireland, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart. He was found dead in a bath, having committed suicide by opening an artery in his arm with a razor, which was found lying open on the floor.

Jan. 11. At Colwall, Herefordshire, aged 35, the Rev. *Edward Widd Culsha*, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Head Master of Colwall Grammar School, and late Curate of Little Malvern.

Jan. 12. In Elgin-crescent, Kensington-park, aged 88, from the effects of a fall three days before, the Rev. *W. H. Rowlatt*, late Reader, &c., at the Temple Church.

Jan. 13. At Brompton, aged 80, the Rev. *Arthur William Shakespear*, LL.B.

At his residence, Amwell, Herts., aged 58, the Rev. *John Thomas Jones*, M.A., late a Chaplain in the H.E.I. Company's Service, son of the late Rev. Evan Jones, Vicar of Folkton, Yorkshire.

Jan. 21. At the Vicarage, Edmonton, the Rev. *Thomas Tate*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 30, 1862. Dr. Thos. Stewart Traill (see vol. cxxiii. p. 372) was born on the 29th of October, 1781, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and throughout his life he retained a most affectionate interest in his native islands. "He was," as we read in a contemporary notice, "*Orcadiensibus Orcadiensior*, and his face lighted up and his hand gave an extra grip when he met with a man whose young eyes had seen the Old Man of Hoy, and who heard the roar of the Pentland Firth from the south." He graduated in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1802, where he had been the fellow-student of Lord Brougham, Sir David Brewster, Principal Lee, and other eminent persons. He is believed to have settled in Liverpool in 1804, where he constantly resided as a physician, in good practice, until 1832. He was highly esteemed, professionally and personally, in that great mercantile city, and formed intimate friendships with its leading men. He promoted warmly the societies founded there for the diffusion of literature and science, especially the Royal Institution of Liverpool, of which he was one of the founders, and the first secretary. He maintained throughout life his intimacy with Lord Brougham, having a common interest in many philanthropic objects. In 1832 he was appointed to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence in this University [Edinburgh], which he filled until his death, thirty years later. He had a great pleasure in lecturing. Chemistry, mineralogy, and meteorology were his favourite sciences. In 1804 he delivered a popular course on chemistry for a benevolent object in Kirkwall. This is said to have been the first course of the kind delivered in Scotland. He lectured frequently in Liverpool; and after he became a professor in Edinburgh, he not only delivered his own course of lectures, but also repeatedly that of Professor Jamieson on Natural History, and once at least he lectured for a session in the Chemical Class during Dr. Hope's decline. He was a diligent attender on this Society [Antiquaries of Scotland], and for many years Curator of the Library, with a seat in the Council. He contributed a great many papers to our proceedings, and some are printed in the "Transactions." They are not always of

an important class, but are of a kind very serviceable in promoting the interest of meetings such as ours, and a taste for science generally. This, indeed, was Dr. Traill's forte. His tenacious memory, storing up the results of considerable reading and extensive conversation and intercourse, supplied him with many materials for illustrating any topic brought under his notice. It is not surprising that, trusting largely to memory, his accuracy is not in all cases perfectly to be relied on. He was nominally editor of the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and he certainly contributed to it some forty articles; but his responsibility was, I believe, chiefly confined to the earliest volumes, the greater part having been practically edited by the able publisher, Mr. Adam Black. Latterly, owing to infirmity, Dr. Traill ceased to attend the meetings of this Society, where he had for a quarter of a century occupied a familiar place. But his lectures he never discontinued, and persevered with them until within twelve days of his death. It was well known to his colleagues that had he lived to complete that course, which was his thirtieth, he would then have resigned his chair.—*Address of Mr. D. Laing, at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Nov. 28, 1862.*

Aug. 24. On his passage to India, aged 34, Capt. Godfrey Lyon Knight, of H.M.'s 19th Regt., only son of the late Col. Edward Knight.

Sept. 20. At Doongal, near Maryborough, Queensland, aged 18, Henry Surtees, third son of W. Surtees Raine, esq., of Snow-hall, co. Durham.

Oct. 8. Mr. James Walker (see vol. cxxiii. p. 653), the eminent civil engineer, was born at Falkirk on the 14th of September, 1781. He was educated at the parish school of Falkirk, and thereafter removed to Glasgow, where he studied at the University. He went to London in the year 1800, and commenced the study of engineering under his uncle, the late Ralph Walker, who was then engaged in constructing the West India Docks. Mr. Walker devoted himself almost exclusively to marine engineering, in which important branch of the profession, though his rise was gradual, he ultimately attained the position of the first authority of his day. He had not a very inventive cast of mind, but he had great caution and sound judgment, and above all the faculty of profiting by his large and varied experience. His works were in consequence eminently successful. It would be out of place, in this brief notice, to attempt even an outline of his works, so varied were they in character and so many in number. It may be sufficient to say, that at the time of his death he was conducting, as Government engineer, the national harbours of refuge at Dover, Alderney, and Jersey, and the refuge harbour at the mouth of the Tyne. As engineer to the Trinity House of London he constructed various lighthouses, including that on the Bishop's Rock, a very exposed situation. He was largely consulted

on navigation and canal works, and the Stockwell-street Bridge at Glasgow may be adduced as a favourable specimen of his bridge architecture. Mr. Walker received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow. He was appointed President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the death of Mr. Telford in 1834; he was a member of the Royal Society of London, and in 1824 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He had been for some time before his death in declining health, but to a robust constitution he added an abundant flow of cheerfulness and spirit, and even on the day before he died he was writing a report to the Admiralty on the subject of Alderney Harbour of Refuge. He was suddenly seized with a stroke of apoplexy, and expired on the 8th October, 1862, in his eighty-first year. At his own request his remains were interred in his family burial-place at St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh.—*Address of Mr. D. Laing, at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Nov. 28, 1862.*

Oct. 18. At Foochow, aged 23, Charles Wm. Langley, eldest son of the Rev. Charles B. Gribble, Chaplain to the British Embassy, Constantinople.

Oct. 29. At Shanghai, China, Capt. E. T. T. Jones, Royal Marines, son of Capt. James Jones, R.M.

Oct. —. At Rangoon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 27, Edward Richard Fox Vicars, Capt. 68th Light Infantry, younger son of Hedley Vicars, esq., of Rugby.

Nov. 2. At Murree, Punjab, Major Henry Loftus, 71st Highland Light Infantry, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. Francis Bentinck Loftus, of Kilbride. He served throughout the Crimean campaign, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol and expedition to Kertch. He had received the Crimean medal and 5th class of the Medjidie, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

At Sydney, aged 70, the Rev. R. Ross, M.D. He was educated for the ministry in Edinburgh, and became a missionary in Russia, where his medical abilities procured for him the special notice of the Emperor Alexander. He was afterwards the minister of a dissenting congregation at Kidderminster, but about twenty-five years ago he went to Australia, where, beside a ministerial charge, he long held the appointment of Public Librarian at Sydney.

Nov. 5. At Calcutta, on her way home, Mrs. Frazer, widow of Capt. George Frazer, 42nd Royal Highlanders, and only surviving dau. of the late Thos. MacDonald, esq., Fort William, Inverness-shire.

Nov. 9. At his residence, Basingstoke, aged 59, Charles Doman, esq., solicitor. The deceased gentleman (who was the son of the late Mr. Samuel Dolman, the grandson of the last Sir Thomas Dolman, of Shaw, Berks.) was well known in several public capacities, which he filled with integrity and efficiency, and his character was held in honourable estimation. Mr. Doman lived to complete the forty-fifth

year of his connexion with the firm of Lamb and Co., and leaves a widow and eleven of a family of fourteen children.

Nov. 10. Mr. Webb, of Babraham (see vol. cxxiii. p. 793). Mr. Webb's ram-letting may be said to have succeeded the Holkham sheep-shearings which early in the century conferred such lustre on the name of Coke, and their annual recurrence was an epoch in the agricultural year. Around his sale ring, in one of the Babraham meadows, were regularly gathered gentlemen interested in sheep breeding, not merely in the east of England, but from the west, north, and south also, to say nothing of strangers from France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and every European country, with enterprising "cornstalks" from Australia, and 'cute Yankees from the New World. Commenced thirty-four years since, these meetings enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity, until they were brought to a regretted termination last June, when advancing years and an honourable competence induced Mr. Webb to retire from the active scene which he had so long occupied and adorned. The last sale was a perfect triumph for him. The flock, scattered literally to the four winds of heaven—for some crossed the Atlantic, others went to Australia, and others to every state in the Old World,—realized altogether the splendid sum of £16,000, and the cheers with which their former possessor was greeted at the close were the best proof that no one envied him his fairly-achieved success. There can be no doubt that Mr. Webb was a public benefactor in the best sense of the word. If he who made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before was pronounced long since a patriot, the man who improved the Southdown so that it became at once a more symmetrical, a more mutton-producing, and a more wool-bearing animal, is also entitled to a niche in the temple of Fame. Spain is the natural home of the merino, but Spain last June lavished her resources with no sparing hand to secure—through the Marquis de Perales and several other gentlemen who represented that advancing country at the International Exhibition—some of the Babraham Southdowns with which to produce in future not merely abundant wool, but Southdown mutton. So with Germany, where the Webb Southdown has been crossed again and again with the merino, and with the best results. So with France, which has a growing appreciation of *mélis mérinos* and *côtelettes de mouton*. So with Australia, which, having conquered the wool-market of the world through the M'Arthur-introduced merinos, is now thinking of the future, when her growing population will require mutton to eat as well as wool to sell. So with America, whose keen-sighted New Yorkers purchased freely even last June, notwithstanding the crash of the constitution and the din of arms. Mr. Webb's Southdowns were something to remember, and the change which he effected in the original stock—converting gaunt, ridge-

backed animals into well-covered, stalwart, and gracefully rounded specimens—was something marvellous, as were indeed the biddings which were occasionally elicited—100, 150, and even 200 guineas. Mr. Webb devoted attention also of late years to the breeding of shorthorn cattle, and his persevering patience, unsparing application of capital, and able judgment produced in this department of his operations highly successful results, as the records of many agricultural meetings testify. But it is as the "father" of the Southdown that he will be known to fame. The last impression of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* shews how fully "M. Jonas Webb" was known and appreciated in this capacity in France. The attendance at his sales of such men as Baron Nathusius and others proves how highly "Herr Jonas Webb" was regarded in Germany and Prussia; and in England, America, Australia, and wherever the English tongue is spoken, the plain "Jonas Webb" was accepted with respect. The conversation at his breakfast-table on the great days was polyglottic, and his plain farm-house at Babraham was for thirty years a shrine to which resorted the enterprising agriculturists of all nations.

Nov. 14. At the manse of Douglas, aged 81, the Rev. Alexander Stewart, LL.D., the author of a large number of educational works. He was one of the first staff of contributors to the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," which was conducted by his early friend, Sir David Brewster; and that once very popular work, General Stewart of Garth's "Sketches of the Highlands and Highland Regiments," owed, it is said, no small share of its success to the valuable aid afforded to its author by Dr. Stewart, in arranging its multifarious details, polishing its diction, and imparting to it artistic symmetry and shape.

At Calcutta, aged 43 (three months only after the death of her husband), Augusta, widow of John St. Clement Woolterton, esq., of the Military Finance Department, Calcutta, and second dau. of the late John Cleere, esq., of the Quartermaster-General's Office, London.

Nov. 18. At Ahmednugger, Bombay Presidency, Isabella, wife of Major Gerald Taylor, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps.

At Umballa, aged 26, Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th Bengal Native Infantry.

Nov. 28. At London, Canada West, aged 44, Helen Martha, relict of Chas. Madden, esq., of Kilkenny, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. T. H. Ball, H.M.'s 31st Regt.

At Lucknow, Henry Jas. Wm. Wilkinson, Lieut. H.M.'s 48th Regt., second son of the late Commander J. J. Wilkinson, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Mirzapore, of diptheria, Elizabeth Helen, wife of Fergusson Floyer Hogg, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 5. After a few days' illness, on his journey from Chalisgaum to Bombay, aged 32, John Archibald Pym, Capt. 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, sixth son of the late Francis Pym, esq., of the Hasells, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 6. At Zante, Major A. E. H. Ansell, 4th (King's Own) Regt. Commandant.

Dec. 11. At Beaufort-buildings, Bath, Sophia Hearne, eldest dau. of the late William Pinckney, esq., of Wolf-hall, Wilts.

Dec. 12. At Florence, aged 64, John Carroll Peach, esq., late Lieut. in the Royal African Corps.

Dec. 13. At the residence of his aunt (Mrs. Grosvenor, Leek, Staffordshire), aged 53, Benj. Minshull Thomas, esq., of Twynning-park, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 14. At Valetta, Malta, Frances Sarah, widow of Capt. Graves, R.N., formerly superintendent of the port.

At Guernsey, aged 73, Sophia Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Selwyn, R.E., and dau. of the late John Tupper, esq., Jurat of the Royal Court.

At Camp Garurwara, Central India, aged 39, Thomas, second son of the late Rev. Robert Machell, Vicar of Marton.

Dec. 16. Aged 85, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. P. Wood, Rector of Broadwater, Sussex.

Dec. 17. In Paris, Amelia, Lady Beresford, of Portland-pl., relict of Vice-Adm. Sir John Poo Beresford, bart., K.C.B.

William A. Dilke, esq., of Birmingham, fourth son of the Rev. John Dilke, Rector of Packington and Polesworth, and grandson of William Dilke, esq., of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire.

At Doncaster, aged 79, Mrs. Christina Saunders. Independent of several charities that she had established in the town, and which will continue as memorials of her benevolence, Mrs. Saunders had a large number of poor pensioners, who were periodically supplied with warm clothing, meat, and pecuniary aid. Her whole life, in fact, had been devoted to acts of benevolence. She has increased the endowment of the Vicarage of Doncaster by £120 per annum; and has given £3,000 to trustees for investment to support six spinsters in reduced circumstances, being members of the Church of England, and daughters of respectable professional men, tradesmen, and other persons who have resided and practised their profession or carried on their business in Doncaster.

Dec. 19. At Crail, Fifeshire, suddenly, aged 56, John William Maillardet, esq., late Deputy Inspector - General of Hospitals of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Torquay, Harriett, relict of David Andrews, esq., dau. of the late John Holman, esq., of Exmouth, and sister of the well-known blind traveller, Lieut. Jas. Holman, R.N.

At Paris, aged 73, M. Horace Vernet, the eminent painter. See OBITUARY.

At Chunar, near Mirzapore, Fergusson Floyer Hogg, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, third son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., surviving his wife but fourteen days.

At Biarritz, of double pleuro-pneumonia, aged 39, Abraham Solomon, esq., of Gower-st. Among the most celebrated of the pictures of

this very popular English painter may be mentioned the "Waiting for the Verdict;" the companion groups, "Second-Class" and "First-Class," in which the story of a sailor lad's departure from home and return in the guise of a midshipman is set forth by two scenes in the interior of railway carriages; the "Lion in Love," which represents a plethoric old General threading the needle of a laughing young lady; and the "Lost Found."

At Kingston, Jamaica, Lucas Barrett, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Director of the Geological Survey of the British West Indies, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Barrett, ironfounder, London. His death occurred whilst he was pursuing a scientific investigation of the nature of coral reefs. He had engaged a boat at Port Royal for the purpose of diving in the harbour, and on reaching the spot, adjusted the diving apparatus about his person and at once descended; but he neglected, it seems, to take the precaution of attaching a particular rope around his body, preferring, he said, to hold it in his hand. He had been down about twenty minutes when suddenly, to the horror of the boatmen, his body appeared upon the surface of the water a little distance from the boat, floating as if life were extinct. With all speed they drew it into the boat, when their worst fears were confirmed, Mr. Barrett being found quite dead.—*Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal*.

At Woodford, aged 106, Mr. Thomas Lucas. He was born at Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, in the year 1756, and preserved his bodily strength to a surprising degree, as well as his mental faculties, up to within a few days of his decease. His mother died at the age of 101.

Dec. 20. At St. Margaret's, Tichfield, Hants., aged 76, General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., Col. of the 26th Cameronians. See OBITUARY.

Lady Cope (see p. 134) was the fourth dau. of the late Henry Garnett, esq., of Green-pk., co. Meath, and married in 1834 Sir William H. Cope, bart., of Bramshill, Hampshire, by whom she leaves issue two sons and three daus.

At Boynldie, Aberdeenshire, aged 74, Alexander Forbes, esq. Mr. Forbes, being of an enterprising disposition, travelled extensively in Russia and other parts of the north of Europe when a young man. Being in Denmark shortly after the attack on Copenhagen, in 1807, he was seized, and was detained for about a year, but as a non-combatant he was allowed a certain amount of freedom on his parole. He availed himself of his privilege to travel over the country, with which, as with the people, he was greatly pleased, and in after days he used invariably to speak in warm terms of the kindness and hospitality of the Danes.

At Brighton, Rose, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Luke Ripley, Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland.

At Brighton, Anna, relict of William Robert Phillimore, esq., of Kendalls-hall, Herts.

At Sandwell-pl., Lewisham, aged 67, Dorothy Wilson, wife of Commander John Hall, R.N.

At Hackney, after a short illness, Robert Knox, esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E.

At his residence, in St. John's, Southwark, aged 70, Henry Smith, esq. He was an inhabitant of that parish for upwards of 50 years, and for 26 years the able and efficient Chairman of St. Olave's Union; he was also a Governor and Past Warden of St. Olave's Free Grammar School.

Dec. 21. Hephzibah Lancella Frances, wife of William de Winton, esq., of Ty-maur, Brecknockshire, and second dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

At Exeter, aged 84, George Kekewich, esq., for many years one of the Judges of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

At the Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth, aged 35, Brevet-Maj. H. T. Buck, 53rd Regt. He served with the above regiment in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, as also through the Indian mutiny.

Aged 34, Capt. J. V. V. McDowell, formerly of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and lately serving with the American Federal Army.

At his residence, Bridge-street, Canterbury, aged 38, Charles James Fox, esq., solicitor, and Deputy-Coroner for East Kent.

At Wraxall, near Bristol, aged 64, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Daniel Watts, formerly of Chidcock, Dorset.

At Headington, Oxon., aged 68, Elizabeth Ann, relict of George Jones, esq., of Rodley's Manor-house, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 22. At Gravesend, aged 28, Commander Osborne Wm. Dalyell, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of the Gravesend Coastguard Station, youngest son of Sir Wm. Cunningham Dalyell, bart., of Binns. He entered the service in 1848, passed in 1853, and was appointed to the "Britannia," 120, bearing the flag of the late Admiral Sir J. W. D. Dundas, in which ship he was present at the bombardment of Odessa, and obtained an acting commission as Lieut. of the "Leander," subsequently confirmed. He was attached to the Naval Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, and lost his left arm in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to storm the Redan. He was subsequently appointed to the Royal Yacht, was promoted in 1857 to the rank of Commander, and joined the Coastguard in 1861.

At the residence of her brother-in-law (Samuel Harris, esq., Reading,) aged 63, Georgiana, fifth dau. of the late John Rainier, esq., and niece of the late Admiral Peter Rainier.

At St. Leonard's, aged 43, Harriet, wife of Peter Hardy, esq., F.R.S.

At Worthing, aged 56, Peter Bossey, esq., surgeon, late of Woolwich.

At Rochester, Kent, aged 43, John Hamilton, eldest son of the late John Braham.

Dec. 23. At Sandybrooke-hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, aged 79, Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart. The deceased was born at Athlone, in 1783, and was son of the second bart., by the dau. of John Rochford, esq., of Clogranne, Carlow. He succeeded his father in 1806, and

married, in 1810, Lucy, eldest dau. of James Mann, esq., of Linton-pl., Kent, and niece to the late Countess Cornwallis. He is succeeded by his son Matthew, who was born at Bath in 1811. The first bart., who was an eminent London merchant, was elected Lord Mayor in 1760, and received his title in 1763.

At the Terrace, Kensington, aged 85, Benj. Lutyens, Maj., late of the 11th Lt. Dragoons. He was one of the few survivors of those who served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801.

At Alne-hall, near Easingwold, aged 80, E. S. Strangways, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

At Dover, Charlotte Matilda, wife of Edward Morris, esq., and second dau. of Wm. Thomas Harvey, esq., late of Hilden-house, Tunbridge, Kent.

In Montagu-st., Portman-sq., John Steuart Lyon, esq., of Kirkmiehael, Dumfriesshire.

At York, aged 67, Elizabeth Talwin, widow of the Rev. Wm. Demé, Vicar of Weybread, Suffolk.

Dec. 24. In St. Andrew's-pl., Regent's-pk., aged 63, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes, of Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire. Her ladyship was the seventh dau. of Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart., and granddau. maternally of the second Lord Monson.

At his residence, Kensington-sq., aged 67, Rear-Adm. Julius Newell. The deceased participated in an attack upon the French frigates "Amazone" and "Eloise" in November, 1810; in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, Nov. 5, 1813; also in the unsuccessful attack upon Leghorn, and in the reduction of Genoa and Savona.

At his residence, Hyde-pk.-sq., John Leicester Adolphus, esq., Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. See OBITUARY.

At Bushey-heath, aged 76, John Towne, Commander R.N.

At the Holmwood Parsonage, near Dorking, aged 82, Mary Anne, widow of Archdale Palmer, esq., of Cheam-pk., Surrey.

At Newland-house, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Jane Hamilton, relict of Robert Bevan, esq., M.D., of Monmouth.

At St. Martin's Rectory, Birmingham, aged 16, Jessie, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Miller.

At Avenue-terr., Chelsea, aged 70, Martha, relict of the Rev. M. S. Oppenheim, of Liverpool.

In Hereford-sq., Brompton, of consumption, aged 26, William Purcell Hinde, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Egypt-house, Cowes, aged 12, Edward A. A. Forbes, only son of the late Professor Edward Forbes.

Dec. 25. In Hereford-rd. North, Bayswater, Anna Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles St. John Grant, of the Madras Army.

At Carr-lodge, Yorkshire, aged 76, John Francis Carr, esq., of Carr-lodge, Wakefield, and Hemingborough, Howden, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the West Riding.

At Malaga, Spain, whither he had gone hoping to recruit his health, aged 25, Capt. Walter Sydney Tucker, 13th Hussars, eldest son of Walter Tucker, esq., of Hampton-hill-house, Bath.

At Primrose-hill-house, Coventry, aged 37, Harriet Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Temple, Head Master of Coventry Grammar School.

At Farley Castle, near Reading, Diana Mary, wife of William Martin Atkins, esq.

In Euston-rd., aged 62, the wife of George Kenrick, esq., of Moore-hall, Salop.

At Takely, aged 69, Sarah, relict of Thomas Legerton, esq., late of Quickbury, Sheering, Essex.

At Ipswich, Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, Rector of Blickling, Norfolk.

Dec. 26. At Stonehouse, aged 71, Henry Pernel Hicks, esq., J.P. for Gloucestershire.

At Gipsy-hill, Norwood, aged 62, John Moore, esq., late Head Master of the Commercial School, Bedford.

Aged 11, Blanche Jane, only child of Mrs. Bernard Brocas.

Dec. 27. At York, aged 84, Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, dau. of the late Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire.

At Bagshot-pk., Surrey, Lady Clark.

At Stockholm, Henry Dalton Wittit Lyon, esq., late Capt. 2nd Life Guards.

In Leinster-sq., W., aged 85, Capt. William Halpin, late of the 1st Dragoons, K.G.L.

In Eaton-pl., aged 31, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Leigh Pemberton.

At Battersea, Mary, wife of the Rev. Robert Graves, Principal of the Training College, Battersea.

Mary, dau. of the late Rev. R. T. Cory, D.D.

At Seaton Carew, Durham, Mary, relict of William Alexander Cuninghame, esq., late 95th Regt.

Dec. 28. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, aged 71, Joseph Frederick Ledsam, esq., J.P. for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Worcester in the year 1848.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, aged 86, Maria, widow of Vice.-Adm. Richard Harrison Pearson.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 71, Maria, widow of Charles Pearson, esq., Capt. R.N.

Aged 42, Blanche, wife of Philip John Budworth, esq., of Greensted-hall, Ongar.

At Clifton, Jane Mary, dau. of the late Dease and Catherine Barnewell.

At Cilcain Vicarage, Flintshire, aged 29, Elinor, wife of the Rev. Brabazon Hallows, Vicar of Cilcain, and only dau. of the late Thos. Green, esq., of Athlington and Wilby, Suffolk.

At the residence of her mother, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, aged 24, Ricarda Catherine, wife of Donald William Mackenzie, esq., of Hongkong, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Richard Croker, R.N.

Dec. 29. At his residence, near Enniskerry, aged 80, Mr. ex-Justice Crampton. He was

called to the Irish bar in 1810, and was subsequently Professor of Law in Trinity College, Dublin. When Earl Grey came into office in 1830, Mr. Crampton was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and was sent to Parliament by the close Borough of Milborne Port. In 1832 he stood, in conjunction with the late Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, as candidate for the Dublin University; but both were beaten by the present Lord Chief Justice Lefroy and Mr. Recorder Shaw. In 1834 Mr. Crampton was appointed a judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, by Lord Melbourne. He retired from the bench on a pension in 1858.

At Paris, aged 67, Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris. See OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, aged 63, Capt. William Alexander Willis, R.N. He entered the service in 1812.

At the residence of her mother (Mrs. Elphinstone Holloway, Belaire, near Plymouth), Amelia Augusta, wife of Major Fitzgerald, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At Epping, aged 90, Sophia Brooke, relict of Joshua Rickman, esq.

At Ramsgate, Capt. James Bunce Curling, R.L.M., late Queen's Household.

Dec. 30. At Gibraltar, Cecily Mary Caroline, only dau. of Col. Poulett Somerset, C.B. and M.P.

In Albemarle-st., aged 28, Julia Agnes, wife of Col. Richard Howard Vyse.

At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, relict of James Smyth, esq., one of the Commissioners of Customs for Ireland, and afterwards Collector of Customs at the Port of Leith, Scotland. She was the last surviving child of the late Spellman Swaine, esq., of Leverington, Isle of Ely, and sister of the late Adm. Swaine, J.P.

At Aberdeen, aged 64, John Cadenhead, M.D.

At Spilby, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Edwin Brackenbury, esq.

At his residence, Heathfield-lodge, Shirley, Hants., aged 63, B. W. Ford, esq.

Dec. 31. Aged 75, Harriet Elizabeth, relict of Sir W. M. S. Milner, bart., of Nun Appleton, near Tadcaster. Her ladyship was the second wife of the fourth baronet, dau. of Lord Edw. Charles Cavendish Bentinck, and granddau. of the second Duke of Portland.

Aged 67, George Gascoyne, esq., of Stanwick-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Margate, aged 54, Winchester, second son of the late William Clowes, esq., of Garretts, Banstead.

Lately. In Paris, aged 92, General Count de Servan, formerly aide-de-camp to the Duke d'Enghein. He was a fellow-student of Napoleon at Brienne, and was one of the last representatives of the army of Condé.

"A name," says the *Presse*, "well known during the Convention, the Empire, the Hundred Days, and the first days of the Restoration, has just died out in Paris. It is that of Fouché, Duc d'Otrante, son of the Fouché who was successively Minister of Police and

President of the Provisional Government after Waterloo, and who died in exile at Trieste, leaving a fortune of 14,000,000*fr.*, and the magnificent seat of Ferrieres, now the property of the Baron de Rothschild. M. Fouché, the second duke, filled, under the Government of July, a high position on the staff of the National Guard of the Seine. He had attained the age of 70, and of late years lived in complete retirement. By his decease the title has become extinct."

Jan. 1. At his residence, Carlton-cottages, Old Kent-road, aged 86, Capt. Jones, R.N.

At Boedwigiad, Brecknockshire (the residence of Morgan W. Harris, esq.), aged 56, Evan Prichard, esq., J.P., of Collenna, Glamorganshire.

At Little-park, Enfield, aged 36, Jane, wife of Cornelius Walford, esq., Barrister-at-law.

At Instow, North Devon, aged 73, Commander Joseph Higgs, R.N.

At Burley, Hampshire, aged 86, Ann, widow of Charles Alexander Sturgeon, esq., of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Torquay, Isabella Anne, youngest dau. of William Oliver Rutherford, esq., of Edgerston, Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Roxburgh.

Jan. 2. At Norwood, Surrey, aged 44, Mary Ann, wife of Rear-Adm. the Hon. P. P. Cary.

At Bath, Augusta Penelope, third dau. of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart., and sister of the present baronet.

At Upper Tulse-hill, aged 82, James Simms, esq., late one of Her Majesty's Puisne Judges of Newfoundland.

At Drumbanagher, co. Armagh, Anna Elizabeth, wife of Col. Close.

At Brighton, aged 67, Ann St. Aubyn, relict of Capt. H. D. C. Douglas, R.N.

At Newport, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Saxton.

At Erwarton Rectory, Suffolk, Ethel, youngest dau. of the Rev. B. Ruck Keene.

At Brixton, aged 29, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A., Senior Curate of St. Matthew's, Brixton.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, aged 80, Lady Blackburne, relict of Major-Gen. Sir William Blackburne, knt., H.E.I.C.S.

At Teignmouth, aged 81, Marianne, widow of the Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of South Pool, and Vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and third dau. of the late Samuel Hallifax, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

At his residence, Ashling-house, Hambledon, Hants., aged 71, George Haines Jones, M.D., J.P. and D.L. of the county of Southampton.

In the Cathedral-close, Norwich, aged 89, the widow of the Rev. Francis Howes.

At Oxford, aged 47, William W. Williams, esq., second son of the late Rev. J. C. Williams, M.A., of Sherrington, Bucks.

Jan. 4. At Chorlton, near Malpas, aged 77, Thomas Chorlton Clutton, esq., Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate of the counties of Chester and Salop.

At his residence, Salterbridge, near Cappington, Richard Chearnley, esq., J.P. and D.L. He was for many years a grand-juror of the county of Waterford, and possessed extensive landed property, amounting to upwards of £6,000 a-year. Hospitable, kind-hearted, honourable, and extremely courteous, he was regarded as a true type of the Irish gentleman, one whose friendship once secured remained firm to the last.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

At Hatton, Hounslow, aged 75, Richard Langslow, esq., late Capt. in the Bengal N.I., H.E.I.C.S.

At the Palace, Lichfield, Lucy, widow of Robert Stone, esq., of Needwood-house, Staffordshire, and third dau. of the late Thomas Hinckley, esq.

At Medsted, Hants., aged 19, Georgina Elizabeth, only dau. of Major F. A. Halliday.

Jan. 5. In Grosvenor-place, aged 80, Lady Amelia Charlotte Marsham, dau. of the first Earl of Romney.

In York-street, St. James's, aged 82, Gen. Thomas Shrubrick, of H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry.

In Portland-pl., aged 75, Walter Ewer, esq., F.R.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Lowestoft, aged 68, Mr. Chas. Dance. Beside being well known as a dramatic writer, and the founder, it may be said, of the burlesque school of entertainments, he was successively registrar, taxing officer, and chief clerk of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court, where he had held office for more than thirty years. Although twice married, he has left no children, and had survived both his wives. Mr. Dance, who long resided in Mornington-rd., Regent's-pk., recently retired to Lowestoft for the benefit of his health, as he had suffered for some time from disease of the heart.

In Osnaburgh-st., Regent's-pk., aged 47, Ann, sole dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Trotman, formerly of Tewkesbury.

At Tenby, aged 22, Eliza Jane, only dau. of Lieut. Lascelles, R.N., of Cheltenham.

At Davenport-hall, Cheshire, Anna, widow of Thos. Tipping, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Hibbert, esq., of Chalfont-pk., Bucks.

Jan. 6. At Ryde, aged 82, Harriet Lady Dickson, widow of Adm. Sir Archibald Colclingwood Dickson, bart.

Aged 21, Frederick, second son of Lieut.-Col. Hen. Doveton.

At the Vineyard, Titchurst, Sussex, aged 50, Chas. Edm. Hayes Newington, esq., M.D.

At Blakeney, Gloucestershire, aged 51, Wm. Hen. Lander, esq.

At Brighton, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Geo. Washington Philips.

Jan. 7. At Princes-gate, aged 18, Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart., of the same place, and of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire.

At Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Paynter, only child of the late Howel Price, esq., of Berthlewdd, Carmarthenshire, and the Lady Aylmer, and niece of the Earl of Whitworth, K.G.

At Beaufoy-ter., Maida-vale, aged 63, Major-

Gen. Wm. Holmes Dutton. He entered the army in 1815, and served for some time as Military Secretary to the late Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

At the Wells, Ripon, aged 82, Anna Maria, relict of Capt. Michael Byrne, 1st Royal Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, Margaret, widow of Benjamin Outram, esq., of Butterly-hall, Derbyshire.

At the residence of her brother, Longcroft, Tring, Ellen, dau. of the late Samuel Safford, esq., of Mettingham Castle, Suffolk.

At Torquay, aged 74, Thos. Hurry Riches, esq., late of Uxbridge, banker, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

At his residence, Hythe, Kent, aged 74, Geo. Shipdem, esq.

At Notting-hill, Katherine, dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Colnett, of Waltham Abbey.

At the Hermitage, Southsea, aged 72, Maria, relict of W. Moore, esq., R.N.

At the Chantry-house, Horsham, aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of C. Turberville Eliot, esq.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 76, Major Thos. Frobisher, late of the Bengal Army, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Gloucester.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 28, Geo. Lees, esq., J.P.

At Nice, aged 33, Lieut.-Col. William P. Tinning, Major in H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, and only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Tinning, of the Grenadier Guards.

At Loughton, Essex, aged 73, Fanny, widow of King. James Figg, R.N.

Richard Freville Huntley, esq., M.A., of Boxwell-court, Gloucestershire, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Burcher, Herefordshire, aged 53, Reginald Brook Boddington, esq.

At Eton College, aged 82, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thos. Carter, Vice-Provost.

At Southsea, aged 63, Anne, wife of Capt. John O'Reilly, R.N., and eldest surviving dau. of the late Geo. Suart, esq., of Sutton.

At Chute-lodge, Wilts., the residence of his brother, aged 52, G. F. Fowle, esq., M.A.

Aged 56, Fanny, relict of John Richards, esq., F.S.A., of Charterhouse-sq.

In Charles-pl., Charles-sq. (the residence of her father, Thos. Goodbarne, esq.), suddenly, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. Stirling, of Reading.

At Belmont, near Stillorgan, aged 85, Susanna Magdalen, widow of Wm. 'Espinasse, esq., of the Kill of the Grange, co. Dublin.

At Westerham, Kent, aged 83, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Bradfield and Mistley, Essex.

Jan. 9. In Gloucester-cres., aged 70, Anne, Lady King, widow of Gen. Sir Henry King, Col. of the 3rd Foot.

At Brixham Vicarage, Devon (the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. F. Carey), aged 74, Harriet, Lady Brenton, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart., K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

At Teddington, aged 43, Lt.-Col. Martin

Hickley, late of H.M.'s 15th Regt., Madras Native Infantry.

At Nice, Jessy, wife of Lieut.-Col. E. K. Elliot, Commissioner of Nagpore, Central India.

In Cornwall-terr., Westbourne-park-road, Commander Henry Gordon Veitch, R.N., of Madeira.

At Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, aged 67, Joseph Latham, esq.

At Sewald's-hall, Harlow, Essex, aged 24, Mary, wife of George Dixon Clapham, esq.

At Ufford-hall, Northamptonshire, aged 80, James Underwood, esq., formerly of the Ordnance-office, Tower, London.

Jan. 10. From a fall from his horse, aged 35, F. C. A. Royds, esq., of St. Quintin, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, only son of the late Lt.-Col. Royds.

In Brecknock-cres., Ann Anna Amelia, wife of Capt. Thomas Smith, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Miles, R.N.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 71, Mary Carey, widow of Pitman Jones, esq.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Geo. Scott, esq., late of H.M.'s 24th Foot.

At Penzance, aged 81, Mr. G. C. Smith, indifferently called the Rev. G. C. Smith, or Boat-swain Smith, once a sailor, but long known as an itinerant preacher, and the founder of several institutions for the benefit of seamen and their orphans.

Jan. 11. At Romford, Essex, aged 82, Lt.-Col. George Davis Wilson, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regt., which he commanded at Waterloo.

At her town residence, in Queen Anne-st., aged 83, Mary, relict of William Busk, esq., M.P., of Portland-place.

At his residence, Roundwood-house, co. Wicklow, aged 65, Arthur Lee Guinness, esq., formerly of Stillorgan-park, co. Dublin, second son of the late Arthur Guinness, esq., J.P., D.L., of Beaumont, co. Dublin.

At Stoke Damerel, Florence, wife of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N.

At Brighton, aged 28, Elizabeth Harriet, wife of Capt. W. F. Portlock Dadson, late Royal Marines, and eldest dau. of Major Osborne, esq., of New London-st. and Russell-square, London.

At Kingstown, co. Dublin, aged 24, Bedford Churchill, fourth son of Robt. Hitchcock, esq., Master of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Aged 89, Miss Charlotte Cutfield, of Chichester.

At Kelvedon, Essex, Mary Ann, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Haynes Harrison, esq., of Copford-hall, in the same county.

At Paris, aged 89, John Gunning, esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. "All the old English residents in Paris, and very many friends in England, will learn with deep regret that 'Dr. Gunning' is dead. I call him Dr. Gunning because that was the appellation by which he was best known; but he

always repudiated the title. He was the oldest member of the College of Surgeons, but had not a physician's degree. He entered the army as hospital-assistant in October, 1793, became staff-surgeon on July 30, 1794, was surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief throughout the Peninsular War, and surgeon-in-chief to the army at Waterloo, where he attended on the Prince of Orange when wounded. He received the war medal with eleven clasps. He came to Paris with the Duke of Wellington's army, but was placed on half-pay October 1, 1816, and has resided here ever since, universally beloved and respected. His house was a joyous rendezvous for his own countrymen, at which he delighted to mix with young people and promote their amusement. There was scarcely anything of the old man about him. His sight, hearing, memory—all his faculties, indeed—were perfect to the last, and his friends confidently predicted that he would live to a hundred. On New Year's day he had a dinner party; and cards for one of those little friendly dances which he loved to see were issued less than a week before his death. An attack of bronchitis prevented him from receiving his friends on the day expected. His medical attendant, Dr. Davison, thought it serious, but he got better, and was considered to be out of danger. On the morning of January 11, however, he expired in his arm-chair without pain, and with scarcely any previous symptoms to denote an approaching end. His daughter, Mrs. Bagshawe (the wife of the Queen's Counsel), and two of his granddaughters, were with him at the time of his death."—*Paris letter.*

Jan. 12. At Invermay, Lieut.-Gen. John Murray Belshes. He entered the army in November, 1804, served at Walcheren, and through the Peninsular war, and had received the war medal with four clasps. During the last twenty-five years he had, as a commissioner of supply and a justice of the peace, taken an active part in all matters connected with the county of Perth.

At Queen's-terr., Woolwich-common, aged 70, Major-Gen. John Hungerford Griffin, R.A.

In Chester-pl., Regent's-pk., Charlotte, wife of T. S. Biddulph, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester.

At the Parsonage, Patterdale, Westmoreland, Jane Ellen, wife of the Rev. William Thomas Rooke, Incumbent.

At Brighton, Charles Leicester, youngest son of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq., of Weston-hall, Suffolk.

At Brighton, aged 83, Frances Dorothy, dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright.

In Houghton-pl., Amptill-sq., aged 55, Sarah, wife of Martin Daly, esq., formerly of Berbice, and only child of the late Captain O'Brien, R.N.

At Brixham, Alfred, only surviving son of Capt. Broadhead, R.N.

Jan. 13. At Woolwich, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. George Hunt Coryton, Royal Marines.

At Bath, at an advanced age, Mary, second dau. of the late Kingsmill Evans, esq., Col. in the Grenadier Guards, of Lydart-house, Monmouthshire.

At Brussels (on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. Drury), aged 40, Major James Nicholas, of the Madras Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Robert Nicholas, esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

At Leamington, aged 31, Geo. John Bridge, esq., late Capt. King's Dragoon Guards, eldest son of George Bridge, esq., of Wood-house, Shepherd's-bush.

Aged 84, Maurice Thomas, esq., late one of the six Sworn Clerks in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Court of Exchequer.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dorney, near Windsor, aged 61, Mary, relict of Charles Currie, esq., of Paris.

In Cornwall-terrace, Bayswater, aged 48, Michael Jules Moniot, esq., Surveyor-General of the Straits Settlements.

In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-pk. (the house of her nephew, the Rev. Morgan Cowie), aged 67, Mrs. Margaret Morgan.

In Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk., aged 22, Mary Wickham, wife of Fred. A. Hankey, esq.

At Sutton-cottage, near Malton, from the effects of an accident, aged 11, Alfred Stephen Fanshaw, third son of the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto, Brancepeth Rectory, Durham.

In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 66, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Joshua Stratton, Precentor of the Cathedral.

At Southport, aged 13, Edward Joseph, son of the Rev. I. Durrant, Vicar of Thornton, Lancashire.

At Hitcham Rectory, aged 25, Jane Sophia Dundas, wife of the Rev. A. R. Grant.

Jan. 14. At the Rectory, Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 56, Elizabeth Parratt, wife of the Rev. Jervis T. Giffard, Rector of the parish, elder surviving dau. of the late Gen. Eveleigh, R.A.

In St. James's-sq., Notting-hill, aged 71, Eliza Lawrence, relict of Capt. H. Pryce, R.N.

Aged 79, Stephen Olding, esq., of Lower Clapton, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

At Titchfield, Hants., aged 73, Jos. Mason, esq., late Paymaster R.N. He entered the service as midshipman in 1804, was one of the oldest surviving officers of the battle of Trafalgar, and brother of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B.

At Greenwich, aged 64, the wife of Dr. Carter Moore, LL.D., late of the Grove, Blackheath.

Jan. 15. At Callart, N.B., aged 88, Sir Duncan Cameron, bart., of Fassfern. See OBITUARY.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Broughton, bart., of Broughton-hall and Doddington-pk., and widow of Capt. W. R. Broughton, C.B., R.N.

At Trant Rectory, aged 19, Henry Charles, only son of the Rev. Sir Hen. Thompson, bart.

Mary, wife of George Davis, esq., M.D.,

Kildare-st., Dublin, and eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Elmville, co. Dublin.

In Dublin, aged 80, Catharine, widow of H. Gumley, esq., of the Lawn, Belturbet, dau. of Capt. Stirke, 10th Regt., of Kinsale and Oysterhaven, co. Cork, and sister of the late Col. Stirke, 12th Regt.

At St. John's, Waltham-green, Ed. Lockhart Miller, esq., late Major of the Royal Elthorne Militia, and formerly of H.M.'s 2nd Queen's and 33rd Regts.

In Powis-pl., the residence of her son, aged 83, Margaret Redwar, mother of the Rev. T. R. Redwar.

Aged 61, Frederic Sandoz, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens, late Auditor for India. He was the only son of the late M. Charles Frédéric Sandoz, of Neuchâtel and Valengin, Switzerland.

Jan. 16. At Oaklands, Redhill, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. George Chapman, late of the 36th Bengal N.I.

In Stanley-ter., Kensington-pk., aged 87, George Stacey, esq., late of H.M.'s Ordnance Dept., Tower.

At Nice, aged 68, Dora Louisa Taylor, widow of Capt. F. W. U. Gladwin, and subsequently of Col. James Garner, both of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Portbury Vicarage, aged 20, Charlotte Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Edward Octavius Tyler, M.A.

Jan. 17. At Willesden-house, the Hon. Selina Lady Mason, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B.

At Hylton Parsonage, co. Durham, aged 92, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Jas. Manisty, B.D., Vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland.

At Bramdean, Hants., aged 81, Mary Anne Gomm, the last survivor of the family of the late Rev. Wm. Gomm, 38 years Rector of that parish.

Blanche, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Roger Pratt, esq., of Ryston-hall, Norfolk.

At Dorchester, aged 24, Wm. Henry Stone, esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, second surviving son of the late Joseph Stone, esq.

At the residence of his father, Upton, Macclesfield, aged 24, Chas. Simeon Wilkinson, Student of Wadham College, Oxford.

At his sister's residence in the Regent's-park, aged 59, Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner of Blackwall. In connection with his younger brother he owned a fleet of magnificent ships (upwards of thirty) which for many years have traded between the Thames and the East Indian and Australian ports. He was also an extensive shipbuilder, and had constructed numerous steam-frigates and other vessels for the English, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian navies. His charities were very extensive, and in him the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Dreadnought hospital-ship, and other institutions in the east end of the metropolis, have lost a staunch friend.

Jan. 18. At Cairo, aged 41, Said Pasha,

Viceroy of Egypt. He was born in 1822, and was the fourth son of Mehemet Ali; his mother was a Circassian. He was educated for the sea service, and was residing at Alexandria as Grand Admiral of the Fleet when he was called to the vice-regal throne. He had a keen appreciation of the advantages of the material part of European civilization, and in the early part of his reign he employed himself in reforming abuses in his own government. Of late, under the temptation of loans too easily procured, his expenditure had been lavish, and without a corresponding advantage to the country. He is succeeded by his nephew, Ismail, the son of Ibrahim Pasha.

At Paris, Caroline Haughton, wife of P. T. Bingley, esq., youngest dau. of John Haughton James, esq., of Burnt Ground, Island of Jamaica, and widow of Lieut.-Col. Philip Clarke, Grenadier Guards.

At Greattham, co. Durham, aged 82, Susannah Louisa, relict of William Ward Jackson, esq., of Normanby-hall, North Riding of Yorkshire.

At Avenue-house, Reading, Margaret, fifth dau. of the late Col. John Cuninghame, of Caddel and Thortout, Ayrshire.

At Brighton, Marianne, wife of Frederick Ibbotson, esq., dau. of the late Giles Diston Barker, esq., of Wareham, Dorset, and cousin of the late Sir J. Barker Mill, bart., of Mottisfont-abbey, Hants.

At Belchamp-hall, Essex, aged 75, Samuel Milbank Raymond, esq.

Jan. 19. At his residence, near Truro, aged 90, Adm. Francis Temple. This officer was educated at the Royal Naval College, embarked in 1786 as midshipman of the "Thisbe," 28, and was made Lieutenant Oct. 8, 1793. He joined, Nov. 1, 1802, the "Loire," 38; and on the night of June 27, 1803, boarded and carried with two of the boats belonging to that frigate "Le Venteux," a French national brig mounting 4 long 18-pounders and 6 36-pounder caronades, with a complement of 82 men. This exploit was achieved after a desperate conflict under the batteries of Ile de Bas, in the course of which the enemy sustained a loss of three men killed and thirteen wounded, and the British of six wounded. As a reward Mr. Temple was promoted, July 4 following, to the command of the "Tartarus" bomb, off Boulogne, and he was presented by the Patriotic Fund with a sword valued at £50. He removed in June, 1804, to the "Hound" bomb, and served in the West Indies and in the Channel until the close of the war. He was placed on the Retired List of Rear-Admirals January 10, 1837.

At Enington, co. Tyrone, aged 71, Col. Story, R.A.

At Radburne-hall, near Derby, aged 70, Ed. Sacheverell Chandos-Pole. See OBITUARY.

At Dinder, Somersetshire, aged 69, Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Jefferey Bumpsted, Rector of Dinder, and Prebendary of Wells.

At Shrewsbury, aged 73, John Horton, esq., formerly of Prior's Lce-hall, Salop.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Dec. 20, 1862.	Dec. 27, 1862.	Jan. 3, 1863.	Jan. 10, 1863.	Jan. 17, 1863.
Mean Temperature			42.1	42.2	43.8	40.1	38.1
London	78029	2803989	1419	1292	1553	1535	1477
1-6. West Districts	10786	463388	217	215	240	275	227
7-11. North Districts	13533	618210	315	298	321	328	282
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	217	174	214	200	214
20-25. East Districts	6230	571158	301	260	319	362	325
26-36. South Districts	45542	773175	369	345	459	370	429

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 22	726	190	221	229	53	1419	973	950	1923
„ 29	683	164	197	189	59	1292	829	781	1610
Jan. 3	747	215	237	296	58	1553	1099	1047	2146
„ 10	743	214	236	276	66	1535	1024	930	1954
„ 17	734	182	230	261	70	1477	984	947	1931

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	1,410	48	3	Oats	39	22	9	Beans	476	35	0
Barley	737	36	8	Rye	18	34	6	Peas	185	44	7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	46	7	Oats	20	5	Beans	36	10
Barley	34	6	Rye	35	10	Peas	38	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 22.	
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	660
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	2,360
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	32
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	110

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24, to January 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	41	47	42	29. 18	fair, cloudy	9	35	44	42	29. 61	foggy
25	44	48	44	30. 19	do. do.	10	37	44	40	29. 66	cy.st.sn.hy.rn.
26	46	51	47	30. 20	do. do.	11	40	41	38	29. 77	rain
27	42	52	48	30. 21	do. do. slt. rn.	12	36	44	46	30. 06	cly.fr.hvy.rain
28	50	53	47	30. 02	do. do.	13	42	44	43	29. 90	do. hvy. rain
29	43	49	45	29. 47	hy. rain, hail	14	37	42	41	29. 15	do. fair
30	42	46	46	29. 44	fair, cly. rain	15	40	44	38	29. 39	do.
31	37	45	45	30. 04	do.	16	40	41	38	29. 08	do. fair
J. 1	47	52	52	29. 89	rain	17	40	42	35	29. 05	do. do.
2	48	40	40	29. 49	do.	18	42	45	40	29. 31	rain, fair
3	38	44	44	29. 51	fair, rain	19	45	51	45	29. 30	fair
4	41	47	42	29. 31	do. do.	20	41	43	40	29. 14	do.
5	43	50	45	29. 03	heavy rain	21	40	46	42	29. 56	fair, cloudy
6	43	47	44	29. 02	rain	22	50	53	50	29. 17	rain, cloudy
7	36	44	40	29. 26	fair.	23	51	53	42	29. 51	cldy.rain,cldy.
8	39	44	42	29. 44	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 5 ³ / ₈	232 ¹ / ₂	9. 10 pm.	Shut	26 pm.	108 ¹ / ₄
26	The	Stock	Exchange	closed	by order	of the	Com-	mittee.
27	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈		9. 13 pm.	Shut		108 1 ¹ / ₄
29	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	232 33			26 pm.	108 1 ¹ / ₄
30	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	234	9. 13 pm.			107 ⁷ / ₈ 8 ¹ / ₄
31	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈		9. 12 pm.		26.29pm.	108 1 ¹ / ₄
J.1	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈		9. 13 pm.			108 ¹ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈
2	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	234	8 pm.		26 pm.	108 ¹ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₈
3	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈		8. 12 pm.		28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
5	92 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 1 ³ / ₈	233 ¹ / ₂ 35	8. 12 pm.			108 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
6	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	92 ³ / ₈ 3	92 ³ / ₈ 3	233 ¹ / ₂ 35	12 pm.	225		108 ¹ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₈
7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₄	236	8. 12 pm.		28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₈
8	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄		8. 12 pm.		28 pm.	108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
9	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	235 36	12. 17 pm.	228		108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
10	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	93 1 ¹ / ₄	235 37	14. 18 pm.	228		108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
12	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₈	235	14. 18 pm.		29 pm.	108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
13	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	236	14 pm.	228	30 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
14	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	237	12. 16 pm.	226	26 pm.	108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
15	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235 37	10. 15 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
16	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235 37	6. 10 pm.		24 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
17	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235	6. 8 pm.	227 9		108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
19	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	236	4. 8 pm.		20 pm.	108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
20	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235 ¹ / ₂	3. 7 pm.			108 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ³ / ₈
21	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235	6. 7 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
22	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	235	5. 8 pm.		18.22pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈
23	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	237	4. 7 pm.	227		108 ¹ / ₂ 7 ³ / ₈

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

PAPER CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.

MR. URBAN,—Your readers are highly obliged to Mr. Corner for giving them specimens of the paper currency resorted to in the *first* American revolution, or War of Independence*. He would oblige them still more if he, or his friend, would furnish them with the amount of currency notes issued during that war; and tell them whether, on the restoration of peace, those notes were paid in gold; if not, what composition did the States make with the holders of them, and how much per cent., and in *what way*, was the composition paid?

The States have not a national debt, that I am aware of. I have not access to any North American history, and I seek for information with reference to the *present amount* of paper-money issues in the States, which I think cannot be paid in gold without draining the mines or the countries in Europe of all they possess. Indeed, the rulers in the Northern States make no promise of such payment; gold is not mentioned in their notes; but in Mr. Corner's specimens it is prominently put forward.

Am I to infer from the omission of the promise to pay *in gold* that the President or his successor will come forward at the termination of the war, and tell the holders of currency notes they must be content to receive a *composition*, or consent to a *funding* of all the notes, that is, the creation of a NATIONAL DEBT? And will the bold and adventurous men of the West submit to

a taxation for payment of the interest? I venture to say they will not.

FRANCIS MEWBURN.

*Larchfield, Darlington,
February 9, 1863.*

GERMAN HERALDRY.

MR. URBAN,—I have in my possession a series of German heraldic engravings, concerning which I should be glad of information. They are of quarto size, consisting in all of 115 plates, numbered from 1 to 100, with 15 additional ones inserted: these additions contain the arms of some of the European sovereigns, one shield on each page; there are also in the regular series a few of these royal arms, but nearly all are occupied with the armorial insignia of German nobles, four shields to a page. That the insertions belong to this series is quite certain, for there is always a note stating the fact on the plate immediately succeeding one of them. For example, between numbers 62 and 63 occur the royal arms of Great Britain, and at the bottom of Plate 63 there is the following notice of the fact:—"Dar Zwischen das König Gross Brittisch Wappen." The first 36 plates are undated, the rest are marked with the year of their issue, from 1785 to 1791 inclusive. They have evidently been intended either to form a volume by themselves or to illustrate some other book. I am anxious to know whether I have a complete set, and whether there is a title-page belonging to the series?—I am, &c. F. S. A.

We are obliged to defer several Reports, Letters, Reviews, Obituaries, &c., which are in type.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON MEDIÆVAL MOSAIC.

MR. URBAN,—I venture to send you the following notes on Mediæval Mosaic, thinking they may form a useful supplement to the very excellent historical papers on the same subject which appeared in the September, October, and November numbers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the year 1861. I should premise that these notes were written in Italy, and with the mosaics before my eyes. I might add a few notices on the Pompeian mosaics, but perhaps it will be better to keep them for some future time, when they may form part of a few notes on the architecture and decorations of that city.

There are three great divisions of Italian mediæval mosaics, viz.,—

1. The *Opus Alexandrinum*, made of hard marbles and used for floors; sometimes, but very rarely, small portions of *Opus Vermiculatum* appear in conjunction with it.

2. The *Opus Greanicum*, which is little more than No. 1, only the tesserae are made of glass, and it is occasionally found, as in Sicily, with a mixture of hard and precious stones, such as porphyry, jasper, &c. It is used to decorate church furniture and the lower parts of walls. The term of *Opus Greanicum* is sometimes applied to the *Opus Alexandrinum*, but it is perhaps as well, for the sake of clearness, to confine it to geometrical glass mosaics set in marble. The base of St. Edward's shrine and the tomb of Henry III. at Westminster Abbey are examples of this sort of work; while the pavements before the high altar of the same building and in St. Edward's chapel are excellent illustrations of *Opus Alexandrinum*.

3. *Opus Musivum*, or figure mosaic proper, where animals, foliage, and figures are executed by means of tesserae made of opaque coloured glass. Very many of the Roman churches possess apses decorated in this work, and it is used to cover

the whole of the interiors of St. Mark at Venice, the Cathedral at Monreale in Sicily, and the Capella Reale at Palermo. One or two heads executed in this manner are to be seen in the Brompton Museum, but the art has not as yet been applied to any actual building in this country. However, a beginning is to be made at Windsor, Mr. Scott having secured the services of Signor Salviati.

OPUS ALEXANDRINUM.

The principal materials used are:—

1. The white marble in which the tesserae are set, which is generally the common sort afforded by the country, and has often dark veins in it. In Sicily we find cippolino used, and with the very best effect. Cippolino has been identified with the Marmor Carystium of the ancients; it is sometimes called the onion stone, from being delicately veined with light green like an onion. Most readers will remember

“Old Gundulph with his paltry onion stone,”

in Browning's wonderful poem of “St. Prassade.” At Westminster, where there was no cippolino or other white marble at hand, Odericus had to use Purbeck.

2. The porphyry, which was, and still is, obtainable in Egypt. The quarry was near the town of Porphyrites, not far from the Isthmus of Suez. Little or none appears to have been imported in the Middle Ages, the columns and decorations of pagan edifices furnishing a sufficient quantity: thus in the royal palace at Palermo there is a column which is half sawn through in three or four places at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from each other, evidently to form circles for pavements. Ancient columns were found particularly useful for this purpose, inasmuch as when once cut into slices the circles were formed ready to hand without any further trouble. Porphyry was quarried in very large pieces, so that very considerable works in it have come down to our own time; such as the columns in the Baptistery of Constantine, and the tazze in the Vatican and Museo Borbonico, to say nothing of the sarcophagi of St. Helena and Constanza^a. Both it and the serpentine are exceedingly hard

^a The two porphyry columns before the Baptistery at Florence were considered to possess this marvellous property — If any one lost anything and went and looked in the polished surface of these columns, the image of the thief would appear with the stolen goods in his hand. The story goes that the Florentines,

and difficult to work, insomuch that it is generally believed that no works of sculpture were executed in it during the Middle Ages; but the regal monuments at Palermo quite do away with this supposition. The colour is a fine dull purple red, covered with minute white specks.

3. The serpentine is also derived from the spoils of antique buildings; the ancients called it *Lapis Lacedemonius*, and obtained it from Mount Taygetus, in Laconia. It is found in the form of nodules on the surface of the ground; these nodules are comparatively small, so that it is very rare indeed to see a slab of any considerable size, either in a pavement or elsewhere. Two very small columns are, I believe, to be seen in the Baptistery of Constantine, and an oval slab, of some 4 ft. diameter, in St. Lorenzo Fuori le Mura, but these are quite exceptional; it must, however, have been procured in large quantities, for we observe quite as many tesserae of serpentine as of porphyry. It is almost needless to say that it is of a fine dark green colour, with oval-shaped spots of a lighter tint.

Of course it must be distinguished from the modern serpentine, which is quite a different affair. Mineralogists also tell us that in reality both it and the porphyry are simply varieties of the same stone.

4. *Giallo antico* is also employed occasionally, but not in any great quantities, in the *Opus Alexandrinum*. It is of a fine yellow colour, with veins both lighter and darker. It was formerly called *Marmor Numidicus*, and came from the coast of Barbary. The Sienna marble is somewhat like it.

5. *Palombino*, or *lactemusa*, is a fine hard marble of an opaque white colour, like milk. It is much employed in all varieties of mosaic, but always as small tesserae, and never in pieces of any considerable size; occasionally fine white Greek marble is substituted for it: it answers very well to Pliny's description of the *Marmor Coraliticum*, which came from Phrygia. A variety of it is found near Assisi. *Palombino* is the Roman name, and *lactemusa* the Sicilian: the latter quality is procured from Segesta, and is still used in the repairs at Monreale.

being a commercial nation, preferred them to a pair of bronze doors, evidently thinking them more useful to a trading community; the Pisans who were the donors, handed over the columns to the Florentines, but took the precaution of destroying the polish by means of fire.

HOW THESE MATERIALS ARE EMPLOYED.

The white marble is used in strips, which are jointed for the most part at right angles to the figures of the pattern, like tracery. The tesserae, or circles of coloured marbles, are placed between these strips.

The coloured marbles are employed mostly as tesserae, which are of all shapes and sizes; generally speaking, they take rectilinear forms. Very often, however, we find them in large pieces of about 6 in. square, and they also take various shapes when required to form the eyes of circular figures.

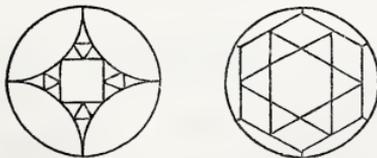
The *Opus Vermiculatum* of the ancients, which was composed of very small tesserae, so arranged as to form figures, &c., is exceedingly rare in mediæval pavements; it does, however, occur occasionally, as in the two knights of the thirteenth century in the pavement of St. Lorenzo Fuori le Mura, at Rome; in the monumental slab of one of the generals of the Dominican Order in the church of St. Sabina, at Rome; in the emblems of Italian cities in the cathedral at Novara; and in the remains of the pavement of the now destroyed cathedral at Vercelli. This latter was a most curious example. From the few portions which are still preserved in the entrance hall of a private house, we see that it was executed in black and white marble tesserae only; the date must also be very early, for the soldiers wear mail armour and have nasal pieces to their helmets.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the whole area of a Roman church was covered with rich interlaced work, such as we see at Westminster. On the contrary, it was only the centre alley and the parts adjacent to the altar which were thus ornamented. The rest of the area was divided into rectangular spaces by means of strips of the white marble, filled up with large 6-in. tesserae. The rectangular spaces of course vary in their dimensions, as they are set out to follow the lines of the architecture, but they usually run from 2 to 3 ft. wide by 4 or 5 ft. broad, the width of the white marble borders being about $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 in. It is very rare to find the whole rectangular spaces included by these strips of white marble entirely filled up by the large 6-in. tesserae, for in that case it would almost come under the head of *Opus Sectile*; on the contrary, it is so arranged that only every other figure should be of this large

size, the intermediate ones being composed of the small tesserae. Again, the large tesserae are generally white marble or giallo antico, while the small are, as usual, of porphyry and serpentine separated by the palombino. Another contrivance was to make the larger ones in the form of octagons or hexagons, so that the intermediate spaces should be comparatively small, and thus less of the coloured and more valuable work required. The arrangement of the great tesserae of course depends upon the same laws as simple diapers.

The pavements of the central alley, the sanctuary, and the more sacred portions of the church are divided into a series of large rectangular compartments, which are filled with various figures, generally combinations of squares and circles, formed of a double line of marble about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide with 4 in. of mosaic between them. (The chromo-lithograph in the November number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1861 shews this very clearly.) All these figures regularly interlace with each other by means of the marble outlines, and the void spaces at the sides are filled with a mosaic diaper.

The centres, which are either squares or circles, consist of large pieces of serpentine, porphyry, granite, or any other hard marble, surrounded by a border of mosaic between it and the white marble outline. If the centre is large this border becomes very small, but it rarely in any case exceeds the $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., for should the eye or centre piece be too little, another but lesser circle of white marble with another circle of mosaic is added. When sufficiently large pieces could not be procured for the eyes, a compound figure was used, care being taken to

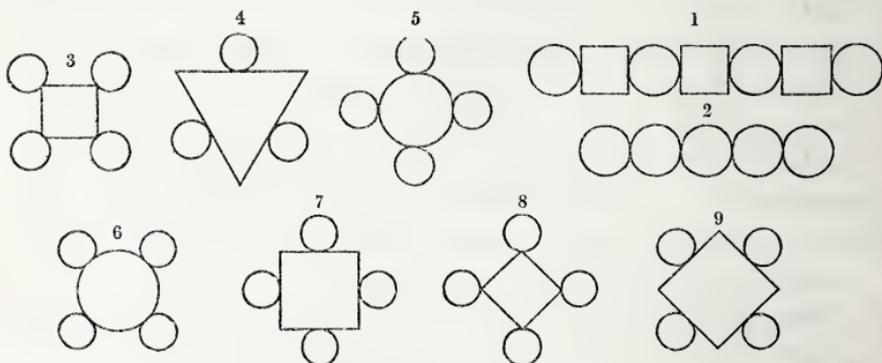


mass the large pieces in the centre or at the sides. The Westminster pavement is an excellent example of the use of these compound eyes. Odericus evidently had not the means of bringing over large pieces of marble, and consequently we find all possible varieties in the eyes of the circles.

It should also be noticed that several as we now see them are of very doubtful authenticity, especially those in the middle

figure, the centre one of all being evidently a restoration, and perhaps taking the place of an engraved brass plate. Odericus also introduced another innovation in his Westminster pavement, and that was the insertion of brass letters into the Purbeck borders of his patterns. In some parts one or two of them still remain, but a continuous casement in other situations would rather point to a mediæval restoration on continuous pieces of brass.

The principal figures used for the alleys and external borders which occur in large figures, as at Westminster, are circles interlacing with each other or with squares (see Nos. 1, 2); but

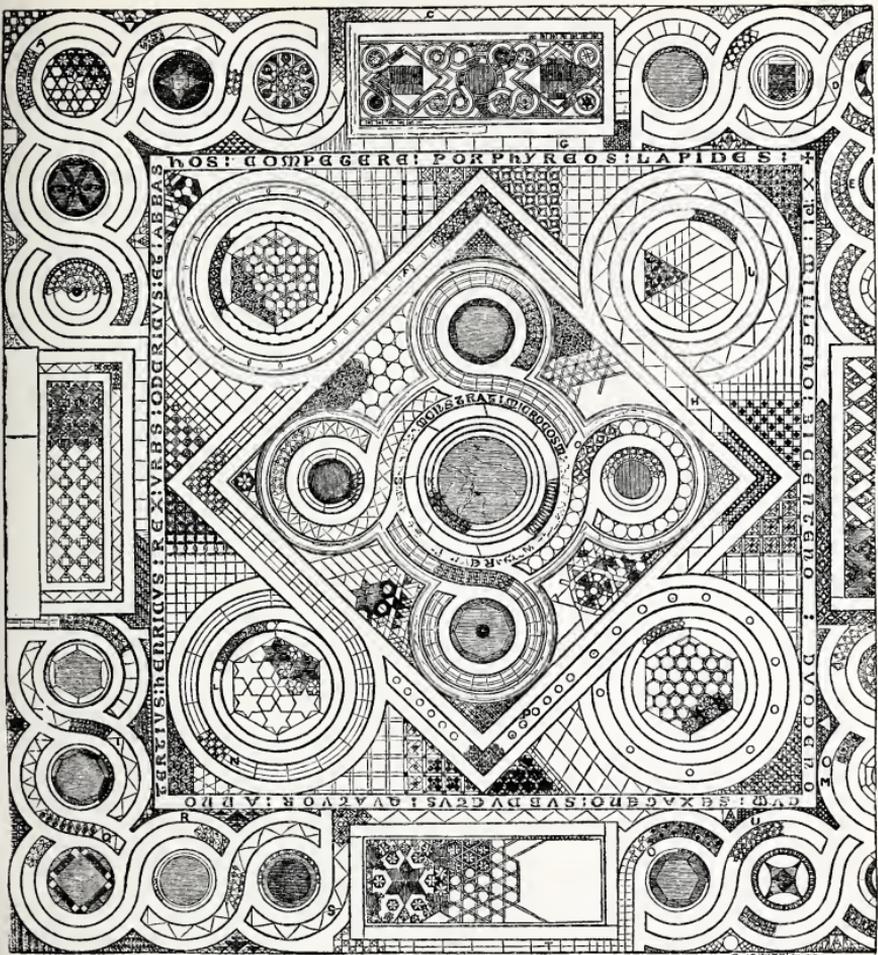


for filling up the great rectangular spaces there are various combinations of circles, squares, and lozenges (see Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9): thus small circles can be placed at the sides of squares, or lozenges, or triangles of circles, as shewn above; in fact, there is no end to the variety of the patterns.

If the centre of a compound figure comes out too large, as at Westminster, another compound figure is inserted. The exterior border which generally surrounds a large figure (see Westminster again) sometimes forms an integral part of it, but more often it is kept distinct, so that where the figure touches there is a double space of marble.

The usual way of arranging the pavement of a small church was as follows. A band 4 ft. 3 in. wide, of interlacing circles, or circles with squares, runs up the whole nave, and another similar band runs between the side doors and intersects it; at the intersection is a square filled with a compound figure. The choir is filled with other figures enclosed in squares and filling the whole width, while sundry smaller ones fill up the space round the baldachino. All the rest of the area of the church

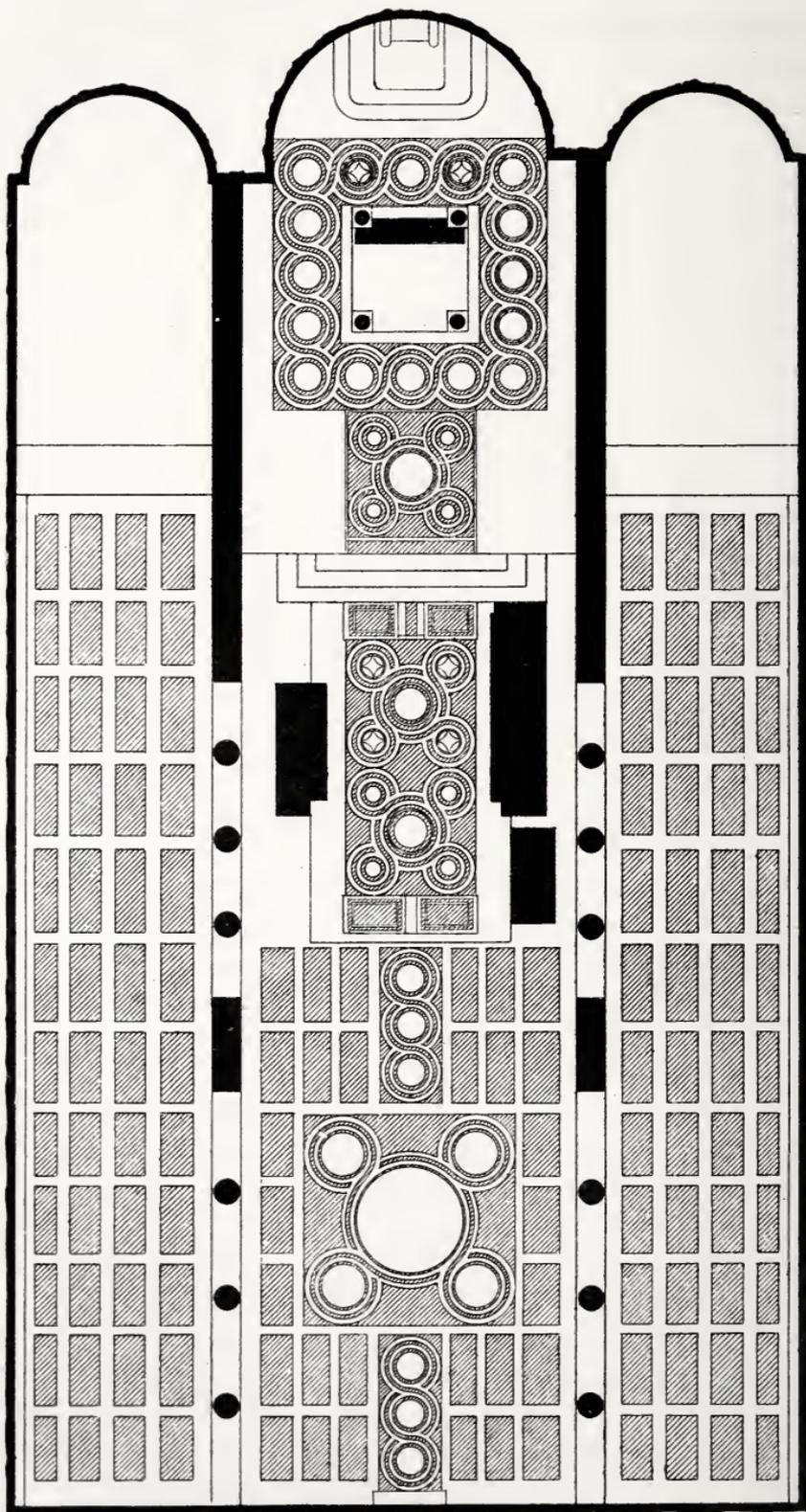
MOSAIC PAVEMENT ON THE ALTAR PLATFORM, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



Patterns of the Mosaic Pavement.

© JEWITT, del. Dr. Sed





Note. The part shown thus  is Mosaic, the other portion is White Marble
Scale 16th of an Inch to a Foot

is divided into parallelograms, filled in with the patterns before mentioned, composed in great part of large tesserae, and containing comparatively very little colour. The church of Sta. Maria in Cosmedin, at Rome, is an excellent example of this arrangement (see Illustration). The pavements of the larger churches only differ from those of the smaller in being much richer and more subdivided, and although the central band of intersecting circles which runs up the nave is always to be traced, it is broken up by several insertions of larger rectangles containing figures. Other figures are also introduced among the parallelograms at the side, and at the altar end the whole mosaic becomes finer and more complicated.

In Rome the space between the columns of the nave is kept plain, but in Sicily this is not always the case. An inspection of the pavement of the Capella Reale at Palermo shews us that there are two distinct styles of work in it. One is the *Opus Alexandrinum*, and may perhaps be a restoration, and the other is distinctly Moorish in design, and is probably the original work.

The patterns formed by the tesserae are nearly the same in the *Opus Alexandrinum* and in the *Opus Greanicum*, except that curved forms are much less frequently found in the glass on account of the difficulty of cutting them.

The same laws apply to these patterns as to diapers, viz. that a number of recurring forms are placed together, and a slice of this diaper forms the band of mosaic placed between the two pieces of white marble. Of course when the border is curved the centre is thrown inwards, and the lower forms compressed, as in B. See details of Westminster pavement.

The principal forms of the tesserae are,—1. the square and lozenge, which can be infinitely divided into smaller squares, or into triangles, as in I. S. U.

2. The parallelogram, which is usually employed in conjunction with others so as to form the cross saltire, as at B, G, and A. It may also be considered as forming a border to other forms.

3. The right-angled triangle, formed by drawing diagonal lines from the corners of the square. It is divided into smaller right-angled triangles by bisecting the sides and drawing diagonal lines between the points thus obtained, as at A.

4. The obtuse angled triangle, formed by drawing lines from the centre of a right-angled triangle to the angles. This form occurs at R.

5. The acute-angled triangle as found at E.

6. The hexagon. This is a very favourite form, as it easily admits of being subdivided into triangles. If we find the centre, and draw lines thence to the angles, we get six equilateral triangles; if we draw lines between every other triangle, we obtain one large equilateral and three smaller isosceles triangles; and if we do the same with the remaining angles, we obtain the form commonly called Solomon's Seal; which again is capable of being almost infinitely subdivided into all the previous geometrical figures. Several of these may be seen in the Westminster pavement.

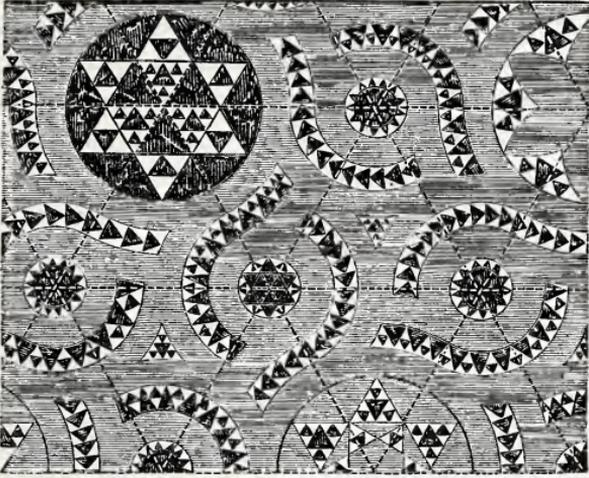
7. The octagon is also used, but far less frequently than the hexagon, which offers superior geometrical advantages.

8. The circle and its parts are also by no means uncommon, but in bands it is very rarely used unbroken. The most usual way was to divide it, as at O and P, filling up the centre with smaller geometrical tesserae. Another plan was to cut it into halves, and reverse it.

9. The drop form, which may also be considered as somewhat belonging to the circle, is frequently employed as a border running round the eyes of circles.

The above are only a few of the more usual forms, for almost every geometrical figure is capable of being worked up into some sort of a pattern. It is much to be wished that some one would follow Abbot Ware's example, and give us a pavement of *Opus Alexandrinum* in one of the new churches of which we are building so many in the present day. Not that I for one moment should wish to see antique columns and pavements cut up, but I would rather desire the porphyry to be fresh quarried in Egypt, and the serpentine nodules brought direct from the Morea. In the Middle Ages sea voyages were dangerous and commerce was but a small thing to what it is now, and we therefore have not the same excuse as Abbot Ware had, when he borrowed from the ancients. As it is, we have but three pavements of *Opus Alexandrinum* in England, viz. two at Westminster and one at Canterbury. The first, before the high altar at Westminster, was the gift of Abbot Ware, and executed

The second is in the chapel of St. Edward in the same abbey. The pattern is an interlacing diaper, and looks very much



Mosaic Pavement, Chapel of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey.

like the production of an English workman who had the altar pavement before his eyes. From various circumstances I am very much inclined to think the date of this work to be about 1290, when the tombs of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor were erected^b.

The third pavement is at Canterbury, and occupies the place immediately to the west of St. Thomas à Becket's shrine. From some of the patterns such as imbrications, and from the occurrence of various forms more used in England than in Italy, and also from the insertion of very thin fillets of brass, I am strongly inclined to believe it to be the production of an English workman, using materials forwarded to him from Rome. Unfortunately, nothing, I believe, is known concerning the exact date or the workman.

The pavements at Fountains and Ripon have been occasionally cited as examples of *Opus Alexandrinum*, but I believe they are nothing more than a mosaic formed of glazed earthenware, such as we find in Prior Crawden's Chapel at Ely and elsewhere.

^b This question will be found treated more at large in the forthcoming edition of the "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey."

GLASS MOSAICS.

As many of the following remarks apply both to the *Opus Grecanicum* and *Opus Musivum*, I have classed them both together under the head of Glass Mosaics. Glass mosaics are found in Pompeii employed as wall decorations, and in appearance are nearly identical with those of the Middle Ages. They have been used in Italy and in the East from that time up to the present day, and there exist old established ateliers in Rome, Venice, and Palermo.

The material is simply a kind of coarse glass coloured with metallic oxides, and made opaque by means of oxide of tin.

Blue^c. There are two sorts of this, viz. a dark blue and a turquoise blue. They were made by cobalt and copper, sometimes mixed together.

Green, by copper and iron.

White, by manganese, which is employed to heighten and clear up the other colours. In most examples the marble palombino is used instead of white glass.

Yellow, by salts of tartar.

Red, like sealing wax, by a large proportion of manganese.

Black, by equal proportions of manganese and cobalt.

These are the principal tints, and most employed, for geometrical ornaments: they are made in small cakes of about six inches in diameter, and half an inch thick. The various tints required in figure mosaics are got by melting these and a few others together. At the present day the cakes are made at Murano, whence they are exported to Rome and Sicily, where they are melted into the various tints required.

The gold is formed in two ways. A thick leaf of gold is attached to a cake of red coloured glass by means of a little white of egg; a very thin plate of glass fusible at a low temperature is placed upon it, and the whole put into an oven; in a short time the thin sheet gets nearly fused and penetrates into the gold. Sometimes the upper surface of glass was applied in the form of a flux instead of in that of a sheet.

Silver tesserae are also made in the same manner. The

^c These recipes I copied in Rome, from an Italian work of the last century. Unfortunately I omitted to note the name of the author; I therefore only give them for what they are worth.

modern gold mosaic has the upper sheet of glass too thick and too pellucid. In old work the impurities of the upper sheet vary the surface of the gold. Messrs. Powell of Whitefriars have made some gold tesserae which are quite equal to the old.

The apparatus for making the tesserae out of the cakes is simply a piece of iron like the thin part of a large hammer inserted into a stone base. The workman holds the cake of glass on this and strikes it with a hammer, the counterpart of that below, excepting that it is fixed into a handle. If the upper hammer strikes the glass immediately over the lower one, the fracture is clean and straight. Of course very considerable practice is required to obtain this result. Every bench is also provided with a small wheel and sand to grind down any obstinate tesserae.

The wall or compartment to be filled up is first of all covered with a coating of plaster: the thickness of this varies, but even on large walls it seldom exceeds an inch and a quarter. The whole depth of surface intended to be occupied with the tesserae is then made out with plaster of Paris: upon this latter the pattern is drawn, and the artist cuts it away and inserts the tesserae as the work proceeds. I suspect that in the geometrical mosaics the most important pieces were inserted first of all, and that the smaller ones took their chance. In old work the tesserae appear to have been simply inserted in plaster of Paris, but at the present day a composition of linseed oil, wax, and plaster of Paris is used instead; the advantage of it is that it allows of the tesserae being altered during the day; this, of course, is a great advantage in figure work, but in geometrical mosaics the plaster is quite as good and looks better.

In work removed from the eye the broken parts of the tesserae should be placed upwards; by this means a certain rich tone is obtained by the play of light on the broken surfaces. It should also be observed that in this sort of work the tesserae have no cement between them, but are simply stuck into the plaster of Paris by their lower extremities; this of course requires the tesserae to be rather longer than in other cases, but by putting the broken side upwards tesserae of any length can be got out of a cake. In work near the eye, on the contrary, the upper or glossy surface is put upwards.

In working figure mosaics the first and outermost row of tesserae always follow the outline, the rest is filled in anyhow.

If a background, the lines of the tesserae are generally straight, and parallel to the horizon; if it be a piece of drapery or a face, the lines of the tesserae continue to follow the outline as long as they can. In fact, the outlines are followed as much as possible, except in surfaces which are supposed to be flat, such as backgrounds. Thus in a face the eyebrow is expressed by a line of dark tesserae following the outline, while the flesh above would also have one or two rows, also following the same curve. It is seldom that any tesserae are found in mosaics but those of a rectangular or triangular form.

In *Opus Grecanicum* small chases are cut in white marble, and the glass mosaics inserted with plaster of Paris. The base of St. Edward's shrine, Henry the Third's tomb, that of his children, and a part of a small flat tombstone in St. Edward's Chapel, are specimens of this work existing in England. St. Edward's shrine, we know from the inscription, was finished in 1269, and there is every reason to believe that the tomb of Henry III. was erected sometime between 1280 and 1291: the white marble ground, as usual, is supplied by Purbeck, as in the pavements. In Sicily we find the *Opus Grecanicum* divided into compartments by thin Arabic interlacing work of *lactemusa*. Porphyry, serpentine, and sometimes jasper, are used in conjunction with glass tesserae to fill up the spaces thus produced.

There are two most glorious religious edifices in Sicily of which the interior walls are entirely covered with figure mosaic, viz. the Cathedral of Monreale and the Capella Reale at Palermo. From them, and they are incontestably the most perfect specimens existing anywhere, we obtain a few principles of the art.

The lower part of the building is cased with slabs of cipolino separated by geometrical mosaics. This work runs up to the window sill, which in both cases is half the height of the aisle. Pictures and figures occur between the windows, round the arches of which run small borders. The sills are plain white marble, but the splays and soffits are filled by a foliage of gold diaper on a red ground. Another border of foliage occurs below the ceiling; in fact, these borders of foliage are used instead of strings and mouldings.

The pillars of the great arcade are various sorts of marble with white marble caps and bases. The arches are very much stilted, and the abacus has but little projection. They are quite

and is rounded off at the angles, where rich borders occur; these however stop at the springing of the arch, the space between which part and the abacus of the column receives a figure or ornament. Another border runs below the clearstory windows, and stories are represented in the spandrils of the arches.

The clearstory is treated very much the same as the aisle, and a very large rich border runs beneath the roof.

Where there is a large space to be covered with pictures, as in the transepts or at the west end, they are arranged into bands by means of borders, and each subject is separated by a window, if there is one, or by a representation of a building, the artists appearing to avoid vertical lines unless prolonging the lines of the architecture.

In the clearstory the figures are very simple, and nearly every one is more or less surrounded by the gold background, for this was as universal with the artists in mosaic as the blue ground was with the painters.

In the spandrils of the arcade the figures are closer together, because they are nearer the eye, while in the aisles, where they could easily be seen, they are regularly grouped, so as to give more colour and less gold; besides, they did not require to be made so distinct.

Again, large surfaces of the gold background are broken up with inscriptions, which give the effect of a diaper just where a diaper would be required, without confining the outline, which would have been the case if a diaper had gone all over. If a scene is represented in a house, the house is treated like a sort of open screen, but there is always a quantity of yellow and red about it, so as to assimilate with the background and to throw up the figures.

If the architecture permit, the figures are made larger as they approach the roof.

The flat soffits of arches are filled in various ways: sometimes by a diaper, sometimes by circles interlacing with the border, but placed at some distance from each other. The circles in this case are occupied by a medallion or head, the spaces between receiving a small diaper or foliage. Occasionally figures occur in this position under canopies. It should be observed that where foliage is used it is always shaded, as in illuminated manuscripts.

¹ I am afraid, Mr. Urban, that even you, with your well-known

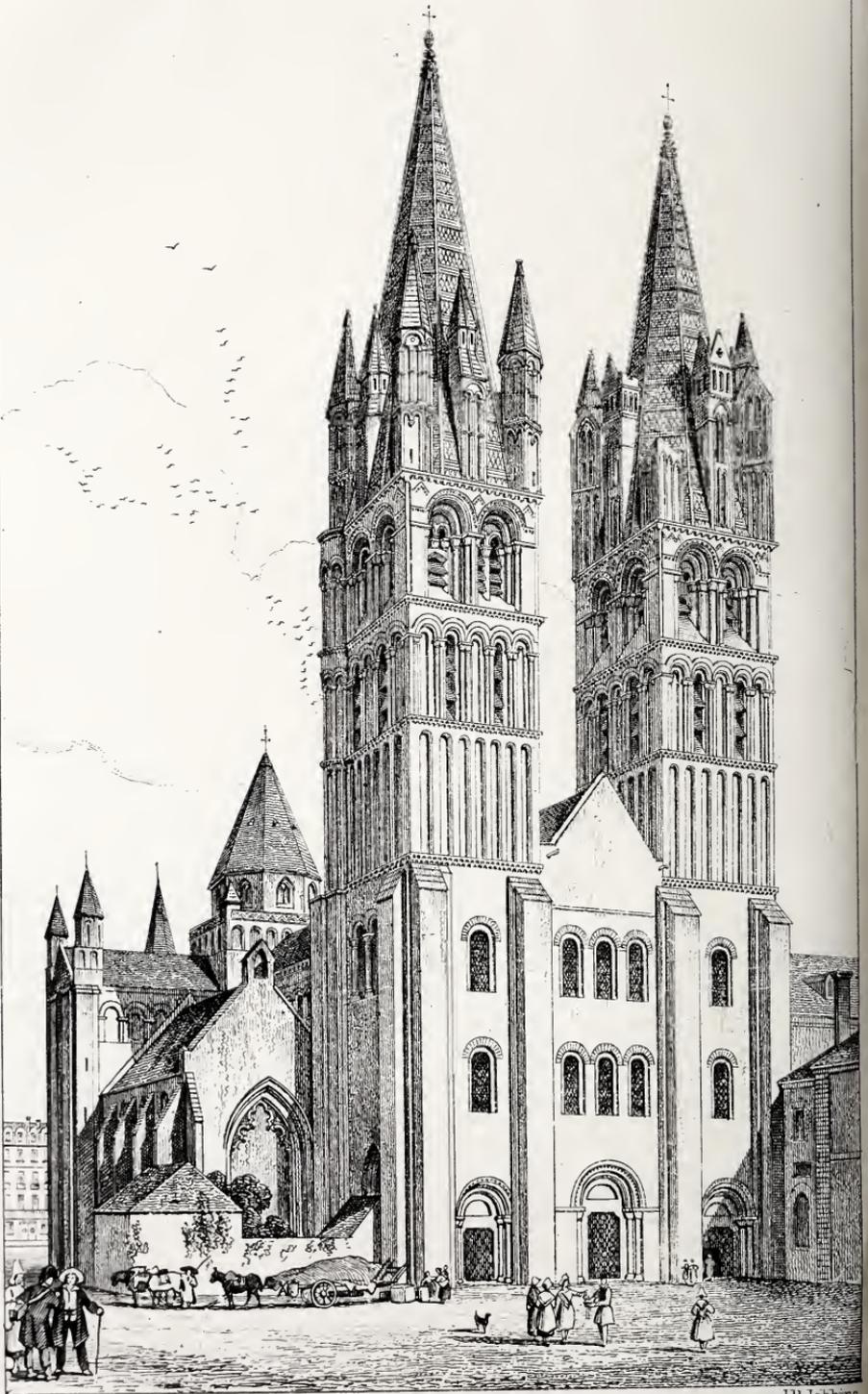
longevity, can hardly expect to see churches in England like those of Palermo and Monreale. However, a beginning might be made. All that is required in the first place is thick and high walls of common brick, beside a few marble columns; the mosaic might then follow bit by bit. One can hardly imagine a more glorious undertaking than for some energetic clergyman to begin and build a large church of this description in one of the low quarters of London, where it is so much wanted. He might bring up the more intelligent boys of his school—which he would perhaps hold in the ample nave of his church—to learn to execute the mosaics, so that he might cover the walls in course of time.

Our material, as made by Messrs. Powell, is quite equal to the Venetian, if not better, and boys would probably learn the manipulation of the hammers much quicker than grown-up persons. This would lead to a far more happy result than the attempt that is being made to put mosaics into that unhappy and unsatisfactory building, St. Paul's, where whatever may be executed, will simply look like a very bright picture, and form no part of the architecture. If, however, anything were really to be done, the first thing necessary would be to chisel off every ornament and moulding of the interior. W. BURGES.

PRESENT FROM THE KING OF DENMARK TO THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—We borrow from the in part English newspaper, *Danmark*, to which we alluded last month, a portion of the notice of a present from the King of Denmark to the future Princess of Wales, which will interest antiquarian readers:—

“Dagmar, the ‘darling Queen’ of Denmark, died in 1212, and was buried in Ringsted Church. She was carried to the grave adorned with a costly jewel, which lay on her breast. In the time of Christian V., when her tomb was opened, this cross was taken care of, and it is now one of the most precious objects preserved in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in this city. This golden cross, which is about an inch and a half long and one inch broad, is covered with figures in enamel on both sides, and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship. On the front is Christ on the cross, and on the back five half-length figures,—Christ in the middle, St. Basilus above, St. John Chrysostomus below, St. Mary on the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right. Golden screws fasten the two sides together, and the space within probably contains a splinter of the Holy Cross or some other relic. This splendid ornament has great artistic value, it being the only enamelled cross which is known to be older than the year 1212. . . . No one in this country has so long and so eagerly pursued and protected antiquarian studies and our national monuments as the King. And he has had the happy idea to use this famous cross as a motive for a rich diamond jewel which he intends to give the Princess Alexandra on her leaving the shores of her country. To lay hands on the original cross was of course not to be thought of; it is regarded by the people as a kind of Palladium. But his Majesty has ordered an exact copy to be made by his Court jeweller, Mr. Diderichsen, who is also at work on the jewel which accompanies it.

“May Dagmar's cross be a happy symbol for her Royal Highness of the love and respect with which she will be received by the nation whose Queen she will one day be!”



WEST FRONT OF ST STEPHENS CHURCH, CAEN.

J.R. Jobbins

THE ABBEY CHURCHES AT CAEN^a.

THE two great Abbey Churches at Caen^b have long been considered the starting-point for the history of architecture in England, and the connecting link between the architecture of Normandy and England. It has been taken for granted that these churches, as they now stand, are fair examples of the style of building in use in Normandy at the time of the Conquest. A careful examination of them shews, however, that this is almost entirely a delusion, which has greatly misled the generality of English historians and amateurs. When we come to examine these churches in detail with the careful observation required by the system of Professor Willis, we find that in the church of St. Stephen in the "Abbaye aux Hommes" there is such a difference of construction in different parts as to mark the work of three distinct periods, all of the style which we call Norman, and all built within a century after the foundation. In the Church of Holy Trinity, in the "Abbaye aux Dames," there is work of two periods now visible, correspond-

^a A paper read at the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Jan. 26, by J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member.

^b We owe some apology to the author of a valuable paper "On the Churches of Caen," which appeared in our pages in 1861 [vol. cex. p. 364 *et seq.*]; but his plan did not admit of his going into such details as we have here entered upon, and the importance of a clear understanding on this vital point in the history of architecture will, we are certain, be considered a valid reason for bringing it forward again, both by him and by our readers. We have made use of all the books that came to hand which seemed likely to be of any service, including Orderic Vital; the *Vita Lanfranci* in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*; *Gallia Christiana*; *L'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne de Caen*, par C. Hippeau, 1855; the various excellent works of M. de Caumont; the *Mémoires* of M. Ruprich-Robert and M. G. Bouet. But, after all, we have relied chiefly on our own personal observations, begun thirty years ago, and many times repeated. The whole truth only dawned upon us by degrees, and our ideas were freely communicated to our French friends: they were at first quite incredulous, but have gradually come round to our way of thinking, or rather, of observing. And although we have permitted them to have the start of us in making the result of these observations known to the public, we must claim the credit of having originated them, as M. Bouet frankly acknowledges. Similar observations may be made in nearly all the great churches in Europe; and this mode of observing, for which we are mainly indebted to Professor Willis, offers a very wide and interesting field to all competent archæologists. We have to express our obligations to M. de Caumont, of Caen, for the use of the woodcuts engraved for his *Bulletin Monumental* from the drawings of M. Bouet; and to M. Hippeau, the Secretary of the Société des Beaux-Arts at Caen, for other woodcuts engraved for the Album of that Society, from the drawings of M. Ruprich-Robert.

ing with the second and third periods in St. Stephen's; there is scarcely anything *visible* of the first period; but during some late repairs, M. Ruprich-Robert, the architect employed by the French Government to superintend the restoration, found some of the small original windows concealed by mortar and partially destroyed by the insertion of modern large square windows^c. It is evident, also, that a change in the work has taken place immediately above the line of the pier-arches of the nave; this was visible even before the late repairs, but was made more distinct by the scraping off the whitewash and plaster. It was a common practice to put a temporary roof over the church as soon as the pier-arches were completed, leaving the upper part, which the French call the *haute église*, to be built afterwards, as funds could be obtained. This is known to have been the case at Amiens, and in Carlisle Cathedral; and, from the architectural evidence, it was evidently done in many other instances. There is often a considerable difference in the details of the upper church from those of the pier-arches and aisles^d.

St. Stephen's Church is the more important of the two for our purpose, being better preserved, and affording more distinct evidence of the changes that have been made in the structure. It is notorious that these two abbeys were founded by William the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda, as a penance imposed upon them by the Pope—a condition of their reconciliation to the Church after having been excommunicated on account of their marriage, being cousins, or within the prohibited degree of consanguinity, as is alleged in the charter of foundation of the “*Abbaye aux Dames*.” The late Mr. Stapleton, in the third volume of the *Archæological Journal*, endeavoured to shew that there was another cause for this besides consanguinity—that Matilda had been previously married to Gerbodo, the *avoué* of

^c Since this was in type a new part of the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie* has appeared, containing a valuable paper by M. Ruprich-Robert on “The Church of Holy Trinity in the ‘*Abbaye aux Dames*.’” He fully confirms the view we have taken in almost every particular, and considers that the changes in Trinity Church have followed those in St. Stephen's at a short interval. He finds work of four periods, and assigns rather different dates to each, but in the main facts his conclusions are the same as those at which we had previously arrived.

^d The name of the upper church (*haute église*), strictly speaking, belongs only to a church of two stories, but it is often conveniently applied to the upper part of a lofty church, especially when that upper part is of a later date by some years

St. Bertin, and that the issue of this marriage were Gerbodo, Earl of Chester, Frederic, and Gundrada, wife of William de Warren and foundress of Lewes Priory. He endeavours to shew that the cause of their excommunication was that the Pope had refused to consent to her divorce from her first husband, and consequently that her marriage with William would have been null, if they had not succeeded in making their peace with the Pope^d.

^d The marriage of William and Matilda was expressly prohibited by Pope Leo IX., at the Council held at Rheims in 1049, and did not take place until 1053, when that Pope was imprisoned at Rouen, according to the Chronicle of Tours, and 1063 according to the Chronicle of William of Jumièges, *De Gestis Normannie*, lib. vii. cap. 21. The charter of William Warren, in the reign of William Rufus, granting the church of St. Pancras at Lewes to the Abbey of Cluny, contains direct evidence that the wife of William the Conqueror was the mother of his wife, in the following paragraph:—

“Volo quod sciant qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, quod ego Willelmus de Warrenna Surreie comes, donavi et confirmavi Deo et sancto Petro et abbati et conventui de Cluniaco ecclesiam Sancti Pancratii, que sita est sub castro meo Lewiarum, et eidem Sancto Pancratio et monachis Cluniacensibus, quicumque in ipsa ecclesia Sancti Pancratii Deo serviunt, imperpetuum donavi pro salute anime mee et anime Gundrade uxoris mee et pro anima domini mei Willelmi Regis, qui me in Angliam terram adduxit et per cujus licentiam monachos venire feci, et qui meam priorem donationem confirmavit, et pro salute domine mee Matildis Regine, matris uxoris mee, et pro salute domini mei Willelmi Regis, filii sui, post cujus adventum in Anglicam terram hanc cartam feci et qui me comitem Surreie fecit, et pro salute omnium heredum meorum et omnium fidelium Christi vivorum et mortuorum, in sustentationem predictorum monachorum Sancti Pancratii, mansionem Falemeram nomine, totum quicquid ibi in dominio habui, cum hida terre, quam Eustachius in Burgemera tenet et ad ipsum mansionem pertinet. Mansionem quoque Carletonam nomine quam domina mea Matildis Regina dedit Gundrade uxori mee et mihi, et hoc concessit et confirmavit dominus meus rex Willelmus in auxilium ad fundandum novos monachos nostros; totum quod ibi habuimus.”

“The Chronicle of Tours alone fixes the time of this marriage in the course of the year 1053, but no record has come down to us as to the name of the prelate or priest who, in defiance of the prohibition of the Pope, ventured to perform the ceremony. The Archbishop of Rouen, Malger, uncle of Duke William, boldly launched the thunders of excommunication against the offending parties; and his pretext for so doing has been imputed to the nearness of kindred between the married couple, inasmuch as her grandmother was a daughter of Duke Richard the Second of Normandy, and aunt of William the Conqueror. But it is doubtful if this was the original motive which induced the prohibition, and the peculiarity of the birth of William the Conqueror, as being illegitimate, certainly forbids such a conclusion, coupled with the silence of the Pope at the Council of Rheims. There is, on the contrary, the clearest testimony that Matilda was already a mother, and the long delay between the time of her being sought in marriage by Duke William, when first smitten with her beauty and accomplishments, and the ceremony at Eu, was probably necessary to effect a divorce between Gorbod, her first husband, and his destined bride. In the course of the year 1055, Malger, the archbishop, was deposed from his see in a provincial council at Lisieux; and according to William of Malmesbury, the secret cause of this proceeding was owing to his steadfast opposition to the marriage, rather than to any irregularities of conduct.”

For further particulars see Mr. Stapleton's paper in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., from which these extracts are taken.

Whatever the motives for the foundation of these two magnificent abbeys may have been, the fact is beyond question that they were founded at the two extremities of the town of Caen, outside the walls, on new sites, where there were either no buildings at all, or at the utmost a small and insignificant chapel. We may therefore conclude that there is no part of the existing buildings earlier than the date of this foundation. It is rather singular that, notwithstanding the notoriety of these foundations, it is difficult to ascertain the exact year in which the buildings were commenced; the authorities differ considerably in the dates both of foundation and of consecration: 1064, 1066, and 1070 are mentioned for the foundation; and 1071, 1073, 1077, and 1078 for the dedication of St. Stephen's^e.

Lanfranc was sent to Rome in 1059 to make peace with the Pope, Nicholas II., and returned in 1060 with the pardon and its conditions agreed upon; the foundation, therefore, could not have been before that year; and as Lanfranc was made abbot of St. Stephen's in 1066^f, it is probable that some of the buildings were then ready, although the consecration of the church did not take place until eleven years afterwards, in

There is a singular discrepancy in the authorities as to the date of the marriage. It is said to have taken place in 1048, according to the *Chronica Chronicarum*, part ii. fol. 22. Orderic Vital, tit. 7, does not mention the date of the marriage, but says "that in 1047 William led King Henry into Normandy, and conquered the Duke of Burgundy and the other rebels. Thus being confirmed in his power, he took for wife Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders." This does not seem to imply any long interval.

M. Hippeau, in his *Histoire de l'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne de Caen*, 8vo. 1855, p. 2, says that the marriage took place in 1053, and that Matilda was then twenty-six years of age. He gives no authority for this statement, but it is most probably correct, as Malger, Archbishop of Rouen, the uncle of William, and who excommunicated him, was expelled from his archbishopric in 1054, and William's vengeance was not likely to have been long delayed. There is, however, a curious mystery about the date of this marriage, and the same as to the age of the two eldest children; even the indefatigable author of the "Annals of England" is only able to say that Robert Courteuse was born *about* 1056, and William Rufus *about* 1060.

^e According to Orderic Vital the foundation of the monastery of St. Stephen's took place in 1064, and the dedication of the church in 1077. But the *Chronicon Goferni* puts the dedication in 1081, and 1086 is given as the date by Innocentius Cironius, *In Notis ad Quintam complutum. Epistolar. Decretal. Honorii III. Pap.*, lib. iii. tit. 20, cap. 51, apud De Moustier, *Neustria Pia*, p. 624. The Chronicle of the abbey itself gives the date of 1073 for the dedication. (*Chronicon S. Stephani Cadomensis*, ap. Du Chesne, *Scriptores Normanni*, p. 1017.)

^f Orderic Vital lib. iii. tom. 2. p. 126 edit. A. Le Prévost.

1077. Trinity Church is said to have been consecrated in 1066. Possibly it was not convenient to carry on these two large works at the same time, and Matilda's church may have been finished before William's was commenced; or what is more probable is, that either a temporary wooden church was the one consecrated in 1066, or that only just so much as was necessary for performing the service was then ready, and the altar was consecrated. If this small choir was of stone, it was entirely rebuilt on a larger scale, as at St. Stephen's the existing choir is clearly work of the twelfth century. The Papal Bull of foundation, granting special privileges to the abbey of St. Stephen, is dated in 1068. The abbey was richly endowed with lands both in Normandy and in England^g. Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070, leaving the buildings of his abbey very incomplete, to be carried on by his successors.

Our object is to endeavour to shew in what manner this was done, and to ascertain the true architectural history of this remarkable church. To carry on this investigation properly, it is necessary first to examine carefully the existing fabric in all its parts, not merely what is visible at first sight, but to get behind the scenes and examine the real construction; then to endeavour to find what written history is extant, and compare this with the different parts of the fabric, always bearing in mind the customary mode of proceeding in that age in building a large church. It was then always usual to have a regular gang of workmen in the employ of the abbey or other monastic establishment, or of the dean and chapter of a cathedral, or indeed of a nobleman or wealthy landlord of any kind; this custom was universal throughout the Middle Ages, and is still continued in many places. The monks or the canons often assisted in the work, some of them being actual masons or carpenters, and the bishop, the abbot, or the prior was often his own architect. This regular gang of workmen was not numerous, large numbers were taken on upon special occasions only; but a small gang of workmen, at work regularly every day, year after year, pro-

^g The following manors, &c., in England were given by the Conqueror to St. Stephen's Abbey, Caen:—Northam, Devon; Frampton and Bincombe, Dorset; Cosham, Wilts.; Wells, Norfolk; Morton and Panfield, Essex; and a house in London, with the land belonging to it. On each of these manors there was, of course, a manor-house or grange, occupied by a few of the monks for the abbey, and called a priory; these were afterwards forfeited as alien priories.

duces great effects in the course of time ; we know an instance in which only two masons built a country church within one year, and it is evident that five or six men working on steadily together would produce very visible effects in the course of ten or twenty years, even on a large cathedral or abbey church.

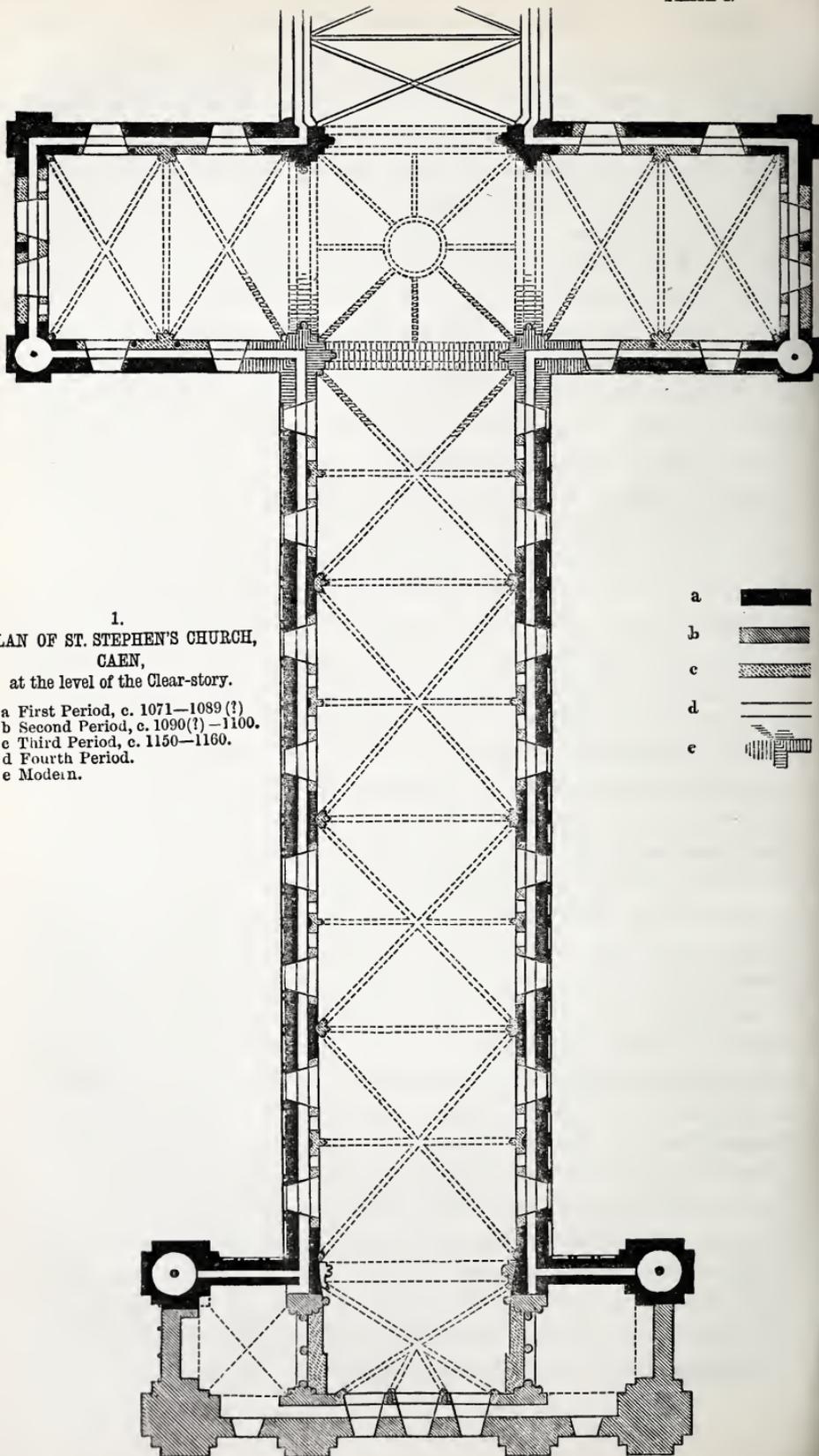
This slow and gradual process, however, renders the work liable to continual changes of fashion during its progress ; and this is just what we find in all our large churches, the style has entirely altered during the progress of the work, and before the whole was finished it was often found necessary to rebuild the part which was built first. This gradual progress also makes it difficult to draw a definite line anywhere, and say where one style ceases and another begins. Still, the change between the early parts and the later ones is very manifest, although when it is a continuation of the same design, and all will be visible together, a general uniformity is often preserved after the style has changed in other parts.

Another important point to consider is the usual mode of proceeding, which part of the church was built first, and what order was usually followed. A comparison of many examples shews clearly that the choir, the part immediately required for Divine Service, was always the first part to be built, and this was finished before any other part was begun ; this was the *ecclesia* proper, and was consecrated as soon as it was ready for use, without waiting for any other part of the church to be finished. The next part to be built was one of the western towers, to contain the bells ; and the lower part of the west front and of the other west tower were commonly built at the same time. Simultaneously with this, or nearly so, the central tower, or lantern, was built ; and to support this, the two transepts, and the two eastern bays of the nave ; the intermediate part of the nave was often left till long afterwards, and sometimes not built at all, as at Cologne. The nave was also called the vestibule, and was not considered part of the *ecclesia* in strictness ; in cathedrals it was largely used for secular purposes, as has been shewn by M. Viollet-le-Duc in his admirable *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*. It very commonly happened that the choir was rebuilt about a century after it was first built, in order to make it more consistent with the rest of the church, and also for the purpose of enlarging it.

These general remarks apply in nearly every respect to the

church of St. Stephen at Caen. The first part built was the choir, consecrated in 1073; the other three dates of consecration probably apply to other altars; two, as usual, in the transepts, the third date may very likely be an error of the scribe.

This choir was entirely rebuilt in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries on a larger scale, and we have now scarcely a vestige of the original small choir, or *ecclesia*, of 1073. The earliest parts now remaining are the east wall of the central tower, the outer walls of the transepts and of the nave, with the original west front, which forms the back of the present western towers, as shewn in the annexed plan, on the level of the clear-story. These parts were probably built between 1073, when the original choir was finished, and the conclusion of the reign of William I., in 1087; and they do, in fact, comprise the main structure of the present nave and transepts, but so much disguised and altered in appearance by the insertion of the vault, that considerable care is required to distinguish the original parts. The central tower, or lantern, fell down in 1566, leaving the eastern wall only standing, the western side was rebuilt in 1602, and the two eastern piers of the nave along with it. The two piers in this position are often the oldest part of the church, as at Vezelay, having been preserved like the chancel-arch of many village churches; when the choir was rebuilt in order to carry the roof of the nave, and again when the nave was rebuilt, to carry the roof of the choir. In the present instance we can derive no assistance from them, as they have been rebuilt, and the inner surface of the walls has been deprived of all definite archæological character by the vile and detestable modern French practice of scraping, which has utterly ruined the historical value of many of their finest cathedrals. At Caen this detestable scraping was done in the eighteenth century, but the same vile practice is still commonly continued in other parts of France, to the great disgrace of those French architects who permit it. It is only by going up into the clear-story gallery (1) that we can distinctly trace the character of the original masonry of this first period, and when we do so we find it agree with other masonry of the middle of the eleventh century, such as that in the crypt at Auxerre, in the crypt and apse of St. Stephen at Nevers, and in the refectory of the Confessor's Abbey of Westminster.

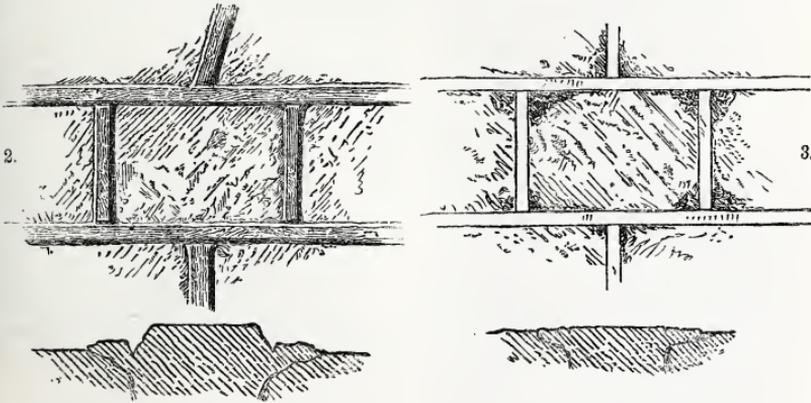


1.
PLAN OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
CAEN,
 at the level of the Clear-story.

- a First Period, c. 1071—1089 (?)
- b Second Period, c. 1090(?)—1100.
- c Third Period, c. 1150—1160.
- d Fourth Period.
- e Modern.

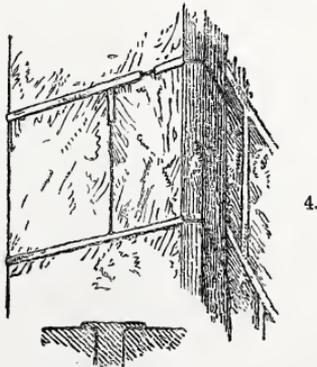
- a 
- b 
- c 
- d 
- e 

This masonry at Caen is perhaps the best example of the period, distinguished by the usual wide joints of mortar between the stones, and the projecting and overlapping of the mortar over the edges of the stones: the mortar, from the excellence of the lime with which it was made, has become harder than the stone itself; the surface of the stone also bears the marks of the hatchet with which it was dressed.



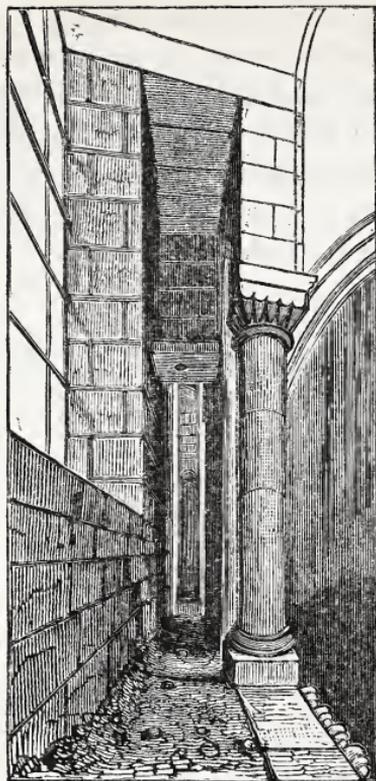
G. BOUET del.

There is another remarkable feature which we do not remember to have observed elsewhere,—the upright joints between the stones, instead of being made vertical, as in all good masonry, are frequently made sloping, as if the masons were not accustomed to the use of squared stones, but had been used to build of rough stone, which is stronger, and more easily made level, by being built sloping, in the fashion known by the name of herring-bone work, (see woodcut of masonry 2). The masonry of the second period has the joints vertical, not so wide, and without the projecting and overlapping mortar,

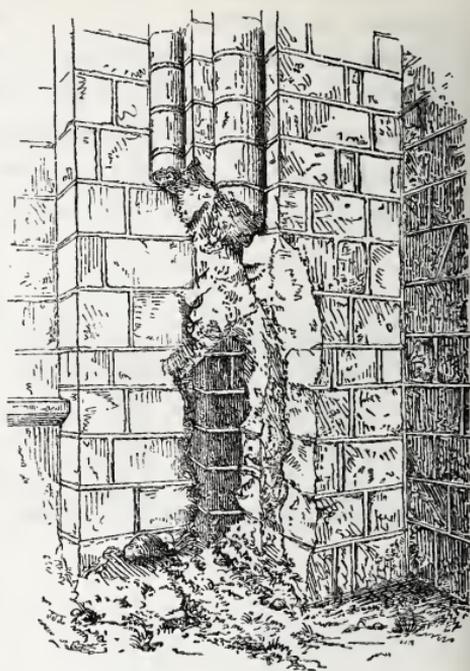


4.

The masonry of the third period has fine joints, such as are usual in buildings of the latter half of the twelfth century, and of the Gothic styles. (See woodcut of masonry 4.)

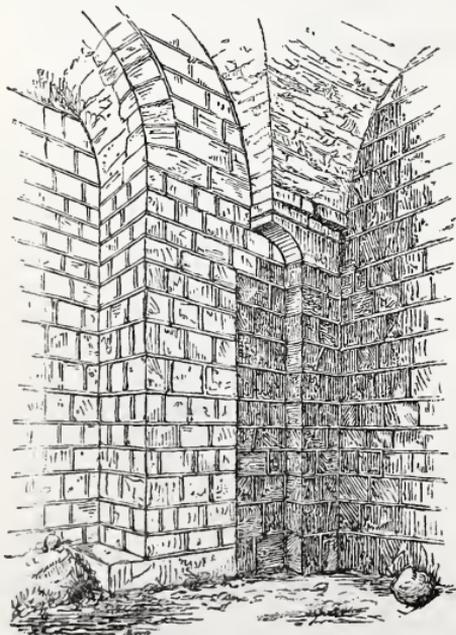


5. Section of the Clear-story Gallery, or Passage, in its present state.



G. BOUET del.

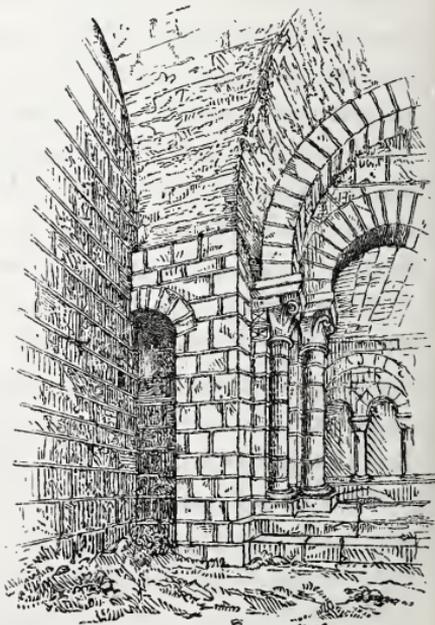
6. Masonry of the First Period, partly concealed by that of the Second Period.



G BOUET del.

7. Masonry of the First and Second Periods.

The dark parts are primitive



G. BOUET del.

8. Masonry of two Periods, and original arrangement

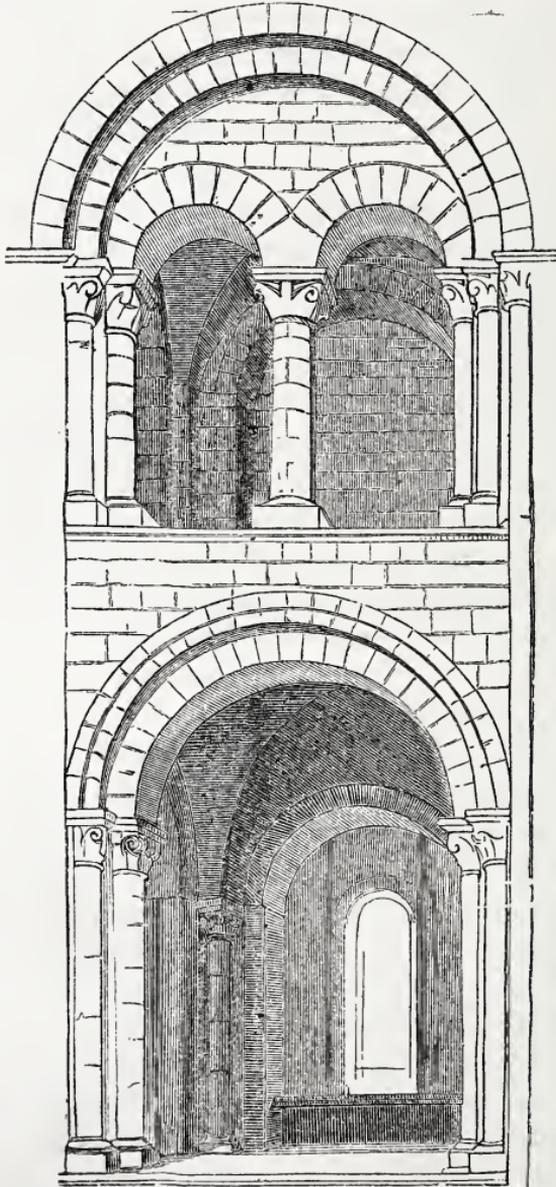
In the clear-story gallery (5, 6) and in the chambers of the west front (7, 8) the masonry of the different periods may be distinctly seen; and the manner in which the early masonry has been cased in later times, with the junctions of the masonry, tell more of the history of the construction than can be made out in any other manner. In those parts which are visible from below, the fine-jointed masonry is made to imitate the wide-jointed, by the overlapping of the mortar; so careful were the builders to attend to the general uniformity of appearance. (See wood-cuts 6, 7, 8).

One of these views in the roof of the transept shews also the original arrangement of the clear-story windows, and the top of the arch of the triforium arcade (or blind-story) under it (8), which are quite different from the present arrangement; of this change we shall have more to say when we come to the third period and the vault. The narrow passage through the wall at the level of the clear-story windows, called the clear-story gallery, has been altered in different places, as rendered necessary by subsequent changes and by the introduction of the great vault: the original parts of this passage are covered by a barrel vault, the later parts by flat masonry only; (see 5).

It should be observed that in the few original windows which remain there is no groove for the glass, and they do not appear to have been intended to be glazed.

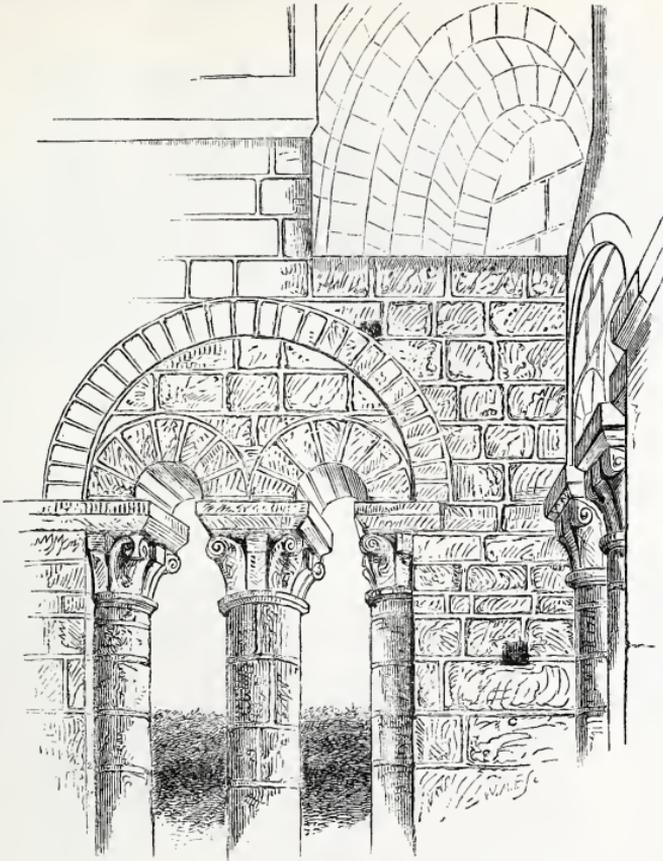
We are thus enabled to ascertain exactly the original plan and arrangement of this interesting church; (see 9, 12, 13). More of it is preserved in the transepts than in any other part, as is frequently the case; and we see that these are almost identical with the transepts of Winchester, and other well-known English examples (9). The arches are recessed, but square-edged, and have shafts, the capitals of which are of that peculiar character which marks the latter half of the eleventh century, sometimes called a rude Ionic, and evidently intended for an imitation of Roman capitals, but perhaps rather of the Composite than the Ionic order, as there is always a piece of stone left in the centre between the volutes in the places of the caulicoli: this is sometimes carved, but more frequently left plain, especially in the earlier examples; (see 10, 11). These were probably painted, as at that period the carving and the painting were made to assist each other in giving greater richness of effect to the work than either could do separately.

In England we have capitals of this description in the chapel of the White Tower, London, built by Bishop Gundulph, between 1081 and 1090; at Lincoln, in the work of Bishop Remigius, between 1092 and 1100; and at Norwich, in the work of Bishop Losinga, between 1096 and 1110. They be-

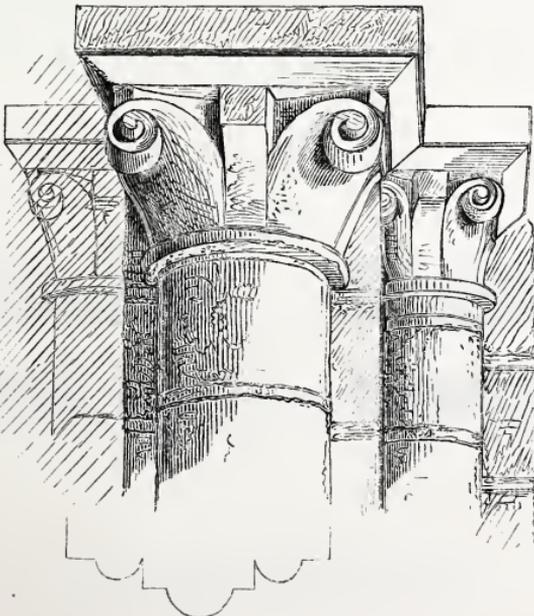


9. One Bay of the West End of the Nave in its original state.

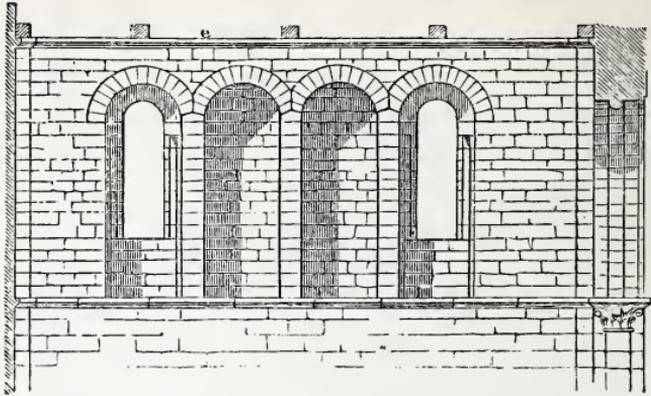
come more elongated as they are later in date. This capital may be considered as the second kind of Norman capital in date, the earliest being the cube with the corners rounded off, as in the refectory at Westminster, the probable date of



10. Capital, &c., from the Belfry Story of the South-west Tower.

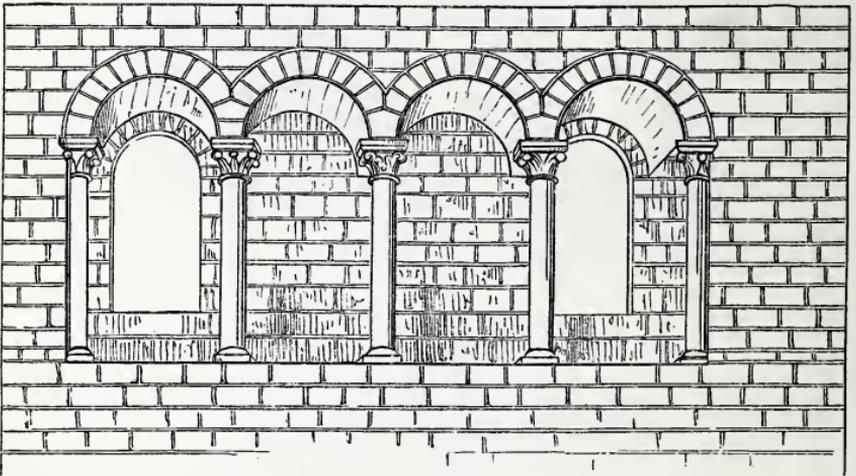


11. Capital from the Church of St. Nicolas, Caen.



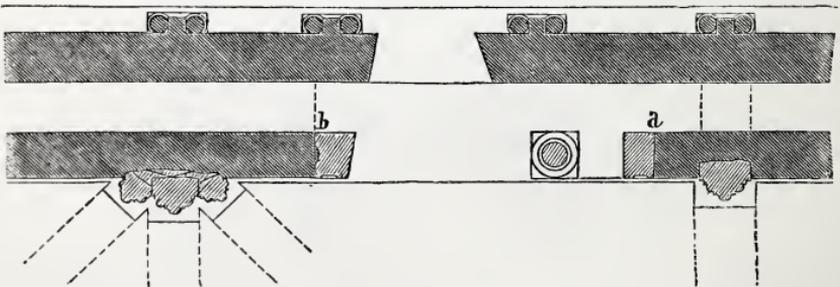
R. ROBERT del.

12. Original arrangement of the Clear-story of the Transept (restored).



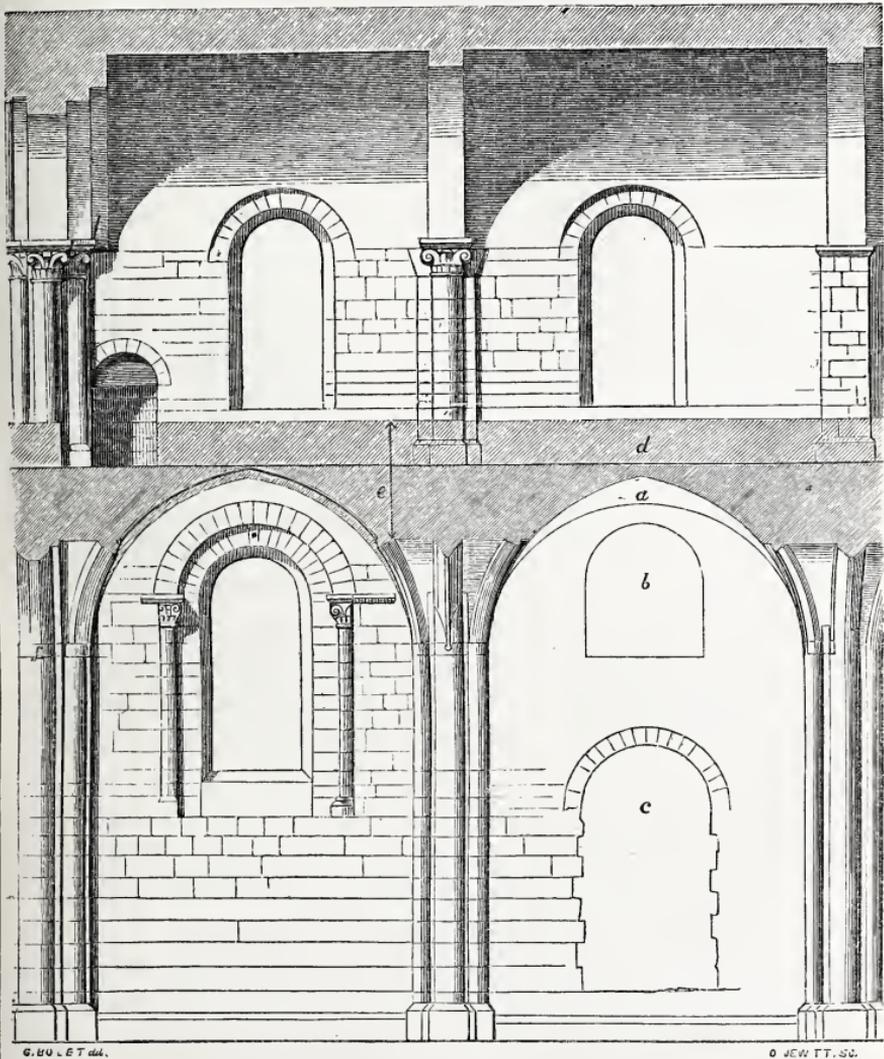
G. BOUET del.

13. Original arrangement of the Clear-story of the Nave (restored).



R. ROBERT del.

14. Plan of Clear-story Gallery in the Nave.
a and *b*. Jambes altered for the vaulting, and ribs inserted.



15. Eastern Bays of South Aisle of Nave and Triforium.

- a* Traces of a Romanesque Vault, (according to M. Bouet).
b Modern Window.
c Doorway to the Cloister, (now closed).
d Probable level of the original Triforium Gallery.
e Portion hid by the present Vault.
f Traces of Abacus.

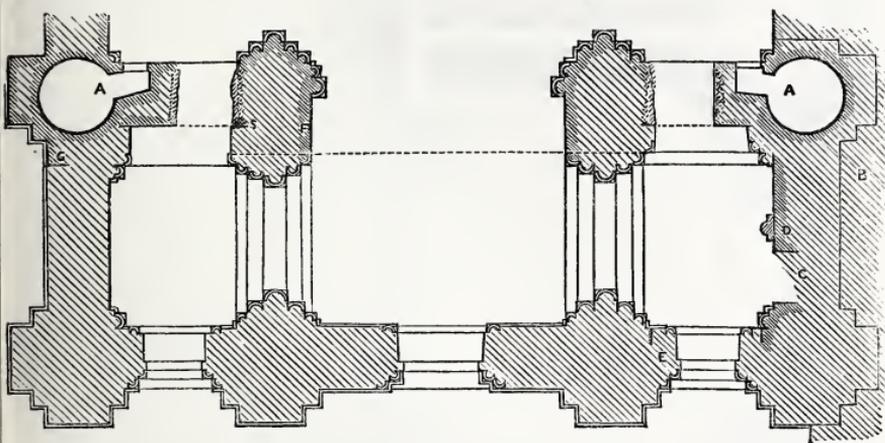
which is between 1066 and 1080, for we know that the choir only was finished when the Confessor died, and the other buildings were completed gradually, as funds permitted. It occurs also in the transepts of Winchester, built by Bishop Walkelin, between 1079 and 1093; in the crypt of Worcester, built by Bishop Wulstan, between 1081 and 1089; and in all *early* Norman work. The scalloped capital does not come in until the twelfth century, in the time of Henry I.

The arcade of the triforium, or blind-story, has arches similar to those of the aisles, enclosing two sub-arches, (see 9); the shafts and capitals are the same as those below. In the bay of the triforium nearest the transept there is a doorway in the angle below the level of the present floor, and there is hardly room for anything more than a wooden floor between the sill of this doorway and the top of the arches of the aisles below; (see 15). The aisles may therefore have been divided from the triforium gallery, or blind-story, by a wooden floor and flat ceiling only, or possibly by transverse vaults over each bay, as at St. Remi Rheims, and Tournus, or even by groined vaults; and M. Bouet inclines to the latter opinion, though there does not seem to be room for them. The present vault is part of the repairs of 1602, and it is difficult to trace with certainty the original arrangement. The pierced parapet of the triforium gallery is believed to be also part of the repairs and alterations of 1602.

The original arrangement of the clear-story windows and arcade has to be picked out from very slight vestiges, but M. Bouet has succeeded in producing a restoration of it upon paper, which may be fully relied upon; (see 10).

The west front of this church is the part most familiar to English readers by engravings, and has long been considered as the especial type of the Norman style at the time of the Conquest; it now appears clearly, from the close examination of M. Bouet, that it cannot possibly belong to that period, but is the work of the next generation, when the art of building had improved and the masons had become more skilful. The two western towers consist of three sides only, abutting against the original west front, which still exists behind them, and is separated by a straight joint all the way up, as may be distinctly seen on the north side, and still more clearly in the interior; the masonry of the towers and the rest of the present

west front belongs to the second period, while that of the original west front belongs to the first period. It appears doubtful whether these towers form part of the original design or not ;



16. Ground-plan of West Front and Towers.

A A Stair-turrets.

B Abbey buildings.

C An early doorway stopped up.

D Early masonry with traces of a shaft.

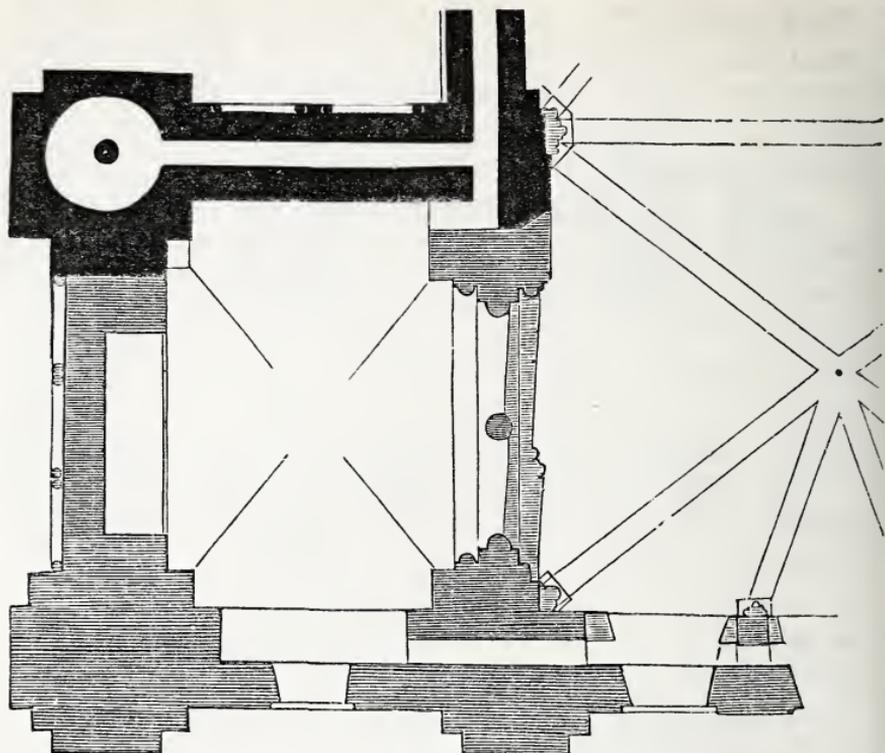
E Doorway inserted in a more lofty one.

F Early masonry, in which the joint is not visible.

G Joint, which continues through three stories to within five feet of the ground.

if they had done so, we should expect that tothing-stones would have been left for them, and we should not have the straight joint from top to bottom. A small portion of the lower part of the south wall does, however, belong to the earlier work, and seems to indicate that a galilee porch was originally intended, but the plan was afterwards altered to the present one, in which there probably was an upper chapel dedicated to St. Michael, as was usual in this situation. In consequence of a change of ritual in the twelfth century, the galilee porch at the west end went out of use, and there are several instances of its being afterwards rebuilt on a different plan, as at St. Remi, Rheims. The plans and views which we are enabled to give of this part of the church shew clearly the change of plan ; (see 16, 17, and 7, 8.)

It will be seen at once, on looking at the view of the west front (see Plate), that although the towers belong to the second period, the latter part of the eleventh century, the spires are of the thirteenth. It would seem that a western porch of some kind was always intended ; otherwise the west front would have been a mere screen—a wall with stair-turrets at the two sides, with the usual passages and window-openings in the wall.



17. Plan of the North-west Tower, at the level of the Clear-story.

In Italy at a later period such an arrangement might be probable; the celebrated west front of the cathedral of Orvieto, for instance, is a mere sham of this description—a richly ornamented wall to hide the shabby building behind it. But in Normandy, and in the eleventh century, such a plan is not probable. It is, however, perfectly clear that the actual work of this west front belongs to another generation of Norman masons, that is to say, about thirty years after the time of the Conquest; and it follows that, as this is one of the finest churches of the period in Normandy, the building art in Normandy at the time of the Conquest was very little in advance of what it was in England at the same time. The buildings known to be of the time of Edward the Confessor, such as Deerhurst, are somewhat different in style from those of Normandy at the same period, generally smaller and not so lofty, but are rather more richly ornamented than otherwise; the Norman construction is better, but the work is plainer.

Very rapid progress was made in both countries during the century which followed, and by about 1160 the Anglo-Norman style was brought to perfection, and began to change into the

Early Gothic. Plain sunk panels, such as we have in this west front, seem to have been part of the character of the buildings of the latter part of the eleventh century. We find them in Gundulph's work at Malling, between 1090 and 1103, and in other instances.

Among other reasons for fixing on the reign of William Rufus for the second period of the work at Caen, besides the comparison with other buildings, may be mentioned that the canons of Waltham complained bitterly of the spoliation of their church by that monarch for the purpose of transmitting the funds and treasures taken from them to the abbeys founded by his father at Caen ^h.

As building was the usual mode of spending money at that period, it is a reasonable inference that some great building operations were going on at Caen, and the monks were hard pressed for money to carry them on, which induced the King to rob the English monasteries for their benefit; and there is no other work in the abbeys at Caen which agrees in style with other buildings known to be of the time of William Rufus, besides this west front, and perhaps part of the nave of Trinity Church in the *Abbaye aux Dames*.

Deeply recessed doorways and rich mouldings belong to the third period of the Norman style, and this rich work is far more abundant in England than in Normandy. It occurs also in great richness, and rather frequently, in the Angevine and Poitevine provinces in the time of Henry II.

^h See the tract *De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis nostræ in Monte Acuto et de ductione ejusdem apud Waltham*. With an Introduction and Notes by William Stubbs, M.A. (Svo., 1861.) "Thesaurum inestimabilem quo instauravit duas ecclesias Cadomi, ecclesiam scilicet Sancti Stephani quam fundavit pater ejus, et ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis quam fundavit mater ejus, quæ scilicet usque hodie gaudent spoliis sic acquisitis, et inscripta habent nomina in ipsis capsis et textis principum qui ea contulerunt ecclesiæ Walthamensi, testimonio et auctoritate Archiepiscopi Ginsi."—(p. 32.)

(To be continued.)

THE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT URICONIUM, ITS ANCIENT FEATURES AND PECULIAR POSITION^a.

THE lecturer began by stating that at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Shrewsbury in 1855, which was before any excavations had been made, he had in a paper read on that occasion endeavoured to bring together all that was known respecting the ancient city. That paper had since been published by the Institute, and two more had followed it, read at different intervals, and it would now be his endeavour briefly to state what the contents of these papers were. But first he must call the attention of the meeting to the plans and drawings he had placed around the room, which by shewing the position that the city occupied, as well as the form of the city itself, and the portions of it which had been uncovered, would greatly help them to understand its importance and extent.

Uriconium was one of the largest Roman cities in Britain; the extent of its walls and the surface which it covered was equal to, if not greater than, that of Roman London, Cirencester, Silchester, Bath, or any of those cities the extent of which could still be ascertained; but the form of the city was very irregular, and it did not resemble that of Roman military stations. It might therefore be inferred either that it had been enclosed with a wall at a late date, or that it had been originally more regular in form, and had outgrown the ancient dimensions, and therefore traces of its first walls might yet be come upon.

The situation was peculiarly fine,—at the confluence of two rivers, and rising nobly on the eastern bank of the Severn, one portion of its walls being washed by that noble river, which was navigable for barges, and by which supplies could be brought to the city by water. It was the centre of five roads, which branched out to every part of the island. One passing through it from Dover, London, and St. Alban's to Segontium (Caernarvon), another leading to Chester and the north of England, and another into South Wales. It was mentioned in two of the Iters of Antonine, the 2nd and 12th, as well as in three of the Iters of Richard of Cirencester. The first writer of antiquity who mentioned it by name was Ptolemy the Geographer (*circa* 120), but it was probable the foundation of the city took place during the campaign of Ostorius against Caractacus, A.D. 50—53. The lecturer shewed the points from whence it is probable supplies were drawn for that campaign. The

^a Abstract of a Lecture delivered January 15 to the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and formerly Curate of Wroxeter.

Romans had obtained possession of the south and west of England, as far as the Bristol Channel and the Severn. They had subjugated the eastern portion also, and part of the north as far as the North Riding of Yorkshire, and had secured their southern and eastern conquests by running a chain of forts from Boston flats to Tewkesbury. These forts had been traced and their plan laid down by Sir R. Colt Hoare, aided by Mr. Leman, late Chancellor of Cloyne. It was after subjugating the Brigantes that Ostorius marched against the Silures, and therefore he probably led his forces by way of Chester, as well as drew supplies from Gloucester and the south and west of England. Uriconium would form a *central point* upon which they could concentrate, and where supplies might be collected for the campaign. At any rate, in the march of Suetonius some years later (A.D. 61) for the subjugation of Mona (Anglesey), as well as in his return from thence on the occasion of the revolt of Queen Boadicea, Uriconium must have been one of the stations through which his army marched; and we have a memorial stone to a soldier of the fourteenth legion, which was engaged in this expedition, and which had obtained the honourable appellation of "Domitores Britanniae," from the victory obtained over that queen, and the re-establishment of the Roman power in Britain. The stone that had lately been found in the cemetery seemed also to belong to a soldier of that legion, and if so, it was the second memorial; and these were the only existing monuments in this kingdom which marked the presence of the fourteenth legion.

At a later period, again, when Agricola (A.D. 79) marched against Mona, and received the submission of the inhabitants of North Wales, Uriconium must have held an important position; and these three campaigns would probably account for its early mention, its size, and importance.

The buildings which had been uncovered were of very great interest. It was due to Mr. Wright and to Mr. Botfield to say how much antiquaries were indebted for their efforts, and for the judgment which had been exercised in the excavations. The lecturer then detailed what had been laid bare, pointing it out upon a large plan, and giving his conjectures as to the nature of the buildings disinterred. He conceived that they were upon the site of the ancient forum; and we know that the forum was usually the centre of the city. The first building uncovered, of which the old wall standing out so prominently formed part, was probably a basilica. Some interesting pavements had here been discovered, which had been reproduced and engraved by Mr. Maw, of Broseley, and described by him in an able paper published in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*^b. A drawing of these pavements

^b June 30, 1861.

was exhibited. There seemed also to have been a small market, and a forge adjoining it, and behind that the public baths. The quantity of soil yet remaining to be removed rendered it difficult to speak very definitely as to the nature of the buildings, but their size and extent shewed the importance of the city, while the traces of ornament that remained marked a period of refinement. Houses of smaller size seem to form the southern extremity of the forum.

It would be well that some excavations should now be made on the opposite side of the road, and in continuation of the line in which a row of bases with columns had been found in 1855. This would probably be found to mark the western side of the forum, as the buildings lately uncovered did the eastern. He felt assured that no impediments would be placed in the way of the Excavation Committee, whose labours were exciting as much, if not more, interest abroad than they were at home. The results had been such as to stimulate increased efforts, and he hoped that the Committee would never lack funds for such a work. It was indeed a work not of local interest alone, but of national interest. To ascertain what was the precise condition of one of our largest provincial Roman cities, to obtain accurate ground-plans of the public edifices and private dwellings, to ascertain the exact state of the arts and manufactures of the time, and the condition of the more wealthy inhabitants, would be a work which would confer a lasting benefit on the student of English history, for our notions respecting the early portions of our history were extremely vague. It might be said we had nothing but foundations to guide us,—that all the superstructure which rendered the Roman monuments on the Continent so interesting, had here been swept away; but to the student of antiquity the *ground-plan* was most important, for by it he could easily construct the original edifice. The ground-plan was more useful than the elevation, and in the case of Wroxeter very happily the ground-plan had not been interfered with. Other Roman cities had, like Roman London or Roman Bath, become medieval towns, and their very foundations broken up and the traces of their buildings effaced; but this was not the case with Uriconium. From the time of its destruction, which seemed to have been by fire, it had probably lain waste for six hundred years, a harbour for wild animals, and overrun with brush-wood. It had afterwards served as a quarry to medieval builders, and the process of its demolition had helped more completely to cover up its foundations. This demolition had gone on to a comparatively late period, and the site of the city seemed to have been brought very gradually under cultivation, so that the foundations had a large accumulation of earth to protect them. This had only to be removed, and we obtained the perfect ground-plan of the building, with its tessellated floors untouched! Several of these had already been uncovered, but unhappily broken up:

yet careful records had been preserved of them, which were to be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" and in the *Archæologia*. One had been uncovered A.D. 1706, another A.D. 1734, and one A.D. 1827. And doubtless many more still remained, which might be expected to exhibit as much taste and skill as those laid open at Cirencester. Those floors were well known, and well worthy a visit. The pavements lately discovered at Carthage, some of which had been brought to the British Museum, were not superior to the Roman works of this island.

The excavations in the cemetery had brought to light much pottery and some glass vessels which were not only curious, and evinced the knowledge which the Romans had of glass-blowing, but were also very useful to our glass manufacturers and potters, affording many hints as to the nature of the best material. Such discoveries could be turned to a practical result. The Roman brick, as well as the Roman masonry, was of a superior kind, and the composition of their pottery and the manufacture of their glass might be found also to give new ideas to our own people; at all events, the great potteries on the Continent were careful to collect museums of the ancient ware. On the table of the lecture-room were exhibited the last specimens which had been uncovered, one of which exactly resembled a glass vessel of modern times. The lecturer also mentioned the vessels of very fine ribbed glass, and of peculiar form, which had lately been dug up on the site of a Roman villa near Bath, and were now being engraved for the *Journal of the Archæological Association*.

It was a singular fact that as yet only one altar had been discovered at Uriconium; and this led him to suppose that either the site of a temple had not yet been come upon, or else the mediæval builders had carefully destroyed them; though this he did not think could be the case, as abroad we found altars used as common material and walled into the churches, and on the line of the Roman wall they were also used as building materials, or else found buried, as was shewn by the late discoveries at Condercum (Benwell). Future excavations might reveal the name of the local deity, as no doubt the country around Uriconium had its local divinity, as well as Bath or any other part of the country. It was interesting at this period of time to discover what were the local divinities, and see what a mighty change for good had come over this land!

It would also be well to ascertain if there did not exist a bridge over the Severn, a little below where the ford crossed the river. He was inclined to think that on examination one would be found. Tradition seemed to fix the spot, and a road was said to be traceable in the field leading to it, as the plough occasionally struck upon its hard surface. The lecturer here detailed what had been done at Chesters, on the North Tyne, and exhibited two drawings of the abutment of the ancient Roman

bridge there laid bare by the owner of the property, J. Clayton, Esq., which had been sent him by the kindness of Dr. Bruce. Some such discovery might reward the labours of their Excavation Committee. But it was not improbable that a *second* bridge might be found to have existed higher up the river, and near to where the island in the river divided the channel. The road from the city into North Wales pointed direct for Berrington Church, and might be traced to Rowton (Rutunium) and so on to near Caernarvon. No doubt there was also a bridge across the Tern, represented by the modern stone bridge. Some years since a burial-place had been discovered along the line of road near this point, and here would probably be the site of another cemetery,—which usually followed the lines of road. The Roman road across the Tern led to Chester (Deva).

It had been supposed that the city wall of Uriconium was only composed of rolled stones embedded in clay, but the lecturer thought this could only be the *foundation*, as this was the usual construction of the foundation of Roman city walls. He was disposed to think that the surface facing had been entirely removed, for the sake of building material, which was here very valuable, but time would probably reveal something that might determine the question. The usual mode of building a wall for defence was, after the foundation of the wall had been laid with clay and pebbles, to build up the external front with hewn stone, and fill the interior with random masonry, well grouted in with lime and pounded brick, which became a compact mass; this was again supported at the back by an earthen bank. The part of the city walls remaining at Cirencester has a good example of this kind of defence; and the lecturer also shewed a drawing of the section of the wall of a fort which he had examined, and which remained perfect to five or six courses of masonry, at Maiden Castle in Stanmore, and which was cut through for the purpose of obtaining the stone!

The last point that he must mention was the probable duration and the date of the destruction of the city; he had stated the period at which its probable foundation might be fixed. He did not think that the Roman city had occupied the site of a more ancient British city, as the British city had stood on the mountain near at hand—the Wrekin, the summit of which was covered with a strongly fortified enclosure. Uriconium, though deriving its name from the Wrekin, was most probably of Roman foundation, as the site was such as the Romans usually selected; and a more beautiful site for a city could hardly be found. Its destruction had been assigned by an eminent antiquary (Dr. Guest) to the year A.D. 584, when Ceawlin ravaged the Severn valley. (The reasons were here given for assigning this particular date, which was also confirmed by the Welsh poem of *Llywarch Hén*, the authenticity of which he saw no reason to doubt.) The date of the latest coins found

with the skeleton discovered in the hypocaust would seem to fix it at an earlier period, i. e. to the time of the usurper Maximus, when it might have been overthrown by a sudden irruption of the Picts and Scots, who then ravaged the country; but after the withdrawal of the Romans the coinage of that people probably continued in circulation for a lengthened period among the Romano-British population, at all events until the Saxons obtained possession of the country.

In conclusion, he would offer a practical remark or two, which he trusted would not be misunderstood. The new case which had been provided in the museum was stored with objects of the deepest interest to the antiquary, but not less instructive to the ordinary observer, when such could be led to trace the form and understand the use of the article, notwithstanding the rust of twelve centuries that enveloped it. The case was well arranged so as to display the contents, and these were a subject of very profitable study. He looked forward to the day when some editions of the classical writers to which we were indebted for the earliest notices of this country should be published, with accurate maps of the Roman roads, camps, and forts, and with careful drawings of the implements and pottery as well as the coins and inscriptions found in this country. Much had been done of late to elucidate the early history of this island; a department had been formed for British antiquities in our National Museum in London, and the publication of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* greatly aided the student of the early history of this country. Surely the way to promote the study of classical history was to render it a living reality by bringing under the eye of the student the very places, the weapons, the implements, and all the traces that remain of the actual condition of the people of a remote, and what we are wont to consider a barbarous age! Was not our interest in the Roman historian of the early wars of our island greatly increased when we travelled along the very roads, explored the very camps, entered the very cities mentioned by him, and from the heights of the hills could imagine the exact position of the contending nations? And did not our valour and our patriotism grow stronger when we dwelt upon the noble example of self-devotion, and endurance, and courage which animated the brave leader Caractacus, whose name was yet preserved among the hills of this locality? Surely in his history we read something like a forecasting of the future greatness of our land! Was it not well, then, to foster and encourage historical enquiry by every means in our power, by the formation of local museums, and by the preservation of the remains of antiquity; and if the effect upon the mind was salutary, as doubtless it was, it must surely be the policy of a wise and paternal Government to foster and to encourage local effort! He lived in hope that the Government of this country might ere long be induced to come forward, and aid in carrying on the excavations at Uriconium.

THE AGE OF BRONZE AND THE EARLY IRON PERIOD.

WE have lately noticed in these pages the interesting and learned strife which is going on in Scandinavia, particularly between the two great Danish antiquarian writers, Worsaae and Steenstrup, as to the Stone Age, whether it is one or two, one single period, or to be subdivided between two distinct developments or races^a. We shall now point out two works which treat at some length and with great learning the foregoing cultures, usually called of Bronze and Early Iron.

Under the title of "The Primitive Inhabitants of the North^b," the distinguished naturalist, Professor S. Nilsson, of Lund in Sweden, published some years ago a large work, with very numerous illustrations, in which he handled the oldest periods in the North. This book has been long out of print, and the veteran savan is now publishing a second and greatly enlarged edition. The first section, complete in itself in two parts, is now before us, and is devoted to the Bronze Age. We recommend it to the perusal of the judicious enquirer. The illustrations are many and beautiful, and the text attractive and eloquent.

It is true that we must dissent from the theory on which it is built. Professor Nilsson, in our opinion, has run too fast, and entangled himself in a gigantic paradox. His theory is, that the Bronze Civilization, particularly of Scandinavia, is *Phœnician*, introduced into the North by Phœnician colonists together with the worship of Baal. His arguments are ingenious, but have little or no foundation. He first makes assumptions, then regards these assumptions as facts, and then constructs a whole tower and temple on this visionary substratum. He makes bronze daggers to have been bronze swords; then assumes that the race which used them had such small hands as we nowhere find in Europe; and next assumes that these small-handed people were Orientals, and therefore Phœnicians. He assumes that Pytheas visited certain places, which he names, in Scandinavia; then assumes that he did so as one of the many regular Phœnician "commercial travellers" regularly despatched to their trading factories; then assumes that the Scandinavian coasts were dotted with Phœnician commercial depôts, each with a numerous Phœnician colony and temple, where Phœnician worship was regularly carried on; then that the chiefs, or "princes," of these factories intermarried with the natives, and spread their arms, and

^a GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 525.

^b "Skandinaviska Nordens Ur-invonare, ett försök i Komparativa Ethnografien och ett bidrag till människoslågtets utvecklings-historia. Af S. Nilsson, Andra, omarbetade och tiblökta upplagan. Bronsåldern." (Stockholm, 1862, 2 parts, 4to.)

ornaments, and civilization far and wide, until they gradually merged in the mass of the population,—which thus gives us the *large* bronze swords. He assumes that the bronze ornamentation is symbolical, and mythical, and Oriental, and therefore Phœnician, and attempts to prove this by some examples from Ireland and other places. A thousand other assumptions pervade the work. We are staggered by such a systematic antiquarian soap-bubble, so contrary to the spirit of our times. It is contrary to all we know of the matter in dispute; and Phœnicia as the centre of an entirely independent and original cultivation, apart from Egypt and Greece, is quite new to us. But notwithstanding this, the author's lucubrations will be read with pleasure and interest.

The Early Iron Age, especially in Denmark, is presented to us in a work^c of quite a different stamp. This book is chiefly devoted to a detailed account of the splendid and matchless finds in Thorsbjerg Moss, in South Jutland, now preserved in the Old-Northern Museum, Flensburg, to which we have already directed the special attention of our readers^d. The author, who is the official guardian of the Flensburg Museum, has made great sacrifices of health and time in his personal and enthusiastic superintendence of the diggings, and he will ever deserve and receive the thanks of the learned all over Europe.

Besides some chemitypes in the body of the work, there are eighteen copper-plates bearing more than 360 separate antiquarian objects found in the Thorsbjerg Moss, and admirably and delicately engraved according to scale by J. Magnus Petersen, of Cheapinghaven. It is owing to the generous assistance of the Royal Danish Government to the crown-land, South Jutland, that it has been possible to publish this costly work. The price fixed is accordingly almost nominal, only five Danish dollars, about eleven or twelve shillings sterling. Antiquarian students have therefore no excuse if they do not possess themselves of its highly instructive pages.

This is so much the more necessary as all the objects here collected are from a determined date. Everything, alike style and shape and the Roman coins (the latest of which is one of Sept. Severus, A.D. 194), proves that they are from the third century after Christ.

The first three plates are devoted to the garments,—two cloaks of woven woollen stuff, a kirtle of the same, two pairs of breeches of the same but coarser, and leather sandals highly decorated.

Plate 4 collects the ornaments. Thirteen brooches of bronze are here engraved, out of sixty found; then a golden armband, or bracelet; two

^c "Thorsbjerg Mosefund. Beskrivelse af de Oldsager, som i Aarene 1858—61 ere udgravede af Thorsbjerg Mose ved Sönder-Brarup i Angel; et samlet Fund, Kenbørende til den ældre Jernalder og bevaret i den Kongelige Samling af Nordiske Oldsager i Flensburg. Af Conr. Engelhardt." (Kjöbenhavn, 4to., 84 pp.)

^d GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 74; Oct., p. 417.

bronze finger-rings; a small breast-ornament, or "charm," of gold, with another golden decoration; beads, bronze tweezers, and bone-die.

Head-coverings, Plate 5. Fragments of a Roman helm of thin bronze, with a bronze snake; a helm of thin silver with ornaments of gold—Barbarian work.

Plate 6, 7. Ring-brinies (coats of mail), most delicately made. Several such were found in larger or smaller fragments. The rings are of steel, sometimes clinched with bronze tacks. To these belongs a bronze breast-plate, plated with silver, and this covered with gold, &c.; all wonderful Barbarian work, mixed with Roman Medusa-heads.

Plate 7, another similar breast-plate, and a like rich shoulder-piece.

Shields, Plate 8. Numbers of these, of wood, were found in the Moss. They are all round. The bosses are of bronze, some few of iron. On one of them is carved the name of a Roman soldier—AEL. AELIANUS; on another is an inscription in Old-Northern Runes, once more a singular intermixture of the Roman and the Barbarian element. One of the bosses is of silver. Most of the shields have had a rand-defence, a rim or border of bronze. Some have been curiously patched and mended, where cloven by the axe, or the sword, or arrow.

Plates 9—11. Swords. The Moss-water having decomposed most of the iron objects, only a few iron sword-blades remain. One of the swords is of wood, probably for teaching recruits sword-practice. The hilts are mostly of wood, covered with fine bronze and other work. The sheaths also of wood, but with many ornaments, the brace or clasp mostly of bronze. On one of these latter is an inscription in Old-Northern Runes. Leather belts, brass clasps, &c., follow.

Axes, Plate 12. The iron axes mostly eaten away. Great numbers of lances and javelins were also found, from 32 to 116 inches long, the iron heads decayed. We have also awls, bows and arrows, the sharpening-stone. On Plate 16 are palisades or tent-pins of wood.

Plates 13—16, riding and driving harness, leather, iron, bronze, simple and decorated. The only remains of a car or waggon is the piece of a wooden wheel. We have also wooden rakes and harrows.

Then come, Plates 16—18, pots and urns of burnt clay and of wood, knives, spoons, ropes of bast, some bones of a horse and a cow, ring-money and Roman coins (37 in all, from Nero to Severus), and miscellanea.

We have said enough to shew how valuable this book is, distinguished as it is for accuracy, and wide reading, and comparison. It is an honour to the author and to the Danish Government. Surely the time must be at hand when the British Government will also act largely and generously by the diggings and antiquarian publications which regard our own noble land and our own early history.

TABERNACLES.

BY THE REV. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, F.S.A.

THE practice of reserving the Sacrament of the Eucharist both for the hale and the sick is of very ancient date. Justin Martyr alludes to it, and Eusebius in his Sixth Book, chap. 44, gives still further information as to the practice. It is likewise mentioned by St. Optatus^a and St. John Chrysostom^b. The Council of Constantinople, under Mennas, is probably the first public and recognised authority which laid down rules to be observed in reservation, for in the Acts of that Council allusion is made to the gold and silver receptacles, formed into the shape of doves, which it appears were even then commonly used for this purpose, suspended over the altar^c. The Decrees of the second Council of Tours refer in such a way to various independent ancient authorities as to leave no doubt that the custom of reservation was almost of apostolic origin. Tertullian, (*Allat. de Missa Præsanct.*, s. x.); St. Cyprian, (*De Lapsis*, p. 132); St. Gregory Nazianzen, (*Orat. xi. de Gorgonia*); St. Basil, (*Epist. 289, ad Casarium Patriariam*); St. Jerome, (*Ep. ad Pammachium*); and St. Ambrose, (*Orat. de Obitu Fratris*, tom. iii. p. 19) all mention the subject with singular distinctness; so when this is borne in mind, it is not to be wondered at that the mediæval Church, following the practice of the Church of the Fathers, continued the custom, and that it has actually come down to us in the present day.

It is no doubt quite a modern practice, comparatively speaking, to reserve the Holy Sacrament in a tabernacle placed upon the altar, or immediately behind it; the universal, or almost universal, practice having been to make use of the dove suspended over the altar. Still, there are instances of tabernacles existing, which point out that the practice just referred to was at least known in the latter part of the fifteenth century in some parts of Great Britain. The writer of this paper has collected notes of more than thirty examples of mediæval altars represented in illuminated MSS., in only one of which—a Book of Hours in private hands, of Flemish origin—is a tabernacle, or anything like a tabernacle, represented as placed upon the altar. In the Harleian MSS., No. 2,278, the Holy Sacrament is represented placed in a glass vessel, over which a crown is suspended, both being hung immediately above the altar. But the dove of precious metal is the usual form. Perpetuus, Archbishop of Tours, left a silver dove to a priest, Amalarius,

^a Opera, tom. ii. p. 55.

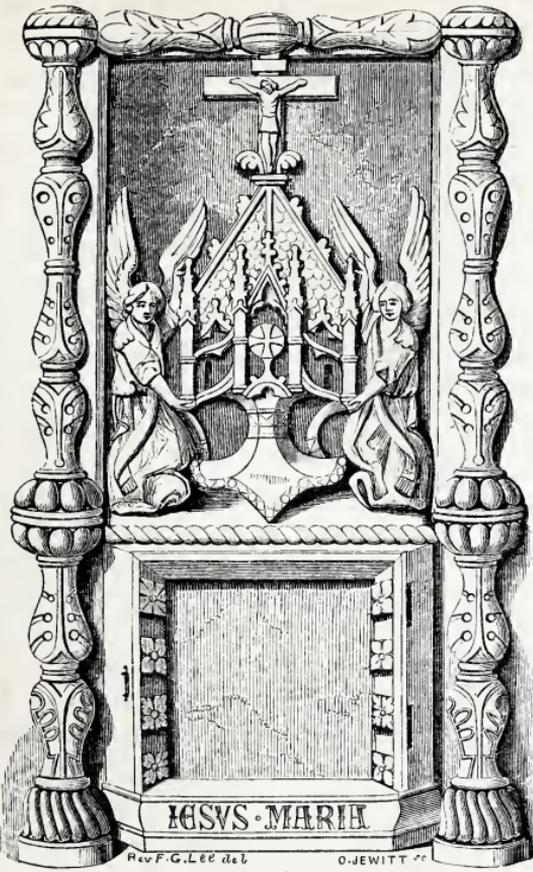
^b Ep. ad Innocent., tom. iv. p. 681.

^c Conc. sub Menna, Act v. tom. v. p. 159.

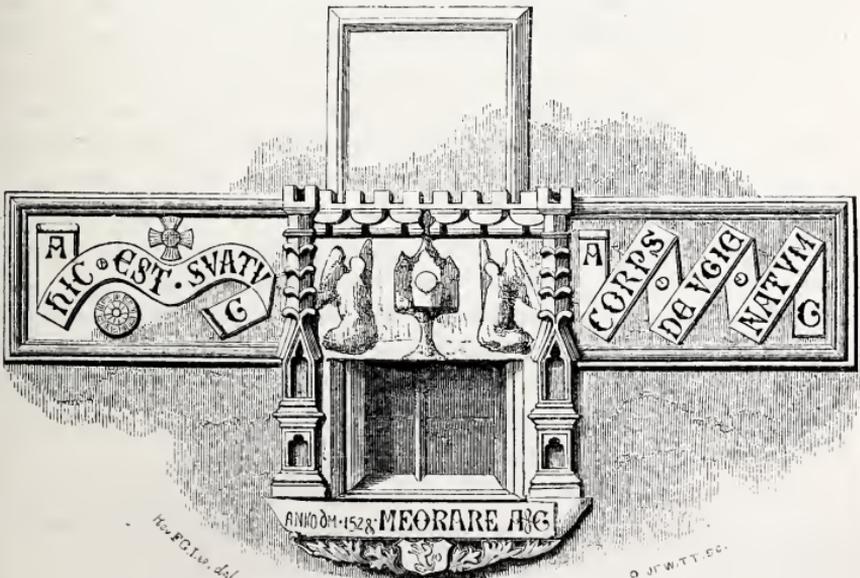
for this purpose:—"Peristerium et columbam argenteam ad repositorium." The same practice is referred to in the Uses of the ancient monastery of Cluny. Up to the French Revolution the same custom was in observance at the churches of St. Julien d'Angers, St. Maur des Fosses near Paris, St. Paul at Sens, and St. Lierche near Chartres. In the Rites or Uses of the Church of Durham, *in loco*, the same practice is referred to and described at length. De Moleon, in his *Voyage Liturgique*, mentions the following additional churches in France in which the Sacrament was suspended in a pyx over the high altar:—St. Maurile d'Angers, Cathedrale de Tours, St. Martin de Tours, St. Siran en Breme, St. Etienne de Dijon, St. Sieur de Dijon, St. Etienne de Sens, Cathedrale de St. Julien, Nôtre Dame de Chartres, St. Ouen de Rouen, and Nôtre Dame de Paris. Sometimes it was reserved in a metal tower, of which St. Fortunatus, Bishop of Poitiers, makes mention in recording the good deeds of St. Felix, Archbishop of Bruges, who ordered a tower of gold to be constructed, with jewelled ornamentations for this sacred purpose. Landon, Archbishop of Rheims, is also recorded to have done the same for the high altar of his noble cathedral.

In England it may be gathered from churchwardens' and parochial registers—though they were not kept with any great regularity or care until about the Reformation period—that the practice of reserving the Sacrament in an adjacent recess or aumbrey was by no means uncommon. This is referred to in the accounts of the parish church of St. Mary, at Thame, Oxfordshire, where an "aumbreye for the Lordes Boddye" is mentioned. A similar fact is recorded at p. 410 of Rudder's "History of Gloucester," where a quotation is given from Waterman's translation of the "Fardle of Facions" (A.D. 1555), thus:—"Upon the right hande of the highe aluter, that there should be an almorie either cutte into the wall or framed upon it: in the whiche thei would have the Sacrament of the Lordes Bodye; the Holy Oyle for the sicke, and chrismatorie, alwaie to be locked." In places where art was flourishing, and where the custom of continental cities was likely to be known, the tabernacle, properly so called, seems to have been introduced. Or perhaps the convenience of having a receptacle for the purpose of reservation permanently fixed upon the altar led our ancestors to adopt the custom in times immediately preceding the Reformation.

In the account of St. Mary Magdalene Parish, Oxford, given in Peshall's History, the following occurs:—"A.D. 1547. 1st Edw. VI. Eight tabernacles were sold out of the church, which were for the most part over the altars;" which certainly goes to prove that in Oxford at least the use of the tabernacle had been customary. So great and efficient was the general destruction at the Reformation, that few records of the practices of the preceding time with regard to this point are in existence. That the Sacrament was kept constantly reserved we know,



Tabernacle, Kintore Church, Aberdeenshire.



Tabernacle, St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Kinkell, Aberdeenshire.

and that it was customary to keep a light burning before it is patent from the many allusions thereto in ancient documents; but as regards the place of reservation no doubt the customs differed. Some years ago, about eighteen or twenty, before the ancient Prebendal-house of Thame, Oxon., was adapted for a modern dwelling-house, the chapel of that building—in its principal features—remained almost as it had been at the time of the Reformation. In the refectory of the above building there stood a small cupboard,—which at that time was placed in a window and filled with specimens of seeds,—in great probability the ancient tabernacle from the chapel. The writer well remembers to have seen it, though quite unacquainted at that time with its possible use. Since then it has been lost or destroyed. It was a little over a foot in height, rounded at the top, and opened by a panelled door. The moulding had been painted in vermilion and gold; but was much worn and defaced. There was no symbolical device, as far as he remembers, on any part of it. Its material was oak, or some wood very like oak.

Possibly many of the stone recesses or aumbreys in our ancient parish churches were used for this purpose, even where, as was generally the case before the Reformation, one or two pyxes were found even in the inventories of the smallest and poorest parishes.

The two engravings which accompany this paper are from sketches by the writer of ancient tabernacles for the Holy Sacrament in Aberdeenshire. Strange as it may appear, there are many very striking examples of ecclesiastical antiquities in the North, which have been preserved in an almost miraculous way. The first engraving, which represents a tabernacle belonging to the ancient church of Kintore, is evidently of foreign work. The influence of France in Scotland has already been ably pointed out. The tabernacle, which is between four and five feet in height, is placed outside against the west wall of the present parish kirk, a building erected in the place and with the materials of the old building. The upper part consists of a sculptured representation of a monstrance containing the Blessed Sacrament, which is supported by winged angels in albs and crossed stoles. Above the monstrance, which is a good design, is a crucifix, very fairly perfect. Below, under a cord-moulding, is the tabernacle proper^d. The door is gone, but the place where the hinges and fastening were fixed can easily be discerned. The sculptured flowers in the recess are exceedingly sharp and perfect. The pillars on either side are ruder in style, and seem to be of a later date than the early part of the sixteenth century, to which date the sculpture above may no doubt be referred. The inscription "JESUS . MARIA" runs along the base.

^d Local tradition asserts this to have been found in the centre of the east end of the old church, behind the Presbyterian pulpit.

The second engraving represents a tabernacle on the north wall of the ruined church of St. Michael and All Angels, Kinkell, a notice of which by the writer of these lines was incidentally given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January, 1862 (pp. 67—69), when describing an ancient sculptured crucifix and altar from the same church. The whole design is peculiarly Scotch. The inscription, HIC . EST . SVATV . CORPS . DE . VGIE . NATVM, ('Hic est servatum Corpus de Virgine natum,') leaves no doubt that the engraving represents not an ordinary aumbrey, but a tabernacle for the Blessed Sacrament. It contains the initials A. G. for Alexandér Galloway, — a Prebendary of Aberdeen and friend of Bishop Elphinstone, — who was Vicar of Kinkell in the early part of the sixteenth century. Underneath, likewise, the initials are repeated, with the word MEORARE, ('memorare,') and the date ANNO DM. 1528. The design is not perhaps so effective as that already described, but the remains of the adoring angels and the monstrance give a good idea of what the original was. The stone panel above no doubt contained a bas-relief of the Crucifixion or of some religious subject. But as the whole remains are now exposed to the weather, the only wonder is that they have not long ago become utterly defaced. The exceedingly retired position of the ruin may perhaps in some measure account for this.

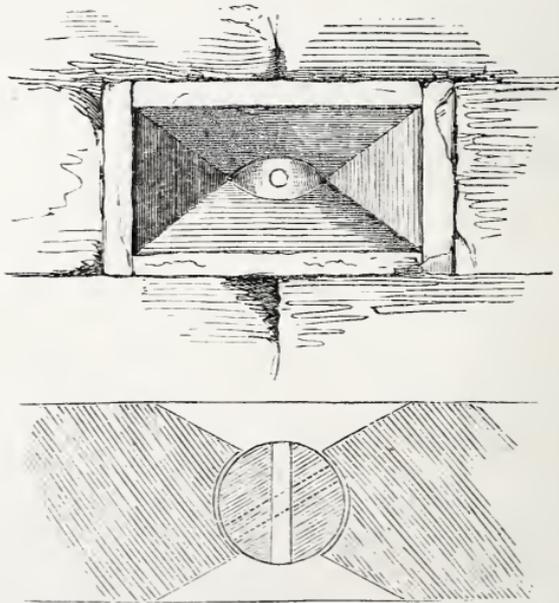
It may not be an uninteresting fact to state that the primitive and patristic custom of reserving the Sacrament has never been given up in Scotland. Throughout the whole of Aberdeenshire and the Highlands this is still practised by the clergy of the ancient Church.

Fountain-hall, near Aberdeen, Feb. 13, 1863.

ON A METHOD OF DEFENCE IN FORTIFICATIONS,
OBSERVED IN BRITTANY AND IN NORMANDY.

BY THE ABBE COCHET.

IN a notice inserted in the *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France* for 1862^a, M. de la Villegille has observed in the castle of Quengo, (in the parish of Jerouer, canton of Becheret, department of Ile-et-Vilaine,) a system of defence which he thus describes:—"The Castle of Quengo is a modern house, but in it is preserved a tower of more ancient construction, which projects from one face of the building, probably for the purpose of defending that entrance: the side wall of this tower had been pierced with small embrasures of an oval form, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and 4 in. high, having much the appearance of an eye. In the thickness of the wall the opening takes a spherical form, in which moves a stone ball of 8 in. in diameter, pierced by an opening of about 2 in. wide, sufficient to allow of the passage of an arrow or of the barrel of a musket. In order to shelter himself while he loaded his musket or fixed the shaft in his cross-bow, the defender had only to turn the ball in such a manner as to cover the opening."



Embrasure, protected by a pierced stone ball in the centre of the opening.

M. Viollet-le-Duc appears to have found something analogous to this in Switzerland and Germany, and mentions two examples in his *Dic-*

tionnaire de l'Architecture: one in the gatehouse of St. Paul at Basle, and the other in the fortifications of Nuremberg^b. Without being at the time aware of these observations of my brother archæologists, I observed last summer two similar examples in the department of Seine-Inferieure: one at Motteville, near Ivetot, the other at S. Marguerite-en-Duchair.

At Motteville, at about half a mile from the chateau of M. de Germiny, is the ancient house of the family of Langlois, now called "La Ferme des Belles;" this has been much disfigured and diminished in extent in the course of years, and may be of the time of the League. In a projecting part, now the dairy, and the staircase, I remarked three of these ancient loopholes: the framework, which is of cut stone in two pieces, has in the middle a round space, in which is perfectly embedded a moveable ball, also of stone. This ball, which is about 5 or 6 in. in diameter, is pierced by a round hole through which an arrow or the barrel of a musket might be passed, and by turning the ball round this opening is effectually protected. At S. Marguerite-en-Duchair I observed the same details in a wall of the time of Henry IV., which formed part of the wall of enclosure of the castle, now a court-yard on the road of Duchair.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—Some mural paintings have recently been discovered in this cathedral, beneath a window in the south aisle, in the three central arches of the wall arcade. One of these bears the name of St. Wulstan, the famous last Saxon Bishop of Worcester; he is represented receiving his pastoral staff from Edward the Confessor; the figure of the king is much injured, little more remaining than his head and shoulders. In the next arch a figure, supposed to represent St. Etheldreda (Awdrey), kneels, with her hands joined and arms extended, after the ancient manner of supplication; by her side lies a crook, and above her head is a crown. St. Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely, who may be styled the patroness of East Anglia, was daughter of Anna, king of that country, slain in battle with Penda of Mercia, A.D. 654. The crook in the picture may allude to the miracle of her staff, and her supplicating attitude to the adventures connected with her flight from her second husband, Egfrid of Northumbria, to the convent of Coldingham. He pursued her, the legend says, to a hill on the coast, called Colbert's Head; at her prayer the sea enclosed the place, and so delivered her. Journeying towards Ely, she, wearied, slept by the roadside, lying her dry ash-staff beside her; when she awoke it had become a full-grown tree to shelter her from the dew, and the greatest tree in all the land. The place was called Etheldredestow. The third painting represents a bishop. It is presumed these works date from the fourteenth century; if so, they are of about the date of the famous reredos of the Jesus Chapel,—one of the most remarkable paintings in this country, in relation to the history of English art.

^b See *Military Architecture*, pp. 250—252. The only difference seems to be that these examples were defended by a pierced wooden cylinder, instead of by a stone ball.

MEDIEVAL BOILERS, OR MARMITES.

THE indefatigable Abbé Cochet has favoured us with drawings of two more copper vessels which were found in November, 1862, in the



Medieval Boilers, or Marmites, found at Ancretteville-sur-mer.

village of Ancretteville-sur-mer, in the canton of Valmont, near Fécamp in Normandy. These vases are evidently medieval, and intended for culinary purposes, though it is difficult to give any precise date to them, since similar vessels are believed to have been in use from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and vessels of nearly the same form are still in use in some places. One of these is a boiler, or *marmite*, on three feet, with two handles for suspending it to an iron bar. The other is a copper basin, without either foot or handle. M. Cochet has himself found similar vessels on seven different occasions, the first in 1830, the last in 1852, all in the department of Seine-Inferieure. They are all of similar form, though of different sizes, and have generally been found buried as if by design; and two of them contained articles of domestic use—bronze candlesticks, the foot of a lamp, and copper spoons, the latter marked with the fleur-de-lis, which proves them to belong to the period of Christian art; and the whole of these culinary utensils evidently belong to the same period. We know that in the tenth century such boilers were manufactured as commonly as bells. As a proof of this, M. Cochet cites the tomb or sepulchral slab of a metal-founder at York, preserved in the Museum there, which has on one side of the cross a bell, and on the other a boiler.

Original Documents.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

THE Letter of which the following is a copy has been recently acquired by the Curators of the Bodleian Library. It is addressed to "Sir William Boswell, His Majesty's Agent at the Hague." It was recently in the possession of the family of the late Prime Minister of Holland, Van Manen, and was purchased for the Bodleian Library early in December last, in a sale which took place at the Hague^a.

S. in X'to.

WORTHY S^r,—The Occasion of these Briefe Letters to you is this, I heare That notwithstanding all the Greate Care and Paynes you have taken (w^{ch} I Confesse is more then anie man's els in my memory) for the suppressing of Libellous printing in those parts, yet I am giuen to Understand, and that from meene Strangers to mee, That there is, or hath lately beene, some New Stuffe printing at Amsterdam, or els where. And particularly, that at Amsterdam there hath a Libell beene lately printed, Called [The Beast is wounded]. I thanke God I trouble not myselfe much with these things; But am very sorry for the Publicke which suffers much by them. My Suite to you at this tyme is, That if there be sent vnto you either Le's, or Bookes, or Papers, or anie Thing els to be Conveighed to Mee, be it from Amsterdam or anie other place, you will be pleased to take Care to see them sent vnto mee with safety: for w^{ch} Care and Paynes, as well as for diuers other Courtesyes, I shall heartily Thanke you, and ever rest,

Your very louing friend to serve you,

Lambeth, Nouemb. 26^o, 1638.

W. CANT.

PRICES AND WAGES IN 1507-8.

MR. URBAN,—The following account, written on the back of a deed of Richard the Second's time, seems to me of some importance as giving the prices of several commodities, and especially as shewing the amount of wages paid at the latter end of King Henry the Seventh's reign. Several unusual terms occur, which may perhaps receive an explanation from some of your correspondents. I am, &c. J. C. J.

In the xxiii. yer of Kyng Harry y^e vii. y^e Wardyns, Roban Cogan an' Willmus Hedman, in expense y^e same yer.

Item for xvi. pown of wex, viii^s iiiii^d.

It. for makyn of y^e wex, xii^d.

^a Other letters from the Archbishop to Sir W. Boswell will be found in the sixth volume of his Works, issued in the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, Oxford, 1857.

- Item for met an' drenke, iii^d.
 Item for wek hern', ob.
 Item for a monys labor, iii^d.
 It. for ix. pown of wex an' half, iii^s ix^d at yster.
 It. for makyn thereof, xiii^d.
 It. for makyn of y^e lytyl roll at candel mas, vi^d.
 It. for makyn of ii. taperys, ii^d.
 It. for makyn of a wall at St. Wyllms gardyn, xx^d.
 It. for a bawder of a ball, viii^d.
 It. for ii. bel ropes, x^d.
 It. for v. pown' an' half of wex, ii^s ix^d.
 It. for makyn therof, v^d ob.
 It. for makyn of ii. taperys, ii^d.
 It. for wysytacyon, xi^d.
 It. for the plo'myr ii. days met an' drynk & hydr, xiii^d.
 Item for sawder, ix^d.
 It. for a man to sarwy the plom' a day, iiiii^d.
 It. for ii. men a day met an' drynk & hydr, viii^d.
 It. for a man a day, iiiii^d.
 It. for naylys, ii^d.
 It. for mendyn of the gayt, ii^d.
 It. for a karpentar to se the well, ii^d.
 It. for gres the balys, iiiii^d.
 It. for mendyn the bawderys of the bellys, ii^d.
 It. I payyd the parsyn for the bed roll, v^s iiiii^d.
 It. for makyn of the cowntys, vi^d.
 It. for wesyn of cloys, ii^s iv^d.
 It. for ii. gordels, i^d.
 It. for baryn of the banner, i^d.
 It. for spenyng at Brygvat, i^d.
 It. for makyn of ii. taperys, ii^d.
 It. for makyn of the gret *roll* (?), vj^d (erased).
 Summ. xxxvi^s viii^d.

In y^e xxiii. Yyr of Kyng harry the vii. Robart Cogan an' Willm's Hedmon do bet to the clergy of Chedsy for the same Yyr, xxxi^s vj^d.

The last item seems to have been disallowed, and so erased. It is not very legible, having been well scratched out, and leaving but a very faint mark behind.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Jan. 22. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Notice was given that the President had appointed the following gentlemen as auditors for the current year:—John Winter Jones, Esq., V.-P.; Willian Henry Hart, Esq.; Sir John Boileau, Bart.; Dr. William Smith.

EARL STANHOPE presented to the Society two folio volumes of manuscripts which had been at Chevening for upward of 100 years, but which belonged in date to the century preceding. One of these volumes was an Index to "Summonses to Parliament," down to the time of Philip and Mary. The other comprised six tracts:—viz., 1. "A Discourse or Apology written by Charles Blunt, Lord Mountjoy and Earle of Devonshire, in Defence of his Marriage with the Ladie Riche, Anno D'ni 1606." 2. "The most Notable and Excellent Instructions of the renowned Cardinall Simonetta to his cousin Don Pedro Cajetano, when he went to serve the Prince of Parma for Philip Kinge of Spaine." 3. "Sir W. Rawleigh's Letter to Prince Henry touchinge the Modell of a Shipp." 4. "An Advice of a Seaman touching the Expedition against the Turkish Pyrates. Written by Nathaniell Knott. 1634." 5. "A Discourse touching the present Consultation concerning the Peace with Spaine and the Retayninge of the Netherlands in Societie and Protection, written by Sir W. Rawleigh, and directed to Kinge James in the first yeare of his Raigne. 1642." 6. "Of Robert Devoreux Earle of Essex, and George Villiers Duke of Buckingham." On these two volumes remarks were read by the Secretary, and a special vote of thanks was awarded to the President for the valuable addition which his Lordship had made to the Society's collection of MSS.

DOWNING BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze mortar bearing the name of KIRKETOUN round the upper rim.

Captain ARCHER exhibited a gourd-shaped bottle of blue and white porcelain, bearing the mark of the Siouen-te dynasty, on which the Director made some remarks.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited eight deeds, the property of the corporation of Coventry.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Director, communicated some remarks on

a font and a brass in Crosthwaite Church, Keswick. The inscription on the font had never yet been deciphered (so far as is known) till Mr. Franks visited the church, and with his usual sagacity detected the key to the right reading.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a MS. history of Winton, written by Abraham de la Pryme.

Jan. 29. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., exhibited a MS. on vellum which was once the property of Bardney Abbey, and which presented on the last leaf a curious and interesting specimen of a chirograph.

R. T. PRITCHETT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some beautiful specimens of iron-work of the sixteenth century. Among them we may mention in particular a sword which had formerly belonged to Sir Francis Drake, and an exquisite fragment of a casket-cover of German work. The sword bore the name of Andrea di Ferrara. Can any of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE inform us if Andrea di Ferrara ever existed, or give one single particular respecting his birth, life, or death?

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks by Mr. Burges on drawings of details of ornamentation on the Coronation chair at Westminster.

Feb. 5. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., M.P., in the chair.

Notice was given that at the next ordinary meeting Earl Stanhope, President, would lay before the Society the correspondence which had taken place between the President and Council and the Admiralty on the subject of the tides off the Straits of Dover. A matter on which the Admiralty, at the request of the Council, had for some months last autumn made observations with a view to aid in determining the spot where Cæsar landed in Britain.

Mr. BARTROP exhibited a sword-blade dredged up from the Abbey river, near Chertsey.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some very beautiful drawings of Alamannic remains, now in the Museum at Zurich.

JOHN BRENT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some remains found at Canterbury and at Greenwich, such as pottery, glass, especially a spiral glass rod with the figure of a cock at one end, and an enamelled plaque closely resembling those on the Lullingstone bowl which Mr. Ireland laid before the Society the year before last. This plaque was the occasion of some invaluable remarks on the history of the art of enamelling from the Director. It were much to be wished that Mr. Franks would some evening favour the Society with a kind of lecture on the subject, of which he is evidently so great a master.

WESTON STYLEMAN WALFORD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some re-

marks on a Roll of Arms of the thirteenth century comprised in the MS. No. 6,589 of the Harleian collection, a copy of the original Roll in the handwriting of the seventeenth century. From internal evidence the Roll should seem to have been not later than about 1280, though the seventeenth-century transcriber supposed it to be of the time of Henry II. The Roll consists of about 180 coats, comprising the arms of the Emperors of Germany and Constantinople, and of most of the Kings of Christendom, of several French and German Dukes and Counts, and about an equal number of English coats, among which are those of a few Earls and several Barons. A Roll which is virtually a copy, as Mr. Walford believed, of the Harleian Roll has been published in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 610, Hearne's edition. Mr. Walford was of opinion that each of these copies was taken from a MS. not later than the fourteenth century. We cannot follow Mr. Walford minutely through all the valuable remarks which he made on this early Roll. It is needless to state that they betrayed throughout that fertility of illustration, extent of research, and well-balanced sagacity which Mr. Walford always brings to bear on everything which he puts his hand to. A master, not a smatterer, he speaks as one having authority, and that in a period of heraldry which alone is worthy of the name, and can alone furnish a fit field for the labours of the scholar and the archæologist. There are two points, however, to which we must specially invite the attention of the reader. The first is, that Mr. Walford has discovered in a Roll of the fifteenth century, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, the copy of a Roll prepared about the year 1300. A description of this Roll will be published as a sequel to Mr. Walford's remarks on the Harleian Roll in the *Archæologia*. The second point relates to the forthcoming edition of the *Historia Minor* of Matthew Paris, under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls. Mr. W. states that an example of the double-headed eagle as found in the Harleian Roll is also to be found in the MS. copy of Matt. Paris in the British Museum (*circa* 1250), from which Sir F. Madden is preparing the edition in question. *This copy is believed to have been the author's own.* The illuminations it contains are so exceedingly curious and interesting, especially in regard to early heraldry and mediæval usages, that Mr. Walford thought it extremely desirable the printed copy should be enriched with woodcuts of these unique sketches, *which are believed to be by Matt. Paris himself.* This might be done at no great expense, and could scarcely be considered other than a judicious expenditure. We feel persuaded that the Master of the Rolls will gladly sanction an addition to the work which will so greatly enhance its interest and value.

Feb. 12. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

T. R. WYSE, Esq., exhibited a Roman fibula and buckle found at Yeovil, and a nest of weights found on the site of Yeovil Priory.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, exhibited a drawing of an urn found at Drayton, Oxon.

The PRESIDENT then read from the chair the correspondence announced the previous week, together with the Report of the Admiralty, and a digest of that report from the pen of Vice-Admiral Smyth, F.S.A. The perusal of these letters, &c., was followed by a most interesting address from the Astronomer Royal, the favour of whose attendance had been specially requested. Mr. Airy remarked that the hydrographical report of the Admiralty, which entirely corroborated the observations taken by Captain (afterwards Admiral) Beechey, disposed once and for ever of the claims set up by Deal and Walmer to be the landing-place of Cæsar. Mr. Airy also explained what seemed to him to be the cause of Dr. Cardwell's fallacy in contesting the accuracy of the Admiralty tide-tables. Mr. Airy was followed by Mr. Lewin, who had also been invited to attend and to address the meeting. Sir Sibbald Scott, Mr. Black, Mr. Durrant Cooper, and Mr. Ashpitel also took part in the discussion. The warmest thanks of archæologists, it will be admitted, are due to the Duke of Somerset for the zeal and promptitude with which these investigations were undertaken by the Board of Admiralty at the instance of this Society.

Feb. 19. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., M.P., in the chair.

Notice was given that on the following Thursday, Feb. 26, the vote of the Society would be taken on the propriety of spending the sum of £150 towards completing the collection of County Histories in the Society's library.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the impression of a brass seal found at Swindon, with the following inscription:—IE-SVS SEL DEGESE EIOLIS ELEL.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some curious Japanese buttons in the shape of carved figures of a very quaint character.

SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper in illustration of some later Egyptian inscriptions referring to the mythology and history of the country at the close of the period of the monarchy.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 6. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary announced the election of thirteen new members, including the Marquis Camden, K.G.; Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.; Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart.; the Town Clerk of Dover; William Smith, Esq., F.S.A.; G. B. Acworth, Esq., Registrar of the County Court, Rochester; the Rev. T. Griffith, Minor Canon of Rochester, &c.

A communication by John E. Lee, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Caerleon Archæological Association, was read, and an illustrative drawing exhibited, relative to a cromlech called "Arthur's Stone" on an elevated ridge in Gower, a peninsula south-west of Swansea, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of Flemish colonists. The covering-stone of this cromlech is of unusually large dimensions, measuring 13 ft. by 7, and 8 ft. in thickness. Mr. Lee suggested a comparison between the monuments of this class—the subject of so many curious speculations—and certain natural objects, of one of which a representation was exhibited, namely, the singular "earth pillars," occurring in some of the valleys of the Alps, and also, as stated by the learned geologist Mr. Godwin-Austen at the late meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, to be found in the mountain districts of India. These natural tables, of which the example shewn by Mr. Lee's drawing was found by him in the valley of Stalden, in Switzerland, leading towards Zermatt, consist of masses of stone supported on pedestals of earth, the surrounding soil having been gradually washed away by heavy rains or by torrents. Similar phenomena occur moreover on the glaciers, where huge slabs, termed "glacier tables," occur, mounted on pedestals of ice which has been preserved from melting by the superincumbent mass. Mr. Lee suggested that natural phenomena of this nature may have presented to the primitive races the type or model of the cromlech; and moreover, that such results of glacial action and the formation of the curious "earth-tables" may possibly indicate the mode by which some of the huge cromlech-tables were placed in their position, a problem which has so long perplexed the archæologist.

Mr. Tite, M.P., brought under the notice of the Society the recent discovery of Roman relics, consisting of a small chamber with part of a tessellated floor of coarse character, which had been brought to light during the previous month in removing the foundations of the front of the India House, towards Leadenhall-street. These vestiges lay at a depth of nearly twenty feet below the level of the present street, and although of comparatively insignificant character, they are not devoid of interest, as proving that extensive buildings existed there in Roman times. The site, moreover, as Mr. Tite pointed out in a carefully-detailed plan which he laid before the meeting, is at no great distance from the spot where a superb mosaic floor was discovered, in 1803, opposite the eastern end of the portico at the India House. Mr. Tite exhibited models of some of the fine pavements which have been disinterred at various times in the City; of one of the most remarkable of these he has given a full account in the *Archæologia*, with an excellent description of the technical processes employed. The dimensions of the little chamber lately brought to light, at so great a depth beneath the actual level of the busy haunts of the citizens, were stated by Mr. Albert Way, who had carefully examined these remains, under the obliging guidance of Mr. Vincent, the clerk of the works, to be about twelve feet in each direction; part of the internal face of the wall presents remains of colouring in fresco; the mosaic, however, is of rude character, the colours employed being red, black, and white. The walls are, as Mr. Tite observed, of rubble of chalk and Kentish rag, the mortar is of excellent quality; wall-tiles are occasionally introduced as bonding-courses. He laid before the meeting a specimen of the masonry, which he had obtained that morning, shewing the great solidity of the work.

This building may probably have been part, as supposed by Mr. Tite, of some important structure, which may have stood on the line of Roman way leading from the ferry across the Thames towards the great road which traversed Essex to Colchester.

The Rev. Edward Trollope communicated an account of discoveries of Saxon sepulchral urns with ornaments and relics, at Baston, between Stamford and Bourn in Lincolnshire, and a little to the east of a branch of the ancient Ermin Street Way. The vases, as illustrated by his drawings, appeared to be of similar fashion to those found by the late Lord Braybrooke at Linton and Chesterford, but their decoration is more than commonly elaborate and varied. Each urn was filled with calcined bones, and these cinerary vessels had been deposited with care on fine gravel, doubtless for their better preservation, and in some instances stones were arranged around the urn to relieve it from the superincumbent pressure. Two pair of very small iron shears and a fragment of a bone comb were found.

A fine old sword with an Andrea Ferrara blade was brought for examination by Mr. Pritchett; it was obtained, as stated by Mr. E. Hawkins, in a cottage in Gloucestershire, near the banks of the Wye; and on cleaning the blade, he perceived traces of ornaments which had invested this weapon with considerable interest. Among these are medallions accompanied by the name of Sir Francis Drake, and certain other devices appropriate to that great naval commander—a three-masted ship in full sail, an armillary sphere, medallions charged with a Jerusalem cross, the arms of Leon and Castile, Arragon, &c. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hewett, Mr. Bernhard Smith, and other members conversant with ancient arms, expressed various opinions regarding the date of this curiously enriched blade, which probably belonged to a sword of honour presented on some memorable occasion, and possibly contemporary with the time of Drake.

Lord Torphichen sent for examination a clock-watch of early and curious construction, found at his seat, Calder House, North Britain. It bears the maker's name, Samuel Aspinwall; the outer case is of steel open-work studded with silver; the inner case is of open silver-work, ornamented with the rose, lily, and eagle; the dial is beautifully engraved, the subject being Susannah and the Elders. This curious watch strikes the hours on a fine-toned bell. Mr. Morgan remarked that the date of this object, properly to be described as a clock-watch, is about 1660. The pierced ornamentation is of the style of the times of Charles I. Mr. Morgan observed that he had only found the name of Josiah Aspinwall among the artificers of that period. The movement has the balance-spring, invented about 1675, and probably an addition to the original mechanism of the watch. There is a remarkably delicate chain, instead of the catgut usually found in watches of the period. The chain, however, had come into general use in France at the time to which Mr. Morgan assigned this interesting specimen. He pointed out certain other peculiarities of the movement, serving to fix the date of the watch, which is a well-made example of its period.

Mr. Albert Way read a short account of the ancient register of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, in the time of Abbot John de Rutherwyke, and the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. This curious monastic record had been sent for examination by the kindness of Lord Clifford; it contains a minute record, year by year, of the acts and energetic ad-

ministration of the Abbot. Some curious notices were read of his works of agricultural improvement, draining, planting nurseries of oaks near Chertsey, and of his vigilant care for the welfare of the monastery, favoured as he frequently was by royal patronage.

Mr. C. Villiers Bayly contributed for examination the bronze head of a *marotte*, or jester's bauble, an object of very rare occurrence, probably of the fourteenth century. An Italian bauble, exquisitely carved, and bearing, among numerous and quaint devices, the heraldic bearing of a cardinal of noble family, of the same period as that to which the example exhibited may be assigned, was preserved in the late Lord Lonsborough's rich series of mediæval relics and art.

Mr. Henderson exhibited a beautifully enriched sceptre of Oriental damascened work, the inlaid devices of birds, animals, &c., being in gold and silver; it terminates in a hand, open, with fingers bended, and it may have served for scratching the back or shoulders; a knife and stiletto, or bodkin, are screwed into the extremities of the highly-decorated stem. Mr. Morgan possesses a like object carved in ivory.

A cartulary of the revenues of the church and abbey of Notre Dame d'Espineu, near Mons, compiled by the Receiver of that monastery in 1523, was exhibited by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell.

Mr. W. Burges brought a singular piece of painted linen, a rude substitute for wall-hangings of tapestry; it was obtained at Yarde House, near Slimbridge, Devon; the subject of the entire hanging had been a boar-hunt. The work may be of the times of Elizabeth or James I. Mr. Burges exhibited also a singular design, wholly executed in coloured beads, a pastoral subject very skilfully elaborated like a picture, and a piece of needle-work in relief, with a figure of Charles II. surrounded, like Orpheus, by innumerable animals.

Mr. Brett exhibited several Egyptian bronzes, of which two had been inlaid or covered with gold; several specimens of glazed porcelain or steaschist, including a scarabæus, some engraved cylinders, and a beautiful collection of gold ornaments found in Sardinia.

Mr. Edmund Waterton sent a silver-gilt ring of unusual fashion, inscribed with the salutation "Ave Maria." It was obtained in Dublin, and resembles certain rings of a rare type in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The head of this ring is ornamented with three pyramidal bosses, each composed of five small balls. Its date may be the close of the fourteenth century.

Mr. G. V. Dunoyer exhibited a drawing of a singular figure of St. Christopher, formerly at Jerpoint Abbey, co. Kilkenny. It appears to be of thirteenth-century work, and is sculptured in limestone. Mr. Dunoyer observed that the remarkable fresco at Knockmoy Abbey, co. Sligo, represents, according to his explanation of the subject, the martyrdom of St. Christopher, a saint highly in repute in the sister kingdom.

The Rev. Harry Scarth sent a singular little vase of green glazed mediæval pottery, found in a bed of sand, apparently never before disturbed, at Langport, Somerset; it has been supposed to be a lamp of very primitive construction. Mr. Scarth sent also a collection of stamped pellets of lead, bearing, apparently, legionary marks and other inscriptions; they are undoubtedly Roman, and had probably been appended by small cords to merchandise, like the *plombs* still used in continental custom-houses. They have hitherto been found only at Brough, in

Westmoreland, where Roman vestiges exist, and at Felixstowe, Suffolk. A few specimens are preserved in the British Museum; the general character of the inscriptions seems to indicate a Phœnician origin, and letters occur upon some of these objects resembling those on Celtiberian coins. These very curious seals have been noticed only by Mr. Roach Smith, who has figured several specimens in his *Collectanea*. The specimens exhibited were sent by Miss Hill, of Bath.

The progress of arrangements for the Congress at Rochester was announced. Professor Willis has undertaken to give a discourse on the cathedral and remains of the conventual buildings; Mr. Harts-horne promises a memoir on the castle; the Dean of Chichester, who will take part as President in the Historical Section, has in preparation a discourse on the life and times of Gundulph. Many other subjects of local interest have been already undertaken for the Sections, and arrangements are in forwardness to present a large and instructive series of Kentish antiquities in the Museum, for which, through the liberality of the Corporation, a very suitable place of exhibition has been obtained.

The Marquis Camden, President of the Kent Archæological Society, and who has favoured the Institute by consenting to preside at their proposed meeting at Rochester, being present, took occasion to express to the members assembled his most kind and considerate wish to promote the success of the Congress and the general gratification of the Society on their visit to his county. The 28th of July has been announced for the commencement of the meeting; the annual gathering of the Kentish archæologists will take place at Penshurst, on July 16. The proceedings of that efficient and well-directed county association, who have already held a meeting at Rochester, in 1860, extend to one day only, for which Penshurst presents an ample field of interest.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 18. NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman announced that he had been to visit some Roman remains discovered at St. Dunstan's Hill, upon the making of an excavation in the premises of Messrs. Ruck and Co. They consisted of a portion of Roman wall about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, built of various materials, principally chalk, Kentish rag, and broken Roman tile; though the workmanship was inferior, the mortar was so good as to make an imperishable wall, which consisted of a double arched basement, one over the other, and then the present house. It is nearly twenty feet below the level of the present street, and about the level of the high-water of the Thames. Among the rubble an ill-manufactured Roman vase was found, badly baked, and of a common type.

Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., reported that he had, at the invitation of Mr. Tite, M.P., that afternoon visited the works of demolition on the site of the late East India House, where in digging up the foundations the workmen had come upon the floor and walls of a Roman house, the floor lying at a depth of nearly twenty feet below the level of the modern street. One side wall ran nearly under the edge of the present street and parallel with it, and a transverse wall ran from it at right angles in the opposite direction to the street, and this latter wall was traced to

a distance of perhaps twenty feet, when it met with another wall parallel with the former. The length of the room has not been ascertained, but it was evidently much greater than its breadth. The floor was in perfect preservation, and was formed of tesserae of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square, black, white, and red, but arranged in no very intelligible pattern. The walls, which were 2 ft. thick, remained on one side to a height of between 3 and 4 ft., and the stucco and fresco painting on the inner surface were unbroken. It appeared to have been painted in panels, with a rather rude pattern. It is rather common work, and the remains present no particular interest, except that they shew the former existence on this spot of a large and important Roman mansion, other and probably more interesting parts of which will, it is to be hoped, be brought to light in the course of the works. It is further of interest in regard to this discovery, that the finest tessellated pavement known to have been discovered in London, representing Bacchus reclining on a tiger, was found in 1808, in Leadenhall-street, immediately in front of the portico of the East India House, so that the wall of the room just discovered was in all probability that also of the room containing the pavement. The latter is said to have been found at a depth of only $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft., but this may perhaps have been a mistake. It should be stated, however, that the workmen aver that outside the room now found they find earth which has never been disturbed, as though this room had been sunk deep for some purpose or other.

Mr. Halliwell, F.R.S., presented to the Association an engraving of Mother Shipton, printed in 1662. Wolsey is being shewn York Minster from the top of a tower. Mr. Wright made some remarks on old prophecies, which it is known in the Middle Ages were used as political instruments. They were numerous in the reigns of Richard II., Henry VI., and Henry VIII., and it became necessary to enact laws against them. That on the engraving was of a highly popular character.

Mr. John Turner communicated an account of sepulchral discoveries he had made at Stapleford Tawney Church, Essex. They consisted of two stone coffins varying in several particulars, one only having a covering, on which is a cross of a peculiar pattern, and a representation of a holy wafer crossed.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth also sent an account of the discovery of a large stone coffin 8 ft. long and 6 in. thick, of an oblong shape. It was found in the line of the Via Julia, about a mile and a half out of Bath.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read a communication from Mr. Madden, of Dublin Castle, "On Ancient Literary Frauds and Forgeries, and their bearing on Records and Events in Irish and other Celtic Annals." The frauds principally referred to were those by Joannes Annius de Viterbo, Father Higuera, Curzio Inghiammi, the metallic plates mentioned by Stukeley and other authorities, the fabulous history of the Emperor Aurelian by the Bishop of Guevara, &c.

Feb. 11. GEO. VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

J. T. Irvine, Esq., of Unst, Shetland, and Wm. Henry Cope, Esq., of Gloucester-crescent, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Royal Dublin Society, the Archæological Institute, the Numismatic Society, the Kilkenny Archæological Society, &c.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth made a communication relating the discovery of some stone coffins at Combe Down, Bath, with which were also found a very large collection of Roman antiquities, many of which were sent to London for examination by Geo. Cruickshank, Esq., of Combe Down, in whose possession they are deposited. The villa whence they were obtained presents the remains of walls, chambers, hypocausts, &c., and its form seems to have been such as is presented by the letter L reversed. The objects met with are too numerous to be here specified, but the principal ones will be engraved in the Society's Journal. Among these are two vessels of pure white glass presenting an unusual type, two pocula of Durobrivian pottery, presenting a hunt after deer, hares, &c., horns of oxen, spherical ball, hone, a verticellus, bronze bell, cochlearia, styli, volsella, armillæ, fibulæ—one silvered; and among iron implements belonging to a later period, keys of various forms, horse furniture, rings presumed to have been employed in strengthening the masts of vessels, war darts, &c., indicative of the locality having been occupied by the Teutons after its abandonment by the Romano-British family. These various objects were admirably displayed by Mr. Syer Cuming, who also exhibited, on the part of Mr. Gunston, a large collection of Roman antiquities obtained in recent excavations in Southwark. These are chiefly of glass, of various kinds, and some were curious and beautiful—the upper part of a tumbler-shaped drinking vessel, ampulla, regula, &c. In pottery, several examples of Samian ware with figures, a mortarium, specimens of the rare dark grey ware, &c.; a bronze statuette of Hercules injured by fire. Mr. Gunston also exhibited several curious unguent pots found during the formation of Victoria-street, Farringdon-street, having various glazes, many pewter spoons bearing dates of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and a portion of a pocket ring-dial or solarium, of which also Mr. Cuming produced an excellent example, which gave rise to an interesting discussion.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 26. G. E. STREET, Esq., Fellow, in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., Hon. Member, read a paper illustrated by numerous drawings upon the Abbey Churches of Caen, in Normandy. That of St. Stephen, or the "Abbaye aux Hommes," and that of the Holy Trinity, or the "Abbaye aux Dames," celebrated as being founded by William the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda, were minutely examined, and the manner in which the several parts were successively erected was described, particularly with regard to that of St. Stephen from the evidence of the architectural detail and masonry. The curious problem whether the present vaulting was original or not was explained in the negative by reference to the church of Cerisy, near Bayeux; whence it appeared that the church was spanned at first by stone arches, carrying a wooden roof, as almost invariably the case in England, and indeed generally at that early period, from inability to vault so wide a space as the nave.

The fine Salle des Gardes was also described, and a drawing shewing it as restored was exhibited. The churches of St. Nicholas and St. Paix were also referred to and described. A discussion ensued, in which the Chairman, Professor Donaldson, Messrs. White, Burges, Seddon, Hay-

ward, C. H. Smith, and others took part, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Parker for his paper.

We give the first portion of this paper, fully illustrated, in another part of the present Number. See pp. 283 *et seq.*

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 16, 1862. At a Committee Meeting at Arklow House,—present, the President (in the chair), J. F. France, Esq., Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb,—The Rev. R. W. Hautenville, Weston in Gordano, Somersetshire; Rev. T. E. Heygate, Sheen Parsonage, Ashbourne; F. E. Knightley, Esq., Cannon-street, E.C.; William Lightly, Esq., Bedford-row, W.C.; and J. Lewis Rutley, Esq., Great Newport-street, W.C., were elected ordinary members.

The Rev. W. G. Tozer, about to be consecrated a Bishop for the Central African Mission, was admitted a patron.

A letter was read from Mr. St. Aubyn, containing the good news that the Benchers of the Middle and Inner Temples had just decided to restore the conical roof to the circular nave of the Temple Church.

Mr. Slater met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for the restoration of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, and of Charlton Horethorne, Somersetshire; and also the plans for a new church to be built at Sarawak. He also exhibited the drawings of a sculptured pulpit and lectern (by Forsyth) for Bridgenorth Church, Shropshire; and a cross and altar candlesticks intended for the Bishop of Honolulu.

The Committee examined Mr. Bunning's lithographed designs for a so-called restoration of the Guildhall, London; and also Mr. F. R. Wilson's designs for cemetery chapels at Alnwick, Northumberland.

Mr. R. J. Withers met the Committee, and displayed a pastoral staff, in ebony and ivory, with silver mountings, designed by him for Bishop Tozer, and executed by Mr. Keith. Mr. Withers also exhibited his designs for the new church of St. Brynach, Nevern, Cardiganshire; for a new vicarage-house at Henfynyw, Cardiganshire; and for new parsonage-houses at Asterby, Lincolnshire, Garton in Holderness, Yorkshire, and Liss, Hampshire.

Mr. R. J. Jones met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for the new church of St. Michael, Ryde, Isle of Wight (originally drawn by the Rev. S. Gray), and for a parsonage-house attached to it.

Mr. Burges met the Committee, and exhibited the design which he was about to send to the competition for the new façade for the west front of the Duomo at Florence.

Messrs. Clayton and Bell exhibited, by the hands of Mr. Grills, various cartoons, the most important of which was that for the new east window of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in memory of the Prince Consort. A kind of predella of small subjects at the base of the composition contains a series of small groups intended to illustrate the virtuous life of a good prince.

The Committee examined various designs for new churches, parsonages, school-houses, &c., as well as some interesting cartoons, &c., by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, including the large east window of Northfleet Church, Kent; one of the apse windows for the garrison chapel at Woolwich, and the east window for St. Peter's, Marlborough.

In addition to these, Messrs. Lavers and Barraud sent photographs of the following works:—a Renaissance window for Frampton Church, Dorsetshire; a triptych for St. Mary's, Aberdeen (painted by Mr. Westlake); a window for Feckenham Church, Worcestershire; the east window of Powick Church, Worcestershire (designed by Mr. Barraud); the Vincent Novello memorial window for Westminster Abbey (designed by Mr. Allen); and a window for Clapton Church, Northamptonshire (designed by Mr. Barraud).

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 15. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. T. Venables exhibited some Roman silver coins forming a portion of a hoard lately discovered near Wookey Hole, Somersetshire. They comprised coins of Constantius II., Julianus, Valens, and Gratianus, including a fine silver medallion of the latter emperor, with the reverse legend *GLORIA EXERCITVS*.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall sent for exhibition casts of a British gold coin in the collection of Dr. Perry, of Evesham. It was of the type commonly found in the western part of England, and shewed on the reverse portions of the legend *VOCORI.....*

Mr. Akerman communicated casts of two coins found in Oxfordshire. The one was in copper, of Cunobeline, with the galeated head on the obverse and the sow on the reverse, similar to that engraved in the *Num. Chron.*, vol. xviii. p. 36, No. 2, but shewing only portions of the legend. It was remarkable as having the *R* in the exergue of the reverse, the entire legend of the two sides of the coin being *CUNOBELINVS TASCIOVANII F.* It was found at Dorchester, Oxon. The other coin is Saxon, and was found in a field on the Oxfordshire side of the Thames opposite to the town of Abingdon, in the spot called "Andreseie." (Vide *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, vol. i. p. 474.) It is a sceatta, of singularly neat execution, and of a type apparently unpublished. The obverse bears a flower-like ornament, formed of three curved lines springing from a central pellet, and in each of the spaces formed by these lines a pellet within a small beaded crescent. The reverse shews four rosettes arranged in a cross, with a pellet in the centre. Each rosette consists of a central pellet within a beaded circle, which is surrounded by a plain circle. There is a beaded circle round the device on both obverse and reverse. Mr. Akerman remarked that the type, like others of its class, is so unlike that of the Anglo-Saxon penny as to justify the assumption that the mintage of these pieces dates prior to the conversion of the Saxons.

Mr. Frederick B. Pearson exhibited two Chinese medals in bronze, of uncertain age, on one of which are the names of the eight Kwa, or mystical diagrams of Fohee. Mr. Pearson also exhibited a silver coin, of 5 pesetas, or piastres, struck in the name of Ferdinand VII. by the Junta of Catalonia during the French invasion of Spain. The piece is plain, but with a wreath-like border, and has on the obverse 5 P^s, FER., VII., 1809, and on the reverse the arms of Catalonia, all impressed by means of five different puncheons.

Mr. Wilson exhibited a collection of Chinese coins, found at Canton some years since; they were of the emperors Hang-he, Kien-lung, Kee-king, and Tao-kwang.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On a Hoard of Roman Coins found near Luton, Beds.," on the estate of John Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton Hoo. The coins, which must have been nearly a thousand in number, had been deposited in an imperfectly burnt urn composed of clay and pounded shells, and consisted of denarii and small brass, ranging from the time of Caracalla to that of Claudius Gothicus. Though there were upwards of thirty coins of the latter emperor in the hoard, and though one coin of Marius, the immediate predecessor of Tetricus, was found, yet, as far as could be ascertained, not a single coin of Tetricus was present. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the dominions of Tetricus were Gaul, Spain, and Britain, and that we learn from Trebellius that when Claudius Gothicus was proclaimed, the accession of Tetricus in the western part of the empire was already known in Rome. And yet some of these coins found at Luton bear the second year of the tribunitian power of Claudius upon them, while none of Tetricus are found with them. The most probable manner of accounting for this circumstance appears to be, by supposing the coins of Claudius with TR. P. II. to have been actually struck during his first year, especially as none of his coins bear simply TR. P., and assuming that Tetricus did not commence striking coins immediately after he had been proclaimed. Indeed, we learn from history that at the time of his election Tetricus was absent, and it was only on his arrival at Bordeaux that he was installed as emperor. Taking this view of the case, the hoard discovered at Luton must have been deposited in the summer or autumn of A.D. 268, or, at the latest, early in 269.

Mr. W. Allen also communicated an account of the same hoard, giving a list of nearly a hundred coins which he had examined. Unfortunately, a large number of the coins had been dispersed by the labourers who found them, of which these formed a part; those examined by Mr. Evans having been principally such as had been given up to Mr. Leigh, the owner of the soil.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 16. The Rev. F. KILVERT in the chair.

J. K. Spender, Esq., read an able paper on "Some English Satirists of the Seventeenth Century." He spoke at some length of Samuel Butler and Bishop Hall as the best examples of their class. Some extracts are all that we have room for:—

"We all know Samuel Butler as one of the greatest satirical poets of his own or any other age. Perhaps some of us associate him almost exclusively with that wonderful knight-errant, Sir Hudibras, who, as representing the Presbyterians, was the object of Butler's concentrated scorn. But every one can run and read Hudibras. I shall say nothing about Butler as a poet, but speak only of that interesting compilation of 'Characters,' in which he follows a peculiar fashion of his day, and draws a number of cabinet pictures, which are certainly likenesses of living men—men whose moral lineaments he had studied, and who were types, almost always, of distinct classes of knaves and fools. All this is after the manner of Sir Thomas Overbury, Bishop Earle, and De la Bruyère. I hold in my hand two precious volumes, the 'Genuine Remains in Prose and Verse of Mr. Samuel Butler.' These were published from the original manuscripts, nearly 100 years after Butler's death, by Mr. Thyer, Keeper of the Public Library at Manchester. The second volume contains the celebrated 'Characters.' I open the book, and we are introduced to the 'Modern Politician'—this of course means a Commonwealth man, probably holding a petty office under Cromwell. Such an one 'holds it his duty to

betray any man, that shall take him for so much a fool as one fit to be trusted.' He believes 'conscience' to be 'the effect of ignorance, and the same with that foolish fear which some men feel when they are in the dark and alone;' he thinks 'the easiest way to purchase a reputation of wisdom and knowledge is to slight and undervalue it, as the readiest way to buy cheap is to bring down the price;' and the sordid wretch maintains that 'when a man comes to wealth and preferment . . . his first business is to put off all his old friendships and acquaintances as things below him; especially such as may have occasion to make use of him, or have reason to expect any civil returns from him; for requiring of obligations received in man's necessity is the same thing with paying of debts contracted in his minority, for which he is not accountable by the laws of the land.' Finally, 'he believes that a man's words and his meaning should never agree together;' and that 'no men are so fit to be trusted as fools or knaves, for the first understand no right, the other regard none.' Such are a few fragments from a long chapter of exquisite satire, and it is an illustration of the sort of warfare which politicians of that day waged against one another.

"A hypocrite (a Presbyterian of course) is drawn with savage force, and is said to make 'longer prayers than a Pharisee; but if the treason, sedition, nonsense and blasphemy were left out, shorter than a Publican's.' There is a famous aphorism by Sir James Mackintosh to the effect that 'constitutions are not made, but grow.' Who would have thought that Mackintosh owed his wise saw to Samuel Butler? Butler is photographing a Republican, and one of his indictments against him is, that 'he forgets that no Government was ever made by model; for they are not built as houses are, but grow as trees do.' But how (it may be asked) could a 'State-quack' (to quote Butler's synonyme for a Republican) ever find out such wisdom as this? A 'degenerate noble' is defined to be 'like a turnip, as there is nothing good of him but that which is under ground;' or he is like 'rhubarb, a contemptible shrub, but springs from a noble root. He has no more title to the worth or virtue of his ancestors than the worms that were engendered in their dead bodies, and yet he believes he has enough to exempt himself and his posterity from all things of that nature for ever.' But Butler had a quiver full of arrows for the Court, as well as for Republicans and Presbyterians. He had not far to go to find 'a huffing courtier' (as he terms him), whom he calls a 'cypher, that has no value in himself, but from the place he stands in. His clothes are but his tailor's livery, which he gives him, for 'tis 10 to 1 he never pays for them. His tailor is his creator, and makes him of nothing; by faith he lives in his tailor.' It throws some light on the condition and social habits of the rural gentry in Butler's day to be told that a country squire is 'a clown of rank and degree, who has but one way of making all men welcome that come to his house, and that is by making himself and them drunk.' Any antiquary present to-night will excuse being described as one who 'honours his forefathers and foremothers, but condemns his parents as too modern, and no better than upstarts. He neglects himself, because he was born in his own time, and so far off antiquity, which he so much admires. He has so strong an affection to anything that is old, that he may truly say to dust and worms, You are my father, and to rottenness, Thou art my mother.' A proud man is described as a 'fool in fomentation.' A henpecked man 'rides behind his wife, and lets her wear the spurs and govern the reins.' There were small poets in Butler's day as in ours; and they still answer to the description of being 'haberdashers of small poetry, with a very small stock, and no credit.' In what a vivid way a melancholy man is pictured to us when he is drawn as 'one that keeps the worst company in the world, that is, his own.' Not less epigrammatic is the definition of a traveller—'he is a native of all countries, and an alien to his own.' Some one must have been a special enemy to poor Butler when he is referred to as a person who 'says his prayers often, but never prays.'

"Except in old pictures, we do not see an astrologer now; but Butler hit him off well, for he 'talks with the stars by dumb signs, and can tell what they mean by their twinkling and squinting upon one another, as well as they do themselves. He is clerk of the committee to the stars, draws up all their orders, and keeps all their accounts for them.' Our legal friends must not quarrel with Butler for being rather harsh to them. Perhaps he had a law-suit; at all events, a lawyer of his day is described as a 'retailer of justice, that uses false lights, false weights, and false measures. He undoes a man with the same privilege that a doctor kills him, and is paid for it. He believes it is not fault in himself to err in judgment, because

that part of the law belongs to the judge, and not to him. His opinion is one thing while it is his own, and another when it is paid for.' The whole chapter on lawyers is very clever, but it winds up with a fearful malediction. No wittier epigrammatist ever lived than Butler; but for all that he sketches the epigrammatist in few words, as one whose 'muse is short-winded and quickly out of breath. She flies like a goose, that is no sooner upon the wing, but down again.' He delineates an Anabaptist as 'a water-saint, that, like a crocodile, sees clearly in the water, but dully on land. He does not only live in two elements, like a goose, but two worlds at once—this and one of the next. He is contrary to a fisher of men, for, instead of pulling them out of the water, he dips them in it. He dips men all under water, but their hands, which he holds them up by—those do still continue pagan; and that's the reason why, when they get power into their hands, they act the most barbarous inhumanities in the world. His dipping makes him more obstinate and stiff in his opinions, like a piece of hot iron that grows hard by being quenched in cold water.' Nor are Butler's religious sympathies less plainly indicated when he tells the Quaker that he keeps his hat on lest his sickly brains, if he have any, should take cold.—We say farewell to Samuel Butler with admiration for his genius, and with a tribute of regret for his melancholy end. He died poor—but this was his least trouble. He was neglected by the party he had served so well; worst of all, he was forgotten by the king he had almost worshipped, and for whom head, heart, and hand were always ready. His career points to the old moral—that it is better to follow truth than put one's trust in princes.

"We turn now to Bishop Hall—a contemporary of Shakespeare, and himself of Shakesperian quality in the strength, variety, and bulk of his writings. Drawn out with much truth and skill, are a series of what he calls 'Characterisms of Virtues' and 'Characterisms of Vices.' There is much of the familiar homiletic style about these characterisms; they are little chapters of the author's experience in life—epitomes of his own philosophy about the good and the bad men in the world, their origin, religion, and history. No mere secular dictionary or encyclopædia told us so much in a few words about a 'Faithful Man' as this:—'He hath white hands, and a clean soul fit to lodge God in: all the rooms thereof are set apart for his Holiness. His faults are few, and those he hath, God will not see. He is allied so high, that he dares call God, Father; his Saviour, Brother; Heaven, his patrimony, and thinks it no presumption to trust to the attendance of angels.' The 'Valiant Man commands without tyranny and imperiousness; obeys without servility; and changes not his mind with his estate.' The 'Good Magistrate is the guard of good laws; the refuge of innocency; the comet of the guilty; the paymaster of good deserts; the champion of justice; the tutor of the Church; the father of his country; and the patron of peace.' The 'Characterisms of Vices' have the same literary features. One specimen will suffice. 'The superstitious have too many gods; the profane none at all. Superstition is godless religion, devout impiety.' At the age of twenty-three, while a student at Emmanuel College, and in 1597, Hall published at London three books of anonymous satires, which he called 'Toothless Satyres, poetical, academical, moral.' The following year three more books appeared, entitled 'Virgidemiarum, the three last books of Byting Satyres.' And all the six books were printed together in 1599. By Virgidemia we are to understand a gathering or Harvest of Rods, in relation to the nature of the subject.

"The prologue to the Satires is a stately porch to the main building, and is called 'A defiance to Envy.' The poems themselves are in the heroic couplet, and are so full of allusions to contemporary persons and things, and abound in so many obscure words and phrases, that they are by no means easy reading. Without a commentary I have found them more difficult to comprehend thoroughly than anything in Spenser. But their intrinsic value can hardly be over-rated. They present us with the most vivid pictures of contemporary men and manners, and declare, in no dubious terms, how bad both generally were. Warton says that 'the Satires are marked with a classical precision, to which English poetry had yet rarely attained. They are replete with animation of style and sentiment. The characters are delineated in strong and lively colouring; and their discriminations are touched with the masterly traces of genuine humour. Hall's acknowledged patterns are Juvenal and Persius, not without some touches of the urbanity of Horace.'"

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND
HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. The Rev. Canon BLOMFIELD in the chair.

Dr. McEwen read a paper "On the Ancient Church and Sanctuary of Pennant Melangell, Montgomeryshire, with Remarks on the Law of Sanctuary as it prevailed in the Middle Ages." The privilege of safe asylum, he said, was traceable back to the most remote ages of the world. The "cities of refuge" of Jewish times (and, he might have added, the "mark" put upon Cain) were instances of the early prevalence of the custom in Bible history, while cases abounded in classic story of the like universal application of the privilege of sanctuary. In England the principle could be traced to early Saxon times. In Scotland the sanctuary was called *Gortholl*, or *Gyrthol*, which meant, in simple terms, safety or protection. Until the reign of Henry VIII. every church or churchyard was a sanctuary except as against treason and sacrilege, which were offences not lightly to be forgiven by either the State or the Church. Criminals who escaped thither took an oath before the coroner to abjure the realm, and not to return without leave of the king, and had thereupon a safe conduct to the nearest port of embarkation for a foreign land. From the reign of Henry II., in 1154, to that of Henry VIII., the law of sanctuary continued in pretty much the same state. Now and then, but only occasionally, as in the case of Archbishop Becket at Canterbury, the right of asylum was invaded; but in most cases the Church took care to let it be known that punishment, human or divine, or both, fell heavily upon those who dared to violate the sanctuary. At length abuses of a serious nature having engrafted themselves upon the system, the privilege was formally abolished in the twenty-first year of the reign of James I.

The little church of Pennant Melangell, erected in a secluded nook in the northern part of Montgomeryshire, was chiefly remarkable, not so much for its architectural features, as for the legendary story connected with it, and from the fact of its still retaining the original wall which had once marked the bounds of its ancient sanctuary. The legend in question, which was quoted entire by the lecturer, from a MS. in the Wynnstay Library, may be epitomised as follows:—Early in the seventh century, one Brochwel, "consul of Chester," a liberal and good man, ruled as prince over the districts of Powys. Brochwel, while hunting one day in the neighbourhood of Pennant, a part of his principality, entered a great wood with his dogs in pursuit of a hare, which took refuge in the lap of a beautiful virgin, engaged there "in divine contemplation and prayer." In vain the huntsman sought to blow his horn, for the instrument stuck fast to his lips; in vain too the Prince strove to urge on the dogs, for farther and farther away they retreated at every call, obstinately refusing, the legend assures us, to approach the chaste person of the virgin. Explanations ensued, from which it appeared that the lady had for fifteen years dwelt a recluse in that thicket, eschewing the face of man; that her name was Monacella; that she was the daughter of Iowchel, king of Ireland, and had fled from her home and country rather than be wedded to a man whom her conscience disapproved; and that further, with the Prince's permission, there in those woods she would remain, and end her days in peace. Brochwel, astonished at her

words, at once acceded to her wishes, and founded on the spot a church and religious house, erecting it into a perpetual asylum, refuge, and sanctuary in honour of Melangell, or Monacella, who was constituted first abbess, and who died and was buried there some thirty years afterwards. Pennant ceased to be a sanctuary, as above mentioned, in the reign of James I., but the spirit of Melangell retained its hold upon the people of the district for more than two centuries afterwards; for until comparatively recent times it was held to be scarcely less than criminal to pursue a hare into that privileged region, the peasants always greeting their favourite animal with the words "God and Monacella be with thee!" The church was apparently a Perpendicular structure; but the circular Norman font and some capitals built into one of the walls clearly point to a fabric some 400 years older than the present church. The churchyard contained two dilapidated stone effigies, one, in armour, attributed to Iorwerth Drwyndwn, eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, and the other a lady, said, but erroneously, to represent the virgin saint Monacella. Within the sacred precincts were also several yew-trees, into one of which the sheep are wont in winter time to climb for shelter among the branches. In front of the west gallery of the church was a curious piece of carved wood-work, representing in quaint fashion the principal incidents of the Monacella legend, as already detailed. Of this carving, as well as of the church, churchyard, font, windows, monuments, &c., Mr. J. Peacock exhibited a series of elaborate and artistic drawings.

Some discussion followed on sanctuary privileges in general, in the course of which Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes remarked that the practice dated back in England certainly to the times of the Saxons, as it was referred to both in the laws of Ina and Alfred, and, he believed, in the yet earlier Welsh laws of Howel Dda. There were too, he thought, but few instances on record of its violation. Certain churches, as apparently this one of Pennant, had special rights of sanctuary attached to them; but in later times the privilege was extended, and some of our larger towns enjoyed the prerogative of being public sanctuaries. Manchester, for instance, was erected into an asylum in 1540; but immediately growing tired of the distinction, it was transferred to Chester in 1541.

References to sanctuaries in other parts of the kingdom were made by several members, and especially by Dr. McEwen to that at Holyrood, Edinburgh, for debtors only, the privileges of which had been exercised within living memory.

Mr. T. Hughes would supplement Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes' remarks on the sanctuaries of Manchester and Chester by observing that before the privilege, such as it was, had been three months located in Chester, the mayor and other civic dignitaries had been despatched to London to secure its immediate removal, inasmuch as the city had become thereby the common resort of criminals of the worst description. At their instigation, Chester ceased to be a sanctuary, and the distinction was thereupon transferred to Stafford. In the days of the Norman earldom there were three special sanctuaries established in Cheshire; one being at Hoole Heath, near Chester, its boundary extending to the outer limits of the city north-eastward; another at King's Marsh, an extra-parochial district near Farndon; and a third at Rudheath, near Sandbach. These were sanctuaries in the fullest sense of the word, and sheltered the fugitive for life, if he committed no fresh depredation and kept within the privileged bounds, erecting, by the bye, no house of habitation, but

dwelling solely in booths or tents. Very similar to the asylum at Holyhood was the debtor's sanctuary formerly at Chester. Here, whenever a citizen could prove to the mayor that he was unable to pay his just debts, he was placed in the "free-house" near the Northgate prison, and might walk at large, and with perfect impunity, within its boundaries, which extended to the then Corn-market on the north side, and from the Water Tower to the Phœnix Tower on the city walls. This privilege had fallen into disuse towards the commencement of the present century.

Mr. John Jones (Curzon Park) having presented to the Society's Museum a large cylinder of lead, discovered in May, 1862, in Eaton-road, Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes introduced it to the notice of the meeting, explaining that it was found a few feet below the surface, on the site of the new houses recently erected by Mr. J. Jones behind the old Maypole in Handbridge. He was not present at its discovery, but he understood from Mr. Jones that, on its being broken open, the cylinder, which is of sheet lead, hermetically sealed at one end and similarly secured by a band up the side, was full of burnt bones, principally human, though some few had been pronounced to be the bones of animals, a circumstance not uncommon in such deposits. Close to the cylinder were found three Roman coins in fair condition, sent by Mr. Jones for exhibition at the meeting. He had no doubt the cylinder contained the calcined remains of a Roman citizen, although it was most uncommon to find bones deposited in such a vessel as that then before the meeting. He had noticed similar remains in all sorts of vases and domestic vessels of clay, but this was the first time he had fallen in with such a burial in lead. He believed Mr. Peacock had been in communication with Mr. C. R. Smith, and he would perhaps favour them with that gentleman's opinion upon the subject.

Mr. Peacock read Mr. Roach Smith's letter, in which he pronounced the cylinder and its contents to be unequivocally Roman. A similar vessel to this curious Chester example had been found some years ago at Rouen, but he (Mr. Smith) was unable to point to any other instance of so early a period either in England or elsewhere.

Mr. Hughes reminded the meeting that this discovery was made on the site of what had long been known to be the principal cemetery of Roman Chester, which extended southward from that point to Heron Bridge. On almost every acre of this site Roman sepulchral remains had been found, whenever the land was disturbed to any depth. He believed the cylinder, which was much battered at the top, was in a far more perfect state when first found, but had been thus injured by the workmen, who imagined it to be full of money, instead of nothing but, to their eyes, useless and uninteresting bones. Probably the top and bottom were at one time similarly secured.

The Chairman and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes thought, from the oxidation of the lead, and from the testimony of others, that the cylinder was originally deposited in the state it presented at the meeting, Mr. Ffoulkes conceiving that it had been used simply as a makeshift in the absence of a more appropriate vessel of clay. To this it might be replied that the cylinder is very massive, and that its value in mere lead, particularly in Roman times, must have been considerable. But in any case, this will be acknowledged to be an interesting discovery, and one well deserving the attention it has now received at the hands of the local anti-

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. The fourth sessional meeting was held in the library of the Royal Cork Institution, the Rev. H. J. O'BRIEN, LL.D., President, in the chair.

The President exhibited some original documents from the family papers of the late St. John Jefferyes, Esq., of Blarney Castle, a place memorable in the annals of Irish history and celebrated in song. This stronghold, once the residence of the powerful sept of the M'Carthy's, who forfeited at the Revolution, came by purchase, at the commencement of the last century, into the possession of Sir James Jefferyes, a Captain in the Guards of John III., King of Poland, Brigadier-General in the English service under Queen Anne, Governor of Duncannon Fort, and afterwards of Cork, who for his signal services in war was created by the said King John a knight, by patent dated at Cracow, February 4, 1676, with particular additions in his armorial bearings. This distinguished man was born in Perthshire, in Scotland, in 1635, and retiring to Ireland after a life spent in the service of his country both at home and abroad, died at his seat of Blarney Castle, and was buried at the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. He married, firstly, Vandenenen, a Swedish lady, who died in the year 1685 in Sweden; and secondly, Catherina Dranchentulin, also a Swedish lady. By both wives he had issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James, who was Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain to Charles XII., King of Sweden; afterwards Minister to the Hanse Towns, Governor of Cork, and Captain in the service of George I. He was born at Halmstadt in 1677, was twice married, first to a daughter of Colmarr of Dantzic, and secondly to Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of St. John Broderick, who was eldest son of Allen Lord Viscount Midleton and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He died in 1739, and was buried in Garrycloyne, co. Cork. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James St. John, who was born in 1734, was a Major in the 22nd Foot, and Governor of Cork. He married Arabella, eldest daughter of John Fitzgibbon, Esq., and sister to the Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The President also exhibited the original patent, signed by King William III., constituting Sir James Jefferyes Governor of the city of Cork and forts adjacent, dated at Kensington, February 10, 1697-8; also an order from Queen Anne under the Privy Seal, directed to Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, High Treasurer of Great Britain, to pay to her trusty Captain James Jefferyes, who was by her employed to attend the King of Sweden in his army as a volunteer, the sum of £248 in satisfaction of his extraordinary losses and expenses upon his being made prisoner after the battle near Pultova, in the Ukraine. In the investment of this place, which Charles XII. had imprudently undertaken with troops worn away from famine and fatigue, the Swedish army was entirely routed and dispersed, the Czar having collected his forces and advanced to its relief. Charles at length, accompanied by three hundred guards, with difficulty escaped to Bender, a Turkish town in Moldavia; but was subsequently sent to Demotica. It is probable that Captain Jefferyes constituted one of the faithful band who followed the fortunes of his adopted sovereign. This officer was great-grandfather to the late proprietor of Blarney Castle.

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited a very beautiful celt of the winged Palstave variety, lunette edged, in bronze, slightly patinated; also two looped socketed celts of the same material with a deep green patina, one of which is unusually small, being only 1.3 in. in its extreme length; also part of a bronze bridle-bit, similar to those figured in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, of the "horse pattern," a rude figure of a horse forming the cheek; a silver crucifix with the remains of gilding of the fourteenth century, having fleurs-de-lis in the angles of the cross: this was found near Kilkenny. Mr. Day also shewed a bronze figure and stone hatchet, the former said to have been found at Drumshoughlin, co. Dublin. A discussion arose as to whether this figure was of Celtic or Roman workmanship; the majority of the Society were in favour of its Roman origin. The latter, from New Zealand, was made of the greenstone peculiar to those islands, but in shape exactly resembles those found in Ireland.

Mr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., described the contents of a MS. which he had found among the *Miscellanea Hibernica*, preserved with the Egerton collection in the library of the British Museum. This book contains some very dissimilar documents bound together; viz. an Irish MS. and a list of the chief magistrates of Cork from 1333 to 1776. There is no remark from which it could be inferred who was the former owner, or who compiled this list. Interspersed with the mayors' names are the following observations:—

"1521. Simon Wisdom's plague. 1535. Henry VIII. seizes on the Church livings. 1546. King Edward VI. proclaimed. 1547. The Great Plague or Hoare's plague. 1552. Queen Mary proclaimed. 1558. Queen Elizabeth proclaimed. 1600. Sir Henry Brunkett's persecution in Cork. 1604. Great plague in Cork. 1625. King Charles proclaimed. 1644. The inhabitants of Cork expelled out. 1645. James Lombard elected and not sworn. 1684. King James II. proclaimed. 1715. N. gaol built. 1711. Glanmire battle. 1721. The troubles of the Wild Geese, of which several were hanged. 1728. A dear year. 1741. A plentiful year, and the city governed better than it had been for forty years before. 1764. A fine harvest, the great flood. 1767. Nov. Hammond's Marsh covered with the flood, and Main-street to Change. 1772. John Roe, Oct. 5, he got the rod when the two judges walked with him to Church as the assizes then began. The cause of its being so late was owing to the County Court House being rebuilt. The judges walking with him on the day of his receiving the rod was an honour no Mayor of Cork ever had on that day. 1774. This year had the first day of the year, first day of the week, and first day of the moon on Sunday at one o'clock in the morning; and on the 3rd of April the four Regiments of Foot and one of Horse marched from Cork for Cove to embark for Boston to quell the rebellion of the Bostonmen as 'twas termed; because they wanted to free themselves from heavy taxes laid on them without their consent by a villanous Parliament of British cowards. 1775. William Butler, a careless, indolent, lucrative magistrate. 1780. Mr. Lawton made Governor of St. Stephen's Hospital; changed the boys' clothes to a Boyne uniform, and by his great care of their morals, and teaching the articles of their religion, they gained silver medals at the Church of the Holy Trinity, being the premium of George Webber, Esq., to ten boys at every yearly examination; and they two years gained it from every candidate."

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1, 1862. The fifth annual general meeting was held at the Religious Institution Rooms, Sheriff STRATHERN, V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary read the Report by the Council of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, which stated that the second Part of the Society's Transactions had at length been completed and distributed

to the members, the delay in the publication having been caused by exceptional circumstances. The Council intend to proceed at once with printing Part III. of the Transactions, and in future the Transactions will be published with the least possible delay. Seven new members had been elected, and the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory state.

The office-bearers for the year were then appointed, as follows :—

President.—James Smith, Esq., of Jordanhill.

Vice-presidents.—Sheriff Strathern, Dr. Scoular.

Committee.—James Fleming, Esq.; Sir Andrew Orr; Dr. Strang; William Ewing, Esq.; Michael Connall, Esq.; A. D. Robertson, Esq.; J. T. Rochhead, Esq.; Hugh Tennent, Esq.; Robert Hart, Esq.; John Baird, Esq.; Alexander Galloway, Esq.; John Honeyman, jun., Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—William Church, jun., Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—William Henry Hill, Esq.

The President then delivered an address, in which he gave a humorous sketch of the history of Dugald Graeme, one of the old characters of Glasgow.

Dr. Scoular gave an address on the necessity of collecting the crania found in ancient tumuli. In the lecture Dr. Scoular demonstrated that if the crania from the cairns and barrows belonged to different races, and were constant in their characters, then by their aid we could ascend a step higher in our researches where philological studies were unable to aid us. He stated, that although by far the greater part of the population of Europe were of Aryan or Indo-European descent, yet we found emerging from below this recent stratum detached portions of a more ancient race. The tribes of this original race, called Allophyllian by Dr. Prichard, were recognised in the Basques or Euskarians of France and Spain, and in the Finner tribes of the east shores of the Baltic and the north of Russia. The same phenomenon was observed in India, where the Hindoos had driven the older race before them. It would be interesting to ascertain if, before the arrival of the Celts, this older race had inhabited the British islands, but on this question we had no historic or philological data. It hence became an important enquiry to ascertain whether we can derive assistance from any other source, and the only one open to us was a thorough investigation of the remains found in the oldest tumuli. The success of this method depended very much on ascertaining whether the crania of the Allophyllian and Aryan races were distinguished by well-marked characters. A comparison of the crania of the modern Aryan and that of the Finlander of the present day was made, as seen in the elongated and oval cranium of the Swede and the shorter and square head of the Fin. When we examine the crania from tumuli we find the same distinction of elongated and square heads. The enquiry, however, was only commenced, and the time for positive results had not yet arrived. A chronological classification of the tumuli was an essential preliminary, and it would be desirable to shew some parallelism between the tumuli and their other contents and that of the crania.

Jan. 5, 1863. Sheriff STRATHERN, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Henry Lamond, Westminster-terrace, and Mr. Gavin Millar, Windsor-terrace, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Keddie read a note supplementary to his paper on "Vitrified Forts," delivered in January, 1862. It recorded the discovery last

summer of a vitrified fort on the summit of Auld Hill, near the old castle of Portencross, in the parish of West Kilbride. Only parts of the vitrified walls remain. It is not improbable that the vitrification was not continuous round the rampart. The fort has consisted of two divisions, in one of which were traced the remains of a more recent edifice, in which lime had been used as a mortar. The paper also embodied the results of an examination of the vitrified fort in the Kyles of Bute. From some historical allusions it was inferred that the vitrified forts in the Highlands, especially at the two extremities of the Great Glen, were inhabited by the Cruithae, or Picts.

Dr. Scoular stated that there were vitrified forts in Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and also in Meath, the latter described in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

He also mentioned that last summer he had inspected an interesting fort on a small island in Loch Fine. The fort is a circular one, with an additional half-moon wall round part of it, and is apparently more elaborate in its structure than those described by Mr. Keddie. The fort is connected with the mainland by a bank or ridge of shingle, which is all but covered at high water. From these circumstances Dr. Scoular inferred, first, that the fort is of more modern date than those which have as yet been described; and secondly, that since its formation there can have been no elevation of the land in that locality, the base of the fort being still at the same level of high water as may be presumed to have been the case when it was originally constituted.

Dr. Scoular farther stated that among the Celtic races the round form of fort without mortar being used in its construction denoted the Pagan era, while the square form of fort denoted the Christian.

Dr. Bryce then gave an account of certain excavations within the stone circles of Arran, in the course of which he first pointed out the importance of the enquiry in the present unsettled state of the question regarding the origin and purpose of such works, and the considerations which he placed before the Duke of Hamilton when requesting permission to make the excavations. He then described the present state, situation, size, &c., of the Arran circles that remain, and exhibited a ground-plan of the great group still standing on Mauchrie Moor.

The mode of conducting the excavations was next explained, after which Dr. Bryce detailed at considerable length the result of three days' work, as well among the Mauchrie Moor circles as in those on the east side of the island. From these he drew the conclusion that the circles were, in the first instance, reared for the enclosure of places of sepulture, to whatever other purpose they may have been afterwards applied.

A skull, iron and flint arrow-heads found in stone cists within the circles, were exhibited. These are to be permanently deposited in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries; and the paper will appear in a short time *in extenso* in the Transactions of that Society.

Sheriff Strathern expressed an opinion that Dr. Bryce's paper, by shewing that these circles were used as places of sepulture, went far to establish a theory opposed to those formerly held, that the circles were either exclusively monumental in their nature, or were intended for Court purposes. He thought that archæologists were indebted to the Duke of Hamilton for allowing the researches, the account of which Dr. Bryce had given, to be made by him; and he felt certain that the Society would acknowledge Dr. Bryce's kindness in making his com-

munication by according him a cordial vote of thanks; which was unanimously acceded to.

Mr. Connal was of opinion that the immense labour evidently bestowed on these cromlins, or stone circles, went to shew that they must have been erected for some more general purpose than the mere sepulture of even a chief of a tribe or other celebrated person; and he therefore thought that they must have been used and intended not only for sepulchral purposes, but also for purposes sacred and judicial.

The Chairman remarked that in the Highlands, persons being asked where they are going when on their way to church, answer, that they are going to the *blach* or *blachan*; in other words, to the stones; from which he thought the inference might fairly be drawn that these stone circles were used for religious purposes.

Dr. Scouler then gave his "Historical Notes on the Modes of Ancient Interment." He stated that at a time when the remains found in ancient tumuli were attracting so much attention, it was of importance to collect any traditional information which could be obtained respecting them. Ireland is the only country in Europe which has preserved any records of the pagan modes of sepulture. Since the introduction of Christianity into that island about the year 438, until the present day, Ireland has been in possession of an uninterrupted national literature, which gives us an insight into the usages of pagan times. In these Irish writings, whether chronicles or poems, we find notices of every place of note, whether of fortified sites or places of sepulture. It is a strong presumption of the accuracy of these writings, many of them composed 1,000 years since, that in all topographical details they are strictly correct and easily verified. The countries of the kings of different races and ages were well described; and as these sepulchres still existed, we could easily ascertain the fidelity of the old writings. It is remarkable that the oldest of these indicate the greatest amount of labour and the most elaborate workmanship; such are what may be called the Tuath de Dannan sepulchres, of which magnificent remains are to be seen in the vicinity of Drogheda. They consist of immense mounds, covering stone galleries of cyclopiian workmanship, which remained unviolated from a period long before the Christian era until the ninth century, when they were violated by the Danes.

The more modern cromlins of the Scots race consist of a collection of mounds of much smaller size; and the mound of Daltic the pagan king, cotemporary with St. Patrick, with its monumental pillar stone, is still to be seen at Rath Craghan, in the county of Roscommon. An excellent account of these monuments is to be found in Dr. Petrie's work on the Round Towers.

It is remarkable that the pagan modes of interment did not cease immediately after the introduction of Christianity, but continued to be practised long after; and this, with other evidence which might be given, proves not only the very imperfect conversion of the natives, but the fact that many of the chiefs remained pagans long after Christianity became widely diffused. A very common mode of interment was to bury the chief in a standing position and in his armour, and with his face toward the country of his enemies. King Laighaire, who obstinately refused to listen to St. Patrick, was interred in the external rampart of Rath Laighaire at Tara in a standing position, with his military weapons upon him, and having his face turned southwards upon his enemies the

Lucerions, as if fighting with them or bidding them defiance. What is more remarkable, we have an authentic statement that this mode of interment was practised even in the sixth century. In the year 537, Eagan Baul, king of Connaught, and father of St. Callach, was buried in the same manner as Laighare, in his arms, and with his face towards Ulster. What is still more remarkable, the custom of erecting cromlechs over the dead was practised to as late a period as that of burying the dead in a standing position. Callach, the son of Eaghan Baul, was murdered by his four foster-brothers, the four Maols. The four youths were hanged, and the place of execution is still called Ard-na-maol. The monument raised over the youths, says Dr. O'Donovan, is still in existence. It is a remarkable cromlech, supported by three pillar stones, and fixed as level as a horizontal dial. This is the only cromlech in Ireland which can be satisfactorily connected with history.

Another custom of which we have historical evidence was that of erecting a pillar stone over the cairn or mound, and these stones appear to have had Ogham inscriptions on them; and as the art of deciphering them is making rapid progress, it is to be hoped that they will carefully be sought for by our Scottish antiquaries.

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY,

(FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE MATERIALS FOR IRISH HISTORY).

Feb. 14. At a meeting of the Council, the President of the Royal Irish Academy in the chair, the Secretary laid before the Council a financial statement, shewing an available balance of nearly £500 to the credit of the Society.

Dr. Todd reported that the printing of the text of the Calendar of Ancient Irish Saints, commonly called the Martyrology of Donegal, had been completed from the transcript made for him from the original belonging to the Burgundian library, by the late Professor O'Curry, accompanied by an English version, presented to the Society by the late John O'Donovan, LL.D. This work has been carefully revised through the press by Dr. Todd and Dr. Reeves, and will be issued to subscribers for 1862, so soon as the printing can be executed of an elaborate and copious index of names of persons and places, prepared by Dr. Reeves, and presented by him to the Society.

The Council decided to print, as the Society's volume for 1863, the "Antiphonary of Bangor," from a careful fac-simile of the original now preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. This document is one of the most ancient surviving monuments of Irish learning, and is well known on the Continent from having been prominently noticed by the celebrated Italian archæologist, Muratori, who, however, fell into many errors in his description of it, as well as in the printing of the Irish words and names with which it abounds. The editing of the "Antiphonary," regarded with the highest interest by all scholars, has been undertaken for the Society by the Rev. William Reeves, in whose hands the fac-similes of all the pages of the original now are, and the volume will be printed in a style uniform with the Society's editions of the "Life of St. Columba" and the "Book of Irish Hymns," the copies printed by the Society being limited to the number of the subscribers.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 2. The fiftieth anniversary meeting was held at the Castle of Newcastle. The chair was taken by J. HODGSON HINDE, Esq., and there was a numerous attendance of members.

Dr. Charlton (one of the Secretaries) read the report for the past year, of which the following is the substance:—Twelve new members have been elected; there is a balance of upwards of £100 in favour of the Society, and the sum of £560 has been collected towards the building fund for the proposed Museum, the land for which was purchased some time ago, and it is proposed, if possible, to lay the foundation-stone of the edifice on the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Newcastle in August next, as a fitting commemoration of the Jubilee of the Society. Mr. Robert White had temporarily succeeded to the office of treasurer, vacant by the death of Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. Dodd had finished the Catalogue of the Society's Library, which is to be immediately printed. The nineteenth part of the new issue of the *Archæologia Æliana* is now in the possession of the members, and the Council trusts that it will not be found inferior to any of its predecessors. The essay on the Corbridge Lanx, by the noble President of the Society, is alike distinguished for critical acumen and sound classical learning; while the valuable paper, by Mr. Clayton, on the Bridge at Cilurnum, may be regarded as one of the most important contributions.

Mr. Robert White pointed out the desirability of something being done to rescue the old pipe music of the North from oblivion, and urged that the labours of the late Mr. Kell^a should be followed up, or at any rate the matter should not be lost sight of. This seemed to be the general opinion, but no resolution was moved on the subject.

An application from the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, proposing that a piece of ancient ordnance, the property of the Society, should be exchanged for some sets of arms, in order that it might be placed in the Artillery Museum, and also requesting the loan of an ancient rifle in the possession of the Society, was laid before the meeting. A discussion took place on the subject of the exchange, and at last it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Bruce, seconded by Dr. Charlton, that the gun should change owners on the terms proposed; and that the rifle should be lent.

The following gentlemen were elected new members:—Mr. Hugh Clayton Armstrong, Percy-street; and Mr. Joseph Robson, Paradise.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact of Dr. Bruce being engaged in the compilation of a work which might be designated the lapidarium of the Roman Wall, which would comprise all the Roman inscriptions along the Wall, and other inscriptions in the neighbourhood. It would contain the great mass of inscriptions in the northern counties of England. He thought that such a valuable work should appear before the public as one of the publications of the Society. He therefore moved, "That the Council be requested to direct their attention to the best means of securing to this Society the credit of the publication of Dr. Bruce's forthcoming work, without risking any undue pressure upon the Society's funds."

^a GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, p. 199.

Mr. Pears seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

It was proposed and agreed to that the officers who retired should be re-elected for the ensuing year, the only alteration being the appointment of Mr. Robert White as treasurer, in the place of Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. James Everett in the room of the late Mr. Kell.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 9. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted fellows:—Mr. George Vere Irving, of Newton; Mr. Alexander M'Lean, Haremere Hall, Sussex; Mr. John M. Balfour, of Pilrig; Mr. David Macgibbon, architect; and Mr. David Dickson, stationer.

Thereafter the following communications were read:—

I. Observations on the Inca and Yunga Nations, their early Remains, and on Ancient Peruvian Skulls, of which specimens were exhibited. By Archibald Smith, M.D. (late of Lima). In this paper Dr. Smith, after a sketch of the history of these nations, gave some details of their ruined cities, mounds, and graves, and exhibited various articles dug up in them illustrative of their habits and progress. He drew attention to their crania, and to a theory advocated by Dr. Daniel Wilson regarding Peruvian skulls, which he did not think warranted by the facts.

II. Notices of Monoliths in the Island of Mull. By the Rev. Thos. M'Lauchlan, F.S.A. Scot. Mr. M'Lauchlan gave an account of a number of single pillars running in a line towards the ancient ferry from Mull to Iona, which, by the tradition of the country, are held to have been marks for those in pilgrimage to that ancient seat of religion. Mr. M'Lauchlan adopted this theory, and illustrated it as shewing the use of pillars in Christian times by reference to the cruciform monument at Callernish, which he also held to be of Christian origin.

III. Note of a Peculiar Stone Mould found on the Farm of Swinnie, near Jedburgh. By John Alexander Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot. This mould, as well as another exhibited by Dr. Scoresby-Jackson through Dr. Smith, and found near Whitby, represent circular ornamenta objects of uncertain use.

Numerous donations to the Museum and Library were made. Among them may be mentioned a silver thumb ring, with Runic inscription—by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin. Painting in oil of the head of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, from his mummy corpse in the church of Faareville, Jutland, by Otto Bache, 1861—by Horace Marryat, Esq., author of “A Residence in Jutland,” &c. Creese, with scabbard covered with embossed gold plate, from Sumatra—by Robert Gairdner, Esq., Northumberland-street. Collection, native dresses, arms, metal vessels, porcelain, drawings, &c., recently brought from Japan—by Robert Reid, Esq., Shanghai. Warrant for a commission for inquiring into the slaughter of the M'Donalds of Glencoe, April 1695, with signature of King William III. (MS.)—by Alexander Bryson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Charter of confirmation by Patrick (Lindsay), Bishop of Ross, of a charter of alienation of Church lands in Inverness-shire, 1630; “The Register of Chartouris, in South Leith, 1653—1657,” and other MSS.—by D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. The Chairman called attention to the portrait of Bothwell as confirmatory of the con-

SHROPSHIRE AND NORTH WALES NATURAL HISTORY
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 15. The annual general meeting was held at the Museum, Shrewsbury, the Rev. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., President, in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended.

After some formal business, and the re-election of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy as President, the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Henry Johnson, read the report, which shewed that the receipts for the past year had been £112 11s. 10d., and the expenditure £96 1s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £16 9s. 11d. A new glass case, to contain the smaller articles from Wroxeter, had been one of the heaviest items of expenditure of the year. The number of visitors to the Museum in 1862 had been 2,173, being 1,091 less than the year preceding; but owing to the rule which came into operation at the beginning of the year, that each visitor should pay 6d. instead of 3d. (except on Thursdays), the receipts under this item were very little reduced, and it was thought probable that the reduction in the number of visitors was due to other causes than the increase of the admission fee. Through arrangements made by the Rev. President (Dr. Kennedy), a very interesting course of lectures had been delivered by Professor T. Rymer Jones, F.R.S., on "Extinct Races of Vertebrate Animals," which was very well attended, and highly appreciated; and the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., Rector of Bathwick and Prebendary of Wells, had promised to give that day an address on "Uriconium, Past and Present." At the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Wright, the excavations at Wroxeter have been renewed for a short time. More than a dozen covering urns were dug up, some of them in an entire state, and even containing burnt bones, unguent bottles, lamps, &c. Two very perfect glass vessels were found, which shew that the Romans quite understood the art of blowing glass. A singular-looking bronze instrument has been brought to light, which is thought to be a lancet, or an instrument for cupping. Two specula or metallic mirrors have been found. The one is in fragments, but the other is entire, and still bright and polished. They are made of an alloy of copper and tin, the latter in large proportion.

After the adoption of the report, the list of Council, Officers, &c., was agreed to, and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth proceeded to deliver his very interesting lecture, which we print on another page^a.

At the conclusion of the lecture, it was moved by Dr. More, "That the very best thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., for his address, and that, according to Rule 20, he be elected an honorary member of this Society for life." Mr. Blunt seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The customary votes of thanks closed the proceedings of the day.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 3. The annual meeting was held in the Theatre of the Museum, the Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK in the chair.

The Archbishop of York, Miss Smith, Bootham; Mr. J. Baker, Pavement; Mr. Henry Guy, New-street; and Mr. J. Colburn, Low

^a GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 302.

Ousegate, were elected members; and, on the proposition of the Chairman, the Archbishop was unanimously elected a patron of the Society.

Mr. Noble then read the report of the Council, which spoke of the finances of the Society as being in a satisfactory state. There had been a falling off in some items, but the members' subscriptions had been well maintained. The total income from all sources, including arrears, was £1,190 17s. 4d., and the total expenditure £1,119 18s. 11d., leaving an excess of income of £70 18s. 5d., which reduces the balance against the Society to £333 17s. 8d. During the year 1862 there has been a gradual but steady increase in the number of the members of the Society.

The report went on to say:—

“The recent restoration of a tomb in the north aisle of the Minster excited a hope that an examination of its contents might afford some information respecting the personage who had been interred there. From the small size of the sepulchral chest which the tomb contained, it was evident that the bones deposited within it had been removed from their original place of interment, and the remains of a vestment of cloth of gold intimated that the relics were those of a person of high ecclesiastical rank—probably an archbishop. The tradition of the church, which cannot, however, be traced higher than the end of the seventeenth century, assigns the tomb to Archbishop Roger, who died in 1181, having occupied the see from 1154. He was the founder of the chapel of St. Mary and All Angels, close to the door of which the tomb has been placed. Subsequently to the erection of the nave, this body may have been removed from that chapel into the church: there is, however, no record of a burial there, or a removal. The style of the tomb seems to refer it to the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century.

“The lease of the land and premises now occupied by the representatives of the late Mr. Bearpark being nearly terminated, the Council for some time past have been in communication with H. M.'s Commissioners for Woods and Forests to ascertain upon what terms the possession of the land and premises could be secured to the Society. The land comprises an area of upwards of three acres in extent, and is the only portion of the Manor Shore estate now undisposed of, either by long lease or in fee, and therefore the only land available for the extension of the Society's grounds. Although at present the state of the Society's funds will preclude the Council from incurring further expense in adding the whole of the land to the grounds of the Museum, the Council hope that, at no distant period, this great improvement will be carried out. The Commissioners have offered the Society a lease of the land and premises for thirty-one years, at a rent of £120 per year, and this offer has been accepted. It is estimated that the house and buildings alone will realise an annual rent of upwards of £60, and the Society will be able to let off the remainder of the land as garden ground at a fair rental, with the exception of a portion which the Council propose to offer to the trustees of the Blind School in exchange for the land comprising the site of the Abbey choir, so as to include the entire remains of the church within the grounds of the Museum. This scheme has been mentioned to the Chief Commissioner for Woods and Forests, who has expressed his readiness to co-operate in carrying it out.”

The report and accounts were adopted, after which Rear-Admiral Fitzroy was elected an honorary member. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, namely:—

President.—The Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.—The Earl of Zetland; Lord Londesborough; the Dean of York; W. H. R. Read, Esq.; John Phillips, Esq.; the Rev. W. V. Harcourt; the Rev. Canon Hey; Thomas Allis, Esq.; the Rev. John Kenrick; and William Procter, Esq., M.D.

Treasurer.—William Gray, Esq.

New Members of Council.—For three years: The Rev. G. H. Phillips; Edward Smallwood, Esq.; William Matterson, Esq., M.D.; and S. W. North, Esq. For two years: J. H. Gibson, Esq., M.D. For one year: Joseph Wilkinson, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—T. S. Noble, Esq.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

BUILDINGS OF THE TENTH CENTURY?

MR. URBAN,—Had I considered the correspondence which has been carried on in your pages between Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Dimock, and myself, as in any degree a personal controversy, I should be very well content to let it drop at its present stage; nothing could exceed the kindness and courtesy with which it has been conducted on their part, and especially of the manner in which Mr. Jenkins concludes his last letter. But I have never so considered it; I look upon it as a convenient mode of investigating and discussing a difficult and interesting historical question. My object has been to lead the closet antiquaries and the travelling antiquaries to assist each other, which is the most likely mode of arriving at the truth of such a question. It very rarely happens that the same person possesses both branches of information in an equal degree. I have no pretension to compete in learning with either of my friendly correspondents, but I have probably seen and examined many more buildings than they have: the Oxford summer vacations have afforded me the opportunity for travelling, of which I have availed myself for many years, and as these subjects have always interested me, I have missed no opportunity of examining them.

I had hoped and expected that other friends would have joined in this inquiry on either side—your pages are always open equally to both sides—and more than one had promised me to take part in this discussion, who may yet be induced to act upon their good intentions. One great reason for my not being willing to let this subject drop

where it now stands, is that by so doing I should appear to acquiesce in the opinions of the opposite party, which I do not see any good reason for doing. They have not pointed out a single building of the tenth century *now existing*, and though they have brought forward good evidence of buildings having been erected of stone at that period, there is no evidence to shew that these were of *cut stone*, nor is the number sufficient to establish that it was *the usual habit of the people* to build of stone.

Mr. Dimock appears to have overlooked the origin and turning-point of the discussion; it originated in a visit of the Kent Archæological Society to Lyminge Church, when I ventured to express a difference of opinion from Mr. Jenkins as to the date of the existing building; he had previously printed a very excellent little manual of the history, but my experience led me to doubt his application to the existing fabric of the historical facts he had so diligently collected. To my eyes the existing church is one of the eleventh century, with the exception of part of the south wall, which is debased Roman work in character. My arguments were intended to support my opinion, and at the same time to endeavour to account for the fact that we can find no buildings of the tenth century now remaining. The general belief in the millennium, or the general use of wood for building, appear to me the most probable explanations of the difficulty. My friendly opponents will not admit either explanation, but they do not suggest any other, nor do they bring forward a single ex-

ample in which the history agrees with the existing remains. The legend which Mr. Dimock quotes of a stone which eighty men were unable to move by their united efforts, seems clearly to point to a construction of what is called "Cyclopean masonry," such as we find in some parts of Ireland and other countries, where the stone of the neighbouring cliffs naturally splits off into large masses, which are almost ready-made walls, and only required to be transported to the place where they were wanted; which was done by the united efforts of many hands pushing these masses along upon a number of wooden rollers, just as at a later period wooden towers full of armed men were pushed up against the walls of a fortress, as described by M. Viollet-le-Duc in his admirable work on Military Architecture. The Runic inscriptions in the "Bee-hive house" of Cyclopean masonry at Maes-howe, in the Orkneys, recently printed by Mr. Farrer, clearly prove that structure to have been erected in the ninth century. This is important evidence, as such structures were formerly considered to belong to the "ancient Britons," before the Christian era; it is now evident that they were at least continued to a much later period. At Worcester there is certainly nothing remaining of that character or of that date: the cathedral there has so recently been examined and its real history explained by Professor Willis^a, that there is no room for doubt on the subject. If Mr. Dimock believes that the existing church at Ramsey is the one described in the passage from the Chronicle which he quotes, I shall be happy to meet him there and discuss the question on the spot, which is the only true way to ascertain the age of any building. Go to it with the history in your hand or in your head, but remember that history is almost always silent respecting *rebuilding*.

Mr. Jenkins has misunderstood my meaning in the same manner as Mr.

Dimock, when I challenged him to "the proof of a single building of stone of the ninth or tenth century in any part of Europe;" it appeared to me too obvious that I could only mean *now existing* for it to be necessary to add those words, which appeared to me to be implied throughout. I have long had a chronological list made out in MS. of all the English monasteries according to the date of *foundation*, and of all the French abbeys and cathedrals, and as many of those of Italy and Germany as I could find accounts of, and I never could mean to say that there were no foundations during those centuries. Whether these buildings were of stone or wood is another question, but according to my ideas the really important question for the history of architecture is whether we have any buildings of that period *now remaining*. I never "depreciated chronicles and ancient documents," I only said, and say, they are no evidence of what now remains, and they are generally silent about *rebuilding*. I want to see both classes of evidence brought to assist each other. Of course we cannot ascertain the age of buildings without documents, but neither can we do so from documents alone without having the buildings themselves examined by some competent person. Let Mr. Jenkins examine the construction of the tower of Deerhurst, and he will understand what I mean, and see that there is no inconsistency in what I have said.

If Mr. Jenkins will arrange to make an excursion to Rome with me, I will engage to convince him by the evidence of his own senses that all the early Christian churches in Rome, from the fourth century to the twelfth inclusive, are built of brick. The brickwork is more or less hidden or disguised, but the real structure is of brick, and the marble columns are for the most part *antiques*. I have not asserted that they are *all* so; I was not there long enough to investigate this question, and went there quite unprepared for it; I was quite amazed to find all the buildings of

^a GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, pp. 313 *et seq.*

brick, and such an enormous number of *antique* columns used again. If Mr. Jenkins will compare the description of Anastasius with the building itself, he will have a much better idea of it, and understand it much better than it is possible to do in the closet. I never said that the Romans always built of brick: I have seen too many Roman walls faced with their ashlar masonry in small cubes to say anything of the kind. I have always said that the buildings of the eleventh century were a rude imitation of the ruins of Roman buildings, and often at first built of the materials found in those ruins. All that I said was, that the particular buildings cited by Mr. Jenkins, *in the city of Rome*, are not to the point in question, because the building material of that city is brick, and I want to find examples of *ashlar masonry*. He cites particularly the Basilica of Constantine; the walls of that great structure are entirely of brick, and there are no marble columns whatever now remaining. The walls may have been *veneered* with marble, as usual in Italy, and all the marble removed to use elsewhere, but the construction is clearly of brick. As the arch of Constantine is ornamented with fragments of earlier buildings, it seems probable that the marble for his Basilica was obtained in the same manner. I have notes, taken on the spot, of about sixty churches in Rome, comprising all that were likely to contain any ancient work, according to the best information I could obtain at the time I was there, but S. Susanna is not among the number: this was perhaps an oversight, but I believe that if any ancient work remains, it is entirely concealed by plaster painted in fresco; and there is little doubt that the construction is of brick.

The magnificent fabric of St. John Lateran is of several dates, but none of them agree with that mentioned by Mr. Jenkins. The concha vault of the apse is covered with a mosaic picture, under which is an inscription, also in mosaic, stating that the church was rebuilt from the foundations by Pope Nicolaus IV.,

in 1291. The nave was rebuilt between 1644 and 1724; the whole is thoroughly modernized, but the construction is of brick. In the octagonal baptistry there are eight marble columns, evidently antiques, being of different heights, some with Ionic capitals, others with Corinthian. This church, therefore, affords no evidence on Mr. Jenkins' side, but rather the contrary.

A.D. 1095 is getting very near to the end of the eleventh century, and the description of Ivo may be correct at that time, after a century of very rapid progress and a great building era. Still, even then, if the buildings of Lanfranc were as good as Mr. Jenkins imagines, why was his cathedral at Canterbury entirely pulled down and rebuilt by Ernulf and Conrad in the time of Henry I., within forty years after it was built? And yet we are distinctly told by Gervase that this was the case, and people who had seen the work done must have been living when Gervase wrote. I fear that Mr. Jenkins has never read Professor Willis's invaluable "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral," which throws more new light on the history of architecture generally than any work since the time of Rickman. I am not aware of having started any "new theories." I have simply endeavoured to account for a fact well known to those who have paid attention to the subject; if Mr. Jenkins, or any of those who agree with him, will shew me any better mode of accounting for it, I shall be much obliged.

The whole question really hinges upon the style of building in the eleventh century, and the progress in the art of construction and in masonry during that period. I therefore add a list of typical examples of the eleventh century:—

1015—1037. The cathedral church of St. Stephen, at Auxerre, built by Bishop Hugh of Chalons.—(*Radulfus Glaber*, lib. iii. Hist., cap. 2, and *Chronicon Altissiodorensis*.) A crypt built of squared stones, and with a round arch, is specially mentioned in the chronicle. A

small part of the original work remains in the crypt.

1005. The *rebuilding* of the church of St. Remi, at Rheims, *commenced* by Bishop Aerard: it was consecrated in 1049, by Pope Leo IX.—(*Flodoardus*, lib. ii. cap. 32.) The only parts remaining of the original structure, built in the time of Charles the Great, are some Roman columns used again as convenient old materials. The aisles have transverse vaults as at Tournus.

1018. The abbey church of Tournus, on the Saone, *consecrated*. This remarkable building is of several dates; the earliest parts are very rude; the transverse vaults probably belong to the eleventh century.—(*Gall. Christ.*)

1024. The abbey church of Bernay, in Normandy, *founded* by the Countess Judith, wife of Richard second Duke of Normandy; afterwards given by the King to Westminster Abbey.—(*Gall. Christ.*) Some portions of the work of the eleventh century remain.

1028. The cathedral of Nevers rebuilt by Bishop Hugh the Great. The western apse, with the crypt under it, agree in character with the early work at Auxerre. The church of this period was small, and of the form of a Greek cross; a long nave has been added eastward.

1028. The church of Ronceray, in the city of Angers, *founded* by Fulke, Count of Angers.—(*Gall. Christ., Abbatia*, p. 792.) The crypt and some portion of the walls are of this character.

1032. The cathedral of Chartres rebuilt from the foundations by Bishop Fulbert.—(*Will. Malmesb., De Gestis Angl.*, lib. ii.) The only part remaining of this period is the crypt, which agrees in character with the other buildings of the same period.

1041. The church of Stow, in Lincolnshire, built by Leofric and Godiva. The transepts of this period remain, and are of the rudest character; the walls have been raised in the twelfth century, and the rest of the church rebuilt.

1046. The church of Deerhurst, in

Gloucestershire, built by Earl Odda: the construction is very rude, and of rubble, but there is more ornament, more carved stone in the dressings, that is, the door-frames and window-frames, than in the early Norman buildings. This was, however, the work of the second generation of masons in the eleventh century, the great building age, and considerable progress had then been made.

1048. Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, rebuilt by Siward, Earl of Northampton. It had been burnt by the Danes under Sweyn in 1013, and had lain desolate for more than thirty years, and the property, which had belonged to the small monastery of St. Pega, or Peakirk, was adjudged under Hardicanute to belong to the abbey of Peterborough. The original church burnt by the Danes was in all probability of wood. The character of the present building agrees with the usual work of the middle of the eleventh century. (See Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 491.)

1064—1073. The abbey church of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, *founded* by William the Conqueror, and the choir consecrated in 1073. Enough remains of the original work to shew its plain and rude character, and that the existing church, as we are accustomed to see it engraved, is of later date. There is work of *three* periods within a century after the foundation. Of the other great abbey at Caen, founded by Matilda, scarcely any of the original fabric is now visible: some portions of it have been discovered during repairs, but it is entirely cased over and altered in ornamentation.

1060—1066. The abbey of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor: the only part of the completion of which we have any historical evidence is the choir, consecrated the day before he died, and now destroyed; but the remains of the dormitory and the refectory are *probably* of this time or soon *after*, they cannot be *earlier*; and they are of the same plain rude massive cha-

racter as the other work of the eleventh century^b.

1070—1095. The abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, rebuilt by Abbot Baldwin, who had been Prior of Deerhurst. We read in the Register of this abbey of Bury, that "The church of the monastery, consecrated in 1032, having been for the most part, like its predecessor, built of wood, though not finished, was still unworthy both of St. Edmund, and of an establishment endowed with such magnificent revenues as St. Edmund's Bury."—(*Mon. Ang.*, iii. p. 101.)

1075—1083. The churches of Monk's Wearmouth and Jarrow, rebuilt by the monks of Durham, according to the Chronicle of Simeon of Durham.

1077—1107. The genuine original parts of the buildings, erected by Bishop Gundulph, are a small part of the crypt and of the north transept of Rochester Cathedral, about 1080; the White Tower of London, 1081—1090; the lower part of the west front of Malling Abbey, 1090—1103. Darent and Dartford churches were given by him to Rochester Abbey, and probably rebuilt by him, as portions of them agree with the other buildings.

All the buildings which I have here enumerated I have examined, and have obtained drawings of most of them.

They agree in shewing steady and even rapid progress in the art of building, and they all agree in the same architectural character, which is almost as distinct from that of the twelfth century as that is from the thirteenth. If any of your readers will furnish me with a similar list of buildings of the tenth century which he has examined and found to agree in architectural character with their history, I shall be extremely obliged to him. I am not bigoted to my opinions; I only say that up to the present time, after some thirty years' enquiry, I have never been able to find or to obtain any satisfactory and trustworthy account of a single building of the tenth century *now existing* in which the architectural character appears to be earlier than those I have mentioned of the eleventh. If I have been deficient in courtesy to my friendly correspondents I am sorry for it: my sole object is to elicit the truth on a subject which appears to me extremely interesting, and I am still not without hope that some of my other friends, more competent than myself, will be induced to come forward and give us the fruits of their investigations.

I am, &c.,
J. H. PARKER.

MR. THORPE'S "DIPLOMATORIUM ANGLICUM."

MR. URBAN, — Your last month's Number contained a notice for which I feel most grateful, and beg to return my best thanks. I allude, I hardly need say, to the appeal to all who take an interest in the early history of their race and country, in behalf of my intended publication — *Diplomatorium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*.

Had the *Codex Diplomaticus* been an accessible book, or contained all that is to be found in my collection, I should have hesitated ere I undertook my task; but, in the first place, the *Codex Diplomaticus* is no longer to be bought, un-

less a stray or imperfect copy may occasionally present itself, and even then, only at an advanced price; and secondly, my volume—should it ever appear—will present a greatly emended text, whether Latin or Saxon, and an unbroken chronology. In the Latin text I preserve the mediæval orthography of the manuscripts.

Many years ago, the late Mr. Kemble and myself made a joint application to the then Secretary for the Home Department (the late Sir James Graham), soliciting the support of Government in publishing a new edition of our early charters, with the advantages of additional matter, re-collation with the

^b GENT. MAG., vols. ccviii., ccx. *passim*.

MSS. and translations, as now proposed by me. Our application was not even answered!

Of the remaining charters, or simple grants of land, I have by me nearly ready a translation of all the boundaries; but without even the faintest hope of ever bringing them before the public. This is a state of things to be regretted; but the tide is adverse and too strong to be stemmed by an already tired individual.

I am, &c.,
BENJ. THORPE.

Chiswick, Feb. 10, 1863.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN KENT.

MR. URBAN, — Some recent excavations in a field in Ickham parish, called the "Church Ure," have brought to light some rather extensive remains of Roman buildings. The locality is near the ancient Roman way leading from Richborough towards Wingham.

Walls of solid concrete, from 2½ to 3 ft. thick, have been found, and partially destroyed. During the process great quantities of flue tiles and ridged tiles were exhumed, some of them in position. Fragments of pottery, chiefly of amphoræ and the larger sort of urns, were discovered, and a great quantity of cattle and sheep bones, but, as I believe, no human remains. I detected among the *débris* thrown out, a coloured piece of fresco, a piece of a quern, and portion of a Roman millstone, the latter by its grooved surface adapted for rotary motion, either by hand or horse-power.

The above remains appear to have previously attracted attention, but the stones and fragments occasionally turned up by the spade or ploughshare were considered rather indicative of the existence of some ancient ecclesiastical building, than portions of a structure allied with the Roman occupation of this country.

As I understand further excavations for agricultural purposes are to be discontinued, I trust some of our antiquarian friends or societies will step in,

[We are not surprised at the desponding tone of our esteemed Correspondent; but we entreat him not to take official neglect, indeed, rudeness, as any measure of the opinion of the educated classes. These have now fairly before them the means of redeeming the reproach which such insensibility casts upon a nation as patrons of historic literature, and very earnestly we hope that they will not allow it to escape them. An individual to carry out at some future day what Mr. Thorpe could now readily accomplish, if suitably supported, it might be very hard to find.]

and that the researches may lead to the exhumation of some remains of interest, if not of Roman tesserae and pavements.

The locality in question lies about half-way between Wingham and Ickham churches, in a nearly direct line.

I send drawings of some Roman relics found at Canterbury. The first, A, is a glass rod taken from a mortuary deposit with Samian and other ware, during the process of making some deep Government drainage works last year in the Artillery Barrack-ground at Canterbury.

The rod was unfortunately broken in two or three places, but has been repaired by cementing the fractured parts, with the exception of a small portion about two inches in length, which is lost. Restored, as in the drawing, the entire length would be about ten inches. The relic is of a dark appearance, but when held to the light it exhibits the colour of a clear, bright piece of glue. The figure on the top represents a cock, and the rod terminates in a stamp-like button.

I believe these glass ornaments, or whatever they are, are of considerable rarity, and I do not know of a similar specimen being found in this country. The deposit wherein it was discovered contained a number of very elegant little vessels, mostly of Samian ware, two or three little dark ollæ of Up-

church pottery, a round glass bottle about four inches high, and a small vase of the Castor ware, exhibiting in raised figures hunting-dogs and a stag. The whole deposit was found about four feet from the surface, situated about sixty

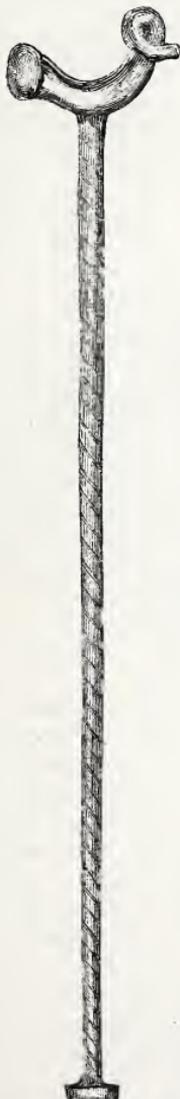
to those to which I have already called attention^c. All the relics as above had been deposited in a wooden chest, the bronze clams, hinges, and studs of which, elaborately worked, were well preserved.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the first volume of his *Collectanea Antiqua*, has called attention to Roman glass ornaments, and given etchings of specimens with ornamented tops; one with a barrel-shaped termination, another with a bird. At Autun the same learned antiquary examined a specimen, "in form of a fish, beautifully worked in ribbed and variegated glass."

Abbé Cochet, in a communication addressed to Mr. Wylie (Society of Antiquaries), in an account of some discoveries at Lillebonne in 1860, notes amongst lachrymatories of greenish glass and other remarkable objects a glass rod twisted like a cord as a relic, "still more rare and curious." The specimen he examined was about six and a half inches in length, one end flattened, the other terminated in a ring large enough to admit the finger. He alludes to having found similar relics in a cemetery at Caux, and in other tombs in Gaul and Germany. Their frequent occurrence with mortuary remains the Abbé seems inclined to connect with the expression of some religious sentiment, or as the sign of some profession. The British Museum contains an almost perfect example. It is a rod of whitish glass, with gold pendants attached from the centre.

The length of the specimen I have, and of which I send a drawing, rather inclines me to think that the Canterbury relic was not intended to be worn as a personal ornament.

The other drawing, B, is of a Roman vessel, found in St. Dunstan's Cemetery at Canterbury about sixteen years since. It is of hard red ware (not Samian), deeply grooved, and of so peculiar a form



A. Roman Glass Rod.

feet from the high road to Ramsgate, along which, at various intervals, several Roman interments had previously been discovered, thus proving the existence of another Roman cemetery belonging to the ancient Durovernum, in addition

^c A valuable paper on this subject, by Mr. Brent, will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Kent Arch. Soc.—Ed.

and shape that as a specimen, if not unique, it is exceedingly uncommon. It



B. Roman Vessel.

is now placed in the Museum at Canter-

bury. Its height is five and a quarter inches.

Some ancient graves have lately been opened near the railway station, Wincheap, Canterbury. In one was found a wooden comb, iron pin, key of a bright white metal, and two Roman coins, each enclosed in a small iron box; further researches have been made in this locality without favourable result. The immediate neighbourhood, however, has during the last two years furnished many relics in the shape of Roman vessels, celts, and a fibula of a rare type.—I am, &c.

JOHN BRENT, jun.

HUGH DE BEAULIEU AT CARLISLE.

MR. URBAN,—In your last Number Mr. Thompson takes exception to a statement made by the Rev. F. W. Baker, at the meeting of the Christchurch Archæological Society^d, that Bishop Hugh built the choir of Carlisle Cathedral; and infers that “the Norman choir, which was finished in 1101, remained intact until the time of De Everdon.” The latter statement is confuted by entries for works about the altar in 1188 (*Nicolson and Burn*, 252; *Jefferson*, p. 123, note); and Mr. Baker, it is fair to add, has Mr. G. A. Poole on his side: but as the learned disagree, I subjoin a catena of opinions.

Mr. Billing.—“The priory church became the cathedral and remained in the state in which it was erected till the year 1292 The columns and arches of that part [the choir] and the whole of the aisles are of the style termed Lancet, which prevailed from 1200 to 1300, and were it not for the fire fixing the date of the reconstruction of the choir-aisles, we should be inclined to give it an earlier date than the year 1292.”—(*Carlisle, Hist. Acc.*, pp. 2, 3.)

Mr. Purday.—“All who have before written on this subject . . . consider that the immediate cause which led to the rebuilding of the choir was the de-

structive fire which occurred in the year 1292. But the remains of this choir prove it to have been commenced at an earlier date, and in absence of any historical proofs of the fact except those afforded by the building itself, I shall assign its erection, or rather commencement, to Sylvester de Everdon, who came to the see in 1245, and held it till his death in 1255.”—(*Arch. of Carl. Cath.*, p. 13.)

Dean Tait.—“The examination of the architecture shews that the walls of both the south and north aisles, with their arcades and windows, were erected about 1250, in Henry the Third’s reign.”—(*Hist. Sketch, &c.*, p. 21.)

Lysons.—“Thirteenth Century. The aisles of the choir of Carlisle . . . and the pointed arches . . . are in the style of the latter part of this century.”—(*Mag. Brit. Cumb.*, p. exc.)

Mr. J. H. Parker.—“The choir was entirely rebuilt in the thirteenth century.”—(*Rickman*, p. 152.) “A.D. 1292, a great fire occurred at Carlisle, in which the cathedral was burnt: this destroyed the timber vault over the central space of the choir, but the vaulted roof of the aisles preserved the outer walls from injury. . . . The piers were obliged to be rebuilt; this was skilfully done without disturbing the arches or the vaults, &c.”—(*Ibid.* 323.)

Rev. G. A. Poole.—“The history must

^d GENT. MAG., JAN. 1863, p. 69.

be wrong in declaring that no changes were made till 1292, and I believe you will infer with me that Hugh of Beaulieu is the prelate who is deprived of his just claim on the thanks of the church of Carlisle. . . . We conclude that the choir . . . was really the work of Hugh of Beaulieu soon after 1218.”—(*Table of Eng. Bish.*, p. 16, *North. Arch. Soc. Publ.*)

No doubt the correct date is the latter

half of the thirteenth century, to whatever manipulation the works may have been subsequently subjected. Still, as your correspondent is an advocate for conjecture, Bishop Hugh, as Mr. Poole suggests, fired with the remembrance of the rising beauty of Beaulieu, may have commenced building at Carlisle even during his short tenure of the see.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

FLINT ARROW-HEAD.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to send you a sketch of a flint arrow-head, drawn by Major Thompson, which has recently

been ploughed up in Northumberland. The short account of it was added by the same gentleman: the original is in



Fig. 1.

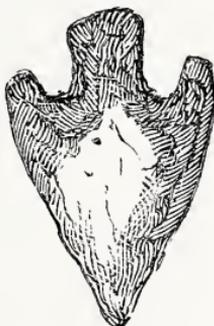


Fig. 2.

the possession of William Gray, Esq. I am informed that this is the first time that such an arrow-head has been discovered in Northumberland, although in many districts of England the sort is not uncommon.—I am, &c.,

JOHN HOGG.

*Norton-house, Stockton-on-Tees,
Feb. 13, 1863.*

Flint arrow-head.—The side represented by Fig. 1 is more smoothly and perfectly finished than the other side, Fig. 2; the drawings are the actual size. It was found on newly-ploughed moorland on the left bank of the river Aln (Northumberland), on the estate of William Gray, Esq., of East Bolton.

SO-CALLED “PICTS’ HOUSES.”

MR. URBAN,—In *Landnamabók* (Pt. I. c. v.) I find that Leif, the foster-brother of Ingolf, the first Norwegian settler in Iceland, in the course of a plundering expedition in Ireland “found there a great underground house,” which, although pitmurk, yet permitted the gleam of a naked sword to be visible. The narrative relates how the Northman slew the Irish, and, besides much goods, took also the sword and an addition to

his name from the circumstance;—being thenceforward called *Hjórléif*, i.e. ‘Leif of the Sword.’

Again, in Pt. II. c. xix. there is the fact recorded that *Liótólf* and Thorstein, bent on taking blood-vengeance on Biorn, beset him “in an underground house,” and, being helped by Eilíf (who had the luck to find a second entrance to Biorn’s retreat, and came upon him from behind), slew him there.

The word used in both these passages is *jardhus*, 'a house in the earth': the thing is mentioned in the most matter-of-fact sort of way, without a syllable of comment, because (of course) everybody knew what a *jardhus* was.

Again: about every ten pages or so in this old record I find mention made of the death and burial of some Scandinavian worthy. In nine cases out of ten it is said (though occasionally with the addition that his pet ship supplied him with a roomy kind of coffin), "oc er hann heygdr," which simply is 'and he was *houed*.'

There are also two or three other terms used in connection with the notice of a burial, e.g. *disiadr*^e, *þufa*, *grafinn*. But all these, except the last, imply or express the *heaping up* of the grave-tumulus, or *houe*.

From the collation of which statements and terms, I infer that in the minds of the ancient Northmen written of and for, the word *jardhus* carried no idea of sepulture connected with it, but the exact contrary; the structures so termed were, both in Ireland and Iceland, well known and used as places of habitation, or refuge, or storage of valuables: probably all three combined.

The communication in your last Number (p. 217), signed J. H., brought the two passages above referred to to my recollection; and it certainly occurred to me as much more likely that the word 'houses' in Picts' Houses should have descended (and especially in a one-time Scandinavian district) from the Scandinavian *hus*, than have been corrupted from the modern representative of the Scandinavian *haugr*^f.

* *Disiadr* implies that the tumulus was heaped or piled in regular order; for instance, in layers or (as spoken of mason-work) courses. Compare the account and section of the *houe* given in the January Number, p. 24. *Heygdr* simply implies that a grave-hill was made over the body. We still use the terms *dess*, *dessed* (as well as *houe*), in the specified sense, in Cleveland.

^f *Haugr* is the Old Norse word, which is thus interpreted by Haldorsen:—"Collis, tumulus mortuorum." The cognate verb is *hauga*, *coacervare*. The equivalent modern Danish word is *høi*; and, in the districts of Britain most effectually colonised by the Danes and

Shunnor Houe is a *houe* properly so called; that is, a sepulchral or grave-hill. It lies very nearly six miles (not three, as stated by J. H.), "as the crow flies," from Danby End, a little to the southward of east. The true instance of the application of the term *houe* to a natural hill in this Cleveland district, is in the case of a hill which lies close to Castleton on the south-east, and is 852 feet high, with a longer diameter of nearly half a mile. This hill is called 'The Houe,' *par excellence*. I do not recollect any other like application of the term in the district.

I know Stanghow, Brownhoue (more than one of the name), Blakylhoue, the Three Houes (in several instances: they are often placed in groups of three), Arnhoue, Leafhoue, though not Glasshoue; and many others with the same peculiarity that characterises most of these, namely, that notwithstanding the fact that, without a single exception as far as enquiry has been prosecuted, they are of remote Celtic origin, still the prefix, as well as the word *houe*, is Scandinavian, and in no small proportion of instances due to a man's name: for instance, Arn, Leif. In Glasshoue the prefix would seem to be the same as in Glaisdale, anciently written Glasdale. Stanghow (the name of a township in Skelton parish) is, I believe, Esteintona in Domesday; and, any way, there is difficulty in determining the meaning of *stang*^c in connection with *houe*: except it be surmised that, as had been the case with the large tumulus referred to in a previous note, a *stang*^g, or pole, had been, for some purpose, erected on its summit. In the case instanced, the butt of an oak sapling of seven or eight inches in diameter was found sunk into the centre of the hill, and it seems impossible to surmise with what intention.

I am, &c., J. C. ATKINSON.

Danby, Feb. 10, 1863.

Northmen, the surviving representative of *haugr* is 'houe,' or 'howe.' I do not find *houkr*, nor do I think it can be really Scandinavian.

^g *Stauga*, Old Norse, a pole or stake.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Bishop Colenso's Book.—For reasons that we gave some time since in reference to the notorious "Essays and Reviews," we wished to abstain from noticing the portentous fact of the denial of the inspiration of Scripture by a Bishop of our Church, but several works on the subject having been forwarded to us by authors or publishers, we feel obliged to briefly indicate the scope of two or three that seem well adapted to dispel popular apprehensions. The Bishop's "difficulties" are, mainly, matters depending on the true interpretation of Hebrew words, or the nature of the country traversed, or questions of arithmetic. As to the first class, Dr. McCaul is surely an authority, and his *Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties with regard to the Pentateuch; and some Reasons for believing in its Authenticity and Divine Origin*, (Rivingtons,) ought to carry conviction to the doubter; the second class, relating to the sojourn in the Wilderness, is met by Mr. Drew, who has studied the history of the Exodus and the Wanderings, on the spot, and in *Bishop Colenso's Examination of the Pentateuch Examined*, (Bell and Daldy,) he has shewn what good service sound local knowledge may render to the cause of truth. The Bishop having the reputation of being a great arithmetician, has applied his knowledge to illustrate the axiom that "figures will prove anything," but Mr. Ashpitel, of Brasenose, examines his calculations, in a pamphlet, *The Increase of the Israelites in Egypt shewn to be probable from the Statistics of Modern Populations*, (J. H. and J. Parker,) and arrives at the conclusion that the said calculations are

"unmathematical, inaccurate, inconclusive, and vague;" and he closes his pamphlet with a passage which we copy, as applying to the whole controversy, and not merely to the arithmetical puzzles which the Bishop has found, unhappily for himself, where men of less "dangerous parts" can see nothing to shake their faith:—

"Can any objections, built on such a faulty foundation, be sufficient to invalidate the statement of the sacred narrative, and prove it an impossible fiction? On the other hand, we have obtained positive evidence that the increase of the Israelites will fully bear comparison with what modern times have seen. Surely, then, its credibility stands confirmed. There certainly could have arisen in the given time such a people as is recorded to have come out of Egypt. The authenticity of the history is not impaired by any difficulties on this point, for none exist except in the ignorance of statistical facts. And if we may judge of the rest of the Bishop's alleged impossibilities by what we have seen here, surely we are not yet reduced to regard the Pentateuch as no better than an improbable religious novel, but may still believe it to be a faithful record of antiquity, a true account of the dealings of God with man, as it is undoubtedly a sacred depository of prophecies, whose origin has been proved by their having been accomplished, and being still fulfilled." —(p. 30.)

Chronological Memoir of the Reverends Henry, John, and Edward Byam, sons of the Rev. Lawrence Byam, Rector of Luckham, in Somersetshire, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., from A.D. 1574 to A.D. 1614. By EDWARD S. BYAM, Esq. 8vo.—The memoir of Dr. Henry Byam in Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis* is one of the most remarkable in the work as characteristic

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 204.

of the biographer's ardent loyalty. The author before us has not considered it necessary to extract it at length, which we think he might well have done. Dr. Byam is characterised by Wood as "one of the greatest ornaments of this University, and the most noted person there for his excellent and polite learning; which, being seconded with judgment and experience, when he began to serve at the altar, made him like a burning and shining light, and to be looked upon as the most acute and eminent preacher of his age:" and again—"not only for sanctity of life, but for learning, charity, and loyalty scarce to be equalled by any in the age he lived." This no doubt was gathered from the preface to Dr. Byam's "Thirteen Sermons, most of them preached before his Majesty King Charles II. in his Exile," edited in 1675 by Hamnet Ward, M.D. At an early stage of the Civil War Byam was arrested by the celebrated Blake, "then a captain of dragoons, afterwards general at sea under Oliver;" but made his escape, and, flying to Oxford, was created a doctor of divinity among many other loyalists. Before that time he had raised both men and horse for the King; and, as Wood proceeds to say, "had engaged his five sons, of whom four were captains, in that just quarrel." He afterwards accompanied the Prince of Wales to Scilly, and thence to Jersey, and thus had the opportunity to preach the sermons already mentioned. After the Restoration he became Canon of Exeter and Prebendary of Wells, and was only prevented by his own modesty (as Wood says) from becoming a bishop. Wood has printed his epitaph at Lucombe, in which he is commemorated as the King's companion both by land and sea—"terra marique comitis, exulisque simul." This monument has been recently restored by the family, and we have to acknowledge the present of a handsome photograph from it; as well as the privately-printed tract before us.

The latter might have been appro-

priately entitled a Memoir of the Byam Family, as it includes notices of all their most distinguished members, whether in statesmanship or in learning. The most prominent person in its pages is William Byam, nephew to Henry, and son of Edward, who was Precentor of Cloyne in Ireland, and ancestor of the present family. That William was one of the defeated royalists who were allowed to emigrate to the West Indies, and in that hemisphere it is, especially in the island of Antigua, that the family has flourished in its subsequent generations.

On some Inscriptions from Cyprus, copied by Commander Leycester, R.N.
By JOHN HOGG, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c.
—Some of these inscriptions are in Greek, and one in particular, hitherto unpublished, although discovered by Commander Leycester in 1849, is of great value, as it proves that the true succession of the Ptolemies in Cyprus has been hitherto misunderstood. Others are in the Cypriote language or dialect, the meaning of which will probably remain unknown unless a bilingual inscription should be discovered. More recent explorations have brought to light other Cypriote inscriptions, and the mystery that at present shrouds them may in time be cleared up; but when this is done, it should not be forgotten that Commander Leycester, and Captain Graves with whom he acted, are entitled to be considered as the able pioneers of the more modern researches in Cyprus.

The Reliquary, No. XI. (London: J. R. Smith: Derby; Bemrose and Sons.)—A memoir and portrait of Ebenezer Rhodes, the author of "Peak Scenery," appears in this Number, which also contains an interesting and well-illustrated Notice of the Opening of some Celtic Grave-mounds in the High Peak, in November last, by the Editor, Mr. Ll. Jewitt, and Mr. J. F. Lucas; together with several other papers of value.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE Parliamentary session was opened on the 5th of February, by commission, and the Royal Message delivered, which will be found in another page. The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Peers on the same day. As yet, the chief business transacted has been the discussion of a suitable provision for His Royal Highness and his intended bride, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The amount proposed was £40,000 per annum for the Prince and £10,000 per annum for the Princess, to be increased to £30,000 per annum in the event of Her Royal Highness surviving her consort. The proposition has been favourably received, and the measure will no doubt receive the royal assent in a few days.

The question of a King for Greece still remains unsettled, and, as a bad omen for the cause of constitutional government in that country, the Provisional Government has been cashiered by a popular demonstration, in which the garrison of Athens took part. It is now proposed to carry on affairs by means of a Ministry appointed by the National Assembly, and of course only a committee of that body, though such union of legislative and executive power has never yet been found to work well.

It is now confessed, even by the French official organ, the *Moniteur*, that the outbreak in Poland is of a much more formidable nature than was at first stated to be the case. Many conflicts are reported to have taken place, with very various results, and the Russians are accused of acting with extreme cruelty whenever successful. Their cause, however, can hardly be a gaining one, as they have already concluded a convention with Prussia, which being understood to pledge the latter Power to give military aid against the Poles, has considerably increased the animosity of the Liberal party to the King and his Government.

The proposition of mediation recently made by the Emperor of the French to the contending parties in America is said to have been declined by the Federals, but some proceedings in the Senate at Washington have given rise to the idea that M. Mercier, the French ambassador, was some time ago the medium of communications between the Federal and the Confederate Governments, although an "official" denial has since been given to the statement. In the meantime, the war languishes on land, and the great Federal army of the Potomac, from

which so much was promised, appears to be in course of being broken up, with the view of trying its strength elsewhere. At sea, however, a change in the position of the two parties is evidently taking place. Beside the attack on the Federal flotilla at Galveston, mentioned last month, the blockading squadron before Charleston has been assailed by iron-cased rams, when it sustained considerable damage, and was for the time dispersed. Whether the blockade which has so long kept the Lancashire mills short of cotton has been thereby, *de facto*, raised, even for a single day, is a point that has been warmly canvassed; but it appears quite certain that the South is gradually creating a navy, which imparts a new feature to the contest, and, it is to be hoped, will very materially assist in bringing it to some definite conclusion.

FEB. 5.

Opening of Parliament.—The Session of Parliament was opened this day by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl St. Germans, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Sydney. The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message as follows:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“Her Majesty commands us to inform you that since you were last assembled she has declared her consent to a marriage between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark; and Her Majesty has concluded thereupon a treaty with the King of Denmark, which will be laid before you.

“The constant proofs which Her Majesty has received of your attachment to her person and family persuade her that you will participate in her sentiments on an event so interesting to Her Majesty, and which, with the blessing of God, will, she trusts, prove so conducive to the happiness of her family and to the welfare of her people.

“Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these realms.

“A revolution having taken place in Greece, by which the throne of that kingdom has become vacant, the Greek nation have expressed the strongest desire that Her Majesty’s son, Prince Alfred, should accept the Greek crown. This unsolicited and spontaneous manifestation of good-will towards Her Majesty and her family, and of a due appreciation of the benefits conferred by the principles and practice of the British constitution, could not fail to be highly gratifying, and has been deeply felt by Her Majesty. But the diplomatic engagements of Her Majesty’s Crown, together with other weighty considerations, have prevented Her Majesty from yielding to this general wish of the Greek nation.

“Her Majesty trusts, however, that the same principles of choice which led the Greek nation to direct their thoughts, in the first instance, towards His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, may guide them to the selection of a sovereign under whose sway the kingdom of Greece may enjoy the blessings of internal prosperity and of peaceful relations with other States; and if, in such a state of things, the Republic of the Seven Islands should declare a deliberate wish to be united to the kingdom of Greece, Her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the treaty of November, 1815, by which that Republic was reconstituted, and was

placed under the protection of the British Crown.

“Her Majesty’s relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

“Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed to Her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.

“Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions; and she has combined with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty’s subjects, but which have been borne by them with noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that some revival of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

“It has been most gratifying to Her Majesty to witness the abundant generosity with which all classes of her subjects, in all parts of her empire, have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow-countrymen; and the liberality with which Her Majesty’s colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers.

“The Relief Committees have superintended with constant and laborious attention the distribution of the funds entrusted to their charge.

“Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded with the King of the Belgians a treaty of commerce and navigation, and a convention respecting joint-stock companies. That treaty and that convention will be laid before you.

“Her Majesty has likewise given directions that there shall be laid before

you papers relating to the affairs of Italy, of Greece, and of Denmark, and that papers shall also be laid before you relating to occurrences which have lately taken place in Japan.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“Her Majesty has directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and will provide for such reductions of expenditure as have appeared to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that notwithstanding the continuance of the civil war in North America, the general commerce of the country during the past year has not sensibly diminished.

“The treaty of commerce which Her Majesty concluded with the Emperor of the French has already been productive of results highly advantageous to both the nations to which it applies; and the general state of the revenue, notwithstanding many unfavourable circumstances, has not been unsatisfactory.

“Her Majesty trusts that these results may be taken as proofs that the productive resources of the country are unimpaired.

“It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe the spirit of order which happily prevails throughout her dominions, and which is so essential an element in the well-being and prosperity of nations.

“Various measures of public usefulness and improvement will be submitted for your consideration; and Her Majesty fervently prays that in all your deliberations the blessing of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.”

The Addresses in reply gave rise to some debate in both Houses, but were eventually carried without amendment. The Lords’ Address was moved by Earl Dudley, and seconded by the Earl of Granard; and that of the Commons by the Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe, and Mr. Bazley.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February, 1863.
Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1863.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.*)

Bedfordshire.—Benjamin Helps Stary, of Milton Ernest, Esq.

Berkshire.—James Blyth, of Woolhampton House, near Newbury, Esq.

Bucks.—Philips Cosby Lovett, of Liscombe House, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Denzil Onslow, of Great Staughton, Esq.

Cheshire.—Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, of Somerford Park, Bart.

Cumberland.—William Nicholson Hodson, of Newby Grange, Carlisle, Esq.

Derbyshire.—Sir H. F. Every, of Egginton, Bart.

Devonshire.—Sir George Stucley Stucley, of Hartland Abbey, Bideford, Bart.

Dorsetshire.—George Whieldon, of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Esq.

Durham.—John Rd. Westgarth Hildyard, of Horsley, Esq.

Essex.—George Palmer, of Nazing, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Philip William Skynner Miles, of King's Weston, near Bristol, Esq.

Herefordshire.—William Bridgman, of Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross, Esq.

Hertfordshire.—Samuel Richard Block, of Greenhill-grove, Chipping Barnet, Esq.

Kent.—Samuel Long, of Bromley-hill, Esq.

Leicestershire.—John Martin, of Whatton House, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—George Charles Uppleby, of Barrow, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Henry Martyn Kennard, of Crumlin Hall, near Newport, Esq.

Norfolk.—Joseph Stonehewer Scott Chad, of Thursford, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—Geo. Ashby Ashby, of Naseby, Esq.

Northumberland.—Watson Askew, of Palinsburn, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—John Henry Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—Thomas Taylor, of Aston House, Esq.

Rutland.—The Hon. Henry Lewis Noel, of Exton Park.

Shropshire.—Thomas Charlton Whitmore, of Apley Park, Esq.

Somersetshire.—Geo. Treweeke Scobell, of Kingwell, Esq.

County of Southampton.—Melville Portal, of Laverstoke House, Mitcheldever Station, Esq.

Staffordshire.—Thomas Bagnall, of West Bromwich, Esq.

Suffolk.—John William Brooke, of Sibton Park, Esq.

Surrey.—Lewis Lloyd, of Monk's Orchard, near Croydon, Esq.

Sussex.—John Charles Fletcher, of Dale Park, Arundel, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Charles Marriott Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange, Rugby, Esq.

Westmoreland.—William Wilson, of High Park, near Kendal, Esq.

Wiltshire.—Thomas Fraser Grove, of Fern, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Richard Hemming, of Bentley Manor, Bromsgrove, Esq.

Yorkshire.—John Hope Barton, of Stapleton Park, near Pontefract, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Robert Lloyd Jones Parry, of Tregaian, Esq.

Breconshire.—Thomas De Winton, of Cefn Cantreff, Esq.

Cardiganshire.—Price Lewis, of Gwastod, near Lampeter, Esq.

Carmarthenshire.—Isaac Horton, Ystrad, Esq.

Carnarvonshire.—John Platt, of Bryn-y-neuodd, Esq.

Denbighshire.—John Lloyd, of Rhagatt, Corwen, Esq.

Flintshire.—Chas. Butler Clough, of Llwyn Offa, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—John Popkin Traherne, of Coytrahene, Esq.

Merionethshire.—Howel Morgan, of Hengwrtychaf, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—John Dugdale, of Llwyn, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—William Rees, of Scoveston, Esq.

Radnorshire.—Henry Thomas, of Pencerrig, Esq.

LANCASHIRE AND CORNWALL.

Duchy of Lancaster, Feb. 6.—Sir William Brown, bart., of Richmond-hill, Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, Feb. 6.—William Coulson, esq., of Kenegie, Penzance, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments in his household :—

To be Hon. Chaplains,—The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A.; and the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, M.A.; and the Rev. Charles Feral Tarver, M.A.

To be Physicians in Ordinary,—Wm. Jenner, esq., M.D., and Edward Sieveking, esq., M.D.

To be Surgeons in Ordinary,—James Paget, esq., and George Pollock, esq.

To be Surgeon Extraordinary,—John Minter, esq., R.N., M.D., F.R.C.S.

To be Surgeon-Dentist,—E. Saunders, esq.

To be Hon. Physicians,—T. King Chambers, esq., M.D.; Henry Wentworth Acland, esq., M.D.; and Alex. Armstrong, esq., M.D., R.N.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Claudius F. Du Pasquier, esq., F.R.C.S., M.S.A., to be Surgeon Apothecary to his Household.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 30. *Congé d'elire* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, empowering them to elect a Bishop of the See of Gloucester and Bristol, the same being void by the translation of the Most Rev. Father in God Dr. William Thomson, late Bishop thereof, to the Cathedral and Metropolitan See of York. The Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D., now Dean of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, recommended to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Gloucester and Bristol.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 30. The Right Hon. Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; the Right Hon. Chas. Stewart, Viscount Hardinge; Francis Charteris, esq., (commonly called Lord Elcho); the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, bart., K.C.B.; Wm. Stirling, esq.; Henry Danby Seymour, esq.; and Henry Reeve, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into the present position of the Royal Academy in relation to the Fine Arts, and into the circumstances and conditions under which it occupies a portion of the National Gallery, and to suggest such measures as may be required to render it more useful in promoting art and in improving and developing public taste.

Ronald Ferguson Thomson, now Oriental

Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at that Court.

William John Dickson, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Oriental Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at that Court.

Charles Royes, esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Henry Colley Grattan, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Teneriffe.

M. Cesare Augusto Marani approved of as Consul at Dublin for H.M. the King of Italy; and M. Timoteo O'Brien as Consul at Dublin for the Argentine Republic.

Feb. 3. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, knt., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Royal School of Mines and Museum of Practical Geology, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Feb. 6. His Grace William, Archbishop of York, and Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of Prussia, being sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, took their places at the Board accordingly, Feb. 3.

Alick John Fraser, esq. (having the local rank of Colonel while employed on a special mission in Syria as the British Member of the late European Commission in that country) to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Hardinge, late of the Rifle Brigade, one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Maj. J. T. Craster, resigned.

George Stovin Venables, esq., of the Inner Temple, to be one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

Henry Du Pré Labouchere, esq., now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Geo. D. Harris, esq., and Timothy Darling, esq., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

Feb. 10. Caroline Augusta, Dowager Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, now Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Maria Anne, Lady Macdonald, resigned.

Brevet-Col. Stephen John Hill, C.B. (now Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, St. Dominica, and their dependencies.

Richard Pine, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over H.M.'s forts and settlements on the Gold Coast and their dependencies.

Henry Francis Howard, esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Hanover; Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark; and Edward Thornton, esq., H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. W. Roberts approved of as Vice-Consul at Weymouth for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Feb. 13. Mr. Lewis T. Imossi approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for the Argentine Republic.

Feb. 17. 10th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Burke, deceased.

Henry Brougham Loch, esq., C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, in the room of Francis Pigott Stainsby Conant, esq., deceased.

Edward Hyde Hewett, esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Loanda.

Feb. 20. William Kirkwood, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

Charles William Dieseldorff, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Guiana.

Watson Vredenburg, esq. (now Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the city of Loanda, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3rd July, 1842, be-

tween Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade), to be Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty in the said Mixed Commission.

Don Miguel Jordan y Llorens approved of as Consul at Liverpool for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Feb. 24. William James Maxwell, esq., to be Collector of Customs for H.M.'s Settlement of Lagos.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 10. *Borough of Reigate*.—Granville Wm. Gresham Leveson Gower, of Titsey-park, Surrey, in the room of the Hon. Wm. John Monson, now Lord Monson, summoned to the House of Peers.

Feb. 13. *Borough of Devonport*.—William Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorkshire, in the room of Rear-Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Cambridge.—Fras. Sharp Powell, esq., in the room of Andrew Stewart, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

Feb. 17. *County of Cambridge*.—Geo. John Manners, esq. (commonly called Lord George John Manners), in the room of Edward Ball, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

Feb. 20. *County of Somerset, Western Division*.—William Henry Powell Gore Langton, esq., of Hatch Beauchamp, in the said county, in the room of Charles Aaron Moody, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

Borough of Devizes.—The Hon. William Wells Addington, esq., of Up Ottery Manor, Devon, in the room of John Neilson Gladstone, esq., deceased.

Feb. 24. *City of Chichester*.—John Abel Smith, esq., of Belgrave-sq., Middlesex, in the room of Humphrey William Freeland, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11, 1862. At Berhampore, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Lowther, late second in command 1st Assam Rifles, Debrooghur, a son.

Nov. 18. At East London, Cape Colony, the wife of Capt. Montagu Barton, 85th King's Light Infantry, a dau.

Dec. 2. At Meean Meer, Punjab, the wife of H. B. Hassard, esq., Surgeon 1st Battalion 19th Regt., a son.

Dec. 3. At Mhow, the wife of Major J. H. Champion, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant-Adj.-Gen. Mhow Division of the Army, a dau.

Dec. 6. At Umballa, the wife of R. B. Chichester, esq., Capt. 81st Regt., a son.

Dec. 10. At Bangalore, the wife of Major Lionel Bridge, 3rd Royal Horse Brigade, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Seetapore, Oude, the wife of Major Jordan, H.M.'s 34th Regt., a son.

Dec. 24. At Sattara, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Alex. Wallis, H.M.'s 83rd Regt., a son.

Dec. 26. At Mhow, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Russell Stevenson, R.A., a son.

At Madras, the wife of Col. Hubert Marshall, Military Secretary to Government, a dau.

Dec. 28. At Gwalior, the wife of Captain Bayly, H.M.'s 54th Regt., a son.

Dec. 31. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Courtenay Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Jan. 6, 1863. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Gunning Campbell, R.H.A., a son.

At the See-house, Montreal, C.E., the wife of Francis Drummond Fulford, esq., a son.

At Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Edward Tierney, R.A., a dau.

At Mercara, India, the wife of J. G. Marshall, esq., R.A., a son.

Jan. 8. At Rutnagherry, Bombay, the wife of George W. R. Campbell, esq., Commandant Rutnagherry Rangers, a dau.

Jan. 10. At Montreal, the wife of Capt. the Hon. Norman Leslie Melville, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, a dau.

Jan. 18. At Agra, the wife of Brigade-Major Henry Finch, a son.

Jan. 22. At Kilmorie, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Savile, a son.

Jan. 23. At Burlingham-house, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. Harry Marshall, 9th Royal Lancers, a son.

At Gaywood Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Pearse, a son.

Jan. 24. At Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Francis Morgan Guehing, esq., a dau.

At Over-hall, Guestringthorpe, the wife of the Rev. H. D. E. Bull, Rector of Borley, a son.

At Wiesbaden, the wife of the Rev. James G. Brine, British Chaplain, a dau.

At Hampton, Middlesex, the wife of Major Toone, a son.

At St. Mary's Parsonage, Lambeth, the wife of the Rev. R. Gregory, a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Cecil F. Holmes, esq., a son.

Jan. 25. At Denbies, Dorking, the wife of George Cubitt, esq., M.P., a dau.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Godfrey H. Arkwright, of Sutton Scarsdale, a dau.

At Bristol, the wife of Francis Lawford, esq., late 9th Regt. Madras Infantry, a dau.

At Marystowe, near Torquay, Devon, the wife of Frederick C. Shells, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a son.

The wife of the Rev. H. Nicholls, M.A., The Vicarage, Madehurst, Arundel, a dau.

At Over-Wallop Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Henry Fellowes, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Lieut. E. Barkley, H.M.S. "Cumberland," a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. Arrowsmith, Walsgrave Vicarage, near Coventry, a dau.

At Fernside, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of J. Rycroft Best, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Jan. 26. At Criccieth, Caernarvon, the wife of Sir Edward Poore, bart., a son.

In Harley-st., the wife of M. P. Macqueen, esq., late Capt. 91st Regt., a son.

At Melbury-terr., Harewood-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert Rutland, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Acton Butt, Arlesey, Beds., a son.

At Shopwyke, near Chichester, the wife of Capt. Frank P. Matthews, Adjut. 1st Batt. Sussex Rifle Volunteers, a son.

Jan. 27. At Eggesford-house, the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

Lady Beddingfield, a dau.

At Crewkerne, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Stubbs, a dau.

At Limerick, the wife of Augustus Vivian, esq., 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., a son.

At Northaw Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Lewis, a son.

At the Vicarage, Windsor, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Ellison, a son.

Jan. 28. At Shirburn Castle, the Countess of Macclesfield, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Major G. F. Berry, 24th Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, Wootton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Wylie, a dau.

Jan. 29. At Brampton Ash Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a dau.

At the Elms, Southampton, Lady Cloet , a son.

At Pendleton, Manchester, the wife of Col. Clement A. Edwards, C.B., 49th Regt., a son.

In Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-pk., the wife of Francis St. John Balguy, esq., a son.

At Sutton-house, Holderness, Yorkshire, the wife of G. W. M. Liddell, esq., a dau.

At York-Town, the wife of Capt. Mainwaring, R.A., a son.

At Damascus, the wife of Edward Thomas Rogers, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a son.

Jan. 30. The wife of William Vernon Harcourt, esq., a son.

At New Milford, Pembroke Dock, the wife of E. A. Macy, esq., Lieut. Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

Jan. 31. At Brighton, the wife of Uvedale Corbett, jun., esq., a son.

At Amwellbury, Herts., the wife of the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, a dau.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. R. Paley Hart, a son.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. C. S. Jessop, 2nd European Regt., a dau.

Feb. 1. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of R. Myddelton Bidulph, esq., of the 1st Life Guards, a son.

At Bushy-hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire, the wife of George Marwood, esq., a son.

At Osidge, Southgate, the wife of Arthur Bosanquet, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a son.

At Southwell, Notts., the wife of Captain Sherlock, late 74th Highlanders, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Woodlands, near Bagshot, the Lady Eleanor Cavendish, a son.

The wife of Thomas Gee, esq., of Hanley Castle, a son.

At Homerton Parsonage, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. John Godding, a dau.

The wife of Charles H. Morris, esq., of Loddington-hall, Leicestershire, a dau., prematurely.

At Easton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Watson Wood, a dau.

Feb. 3. At Waldon-house, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Gaitskell, a son.

At Burton Latimer, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Francis B. Newman, a dau.

At Horton, Northumberland, the wife of Matthew T. Culley, esq., a dau.

Feb. 4. At Florence, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ridout, Vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire, a dau.

In Devonshire-terr., Hyde-pk., the wife of James Douglas Robinson, esq., H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, a son.

At Balderstone Grange, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. R. Atherton Rawstorne, a dau.

Feb. 5. At Barton-fields, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Fowler, a dau.

In Kensington-sq., the wife of the Rev. Jas. Thomson, of Christ's Hospital, a son.

Feb. 6. At Filey, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. Horsley, M.L.C., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Carroll, a dau.

At Farley, Cheadle, the wife of Stanford Pipe Wolferstan, esq., a son.

At Sprivers, Horsmonden, the wife of the Rev. G. Faithfull, a dau.

Feb. 7. At the residence of her father, Eastbury Manor-house, Compton, Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Arno's-grove, Southgate, the wife of Capt. Bradshaw, R.N., H.M.S. "Severn," a son.

At North Runciton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hay Gurney, a dau.

Feb. 8. At Deane Vicarage, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, a dau.

The wife of Capt. George F. Day, V.C., R.N., a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. John Gilmore, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ramsgate, a dau.

At Lyme Regis, the wife of Commander Iltid Nicholl, R.N., a dau.

At Runham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gillett, a son.

Feb. 9. At Hastings, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Smyth, a son.

At Lake-house, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. E. Duke, a son.

At Grovehurst, Pembury, Kent, the wife of H. G. W. Sperling, esq., a son.

At Holton, Oxfordshire, Mrs. William Earle Tyndale, a son.

At Wye, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Francis E. Tuke, a son.

At Clapton, the wife of the Rev. Edwards Comerford Hawkins, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of Professor Stokes, a son.

Feb. 10. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, a dau.

At Myross-wood, co. Cork, the wife of John H. Townshend, esq., a son.

At Upwell St. Peter's, the wife of the Rev. George Metcalfe, Rector of Christchurch, Upwell, a dau.

At Paignton, the wife of Capt. White, Bombay Engineers, a dau.

Feb. 11. In Chesham-pl., Lady Augusta Fremantle, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Sir Stuart Alex. Donaldson, a son.

At Shenton-hall, the wife of Maj. Wollaston, a dau.

At Redford-lodge, Moy, Tyrone, the wife of Capt. R. B. Crawford, R.N., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Major Rickman, 6th Depot Battalion, a dau.

Feb. 12. At the Vicarage, Corbridge, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Gipps, a son.

Feb. 13. At West Harding Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. John Ormond, Vicar of Great Kimble, Bucks., a son.

In Avenue-rd., Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. Edward H. Nelson, a dau.

At Warblington Rectory, Hants., the wife of Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd Madras Cavalry, a dau.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Ed. Masterman, a dau.

At St. Aidan's, Ferns, the wife of Capt. Irvine, late 16th Lancers, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of Capt. Kemp, 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., a son.

In Victoria-pk.-road, London, the wife of Rev. George W. Mackenzie, a dau.

Feb. 14. At Leyton, the wife of Roger Cunliffe, jun., a dau.

At Chiselhurst, the wife of John Lubbock, esq., a dau.

At Thrumpton, Notts., the wife of the Rev. J. Cartwright Jones, a son.

At Quivey Parsonage, Belturbet, Ireland, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Gloster, a son.

At Cannes, Mrs. Ferguson, of Raith, a dau.

At Lesbury-house, Northumberland, the wife of John Craster, esq., a son.

Feb. 15. In Carlton-house-terr., the Hon. Mrs. John R. Feilden, a son.

At Brecon, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gore Lindsay, a son.

At the Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Hon. Henry Bligh, a dau.

At Rothley Temple, the wife of Major Dyson, a son.

In Upper Harley-st., the wife of Coutts Trotter, esq., a dau.

Feb. 16. At Clarendon-pk., Lady Hervey Bathurst, a dau.

At Berkeley Castle, the Lady Gifford, a dau.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Major Charles M. Foster, 32nd Light Infantry, a dau.

At Dawlish, the wife of Rear-Adm. Thomas Henderson, a son.

Feb. 17. The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a son, prematurely.

At Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur S. Latter, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. the Hon. C. C. Chetwynd, 10th Regt., a son.

Feb. 18. In Lowndes-st., the wife of Major-Gen. Newton, a son.

At Pen-y-pound-house, Abergavenny, the wife of Maj. Wickham, a son.

At the Vicarage, Rendham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles Harwick Marriott, a son.

Feb. 19. At Whitkirk, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Waud, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Col. Nedham, R.A., a dau.

At Maidenhead, the wife of the Rev. John Macfarlane, B.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, a dau.

At Kingston-on-Thames, Mrs. Herbert Somerset H. Cornwall, a son and heir.

Feb. 20. The Hon. Mrs. Irby, The Grange, Taplow, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. John Edward Waldy, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Stephens, Vicar of Wednesfield, Staffordshire, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20, 1862. At Auckland, New Zealand, Edward William Saunders, esq., Capt. 14th Regt., to Eliza Marianne, second dau. of the late Edward Von Dadelzen, esq.

Nov. 19. At Dunedin, Francis John, fourth son of the late Baron Alderson, to Jane Irvine, third dau. of Dr. Black, M.D., of Melbourne.

Nov. 22. At the Cathedral Church, Capetown, Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleck, Ph.D., of Capetown, to Jemima Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, of D'Urban, Natal.

Dec. 2. At Malacca, D. V. Shortland, esq., Lieut. R.A., to Jessie Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Evans, Madras Army.

Dec. 4. At Halfway Tree Church (parish church of St. Andrew's, Jamaica), George Lee Chandler, esq., Capt. R.A., to Alice Maria Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Mayhew, Rector of St. Andrew's.

Dec. 5. At Bareilly, Seaburne May Moens, esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, to Emma Monteith, dau. of Lieut.-Col. G. M. Hill, Accountant-Gen. for Bengal.

Dec. 9. At Saugor, N.W. Provinces, Ennis Richard Henry Twyford, Madras Staff Corps, third son of Samuel Twyford, esq., late of Trotton, Sussex, to Constance Margaret, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Grenville, co. Down.

Dec. 15. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Henry George Thomson, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 1st Royals, to Matilda Hoare, second dau. of the late Capt. John Wilson, R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Sir Wm. Fahie, K.C.B.

Dec. 16. At Agra, N.W.P., the Rev. Dormer Fynes Clinton, M.A., Assistant Chaplain of Agra, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of Major J. M. Hewson, Paymaster 35th Royal Sussex Regiment.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Phineas Ryrie, esq., to Edith Anne Mary, third dau. of F. H. A. Forth, esq., Colonial Treasurer, Hongkong, late Capt. Royal North British Fusiliers.

Dec. 17. At Cuddalore, William Edward Wright, esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot District, second son of Col. George Wright, Madras Retired List, to Mary Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. A. F. Cømmerer.

Dec. 30. At Calcutta, the Rev. R. Reynolds

Winter, M.A., of Delhi, son of T. B. Winter, esq., of Brighton, to Priscilla, dau. of the Rev. Timothy Sandys, of Calcutta.

Jan. 1, 1863. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Henry James Mills, esq., to Margaret Ann, widow of Alexander Currie, esq., and second dau. of the late Hon. Henry C. Maclean, of Tortola.

Jan. 3. At Morar, Gwalior, Lieut. George Bowen Cassan Simpson, 14th Bengal Cavalry, eldest surviving son of the late Gen. E. Cassan Simpson, to Mary Stuart, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry John Urquhart, M.A.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, Edward Pakenham Repton, esq., eldest son of the late Edward E. H. Repton, Bengal Civil Service, to Maria Georgina, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Stephen J. Stevens, C.B., Royal Artillery Depôt, Warley.

Jan. 8. At New York, Capt. G. Granville Richardson, son of Thomas Richardson, esq., J.P., St. Alban's, to Adelaide Coppinger, second dau. of Sir John Murray.

Jan. 17. At St. Pancras, George E. Graham Foster Pigott, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, only son of Robert H. Graham Foster Pigott, esq., of Cambridge-terr., Regent's-pk., to Mary Anne Blanche, only dau. of the late Thomas Butts, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-pk.

Jan. 20. At Saundby, near Gainsborough, Christopher Tatchell Winter, esq., of Clifton, son of the late Rev. Christopher Winter, B.A., H.E.I.C.S., to Caroline Letitia, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. W. Taylor.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, Albert Henry Ozard, esq., Royal Marines (Light Infantry), to Anne Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Tronson, esq., R.N., of Liverpool.

At Lamerton, Charles Henry, younger son of the late William Lethbridge, esq., of Kilworthy, to Margaret Jane, eldest dau. of T. Chubb, esq., of Pitsland, Tavistock.

Jan. 21. At Basildon, Berks., the Rev. Henry Willmott, M.A., Rector of Kirkley, Lowestoft, to Anna Maria, eldest dau.—and, at the same time and place, Percival Askley Brown, Major 102nd Regt. Royal Madras Fusiliers, eldest son of Percival Brown, Col. (h.p.) 62nd Regt., to Catherine, youngest dau.—of the Rev. William Sykes, M.A., of the Grotto, Basildon, Berks.

At Alverstoke, Hants., the Rev. William Duke, M.A., of St. Vigean's, Forfarshire, to Annie, only dau. of Dr. Leonard, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

Jan. 22. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire, and third son of the first Earl of Ellesmere, to Alice Louisa, eldest dau. of Lord George Cavendish.

At Childwall, Alexander Entwisle, eldest son of Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, to Octavia, youngest dau. of Thomas Haigh, esq., Elm-hall, near Liverpool.

At South Hackney, George Beard, esq., of Long Ditton, Surrey, to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of Geo. Richd. Wales, esq., of Cassland-house, South Hackney.

At the Abbey Church, Bath, Major Delafosse, of H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Helen Scott, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fraser, late of the Bombay Army.

At St. Martin's, Worcester, Geo. Gifford Dineley, esq., B.A., only son of the late Rev. Francis P. G. Dineley, M.A., to Mary Elizabeth, second dau.—and at the same time and place, Wm. Rose, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Holden, M.A., of Worcester, to Henrietta Susanna, eldest dau.—of Chas. Pidcock, esq., of Rose-bank, near Worcester.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, William Archer, only son of William Stride, esq., Redbridge, to Augusta Sophia, youngest surviving dau. of John Savell Keatley, esq., Capt. R.N., Millbrook.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert Evered Haymes, of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, eldest son of Arthur Haymes, esq., of Leamington Spa, and of Great Glenn, Leicestershire, to Harriet Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Penny, Incumbent of Bubbenhall and Hunningham, Warwickshire.

At Christ Church, North Brixton, James Huggard Jackson, esq., Paymaster R.N., to Victoria Georgina, youngest dau. of James Chimmo, esq., Paymaster R.N.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings, the Rev. Kenyon Homfray, Incumbent of Llangoven, near Monmouth, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Endell Tyler, Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Nether Stowey, Robt. Campbell Chanter, esq., of Bideford, to Marianne Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Col. J. L. Earle, Bengal Army, and widow of John Hamilton, esq., C.E.

At St. George's, Dublin, Geo. Wilmot, esq., of the Mount, Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, to Victoria, dau. of the late Walter Hussey de Burgh, esq., of Donore-house, co. Kildare, and Caellenor, North Wales.

At Burton by Lincoln, the Rev. John Fernie, Incumbent of St. John's, King's Lynn, to Mary Metcalfe, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edmund Roberts Larken, Rector of Burton.

At Bangor Cathedral, the Rev. John Jones, B.D., Rector of Cilypebill, Glamorganshire, to

Sophia Margaret Ebsworth, eldest dau. of Michael Williams, esq., Bangor.

At Cheadle, the Rev. Charles Bruce Ward, Curate of Oakamoor, to Maria, second dau. of J. M. Blagg, esq., of Rose-hill, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

At West Hackney, the Very Rev. James Smith, late Dean of Moray and Ross, to Elizabeth Taylor, youngest dau. of James Denton, esq., of Rectory-pl., Stoke Newington.

Jan. 23. At Athenry, Richard Hastings Frith, esq., C.E., M.R.I.A., of Leinster-rd., Co. Dublin, to Lavinia, dau. of the late Peter Lambert, esq., J.P., of Castle Ellen, co. Galway.

Jan. 24. At Skendleby, the Rev. F. H. Swan, elder son of the Rev. F. Swan, of Sausthorpe, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Clark, esq., of Belford-hall, Northumberland, and of the late Lady Brackenbury, of Skendleby-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Stonehouse, Devon, Thos. Harvey Roysse, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Capt. Roysse, R.N. of Walmer, Kent, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Capt. R. E. Boardman, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 26. At Cheltenham, Edward Meurant, esq., Capt. 83rd Regt., to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Col. Mageniz, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Jan. 27. At St. Jude's, Southsea, Maj.-Gen. Graham, C.B., to Jane, widow of Rear-Adm. Blight, and dau. of the late Robt. Lowcay, esq.

At Burntisland, Fifehire, Col. Fitzmayer, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Ireland, to Lucy, eldest dau. of C. K. Sivewright, esq., Burntisland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Alfred G. D. Pocock, 4th South Middlesex Militia (late 22nd Regt.), third son of Sir Geo. Ed. Pocock, bart., of the Priory, Christchurch, Hants., to Mary, dau. of the late Charles Culverhouse, esq.

At Painswick, E. Tanner, esq., of Amesbury, Wilts., to Jemima, fourth dau. of Robt. Tanner, esq., of Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, M. Algernon Chaldecott, esq., R.A., son of Wm. Chaldecott, esq., of the Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey, to Mary Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late Thos. Winn, jun., esq., of Lincoln.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Edwin Lywood, esq., of Middle-Week, near Andover, to Harriet Adeleine, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Shapcote, R.N., of Stoke Damerel.

At Loxbere, Devon, the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, M.A., Curate of Wordsley, Staffordshire, to Maude Janet, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Richey, Rector of Loxbere.

At Hollington, Edward John, second son of E. W. Whistler, esq., of Ersham-lodge, Hails-ham, to Mary Sykes, only child of the late Rev. Henry Cooper, B.D., Vicar of Rye.

At the British Embassy, Paris, John Swan, esq., of the Close, Lincoln, to Emily, only dau. of J. K. Keyworth, esq., late of Chelford, Cheshire.

Jan. 28. At St. Mary's-of-the-Angels, Bays-

water, William Comer Petheram, esq., of King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Pinhoe, Devon, to Isabella Christine, youngest child and only dau. of the late Sir Wm. Congreve, bart., and Dame Isabella Charlotte Congreve, now Whiting.

At Edinburgh, James Burn, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, and Resident Councillor of Malacca, to Jessie Mills, only dau. of the late Eagle Henderson, esq., Edinburgh.

At Beckenham, Kent, Algernon Augustine De Lille, elder son of Augustine Strickland, esq., of Oaklands, Devon, to Charlotte Anne, younger dau. of P. R. Hoare, esq., of Luscombe, in the same county.

At Ackworth, Arthur Pemberton, younger son of the late Rev. Henry Gylby Lonsdale, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Daniel Neilson, esq., of Hundhill-hall, near Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Jan. 29. At Silkstone, near Barnsley, Lieut. H. F. Cleveland, R.N., to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. John Walton, Vicar of Silkstone.

At Ewelme, Oxon., the Rev. Thomas Peters, B.A., St. Thomas', Stamford-hill, Middlesex, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Rudge, esq., of Ewelme.

At Leamington, Capt. John Woodcock, Madras Staff Corps, to Joanna Margaret, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Tweedie, Madras Army.

At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, William Harries Eaton, esq., of Drooge Vlei, Cape of Good Hope, to Selina Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Butler, esq., formerly of the Manor-house, Headington, Oxon.

Jan. 30. J. L. Maclean, esq., M.D., second son of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., to Harriett Warren, of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., third dau. of the late Robert Warren, esq.

Feb. 2. At St. Mary's, Dumfries, the Rev. Edward Randall, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Incumbent of St. Ninian's, Castle-Douglas, to Maria, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, of Kenmure Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Hen. Dillon Baird, esq., of Ceylon, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Saunders Cave, esq., of Rossbrin Manor, co. Cork, and Branciff Grange, Yorkshire.

At Kensington, Richard Gaskell, esq., of Cannon-hill, Birkenhead, fifth son of the late John Gaskell, esq., of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, to Bessie, eldest dau. of Jonathan Carr, esq., of Holland-park.

Feb. 3. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Bartholomew Archdekin Duncan, physician, of Upper Gower-st., Portman-sq., to Emma, elder dau. of the late Col. Sir Edward A. Campbell, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Campbell, bart.

At the Grange, Ramsgate, Lewis Frederick Penistone, esq., of Kurrachee, to Agnes, second dau. of the late Augustus Welby Pugin.

At Froxfield, Wilts., Hercules Edwin Brown, esq., H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, second son of the late H. Langford Brown, esq., Barton-

hall, Kingskerswell, Devon, to Edith Clementina, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. G. P. Atwood, Vicar of Froxfield.

At St. John's, Richmond, William Mellow, esq., of Chadwell, near Ware, Herts., to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Newby Reeve, of Richmond, Surrey.

At Blechingley, Surrey, Dudley George Cary Elwes, esq., late 3rd Buffs, only surviving son of the late Dudley C. Cary Elwes, esq., King's Dragoon Guards, to Mary Georgina, second dau. of Frederick Mangles, esq., of Pendell-court, Blechingley.

At Churchill, Edward Reginald Simmons, esq., late Capt. 5th Fusiliers, ninth son of the late Capt. T. F. Simmons, R.A., of Langford, to Mary Brooks, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Legrew Hesse, Rector of Rowburrow.

Feb. 4. At Broadway, Worcestershire, John Remington, eldest son of John Remington Mills, esq., M.P., to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Charles Gilmour, esq., of Salisbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard, son of James Laming, esq., of Maida-hill West, and Birchington-hall, Kent, to Eleanor Toldicry, second dau. of the late Francis Valentine Lee, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-pk., and Boraston, Shropshire.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Capt. Lloyd Henry Thomas, 91st Argyll Regt., to Lydia, second dau. of Judge Le Bailly, of Leo Vaux and Roch Mount.

At Preston, the Rev. Raywood Firth, B.A., Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to Emma Rebecca, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.A., Minister of Christ Church, Preston.

At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, the Rev. William Wilberforce Howard, M.A., H.M.'s Assistant-Inspector of Schools, to Ellen, youngest dau. of John Haddy James, esq., of Exeter.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Capt. Fred. Wollaston Hutton, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of the Rev. H. F. Hutton, Rector of Spridlington, Lincolnshire, to Annie Gouger, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Montgomerie, esq., M.D., Superintending-Surgeon, Bengal Army.

At Christ Church, Hull, the Rev. T. W. Prickett, youngest son of the late Marmaduke T. Prickett, esq., to Annie, dau. of Humphrey Sandwith, esq., M.D.

At St. James the Great, Devonport, William Lowther Southey, R.N., H.M.S. "Buzzard," to Rosa Close, second dau. of the Rev. J. J. West, M.A., Rector of Winchelsea, Sussex.

Feb. 5. At Hampton, Middlesex, Capt. Rowley Lambert, R.N., son of Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B., of Norbiton-place, Surrey, to Helen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Campbell, esq., Hampton Court.

At Epworth, Lieut.-Colonel Reeve, late of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of General Reeve, of Leadham-house, Lincolnshire, to Edith Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, Rector of Epworth, in the same county.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, George Brookes, esq., Whitchurch, Shropshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wynnell-Mayow, Bengal Army, retired.

At St. Giles's, Reading, Henry White, esq., B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Harry Sowdon, esq., of Reading.

At Shaw, Berks., William, fourth son of the late Robt. Pinckney, esq., of Amesbury, Wilts., to Frances Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. G. F. Everett, Rector of Shaw.

At Bowdon Magna, Leicestershire, Capt. Chapman, Leicestershire Militia, eldest son of the late Rev. S. T. Chapman, Rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks., to Blanche Laura, dau. of the late R. R. Morris, esq., of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, George Pepole Brown, esq., R.A., to Harriette, youngest dau. of the late W. Wilberforce Bird, esq., Sussex-sq., Hyde-park.

Feb. 7. At the Abbey Church, Sherborne, the Rev. G. H. Curteis, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, Principal of the Theological College, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Anna, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Robert Ball, esq., of Monkstown, co. Dublin.

At St. John's, Paddington, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. John Branch, to Mary Edmonstone, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Craigie, of the Bengal Army.

Feb. 9. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edm. Augustus Henry Gun Cuninghame, Capt. in the 1st Warwickshire Militia, son of Robert Gun Cuninghame, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, to Henrietta Eliza Douthwaite, youngest dau. of Capt. Byrne, late of the Rifle Brigade, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, K.C.B.

Feb. 10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Lettsom Elliot, esq., to Harriet, Countess of Guilford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wyndham Slade, esq., son of the late Gen. Sir John Slade, bart., to Cicely, dau. of Sir Digby Neave, bart.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry B. Webster, esq., eldest son of the late Sir Henry Webster, to Eleanor Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Hamilton Gorges, esq.

At Fulbeck, Lieut.-Col. Francis Fane, 25th Regt., son of the late Rev. Edward Fane, of Avon Tyrrell, Hants., and Rector of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late William Fane, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Major Thomas Jones, Dragoon Guards, to Anne Eliza, eldest dau. of Ralph Walters, esq., Eaton-sq.

At East Moulsey, Surrey, the Rev. R. J. Roberts, Rector of Ysceifog, Flintshire, to Elen, relict of Thomas Edwards, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Aneurin Owen, esq., of Egryn, co. Denbigh.

At Faldingworth, Z. Barton, esq., of China, son of the late Dr. Barton, of Market-Rasen, to

Auguste Susannah, youngest dau. of the Rev. Irvine Eller, Rector of Faldingworth.

At St. James's, Spanish-place, G. T. Fitz Gerald, esq., Maj. 2nd Regt. Austrian Cuirassier Guards, son of A. Fitz Gerald, esq., Sea-view-house, co. Waterford, to Adine Eliza, elder dau. of Thurston B. Caton, esq., Denvilles, Hants., and grand-dau. of the Rev. R. B. Caton, M.A., of Blandford-sq., and Binbrook, Lincolnshire.

At Grately, Hants., W. Morrison, eldest son of Walter Potheary, esq., of Fifehead-Manor, Nether Wallop, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Gale, esq., of Grately.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, John Robert Grimston, esq., Capt. 29th Regt., eldest son of John Grimston, esq., of Neswick, Yorkshire, to Lucy Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Bazley, esq., and niece of Thomas Bazley, esq., M.P. for Manchester.

At Backwell, Somerset, Charles Rodick Ricketts, esq., Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, to Agnes Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Langworthy, Vicar of Backwell.

At Thaxted, Essex, Wm. Tudor Thorp, esq., B.A. Oxon., and of Alnwick, Northumberland, to Emily Sarah, second dau. of F. G. West, esq., of Horham-hall, Thaxted.

At Christ Church, Paddington, James Hall, esq., of Tynemouth, to Isabella, second dau.—and at the same time and place, William, eldest son of the late Rev. William Heard Shelford, Rector of Freston, Suffolk, to Anna, third dau.—of Thos. Sopwith, esq., M.A., F.R.S., Cleveland-sq.

At Walcot, Bath, Arthur, third son of H. T. R. Nason, esq., Commander R.N., to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. R. Ingram, of Fakenham, Worcestershire.

At Pendleton, the Rev. Chas. Henry Deane, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. H. Cox, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk.

At Sandal, the Rev. George R. Davies Cooke, Vicar of Owston, to Diana, eldest dau. of H. Yarborough Parker, esq., of Streetthorpe, Yorkshire.

Feb. 11. At the Catholic Church, Teignmouth, Devon, Major Richard Francis Holmes, 89th Regt., to Mary Providence, only dau. of the late John Justin Cooper, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court in the Mauritius.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Edmund Ward, esq., Capt. 107th Regt., to Augusta Kate, only surviving child of the late Bertram Newton Ogle, esq., Capt. in the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons.

At Wetheringsett, Suffolk, Henry Brooke, esq., Royal-erescent, Bath (late of 42nd Highlanders), to Dulcibella Letitia, only surviving child of the late Rev. Robert Moore, Rector of Wetheringsett.

At Chapelthorpe, the Rev. James Twamley, M.A., of Teignmouth, Devon, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late J. V. Broughton, esq., of London, and of Cliffe-house, near Wakefield.

Feb. 12. At Edinburgh, Col. A. G. Young,

Retired List, Madras Army, to Jane Helen, youngest dau. of Capt. John Orr.

At All Saints', Prince's-gate, Frederick Augustus Howes, esq., Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Emily Ann Jerman, dau. of Francis Fladgate, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Carlow, Denis Wm. Pack Beresford, esq., of Fenagh, co. Carlow, and M.P. for the county, second and only surviving son of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., to Annette Caroline, only dau. of R. Clayton Browne, esq., of Browne's-hill, in the same county.

At Woodcote, Holland, youngest son of John Gawler Prior, esq., of Sunderland, to Clarissa Harriet, younger dau. of J. B. E. Soden, esq., R.N., of the Folly, Woodcote.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Claud Alexander, Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Alexander Speirs, esq.

At Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, Henry Horne Selby-Hele, esq., of the Rocks, West Hoathly, Sussex, to Maria, only dau. of Thomas Mounstephen, esq., of Woodlands, Almondsbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Edw. Fox, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, and Chaplain of Romford, Essex, to Mary, second dau. of William Paton, esq., J.P., Armagh.

At West Leake, Notts., Frederick, fourth son of Ichabod Charles Wright, esq., of Mapperley-hall, and the Lodge, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts., to Ada Joyce, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Bateman, Rector of East and West Leake.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Alexander Benning, youngest son of Robert Shekleton, esq., M.D., Dublin, to Annie, eldest dau. of Wm. Chickall Jay, esq., Cavendish-sq., Captain Horse Battery H.A.C.

At Maer, Staffordshire, Morton Edw., eldest son of Edward Manningham Buller, esq., of Dilhorn-hall, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Davenport, esq., of Maer-hall.

At Great Baddow, the Rev. George Bingley, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, younger son of Henry Bingley, esq., Higham-lodge, Woodford, and Brighton, to Mary Emmeline, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Roberts Elton, Royal Bengal Army.

At Kells, the Rev. Horace Townsend Fleming, Prebendary of St. Michael's, Cork, to Emma Catharine, dau. of the late Richard Rothwell, esq., D.L., of Rockfield, co. Meath.

At Rostherne, Cheshire, John William St. John Hughes, esq., 8th (The King's) Regt., son of the Rev. Collingwood Hughes, M.A., South Tawton Rectory, Devon, to Jessie Anne

Atkinson, dau. of the late Wm. Atkinson Gardner, esq., of Newnham, Tasmania, and granddau. of Robert Gardner, esq., of Chaseley, Manchester.

Feb. 14. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., to Alice Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Neill Malcolm, esq., of Potalloch, Argyllshire.

At St. Paul's, Bow-common, the Rev. Robt. Hawley Clutterbuck, of Lullington, Derbyshire, to Harriett Gill, second dau. of George Washington, esq., of Bow-road.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, and also at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, Arthur J. H. Collins, esq., of Essex-court, Temple, barrister-at-law, to Isabella Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Rich. Wilson, D.D., of Gough-house, Chelsea.

Feb. 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thos., eldest son of Thos. Thornhill, esq., of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, to Katharine Edith Isabella, only child of Richard Hodgson, esq., M.P., of Carham, Northumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Jas. McLannahan, esq., of Lissagoan-house, co. Cavan, to Caroline Stevenson, niece of Dr. Stevenson, F.S.A., Upper Grosvenor-st.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., Mortimer Dettmar, esq., 1st Somerset Militia, youngest son of the late George Dettmar, esq., to Louisa Agnes, second dau. of the late Rev. Halsted Elwin Cobden Cobden, M.A., Rector of Lambley, Notts.

At Oxtou, George Eden Jarvis, esq., late Capt 18th Hussars, only son of G. K. Jarvis, esq., of Doddington-hall, Lincolnshire, to Alice Louisa, second dau. of Henry Sherbrooke, esq., of Oxtou, Notts.

At Crofton, the Rev. Thomas Greenhall, M.A., Rector of Grappenhall, Cheshire, to Laura Sophia, second dau. of Edward Tew, esq., of Crofton-hall, Yorkshire.

At Elsdon, Thomas Edward Yorke, esq., of Halton-place, Craven, Yorkshire, second son of the late John Yorke, esq., of Bewerley-hall, Yorkshire, to Augusta Margaret, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. John Baillie, Rector of Elsdon, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral.

At Sharnbrook, Albemarle Bettington, esq., to Susanna, third dau. of the late John Gibbard, esq., of Sharnbrook-hall, Bedfordshire.

At St. Peter's, Kensington-pk., George Bushell, esq., late of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to Emily, second surviving dau. of the late Berkley Westropp, esq., R.N., of the Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

Jan. 31. At Bowood, aged 82, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.

The deceased peer, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, was the son of the first Marquis of Lansdowne (better known as Earl of Shelburne, the Premier in the Coalition Ministry of 1782) by his second wife, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory, was born at Shelburne (now Lansdowne) House, July 2, 1780. He was educated in succession at Westminster School, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards travelled for some time on the Continent, accompanied by M. Dumont, subsequently well known as the translator of the writings of Jeremy Bentham; and shortly afterwards commenced his public life by taking his seat in the House of Commons, as member for the borough of Calne. At this time Lord Henry Petty was but twenty-two years of age, and during the first year or two of his parliamentary course he manifested none of those qualities which have subsequently characterized it, except modesty and caution; but by preserving an entire silence he declined to commit either his principles or his reputation. His first speech in Parliament was delivered on the 13th of February, 1804, on the Irish Bank Restriction Bill, and in this early effort he not only indicated the superior talents that he possessed, but also the path in which they were destined for a time chiefly to be employed. But it was not until April, 1806, that Lord Henry Petty fully discovered to the House of Commons those talents which made him the

worthy opponent of Mr. Pitt. This was on the debate respecting the conduct of Lord Melville as treasurer of the Navy. Mr. Pitt, on this occasion, interposed his shield before his colleague; in spite of which Lord Henry Petty prosecuted his attack with energy until he had fixed upon the treasurer the charge of speculation and corruption. This was a most powerful and happy effort. It evinced so comprehensive a knowledge of his subject, such aptitude at arrangement and argument, such nervous and manly eloquence, as gained the warmest applause, and drew from his friend Mr. Fox in particular a tribute of admiration the most cordial and flattering, and led shortly after to his entrance on official life, in the Ministry familiarly known as that of "All the Talents," of which Lord Grenville was the nominal head and Fox the directing genius; Lord Henry Petty became the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time was returned to Parliament as member for the University of Cambridge in the place of Pitt. He was opposed by Lord Althorpe and Lord Palmerston, but at the close of the contest the numbers were—Lord Henry Petty, 331; Lord Althorpe, 145; Lord Palmerston, 128: so that his triumph was signal and complete. The duration of the Grenville ministry was scarcely sufficient to test the young Chancellor of the Exchequer as a financier; but it was marked by the abolition of the slave trade, and attempts to accomplish other measures which have since become the law of the land, and of all these he was the strenuous and able advocate. He was also a consistent advocate of the

repeal of the penal laws, and the granting of Catholic emancipation; and on this subject his views were entitled to greater weight on account of the extent of his landed property in Ireland, and his consequent acquaintance with the state of things in that country. The Ministry were little more than a year in power, and only half a year after the death of Fox. In the same month in which Pitt resigned his life, Nelson was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; and before Pitt had passed away, Fox, while paying the last honours at the grave of the mighty Admiral, was struck with the hand of death. Fox lingered seven months in office, and died on the 13th of September, 1806. The Cabinet with which Lord Henry Petty was associated continued in office but a short time after the passing of the measure for the abolition of the slave trade. Their total failure was upon the Catholic Relief Bill. Lord Henry Petty lost with office what he valued far more, his seat for Cambridge University; and he sat for a few months as M.P. for Camelford, when, in Nov., 1809, he was transferred to the House of Peers, the Marquisate of Lansdowne devolving upon him by the death of his half-brother. In 1820 he anticipated the measures of the present day by a speech in favour of free trade and the removal of shackles from commerce at home and abroad. In 1822 he brought forward a motion for the consideration of the sufferings and grievances of Ireland; and in 1824 he strongly urged upon the government of Lord Liverpool the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the South American republics. In 1826, when Mr. Canning took office on moderate Liberal principles, Lord Lansdowne responded to his call, and became Home Secretary. Under Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, he held the seals of the Foreign Department, but the short duration of the Ministry did not give him time to develop his capacity in the wide range of foreign politics.

After remaining in opposition to the

Duke of Wellington from 1829 to 1831, Lord Lansdowne took office under Earl Grey, as Lord President of the Council, in which position his judgment and experience were of great service to his party; and he aided in carrying the Reform Bill through each of its successive stages. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel he became the recognised leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords; a position in which his manly courtesy, his dignity, and generous disposition conciliated the respect and esteem of his opponents. During Lord John Russell's tenure of office he held the Presidentship of the Council, and he went into opposition with him on the advent of Lord Derby, yet he refused the reins of government, and suffered them to pass into the hands of Lord Aberdeen in December, 1852, though requested by the Queen herself to undertake the premiership; he consented, however, to hold a seat in the Cabinet, without office, as the Duke of Wellington had done in that of Sir Robert Peel. The influence of Lord Lansdowne upon his party had been of late years conservative in its bearing; for fifty years the advocate of liberal measures, he was satisfied with the progress that had been made, and he had no wish to endanger the cause of good government by countenancing crude and ill-considered projects and sweeping changes.

"He was a man," observes the "Times," "thoroughly grounded in the principles of liberty and justice. When he entered the House of Commons, sixty years ago, he had little to learn with regard to the rights, interests, and duties of mankind when gathered into political society. Yet such were his good sense and moderation that the possession of this abstract knowledge never made him conceited or dogmatic, never urged him to the defence of paradox, or pushed him to practical or even speculative extremes. The last forty years of his life have been a continued triumph of those principles. Lord Lansdowne has had the happiness, at the close of a long and consistent career, of seeing his fellow-countrymen almost unanimously adopt the views that he

held in early youth. He has had little to retract, little to modify, little to extend. There is probably no statesman who would come out more unscathed from the crucial test of a recurrence to the pages of *Hansard*. The same moderation and prudence pervaded his conduct in political conjunctures. He so identified himself with his party as to shew no semblance of personal ambition. The highest rank in the peerage was at any time within his reach, and more than once an honour which few men would be found to refuse, the office of Prime Minister, had been pressed upon him; but he was content, as well he might be, with the position he held. He was anxious to serve his party and obtain the triumph of his principles; but he had no wish for mere display or prominence in the public eye. He strove to live at peace with all men; his friends he held together by his eminent services and his unswerving consistency; his opponents he conciliated by his courtesy, his moderation, and the tolerance with which a liberality something very different from mere Liberalism led him to treat opinions the most contrary to his own. Never were the dignity and courtesy of the House of Lords better sustained than under his leadership. He never lost a political friend; he never exasperated a political adversary. His wealth and power have been used to a remarkable degree in furtherance of public objects. It was to him that we owed the introduction of Lord Macaulay to public life, and no man has been more anxious to employ patronage and interest for the promotion of merit. Lord Lansdowne had a keen relish and a cultivated taste for literature. He had formed a splendid library, and was to the last an unwearied reader. Without a picture to begin with, he formed for himself one of the noblest collections of the country, and adorned his house with statues and specimens of art long before the taste for such things had revived among us. His manners were gracious, simple, and dignified; his conversation easy, full of anecdote and cheerfulness; and no one knew better how to grace a splendid and almost boundless hospitality. He was the counsellor to whom the Queen, especially since the death of the Prince Consort, would naturally look for advice in questions beyond the domain of party politics, and in whose judgment and moderation all parties had implicit reliance."

The Marquis married March 30, 1808, Louisa Laura, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by whom (who died in 1851) he had issue (1) William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, M.P., born March 30, 1811; married March 18, 1834, the Hon. Augusta Lavinia Priscilla Ponsonby, second daughter of Lord Duncannon; and died August 21, 1836, leaving issue by his wife (who married in April, 1845, the Hon. C. A. Gore) one daughter, Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, who married, in 1860, Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, brother of the Earl of Powis; (2) Henry, Earl of Shelburne, born January 5, 1816, M.P. for Calne from August, 1847, to June, 1856, when he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe; a Lord of the Treasury in 1847; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from June, 1856, to March, 1858; (3) Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice, married to the Hon. James Kenneth Howard.

Till within a year or so, his lordship exhibited few of the infirmities of advanced age, except deafness; but his health then began to decline, and his death was hastened by an accident which occurred on Wednesday, the 21st of January. As he was entering the house from the terrace at Bowood, he stumbled and fell heavily, cutting his head severely, and dividing an artery, from which a violent hemorrhage ensued. On the following Tuesday he began to sink, and he never afterwards rallied.

The Earl of Shelburne, who succeeds as third Marquis of Lansdowne, is a deputy-lieutenant for Wilts., and was appointed Major in the Wilts. Yeomanry Cavalry in 1856. His lordship married, 1st, in August, 1840, Lady Georgiana Herbert, fifth daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and sister of Lord Herbert of Lea, who died childless in 1841; 2ndly, in November, 1843, Emily, eldest daughter of the Count de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, by whom he has two sons and a daughter—the eldest son,

Lord Clanmaurice, born Jan. 14, 1845, and educated at Eton School, taking the courtesy title of Earl of Kerry.

The fifth ancestor of the late Marquis, and the founder of the family, was one Anthony Petty, a clothier, who early in the seventeenth century lived at Romsey, in Hampshire. His son, William Petty, was born in 1623, and was educated in his native town. In his youth he was remarkable for his inventive genius, and at the age of fifteen he had a fair knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and a creditable acquaintance with geometry and astronomy. He entered the navy, but soon after left it; he tried merchandize for a time, and left that also; he then invented a copying machine, but received no profit from it; he turned to medicine, and dissected in Paris under the guidance of Hobbes, the author of "The Leviathan;" he became Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, and also held the office of Professor of Music at Gresham College. Eventually he became physician to the Irish army during the Protectorate; and beside these occupations he contracted for the admeasurement of forfeited lands in Ireland, his survey being still of great value in the law courts as a work of reference. He was knighted by Charles II. Sir William was one of the founders of the Royal Society; he invented a double-bottomed vessel to sail against wind and tide; and, finally, by various important works on taxation and national wealth he laid the foundation of the science of Political Arithmetic. In December, 1687, he died at his house in Piccadilly, at the age of sixty-four, and was buried in his native town, in the church of which there is a monument (a recumbent effigy in freestone) erected by the late Marquis to his memory. Sir William left personal estate to the amount of 45,000*l.*, and landed property to the value of 6,500*l.* a-year. He married a lady who was Baroness Shelburne in her own right, and by her daughter, his only surviving child, who intermarried with the Kerry family, he became the great-grandfather

of the Earl of Shelburne, the father of the deceased peer. This nobleman, who was created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, when he retired from public life, indulged his congenial tastes in the adornment of Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, where he collected a splendid gallery of ancient and modern pictures, and statuary, together with a library of 10,000 volumes, comprising the largest assortment of pamphlets and memoirs on English history and politics possessed by any man of his time, as well as a series of manuscripts, the greater part of which were subsequently dispersed by his eldest son. When that son was succeeded by the late Marquis the first care of the latter was to purchase the antique marbles from his sister-in-law, and there at Lansdowne House they may now be seen—some of them, as the youthful Hercules and the Mercury, justly considered the finest statues of the kind that have found their way to this country. As for the pictures, when the Marquis succeeded to the title there was not one in this splendid mansion, with the exception of a few family portraits; but love of art was an instinct of the family, and Lord Lansdowne set himself to the formation of a gallery, which comprises nearly 200 pictures of rare interest and value, though miscellaneous in their character, no school nor master predominating unless it be Sir Joshua Reynolds. Some of the portraits in this collection are of great interest. There is the celebrated portrait of Pope by Jervas; Reynolds's wonderful portrait of Sterne; one of Franklin, by Gainsborough; a beautiful one of Peg Woffington, by Hogarth; Lady Hamilton appears twice—as a bacchante and a gipsy—from the pencil of Romney; Horner, the old college friend of Lord Lansdowne, is not forgotten; but, most interesting of all, there is the lovely portrait of Mrs. Sheridan, as St. Cecilia, painted by Reynolds.

"Though he was not himself a poet or an historian," says a writer in the "Athenæum," "the Marquis of Lansdowne had too many points of contact

with letters to permit of his passing away from our midst without some words of record, some expressions of regret, in a literary journal. In the best sense of the word he was a friend of literature and of learned men. To him must be ascribed, in part at least, those improved relations between men of rank and men of genius which mark the present times from all former ages. The great poet and the great patron are social figures as old as history; Southampton, Herbert, Montagu, Rochester, Halifax, Harley, and Chesterfield being, as it were, the necessary social counterparts of Shakespeare, Jonson, Dryden, Swift, and Johnson. In our own days, thanks to such noblemen as Lord Lansdowne and the late Duke of Devonshire, the patron has risen into the friend. Lord Lansdowne gave to literature, like the grandees of another age, the encouragement of a great nobleman and an active politician; while to the man of letters he gave the companionship and sympathy which in our days have superseded the poet's dedication and the patron's purse. So far as letters are concerned, that was the charm of Lord Lansdowne's life. The Halifaxes and Harleys, if they appreciated the toils and delighted in the society of scholars and poets, made an ostentatious and oppressive show of their kindness and preference. They never seemed to forget that they were great lords, and they seldom allowed their pleasant companions to forget that in comparison with such mighty personages they were only popular writers and beggarly wits. No trace of such distinctions ever checked the talk or weakened the welcome at Bowood or Lansdowne House. If help was needed, it was freely given. . . . 'Secret service' was the kind of service which he most loved to render. Once the writer of these lines received from him a considerable sum of money, to be used at his own discretion, for the benefit of one who was richer in mental than in worldly gifts, with a request, which the circumstances of the case made it impossible to observe, that the person who received the advantage of his gift should not be told from whom the solace came. So it was ever with him. Yet the personal relation of the Marquis to the man of letters was that of friend to friend. Even while occupying Sloperton Cottage, at the gate, so to speak, of Bowood Park, Moore had no sense of his own inequality. The gracious courtesy of his noble host made pleasant to all parties

a relation which, under any other man, might have become intolerable. Admiring wit and song, and fine prose and conversational power, he dexterously hid away all formal suggestions of his own high worldly rank, and, with a grace which put his guest at perfect ease, met him on the common ground of intellect. . . . Of late years deafness interfered with his enjoyment of wit, and anecdote, and table-talk; but books and their authors engaged his interest to the very last. A party, in which literature was represented, was gathered at the Wiltshire country-house at the time of the accidental fall which ended in his death."

THE HON. MRS. STEWART MACKENZIE.

Nov. 28, 1862. At Brohan Castle, Ross-shire, aged 79, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie.

The deceased, Mary Elizabeth Frederica, the eldest daughter and coheirress of Francis, earl of Seaforth^a, and his countess, Mary, daughter of the Very

^a "Lord Seaforth, the last male representative of his illustrious house, was, as Sir Walter Scott has said, 'a nobleman of extraordinary talents, who must have made for himself a lasting reputation had not his political exertions been checked by painful natural infirmities.' When about sixteen years of age Lord Seaforth was seized with a violent fever, in the course of which he lost completely his sense of hearing. This, occurring so early in life, naturally deprived him in a great measure of the power of articulate speech, and it is a touching fact that this gifted man never heard the voice of his wife or children. Without dwelling too long on the history of the last Lord Seaforth, it may be mentioned that, as far back as the days of the second earl, his misfortunes are said to have been foreseen by a seer of the family, Kenneth Oag, who predicted that, when there should be a deaf Caerberae, the 'gift land' would be sold and the male line become extinct. This prophecy is said to be extant in a letter written in the seventeenth century. Scott and Sir Humphrey Davy both believed it, and Mr. Morritt [a constant correspondent of the deceased lady] says that he 'heard the prophecy quoted in the Highlands when Lord Seaforth had two sons, both alive and in good health.' Lord Seaforth became involved in West India property speculations, and when these pressed heavily upon him he proposed to sell some of the outlying portions of Kintail. This gave rise to great alarm among the tenantry. They remembered the prophecy, and were aware of the infirmi-

Rev. Baptist Proby, dean of Lichfield, and brother of Lord Carysfort, was born in March, 1783. In November, 1804, she married Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whom she afterwards accompanied to the East Indies, where he was commander-in-chief on the station. She embraced this favourable opportunity of visiting a great part of India, where the splendid progresses of the great lady from the West, and her high spirit, still live in the traditions of the native princes. These journeys of her early life gave to her character a tinge of enterprise and adventure which it never lost. Sir Samuel Hood died in December, 1814, and his widow returned to England only to learn the death, in January, 1815, of her father, to whose estates, by the previous demise of her two brothers, she succeeded. Her return under these melancholy circumstances has been sung by her friend, Sir Walter Scott, in the lines which he addressed to her as "Mackenzie, high chief of Kintail!" No one was better able than the great novelist and poet to appreciate her uncommon gifts. She had in the course of her active life seen much, and known most of the celebrities of her time, and her mind was full of recollections, which she imparted with a grace and beauty of language quite remarkable. Her memory was stored, too, with the poetical tales of England, Scotland, and the Highlands, and none who ever lis-

ties of their chief. Rather than sanction the change, they offered of their own accord to buy in the land for him. At this time Lord Seaforth's son, William, was alive, and there was no immediate prospect of the succession expiring; but, in deference to the clannish prejudices of the tenantry, the sale of any portion of the estate was deferred for about two years. The people, on their part, delicately did what they could to relieve the chief from his embarrassment. Large gifts of cows, sheep, &c., were sent from Kintail; not to Lord Seaforth, but to the various members of his household. Kintail was, however, sacrificed to the demands of the West Indian property. The 'gift land' was sold and the prophecy was fulfilled; the four sons predeceased their father, and the last of the chiefs, in male succession, died in Edinburgh, January 11, 1815."—*Banffshire Journal.*

tened to her flowing narratives could easily forget the narrator.

Lady Hood married, May 21, 1817, James Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Glaserton, son of Admiral Keith Stewart, a nephew of the Earl of Galloway, by whom she had issue—Keith William Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, born May 9, 1818, who married, May 17, 1844, Hannah Charlotte, eldest daughter of Jas. Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, and has a son and heir, James Alexander Francis Humberston, born Oct. 9, 1847, and three daughters, Susan Mary Elizabeth, Julia Charlotte Sophia, and Georgiana Henrietta. Francis Pelham Proby, died in 1844, *s. p.* George Augustus Frederick Wellington, an officer in the army, born in 1824, married, in Nov. 1850, Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Marriott, of the H.E.I.C.S., and died in 1852, *s. p.* Mary Frances, married in 1838 to the Hon. Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. Caroline Susan, married, in 1844, J. Berney Petrie, Esq. Louisa Caroline, married, in 1860, Lord Ashburton.

Mr. Stewart, who assumed the name of Stewart-Mackenzie, for several years represented the county of Ross in Parliament, and held office in the administration of Earl Grey. He was afterwards Governor of the island of Ceylon, and subsequently Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He died September 24, 1843.

On her return from India, Lord Liverpool offered to Lady Hood her father's peerage, but her sorrows at that time indisposed her for such a favour. Soon after her second marriage, her old friend Lord Melville again offered her a peerage as Countess in her own right, free from any political conditions, and purely as an honour which he felt justified in advising the Prince Regent to bestow. It was, however, declined by her from a sensitive fear lest its acceptance might embarrass her husband, whose political ties were not with the Government.

The deceased was a lady of no ordinary talents. In her youth she was

celebrated for her personal attractions, which are perpetuated in one of the finest works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and to the latest period of her life she charmed society by her graceful manners, extensive information, and various accomplishments. Sir Walter Scott has testified his regard for her, and her correspondence with him is well worthy of publication. During her residence in India she corresponded largely with her relatives and friends at home, including the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, Lady Ann Hamilton, Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, &c. Those letters she had bound up in volumes, and they contain a vivid and amusing picture of events and personages during the first quarter of the present century. A journal kept by her of her residence in India is no less valuable and interesting. Her friends at one time pressed urgently for its publication, and the late Archibald Constable offered £2,000 for the copyright of the MS., but, from the official position of Sir Samuel Hood and other circumstances, the deceased declined all solicitations to commit it to the press.

Up to the close of her life Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie retained her remarkable powers of conversation and memory. Her second widowhood and advancing years were passed in the society of her family, and of that large circle of friends by whom, whether in London or in the country, she was generally surrounded. More lately she resided almost wholly at the seat of her forefathers, beloved and respected by her county and clan. It would be an imperfect picture, however, which failed to bring out in strong light the piety which shed such a radiance over her life. Mingling ever with the highest of the land, she knew no distinction of persons or of sects, and her charities were doubled to the recipients by the earnest goodwill, and often the prayers, which accompanied them. Her funeral, which took place at Fortrose Cathedral, the ancient burial-place of the family, is not likely soon to be forgotten in the North. Her funeral car was followed from Bro-

han Castle, where she died, to the place of interment by three thousand people, including the Mackenzie Clans, their pipes playing the "Lament" as they passed through the various villages. A hundred and fifty carriages followed in the procession, together with the corporations of Dingwall and other royal burghs; these were joined by the Ross-shire Volunteers with their drums muffled and playing the Dead March in "Saul." Since her father's burial, in 1815, such a funeral has not been witnessed in Scotland.

SIR DUNCAN CAMERON, BART., OF
FASSFERN.

Jan. 15. At Callart, near Appin, aged 88, Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., of Fassfern.

The deceased gentleman, who was the representative of a famous Jacobite family, was the son of the first baronet, Sir Ewen Cameron, by the daughter of Duncan Campbell, esq., of Barcaldine. He was born in the year 1775, was educated for the law, and passed as Writer to the Signet so far back as 1799, there being at present only one gentleman of older standing. He succeeded to the title in 1828, and retired from business long ago with a considerable fortune, having added to his patrimonial inheritance the fine estate of Glenevis, the superiority of Fort-William, &c. Sir Duncan lived much at home, for some years almost entirely, but he held several public appointments. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyll, and by far the oldest for Inverness, his commission dating in 1809. He was well known in the North for numerous acts of munificence and generosity, particularly his endowment, at an expense of upwards of £2,000, of a church at Fort-William. Sir Duncan leaves a widow, Mary Cameron, and a daughter, married to Mr. Campbell of Monzie. His only remaining brother, who was in the navy, died some years ago without issue, so that the baronetcy, which was conferred under singular circumstances, becomes extinct.

The family of Fassfern are nearly connected to that of Lochiel, the first being John Cameron, second son of John Cameron, and grandson of the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. John Cameron of Lochiel, as is well known, took part in the rising in 1715, and died in exile in France in 1748. He had three sons,—Donald, the eldest, one of the most noted and faithful supporters of Prince Charles; John, the second, the first of the Fassferns; and Archibald, the third, whose execution in 1753, seven years after the suppression of the rising of 1745, will ever invest his name with a tragic interest. John, the first of the Fassferns, had a son Ewen, and the latter had several children, two of whom only is it necessary here to allude to. These were, first, John Cameron, that heroic officer who fell at Quatre Bras, 16th June, 1815, and the late Sir Duncan Cameron. No notice of the house of Fassfern could be complete without reference to Col. John Cameron, whose career conferred lustre not only on his own family, but on all of the name. The 92nd Gordon Highlanders were raised and embodied in 1794, chiefly through the exertions of the Duke and Duchess of Gordon. The Marquess of Huntly was appointed colonel, and three of the captains were John Cameron, younger of Fassfern, William Mackintosh of Aberarder, and Simon Macdonald of Morar. Aberarder was killed in Holland in 1799; but, though often wounded, Fassfern, who rapidly rose to be lieutenant-colonel, never was long absent from his regiment, and died at Quatre Bras. In 1817, in reward of Colonel Cameron's great services, Government granted a patent of baronetcy, with heraldic distinctions indicating them, to his aged father, Ewen, which the latter enjoyed until his death in 1828.

THOMAS PAGET, ESQ., OF HUMBERSTONE.

Nov. 25, 1862. At Humberstone, aged 83, Thomas Paget, Esq., formerly M.P. for Leicestershire.

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The deceased, who was the only son of Thomas Paget, Esq., by the daughter of Mr. Clare, of Istock, was born on the 30th of December, 1778. His father was long an eminent cattle-breeder, and a contemporary of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley; but somewhat later in life he joined Mr. Pares in the establishment of a bank in Leicester, which was carried on under the designation of Messrs. Pares, Paget, and Co., on the premises in the Friar-lane now occupied by the Leicester Building Society. In this establishment his son commenced his career, and on the decease of his father in the year 1813 (at a good old age, and being the oldest name in the commission of the peace for the county), he took his place in the firm.

Before this period, however, Mr. Paget had made himself remarkable by the avowal of Liberal (then termed Jacobin) opinions, and, as occasion offered, he came forward more than once to disconcert the "jobs" for which the corporation of Leicester were then somewhat notorious. A speech of his, delivered in January, 1822, in opposition to a proposed act for lighting, paving, and watching the town, which as he considered would impose burdens on the rate-payers that could well be met out of the corporate property, was followed up by a series of letters in the "*Leicester Chronicle*," which attracted great attention, and did much to shake the power of the self-elected corporation. Threats of prosecution for libel were disregarded by him, and for some years he continued to urge both municipal and parliamentary reform with a perseverance that nothing could tire out, and a courage that no amount of opposition could daunt.

In 1830 Mr. Paget was invited to offer himself as a candidate for Leicestershire; he was defeated, but he was neither dishonoured nor discouraged, and on the dissolution of Parliament early in the next year he was returned without opposition along with the late Mr. Charles March Phillipps. He sat in Parliament rather more than a year. He made his

first speech in the House on June 27, 1831, on the Corporate Funds Bill, in which he gave an account of corporate doings in Leicester, and spoke with animation and effect. He was diligent in his attendance to the duties of his post, being present at all the discussions upon the Reform Bill, and giving his votes for the passing of that measure on every discussion. In the month of August, 1832, however, Mr. Paget resigned his seat, having seen accomplished two great objects of his political life,—the overthrow of the system of aristocratic domination, and the obtaining of a Reform Bill.

When the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill became law, the Leicester reformers naturally turned their eyes on Mr. Paget. He was accordingly elected mayor by the new corporation on the 1st of January, 1836, and he served a second term of office in 1837; but in the following years he took a less active part than he had heretofore done in local and general politics, though he occasionally presided at public meetings, and he was never lukewarm in affording help to all popular movements which he felt he could consistently encourage. When, however, the Chartist movement was initiated, and a line of policy was taken inconsistent with the liberal but not revolutionary views that he had always avowed, Mr. Paget held aloof from the proceedings of its promoters. He never had professed any confidence in universal suffrage, and therefore would not join in the demand for that measure. He had sought a Reform in Parliament which should give the people a voice in the Government, and he conceived the Reform Bill had done that so satisfactorily that it might well be left to work out its legitimate effects, before any further attempt was made in the same direction. This exposed him to some obloquy from anonymous and unscrupulous assailants, but these never damaged his character with any whose good opinion was of value. As his years increased, he gradually withdrew from business, and he made his last appear-

ance in public as the chairman at a dinner given to John D. Harris, Esq., in May, 1859, when he delivered a speech of great power, in which he dwelt on the benefits which had accrued from the passing of the Reform Bill and the Municipal Reform Bill, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was then in his eighty-first year, yet he spoke with the ease of a man much his junior, and in a spirit of unabated attachment to his political principles—congratulating those who sat around him on their complete success, but in a tone conciliatory to all parties; for when the political battle was over, no one was more willing than he to “shake hands” with an honest opponent.

Mr. Paget married in 1807, Anne, daughter of John Pares, Esq., of the Newarke, Leicester, and the jubilee of their wedding-day was made a public event in the town. By this lady he leaves two sons—Thomas Tertius Paget, Esq., the elder son, a partner in the banking concern since the year 1839; and John Paget, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, who has a considerable practice at the Parliamentary Bar, and who is known by his contributions to legal works and to periodical literature.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BONNEY.

Dec. 24, 1862. At King's Cliffe, aged 82, the Ven. Henry Kaye Bonney, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford 1822, and Lincoln 1844.

The deceased merits more than a passing notice, as an excellent specimen of his class, forming as he did a connecting link between three generations, and having been foremost in what may be termed a *renaissance* of church-visiting activity.

His literary pretensions were far from humble, having early published a “Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor,” (styled, as is well known, “The Shakespeare of Divinity,”) with a beautiful portrait; and afterwards “The Life and Remains, with Correspondence, of Bishop Mid-

dleton," ("first Protestant Bishop of India," as styled on his interesting monument in St. Paul's Cathedral,) who had been Archdeacon of Huntingdon; and an "Illustrated History of Fotheringay," for which his antiquarian knowledge qualified him; also some Charges and Sermons, one on "Choral Service." At an early period of his connexion with Bedfordshire, he erected a headstone in Campton churchyard to the poet Bloomfield, who had died some years before in indigence at the neighbouring town of Shefford, in that county; the unpretending inscription concluding—

"Let his 'wood notes wild' speak the rest."

In Beds. Mr. Bonney found there had not been a church-visiting archdeacon for sixty years. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Vince, an eminent mathematician, was little fitted for such a task. In the second year he made a careful visit to each church in the county, examining the church, churchyard, and furniture, ascending the belfries where at all practicable, giving all decent and needful orders; and useful suggestions where his power did not extend further. The effects of all this were soon apparent: a brother archdeacon of Bucks. (Hill) was said to have "taken a leaf out of his book," and both have been imitated by their successors. At Lincoln, which he rightly termed the largest archdeaconry in England, he pursued the same course; but during the last twelve years, from bodily infirmities, he was publicly represented by a gentleman who will with great local propriety succeed him—the son of one who was styled at the time of his death "the wise and good Bishop Kaye;" of whom also it was said, that "his private charities were well known to be extensive, but the kind and gentlemanly manner of them could only be appreciated by the recipients."

There remain, however, higher ways in which the Divine injunction, "Go and do thou likewise," may speak from this good man's grave. In his funeral sermon by Mr. Kaye, at Lincoln, (where

a large and attentive congregation assembled, the cathedral was hung with black, and a muffled peal was rung in honour of the defunct Archdeacon,) he spoke of his great tenderness and humanity (besides diffuse benevolence) to all who approached him; a father to the choristers, as he was also, with great love of theirs, to his parochial children; that in his last painful infirmity he shewed great pleasure on hearing of the reformation of a sinner; and though so benevolent, trusted in the merits of Christ, "shewing his faith by his works."

At King's Cliffe, a large and important village near Northampton, where Mr. Bonney had been Rector about fifty years, the local papers said, "His constant attentions to the poor, especially his Christmas donations, would be long remembered;" and that "in him the trade, poor, and town in general had lost a sincere friend." His regular donation was given on the day of his death, consisting of "clothing, bread, and 140 stone of prime fat beef: not a single applicant belonging to the place was refused."—Again, that "New Year's Day, 1863, will be long painfully remembered for the funeral" (in that churchyard) "of the deeply-revered Archdeacon Bonney."

The "Stamford Mercury" adds, that "he will be remembered as good Archdeacon Bonney, who gave away all his money to the poor and needy."

DR. THOMAS RUDOLPH SIEGFRIED.

Jan. 10. In Dublin, aged 32, Dr. Thomas Rudolph Siegfried, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Dublin.

The deceased was born at Dessau, in 1830, and was educated chiefly in the Universities of Berlin and Tübingen, where he devoted himself to the science of Indo-Germanic comparative philology, under Bopp, Roth, Weber, and others. He came to England about the year 1852, in order to acquire the Celtic languages in their native place. While still engaged in the study of the Welsh language, he became acquainted with

Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica*, the method and scientific views of which he immediately adopted for himself. He went to Ireland in 1854, and there pursued his studies of old and modern Irish, having been invited over by Dr. Todd, who procured him, first, the appointment of Assistant Librarian of Trinity College, and afterwards that of Professor of Sanskrit in that University. He was most earnest and thorough in all that he found to do, but in consequence of over-work he was attacked with brain fever on the 30th of December, 1862, and he died on the 10th of January, 1863. The Royal Irish Academy, and many Fellows of Trinity College and Professors of the University of Dublin, followed him to his grave on the 14th January.

Among Dr. Siegfried's papers there is a "Manual of Comparative Philology" nearly completed, and a large collection of materials for Celtic Mythology. The work in which death overtook him was an essay on a spell in Gaulish, which had occupied the minds of Pictet, Grimm, Stokes, and other Celtic scholars for several years; but of which he had at last obtained the clue. These, as well as all his other scientific papers, have been handed over to the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, who will determine what part of them, and in what order, they should be published.

On the high scientific talents of the deceased, those who understand Celtic and comparative philology have passed judgment ere this. He was the personal friend of such men as Pictet, Grimm, O'Donovan, Curry, Dr. Todd, Dr. Petrie, and Whitley Stokes. But rare as his intellectual gifts were, they were surpassed by the generous, gentle, and harmonious tone of his whole character, which attracted and made friends of all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. Not the least remarkable part of his life was the warm though short-lived friendship which sprung up between him and Zeuss. In a memoir on the latter, written by Siegfried, in the "*Ulster Journal*," he attributes the

premature death of the founder of Celtic philology to over-study. "Zeuss sacrificed himself for his science," were Siegfried's words in a conversation on the 26th of December. But a few days more, and he himself was added as a new name to that list of noble victims by which Germany is wont to prove her disinterestedness of thought, and perhaps buys too dearly her scientific glory in the eyes of Europe.

A subscription has been opened by his friends and admirers in Dublin to erect a decent monument over his grave. Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Trinity College, Dublin.

REV. W. H. ROWLATT, M.A.

Jan. 12. At Elgin Crescent, Notting-hill, in consequence of a fall, three days previously, down the stairs of his own house, aged 88, the Rev. William Henry Rowlatt, M.A. He had been for some weeks previously in a disordered state of health, but nevertheless, so excellent was his constitution, that but for the distressing accident from which he never rallied, his life might not improbably have been still prolonged for years.

He was born in London, Jan. 10, 1775, and was the eldest son of Mr. John Rowlatt, who had by traffic in our great Metropolis acquired an ample fortune previously to the year 1812, when, by the criminality of others, he lost it almost to a shilling, thereby leaving his family in difficulties, from which some of them have never been able effectually to extricate themselves, although the aid of many generous and valued friends has not been wanting to them.

William Rowlatt was, at the early age of five years, sent to Camberwell School, and afterwards, having passed some time with two private tutors (the last the Rev. William Gilbank, author of several theological works), became, in 1795, a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, where in regular academical course he obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.A.

In 1802, after his marriage, and a residence of nearly a year at or in the vicinity of Paris, he adopted the legal profession, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. He was not altogether without practice, and was several times associated as junior counsel with Erskine and other celebrated leaders of the day. With several of these he was on terms of friendship, but being at this time in promising circumstances, and having an inclination for a country life, he quitted London in 1810, and took the lease of a farm at Harefield, near Uxbridge; but although the residence was most agreeable, the land was sterile, and he was not a scientific agriculturist. In 1812, the family misfortunes, already alluded to, occurred, and involved every member of it, more or less, in their ruinous consequences. In 1814 Mr. Rowlatt took Holy Orders, and after acting for a time as curate of Rickmansworth, became afterwards that of Harefield. For his conduct here it may suffice to mention the following facts. The patroness, Mrs. Parker, ultimately offered him the incumbency (a donative), but the stipend was too small to allow him without risk to accept of it. He was on friendly terms with most of the clergy and gentry for a circuit of several miles; and thirty-four years after he had left the parish, as a residence, for ever, he was not only respectfully but affectionately remembered by the labouring people of the village—thus proving the esteem in which he was justly held by its inhabitants, from the highest to the humblest.

In 1818, having given up an unproductive farm, he was compelled, to the great regret of his family, to quit Harefield. He then came to London, having already obtained an appointment as Librarian to the Inner Temple, to which, about two years later, after the temporary service of numerous churches and chapels of the Metropolis, he was fortunate enough to add that of the Readership of the Temple Church. This he held for above thirty-one years, and retired from the Library also in 1856,

after which he enjoyed a liberal pension from the two Honourable Societies of the Temple. From 1832 to 1845 he had also the advantage of a permission of residence in the Master's House.

As a reader he excelled, possessing, in addition to fine taste and a correct ear, a musical, though not very powerful voice. He had also the advantage of a tall, well-made figure, and a fine and expressive countenance. The post of Reader included that of Preacher, constantly in the afternoon, and sometimes in the morning service also. In this capacity his efforts were also much approved by many competent judges of style and delivery, as well as of matter—among others, by Bishop Blomfield and Lord Brougham; the latter of whom, when Lord Chancellor, in 1834 presented Mr. Rowlatt, solely on this account, to the living of St. Bride's, Fleetstreet, which, however, he was prevented from enjoying by a series of transactions literally singular in the history of Church patronage, and perhaps of any other. Two of the principal actors in the affair have since passed away, and it is sufficient to say (to mark the perfectly unique character of the proceeding) that the deprivation which Mr. Rowlatt sustained was not only morally unjust, but positively illegal, as the following statement will shew.

The living fell to the Crown by the appointment of the incumbent (Dr. Allen) to the see of Bristol. Its value placed it at the Chancellor's disposal, and the Great Seal had been duly affixed to the presentation, although Lord Brougham went out of office immediately afterwards;—it was perhaps his last public act. But the living not being then actually vacant (Dr. Allen not having been then consecrated Bishop, though by law he ought to have been so), the vicarage of St. Bride's, by the connivance of Lord Brougham's successor, was seized by the Treasury, and conferred ultimately on another clergyman, at the instance of the then Bishop of London.

But this transference was *illegal*. For

Lord Camden pronounced that "the Great Seal is the high instrument by which the King's fiat is irrevocably given; it is the *clavis regni*, the mouth of royal authority, the organ by which the sovereign spoke his will. Such was its efficacy, that even if the Lord Chancellor by caprice put the Great Seal to any commission, it could not afterwards be questioned; . . . until repealed by *scire facias*^b."

Lord Camden's doctrine, adds Lord Campbell, was thus confirmed by Lord Eldon, when Solicitor-General:—"If letters patent are sealed with the Great Seal without the King's warrant having been previously granted, however criminal may have been the conduct of the person so acting, they are of full force, and will bind the King himself as much as if signed with his own hand."

Lord Macaulay also observes:—"Next to the Prince of Wales, the chief object of anxiety (that is, with James II.) was the Great Seal. To that symbol of kingly authority our jurists have always ascribed a peculiar and almost mysterious importance. It is held that if the Keeper of the Seal should affix it without taking the royal pleasure to a patent of peerage, or to a pardon, though he may be guilty of a high offence, the instrument cannot be questioned by any court of law, and can be annulled only by act of Parliament."

Without being a distinguished scholar, or ever having aimed at academical honours, or even essayed a literary work of any great magnitude, Mr. Rowlatt was a man of fine natural talents, which were also highly cultivated, and he was a ready and powerful writer in various styles of composition. His letters were always considered particularly neat and expressive, and frequently evinced a peculiar vein of wit and humour; and even his handwriting was characteristic, and often admired for its clearness and beauty. He was the author in his younger days of

a number of epigrams, brief poetical pieces, and good-humoured political squibs (he was then a Whig and considered somewhat of a Bonapartist^d), some of which were held worthy of a place in the "Morning Chronicle," at the time when Thomas Moore was a constant aid to that journal. Mr. Rowlatt was also at another period of his life a contributor to the "British Critic," and the author of many letters and verses, dispersed throughout the newspaper press, when writing was a less universal pursuit than it is at present.

In the course of a long life, Mr. Rowlatt enjoyed the society of a wide circle of friends, among whom were many men of high character and eminence, especially at the Bar and in the Church; but all the more intimate companions of his youth had long since preceded him to the tomb, and latterly his life became gradually secluded. The sudden decease, in 1826, of his contemporary and friend, Lord Gifford, undoubtedly deprived him of Church preferment, for there was every probability of that able and benevolent man becoming Lord Chancellor of England. And many other remarkable instances of similar misses of fortune's gifts might be recorded of him and his family.

To the general excellence of Mr. Rowlatt's character there are many now alive (independent of his sorrowing family) who can and will testify. It was singular and strongly marked, without any approach to what is generally understood by eccentricity. Some failings it must have had, and it had many seeming inconsistencies; but who is really without them? He was peacefully disposed, yet resolute, and not to be deterred from his purposes by intimidation of any kind whatsoever, as many anecdotes, which might be related did space permit, would sufficiently prove. His manners were remarkably engaging

^d Yet when at Paris, in 1802, he missed, by some carelessness, a presentation to the first and greater Napoleon; to the present Emperor of the French, when Prince Louis Napoleon, he was usually introduced.

^b Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, vol. v. p. 340.

^c History of England, vol. ii. p. 599.

when conversing with those whom he loved or esteemed. And, in fine, it may be truly said of him, that few men have died, if not more widely, more deeply and deservedly lamented.

Mr. Rowlatt published—"Sermons on the Evidences, the Doctrines, and the Duties of Christianity," 2 vols., 8vo., 1816; "A Letter to the Rev. Henry Budd, M.A., in answer to his Sermon entitled 'Salvation by Grace,'" 8vo., 1820; "The Present Prosperous State of the Country: a Sermon," 4to., 1824; "Sermons preached at the Temple Church," 8vo., 1830. "Church Patronage," a pamphlet, was printed, but not for sale, 8vo., 1835. It related to the extraordinary case already mentioned.

MISS CARTWRIGHT.

Jan. 12. At Brighton, aged 80, Frances Dorothy, sole surviving child of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D., the well-known inventor of the Power Loom, as well as many other ingenious mechanical contrivances, and author of several poems of some merit *.

Miss Cartwright was born at Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, in 1783, and passed many of her early years under the roof—first in Lincolnshire, and afterwards in London—of her uncle, Captain John Cartwright, R.N., more generally known as *Major* Cartwright; where she moved in the distinguished circle of literary and political society, which included the most eminent of the early advocates of Parliamentary Reform, and political exiles from all parts of the world: *e.g.* William (afterwards General) Pepe, who conducted, in 1849, the defence of Venice against the Austrians; Generals Mina and Quiroga; the widow of General Riego, and his brother the Canon of Oviedo, and many others who frequented the house of one whose kindness and uprightness of character was as conspicuous as the firmness of his political sympathies; of all

of which Miss Cartwright thoroughly partook; and by her amiable disposition, her remarkable vivacity and clearness of intellect, she was a bright ornament to her uncle's house. After the death of Major Cartwright she remained for many years in London, the solace and companion of his widow.

Beside compiling the memoirs of her uncle Major Cartwright, which were published in 1826, she wrote and privately printed several short poems of great elegance.

After the death of Mrs. Cartwright, she resided chiefly at Langton, near Wragby, in Lincolnshire, with her brother-in-law, the late Rev. John Penrose; where her kindness to all classes will be long remembered. Her residence there was varied with an occasional journey abroad, which the age of sixty years and upwards did not prevent her from keenly enjoying.

For the last four years she lived at Brighton, where she died, and lies buried in Hove parish churchyard.

E. S. CHANDOS-POLE, ESQ.

Jan. 19. At Radborne-hall, Derbyshire, aged 70, E. S. Chandos-Pole, Esq.

The deceased gentleman, who was the head of a very distinguished Derbyshire family, was born March 1, 1792, succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1813, and married Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. E. S. Wilmot, Rector of Langley. He was High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Like many of his ancestors, Mr. Pole in early life entered the army; and since his retirement from the service, he had, during a long course of years, commanded the Radborne troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. His heart was always anxious for the welfare of his country, and the Derby Volunteers were deeply impressed by the thoroughly English reception he gave them at Radborne a year or two ago, and with the kind words of encouragement they received from the lips of so old and gallant a soldier.

Mr. Pole was a staunch Conservative,

* See the Life of Dr. Cartwright by his eldest daughter, Mary, the wife of H. E. Strickland, Esq., published in 1843.

and he secured, by his consistency, the respect even of his political opponents. He was energetic in everything he undertook, and ever ready to lend a helping hand in a good cause. Scarcely any of the county gentry were better known in Derby than was "the Squire," and he was always received with the cordiality due to his character as a genuine specimen of an English country gentleman.

Mr. Pole is succeeded by his son, Edward Sacheverel Chandos-Pole, Esq., who married, in 1850, Lady Anna Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Harrington.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," says of the family of Chandos-Pole,—“There is scarcely an existing family which can deduce so ancient a pedigree, combined with historic importance, as that of which we are about to treat. Representing the great house of Chandos of Radborne, and a younger branch of the Ferrars, Earls of Derby, the Poles derive an uninterrupted descent from the time of William the Conqueror, and have ever maintained a leading position in the counties in which they have been seated. Sir Peter de la Pole, M.P. for Derbyshire, 2 Henry IV., the eldest son of Sir John de la Pole, of Newborough, Staffordshire, the representative of an ancient and honourable Staffordshire family, by Cecilia his wife, sister and heir of Sir William de Wakebridge, Knt., married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir John Lawton, Knt., Constable of the Castle of St. Saviour's, by Alianore his wife, daughter and co-heir of the renowned Sir John Chandos, of Radborne, one of the original Knights of the Garter, and one of the most illustrious warriors of the martial time of Edward III. The family of Chandos had acquired Radborne in marriage with a co-heiress of Robert de Ferrars, Lord of Egginton, grandson of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. The representatives of the family have, through successive generations for several centuries past, served the office of High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Ralph de la Pole, of Radborne, was one

of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1452; Sir German Pole, of Radborne, was a distinguished commander, who served against the Spanish Armada; and Edward Sacheverel Pole, Esq., of Radborne, born in 1718, a colonel in the army, served with distinction at Fontenoy, Culloden, through the Seven years' War, at Minden, &c.” The father of the late Mr. Pole assumed by sign manual, in 1807, as representative of the famous Sir John Chandos, the additional surname and arms of Chandos.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 8. At Quebec, aged 74, the Rt. Rev. *George Jehoshaphat Mountain*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec. He was the second son of the Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., first bishop of the see, by the daughter and co-heiress of John Kentish, esq., of Bardfield-hall, Essex, was born in 1788, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810. He was consecrated first bishop of Montreal in 1836, to assist Bishop Stewart, of Quebec, and on the death of that prelate in 1837, he ruled the whole diocese until it was divided in 1850, and Montreal made again a separate see. His lordship was the author of "The Church in Canada," and a "Journal" of a visit to the North-West American Stations of the Church Missionary Society, "Songs of the Wilderness," &c., &c. He was most indefatigable in visiting every part of his extensive diocese, and he came to England in 1853 to meet the Bishop of Australia to confer on the subject of synodical action in colonial Churches. On that occasion he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. He continued his active exertions to the last, and preached on Christmas-day in his cathedral; he was then suffering from a cold, congestion of the lungs came on, and caused his death. A Canadian paper supplies the following account of his missionary zeal, and also of the estimation in which he was held even by those of another faith:—"Should the Bishop's life ever be written it will contain many a chapter of strange incident and adventure. While Archdeacon of Quebec, in the course of his visitation he traversed the forest between the Restigouche and St. Lawrence on foot, a distance of 100 miles or more, accompanied only by Indians. His recent visits to that part of his vast diocese must have taxed his decaying powers to the utmost. Little was there of worldly display in the country waggon which bore the Bishop and his Chaplain over many hundred miles of rugged and thickly-peopled country, while a charrette with the luggage toiled on behind. Sometimes a boat was the convenient substitute, and many a day has the

good Bishop passed, gliding along the shores of the Baie des Chaleurs, Percé or Gaspé, and pausing wherever a group of fishermen's cottages gave promise of an audience for public worship, or of candidates ready for confirmation. But the point of his diocese, the most distant and most difficult of approach, was the Magdalen Islands, which lie 150 miles from the coast of Canada. To him belongs the credit of having first discovered the existence of a considerable Protestant population in these islands, who had never seen there any minister of their own faith, and whom he succeeded in building up into an united and flourishing congregation of the Church of England. With these islands the communication, even in summer, is rare and uncertain; and often a rude fishing vessel was the only means of transit, the narrow cabin of which was seldom proof against showers and spray, and where the berth was sadly too short for that tall form, which lay there uncomplainingly in all the miseries of inevitable seasickness. Sometimes, too, the landing was effected at night on a sandy beach miles away from a house, and hours would elapse before assistance could be procured. Rude, indeed, was the state of society in those islands. The churches built of driftwood—unfinished (as they were wont to say) because Providence had sent them no wrecks that year. Oftentime the service was read in some rude hut by the light of a candle inserted in the neck of a broken bottle, or by the solitary lamp of the household, while the refreshment provided consisted of little but tea and salt fish, and the luxuries of soap and towels were unknown. Only last year he visited Labrador, and was detained for a considerable time in a lighthouse, waiting for a steamer by which to return. Such were some of the works in which the Bishop's years were passed." *Le Courier du Canada*, the organ of the Quebec Roman Catholic clergy, says of him:—"He was universally esteemed by the Catholics for his deeds of charity, as well as for the high tone and nobleness of his character. All Catholics who had occasion to live in communication with him recognise these his eminent qualities." Agreeably with this, on the Sunday before he died prayers were offered up in his behalf in the Roman Catholic churches of Quebec.

At Gibraltar, aged 62, the Rt. Rev. *George Tomlinson*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. See OBITUARY.

Jan. 20. At Bath, the Rev. *Arthur J. P. Buchanan*, Rector of Carriacou, West Indies.

Jan. 21. At Hastings, the Rev. *Alexander Murray*, Rector of North Waltham, Hants.

Jan. 23. At Llangadfan Rectory, Montgomeryshire, aged 60, the Rev. *G. Howell*.

Jan. 25. At the Vicarage, Bremhill, Wilts., aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Drury*, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts. and Chaplain of the House of Commons. See OBITUARY.

At Belle Hatch, Henley-on-Thames, aged 69, the Rev. *P. Piercy*, M.A.

At Ealing, of paralysis, accelerated by mental

excitement, the Rev. *William Parish*, formerly Chaplain in the H.E.I.C. Service.

At the Vicarage, Hornchurch, Essex, aged 77, the Rev. *Daniel George Stacy*.

At Sidmouth, aged 82, the Rev. *Alexander Crigan*, M.D., Vicar of Skipwith and Riccall, Yorkshire.

At the Rectory, Monks Risborough, Bucks., aged 69, the Rev. *Henry William Johnson Beauchamp*, for twenty-three years Rector of the parish.

Jan. 27. At Risby, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 74, the Rev. *S. H. Alderson*, Rector of Risby, Chairman of West Suffolk Quarter Sessions, and Rural Dean of Thedwastry.

At Nice, aged 54, the Rev. *John Beridge Jebb*, of Walton-lodge, Chesterfield.

Jan. 28. At Over Vicarage, very suddenly aged 73, the Rev. *John Jackson*, M.A. He was for forty-two years Vicar of Over.

Jan. 30. At Monkton Farleigh Rectory, Wilts., aged 67, the Rev. *Edward Brown*, M.A. He was twenty years Rector of that parish, and formerly Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, Devon.

At Brighton, aged 66, the Rev. *Fiennes S. Trotman*, Vicar of Dallington, Northants., and Rector of Stoke Goldington-cum-Gayhurst, Bucks.

Feb. 2. At Frating Rectory, aged 79, the Rev. *Rich. Duffield*, B.D., Rector of Frating-with-Thorington.

At Symondsburry, near Bridport, Dorset, aged 81, the Rev. *Gregory Raymond*, for fifty-seven years Rector of Symondsburry.

At Mentone, the Rev. *Robert Carr Brackenbury*, Rector of Kirmington and Brocklesby, and Chaplain to the Earl of Yarborough.

Feb. 3. At his residence, Upper Leeson-st., Dublin, aged 60, the Rev. *C. M. Fleury*, D.D.

Feb. 4. At the Vicarage, aged 64, the Rev. *George Blanshard Blyth*, B.D., twenty-eight years Vicar of Newbald, Yorkshire, and domestic chaplain to the seventeenth and eighteenth Earls of Rothes.

At Lifton Rectory, aged 52, the Rev. *Henry Townend*, Rector of Lifton, Devonshire.

At the Vicarage, Darenth, Kent, aged 64, the Rev. *John Eveleigh*, M.A., for forty years Vicar of the parish.

Feb. 5. At his residence, Rusholm-cottage, near Toronto, Canada East, the Rev. *Thomas S. Kennedy*, Incumbent of St. John's Church. He was for many years the Secretary of the Church Society of the diocese of Toronto.

Feb. 7. Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Fielding*, Vicar of St. Cosmas and Damian-in-the-Blean, and Perpetual Curate of Nackington, both near Canterbury.

Feb. 10. Aged 29, the Rev. *J. H. Richardson*, M.A., of Tinsley, Yorkshire, late Curate of Godmanchester.

Feb. 12. At the Glebe-house, the Rev. *Chas. William Bollaerts*, M.A., Incumbent of Jesus Chapel, Forty-hill, Enfield.

Feb. 14. At Church Lawford, Warwickshire,

aged 66, the Rev. *Robert Edmonds*, Rector of that place.

At Shrewsbury, aged 48, the Rev. *Marmaduke Cockin*, M.A., Vicar of Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire.

Feb. 15. At Guilsfield, aged 69, the Rev. *Charles Thos. Coryndon Luxmoore*, of Witherdon, Devon, forty-three years Vicar of Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.

Feb. 17. At the Deanery, Battle, Sussex, the Very Rev. *John Littler*, M.A., Dean and Vicar of Battle.

Feb. 19. At Bickenhill Vicarage, aged 72, the Rev. *Carew Thomas Elers*, B.D.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 16, 1862. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, aged 22, Dr. *David Ramsay*, R.N., late Surgeon of H.M.'s S.S. "*Gordon*."

Dec. 18. At Doomree, on his way to join his station, from the effects of a wound received at Delhi, Major *Chas. Johnson Nicholson*, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and brother of the late Brigadier-Gen. Nicholson.

Dec. 21. *George Kekewich*, esq. (see p. 257), was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803. He published "*A Digested Index to the Early Chancery Reports*." (Lond. 8vo. 1804.)

Dec. 28. At Dapoolie, aged 37, *Francis Harvey*, esq., late Capt. of the 18th Bombay Native Infantry, youngest son of Adm. Sir *Edw. Harvey*, K.C.B.

Dec. 30. At Umballa, Mary, wife of Capt. R. B. Chichester, 81st Regt.

Dec. 31. At St. Helena, aged 21, *Edward Drummond-Hay*, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s St. Helena Regt., second son of Sir *Edward Drummond-Hay*, Governor of St. Helena.

Lately. *William Bell Macdonald*, esq., of Rammerscales. "By Mr. Macdonald's death a European light has been extinguished. Scarcely in the world was there such a master of languages. Mr. Macdonald was one of the most skilful collectors of books in Christendom, especially in the department of the old classics; and his library at Rammerscales is not only very large, but valuable from its many volumes of rarity. To see him, in his hall of books, with a troop of scholarly friends whom his love of learning and his genial hospitality knit to him with such affectionate esteem, was a sight of which Dumfriesshire might well be proud. We do not know what remains of his multifarious learning, in the shape of Notes, Prolegomena, &c., Mr. Macdonald has left behind him. As he was still advancing in his linguistic studies, he had not much time to methodise for any general publication. Every now and then he gave some short essay on the natural history of the ancients, or other kindred subject, to the classical periodicals of the day; or dashed off a translation of some queer old Scotch song into German, Greek, or Hebrew."

as nobody else in our time could do, except perhaps the late Dr. Maginn—all in the way of *nugæ canoræ* and private circulation. In his politics Mr. Macdonald was a sound Conservative. For some years he represented the Burgh of Lochmaben in the General Assembly."—*Dumfries Herald*.

Jan. 5. At Cambridge, aged 68, Rear-Adm. *Digby Marsh*. The deceased was the third son of the Rev. J. Marsh, Rector of Rosenallis, Queen's County, by Rachel, dau. of Colonel Montgomery, who was murdered during the rebellion of 1798. He was a direct descendant of Francis and Narcissus Marsh, Lords Primate of Ireland and Dublin, and a collateral of the celebrated *Jeremy Taylor*. He entered the navy January 10, 1806, on board the "*Eurus*," store-ship; he assisted in the "*Minerva*" frigate at the capture of Copenhagen in September, 1807, and was afterwards actively employed in co-operation with the patriots on the north coast of Spain, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted to lieutenant December 24, 1813, and commanded the boats of the "*Challenger*," 18, at the destruction of a French squadron and flotilla in the river Gironde. He next served in the "*Tartar*," 42, on the coast of Africa, and while employed in her boats succeeded in capturing several heavy armed vessels. He became commander Jan. 5, 1822, and, after being upwards of seven years actively engaged in the Coastguard service, obtained post rank January 1, 1842. He became rear-admiral on the reserved list April 12, 1862.

Jan. 6. Aged 76, *Harriot*, wife of *Robert Arnold*, esq., R.N., formerly *Harriott Gouldsmith*, a well-known artist.

At Bath, aged 72, *Capt. Wm. Coape Oates*.

At Pau, Mary, widow of *Capt. Wm. Stewart*, R.A., and only dau. of the late *Richard Bendyshe*, esq., of *Barrington-hall*, Cambridgesh.

At Bathford, Somerset, aged 82, *Sarah*, widow of *Col. Cochrane*, and youngest dau. of the late *Thos. Lowndes*, esq., of Bathford.

Jan. 7. *Mr. Riches* (see p. 260) was author, jointly with *George Redford*, M.A., of "*The History of the Ancient Town and Borough of Uxbridge*." (Uxbridge, 8vo. 1818.)

Jan. 10. *Mr. G. C. Smith* (see p. 260). Shortly before the death of Mr. Smith, the fact that he was in very humble circumstances was brought forward, with a view to his relief, in a religious publication, which also affords a brief sketch of his life and labours. "The history of Mr. Smith is not a little remarkable. Born in 1782, he was bound an apprentice to an American captain in 1796, and the same year pressed into the British navy. He served as seaman, midshipman, and master's mate, till he reached the battle of Copenhagen, for which he received a medal in 1803. He left the Navy in the same year, and the year following became a student under the Rev. *Isaiah Birt*, Baptist minister, of Devonport. He became pastor of the Baptist Chapel, Penzance, Cornwall, in 1807, and in 1809 he gave himself thoroughly

to the promotion of the spiritual welfare of seamen. He was the means of introducing the Lancasterian school system into France, and he devoted six months of the year 1813 to a mission to the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain. In 1816 he commenced open-air preaching, which led to the formation of the Home Missionary Society. He soon found his way to London, and began to operate on the Thames among the sailors of all nations. Here he pursued quite a missionary course, preaching anywhere and everywhere as occasion offered. In 1825 he opened the first mariners' church in Wellclose-sq., East Smithfield, where he laboured with great popularity and success for a time. His open-air labours brought him into frequent collision with the police, to whom he gave battle single-handed, till he was allowed to prosecute his labours without interruption. After establishing the Domestic City Mission and the Asylum for Starving Sailors, he formed the first Temperance Society in England. To these followed the Maritime Penitent Female Refuge, since carried on at Bethnal-green. The next great event in his life was the falling of Brunswick Theatre, where he directed the operations for the rescue of the dead and the wounded. Several institutions were subsequently formed; and thus he went on, through evil report and good report, till, last year, by special invitation from New York, he paid a visit to the United States. Such, then, are a few facts of the history of G. C. Smith, now in the eighty-first year of his age, and it is sad to reflect that after such toils and such services to his fellow-countrymen he should be found in circumstances of grinding poverty. In a day so fruitful of testimonials to men who are considered to have been great public benefactors, it is strange that such a man as Mr. Smith should have been entirely overlooked. His services assuredly have been, not only special and peculiar, but very great and very valuable, and continued through two generations."—(*British Standard*.) This appeal met with only an indifferent response, but since Mr. Smith's death, several meetings have been held in the West of England for the purpose of erecting a testimonial to his memory.

Jan. 11. At Romford, Essex, aged 82, Col. G. D. Wilson, C.B. The deceased entered the Army in 1797, and was present with his regiment, the 4th (King's Own), on the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and afterwards at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807. He subsequently served in the Peninsula, and under Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, where he was wounded. At the storming of Badajoz he was again wounded. He was aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Pringle at the battle of Salamanca, and present at the capture of Madrid and the Retiro, the siege of Burgos, the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, St. Pierre, Orthes, and St. Palais. He commanded the 4th Regt. at Waterloo, where he was again wounded, and obliged to retire from the service. He had received the

gold medal for Badajoz, and the silver war medal with six clasps.

At South Molton, aged 86, William Hole, esq., J.P., youngest son of the late Rev. N. Hole, Vicar of Burrington, and nephew of the late Ven. Wm. Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.

At Stoke, the wife of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., and dau. of the late Geo. Strode, esq., of Newnham-park.

Jan. 14. Col. James Travers, late 1st West India Regt., eldest son of Capt. N. C. Travers, late Rifle Brigade.

Jan. 15. At Truro, aged 74, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Carlyon, esq., of Tregrehan.

Jan. 17. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 25, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, Kirkley, Northumberland.

Jan. 18. At Naples, aged 83, Maria, widow of Sir William Domville, bart.

Jan. 19. On board H.M.S. "Hawke," aged 28, Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald Studdert, R.N., eldest son of Vice-Adm. Studdert, Pella, Kilrush, co. Clare.

At Hereford, aged 27, Marcus A. Watts, esq., second surviving son of the late Vice-Adm. G. E. Watts, C.B.

Jan. 20. At Lowbeeding, near Horsham, aged 69, Col. Lonsdale Boldero, late of the Grenadier Guards. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, but retired from the army in 1845.

Jan. 21. At Bath, aged 82, the Right Hon. Sarah, widow of Camden Grey, 9th and last Baron Kirkcudbright. Her ladyship was dau. of the late Col. Thomas Gorges. Her husband died in April, 1832, leaving by her an only dau., who is married to James Staunton Lambert, esq., of Creg Clare, co. Galway.

At Heikfield, Hunts., Mr. F. Pigott Stainsby Conant, Governor of the Isle of Man. He represented Reading in Parliament from 1846 to 1860, when he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the office he filled up to the time of his death.

At Hammersmith, aged 53, Major-Gen. Wm. Beveridge Thomson, C.B., late Commissary-Gen. to H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At her residence, Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of the Right Hon. Mr. Baron Greene.

In Gloucester-cres., Regent's-pk., aged 69, Lucy, wife of Col. Fielding Browne, C.B.

At Bath, aged 75, Mary Ann, widow of Capt. Charles Lonsdale, of H.M.'s 21st Regt. Royal North British Fusiliers.

At Thorpe Hamlet, aged 82, John Skipper, esq. Mr. Skipper was a steady Conservative, and had filled several offices under the old Corporation of Norwich, including those of Speaker and Chamberlain.

Aged 70, Ann, for 52 years the wife of the Rev. W. C. Clack, Rector of Moretonhampstead and Woolborough, Devon.

At South Bersted, Bognor, Sussex, aged 60, Mary Anne, relict of Edward Reid, esq., of the Chancery Register Office, and second dau. and

co-heiress of the late Joseph Gunning, esq., of Langridge, Somerset, and of Judd-pl. East, London.

Jan. 22. Aged 59, Eliza, Lady Monson, having survived her husband only a few weeks.

At Bereleigh-house, near Petersfield, Hants., aged 57, George, third son of the late Sir Charles Forbes, bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire.

At Marston Moretaine Rectory-house, aged 68, Thomas Hughes, esq. He was one of the representatives of the ancient barony of Dudley, which fell into abeyance in 1757.

At Sunningdale, Berks., aged 36, Capt. H. Thomas Maclean, late of the Bombay Indian Army, eldest son of A. C. Maclean, esq., of Haremere, Sussex.

At Tonbridge, aged 85, Margaret, relict of the Rev. S. Jocelyn Otway, of Portland-place, Leamington.

Mary, relict of the Rev. Michael Terry, Rector of Mildenhall, Wilts.

At Naples, Martha, wife of Charles Fawcett Neville Rolfe, esq., Heacham-hall, Norfolk.

Aged 45, James Coster, esq., late Capt. 16th (Queen's) Lancers, only surviving son of the late J. Coster, esq., of Hill-house. Streatham.

"Every American in Europe will have heard of Grant Thorburn. He died yesterday (Jan. 22), aged 90. He came out to this city (New York) from Scotland in 1794. He got employed as a nail-maker, and earned a living by it for some years. Then he started a grocery, added a seed-store to it, and prospered. He bought a Quaker church for 25,000 dollars in 1825, and in 1835 sold it for 100,000 dollars. He was the celebrated 'Laurie Todd.' He stood about 3½ ft. in his stockings. He married three wives, and had children by all—fine large men."—*Letter in the Morning Herald.*

Jan. 23. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, of bronchitis, aged 81, Gen. Sir Wm. Greenhields Power, K.C.B. and K.H., Col.-Commandant 13th Brigade R.A. The deceased entered the army in May 1800, and attained his rank of General in Feb. 1857. He served in Spain, Portugal, and France from 1808 to 1814, and was twice wounded—at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Burgos; he led the reserve to the support of the assaulting party of Fort La Picurina during the last siege of Badajoz, and the Commandant surrendered to him personally. In recognition of his services General Power had been decorated with the silver war medal with nine clasps.

At Kennington-pk., aged 58, Esther, widow of Hugh Somerville Head, Commander R.N., sister-in-law of Sir F. B. Head, bart.

In South Audley-st., Wilhelmina Frances, wife of Capt. C. Orde Browne, R.A.

At Long's Hotel, Bond-st., aged 66, Robert Boyd, esq., of Plaistow-lodge, Kent, J.P.

At the residence of her son-in-law (Oliver Fowler, esq., surgeon, Kingsclere, Hants.),

aged 86, Harriett Franks, relict of Capt. John Bell Connolly, R.N.

After a few days' illness, Denis William Bond, esq., of Oriol College, Oxford, second surviving son of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of the Grange, Dorset.

From burns, occasioned by her dress catching fire, Janet Agnes, youngest dau. of Wm. Burehell, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

At Morpeth, aged 21, Ralph Bullock, a well-known jockey, remarkable for his great success on the race-course. He left Morpeth, his native town, when a boy, and went to Mr. Dawson's stables, at Middleham, with which he ever after remained connected, although his engagements took him to almost every race-course in the kingdom. His success on the turf during his brief career was somewhat remarkable, he having won, beside an immense number of races of minor import, the City and Suburban Handicap, and Metropolitan Handicap, both in one day; the Queen's Vase at Ascot, the Doncaster Cup, and the Goodwood Cup; he was also the fortunate jockey who rode the renowned Kettledrum successfully for the great Epsom Derby, in 1861, on which occasion Col. Towneley, the owner of the horse, was so well satisfied with the mastery style in which the animal had been managed, that he at once presented Bullock with a cheque for £500, at the same time offering him £300 annually for the first call of his services, which liberal offer was, however, gratefully declined, as he did not desire to leave his old master. He was much esteemed by Mr. Dawson and his friends, and a considerable number of the neighbouring gentry attended his funeral in Middleham churchyard.

Jan. 24. At the residence of his son-in-law (the Rev. J. S. Vaughan, Slaughter, near Dartmouth), aged 72, Col. Wm. Glendower White, late Bombay Artillery.

At his residence, Hampton-wick, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 36, Thomas de la Garde Grissell, eldest son of Thomas Grissell, esq., of Norbury-pk., Surrey.

At his residence, Bath, aged 48, Edmund Boulton, esq., M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and formerly of Chester.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, James Edward, only son of the Rev. Lewis Tugwell.

At Alexandria, aged 45, Frederick William Smith Packman, esq., M.D., of Clarges-st., and Tupton-hall, Derbyshire.

Jan. 25. At Chester, aged 76, Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart., of Gallen Priory, King's County, Ireland. He was the son of Mr. Edmund Armstrong, of Gallen, by Elizabeth Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown. He was born October 19, 1786, sat as M.P. for King's County from 1841 to 1852, was High Sheriff in 1811 and 1836, and Receiver-Gen. of Stamps in Ireland from 1831 to 1841. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund Frederic, born May 27, 1837. Sir Andrew was created a baronet in 1841. This family is descended from a branch of the old Border family of Armstrongs, one

of whom settled in Fermanagh, and whose grandson embarked in the cause of Charles II., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651.

At his residence, Hyde-park-terrace, Kensington-road, aged 61, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart., late of Madingley, Cambridgeshire. The title by his death becomes extinct. "By those acquainted with life in London five and twenty years back, when Crockford's was in full swing, and Tom Spring held his levées at the 'Castle' in Holborn, the news of the demise of Sir Vincent Cotton will be received with a feeling akin to regret. Few men led a harder life from the time he went to the University of Cambridge until he gave up 'The Age,' but, as is frequently the case, nature resented the liberties that were taken with her, and for the last few years he was completely paralysed. Sir Vincent served originally in the 10th Hussars, and accompanied them to Portugal. On his return he quickly distinguished himself in the hunting, shooting, racing, cricket, and pugilistic world; but his insatiable passion for hazard destroyed him; and Crockford even said he never knew his equal in fondness for it, or a more dangerous player. Taking advantage of his skill as a coachman, and aware of the profits to be made on the Brighton road by a well-appointed coach, he bought the goodwill of 'The Age' from old Jack Willaw, and for years drove it from Brighton to London and back. Certainly, coach travelling had never been brought to such a state of perfection as it reached then, under Sir Vincent's auspices, and never were journeys more pleasantly performed than under his charge. For the passenger was soon convinced that no team could get away from him, while his anecdotes and jokes caused the hours to fly away so pleasantly that parting from him became a matter of regret, and many a half-sovereign was given him by those who to an ordinary coachman would not have doled out more than half-a-crown; and there is no reason to think that he lost by the speculation. 'The Age,' however, could not compete with the railway, and he wisely, though reluctantly, abandoned it before he became involved."—"*Argus*," in *Morning Post*.

At his house, Montague-sq., aged 87, Sir Henry Lushington, bart.

At Clifton, Mary Elizabeth Macpherson, second dau. of the late Sir John Macpherson Grant, bart., of Ballindalloch and Invereshie.

At Carton, near Dublin, Edward Fox, only son of the late Lord Edward FitzGerald.

In Burton-crescent, Emma, dau. of the late Rev. W. Betham, and sister of the late Sir W. Betham.

At the house of his brother (C. B. Viveash, esq., Ealing), aged 68, Oriel Viveash, esq., of the Middle Temple, late of Madras, and of Calne, Wilts.

At Barnsbury-park, Islington, aged 61, Lucy Sarah, wife of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

Jan. 26. At Brighton, aged 78, William Beckett, esq., of Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds, formerly M.P. for Leeds and for Ripon, and the principal partner in the eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., of the Leeds Old Bank. "The removal of Mr. Beckett will be regarded with very great and general regret. He had filled with ability, prudence, public spirit, and we may even say with meekness, a very eminent position in the banking and mercantile world. Owing to his wealth and standing his influence was very great, and his judgment on mercantile, social, and political questions was highly respected; but he was unostentatious in his mode of living, unambitious, calm, and always used his influence with moderation and with great respect for the rights and opinions of others. His person was noble and commanding, his manners highly popular, his talents good, his mode of speaking in public clear and effective; so that he might have taken a more prominent position in politics if he had chosen. But his never-failing moderation led him to decline any peculiar prominence. When loudly called upon by his party in 1841, he responded to the call, and accepted a seat for the borough of Leeds in the House of Commons; but when the Conservative party was divided on the Free Trade question, he withdrew from the representation of Leeds, and sat for some years for the borough of Ripon, from which he retired in 1857. The conduct of Mr. Beckett and his late brother Christopher, as bankers, at the alarming crisis of 1825, gave the Old Bank a strong claim on the confidence, and even on the gratitude, of the town. At that period they acted with bold liberality and yet with prudence, and so as to save many of their customers from embarrassment. Indeed, Mr. Beckett was the model of a banker, and his influence on the whole mercantile community of Leeds has been most salutary. The first Sir John Beckett, bart., went to Leeds from Barnsley, and established the Old Bank in partnership with Mr. Blayds, then Mr. Calverley. His eldest son, who succeeded him in the baronetcy, was brought up to the bar, and, entering political life, and having formed a high connection by marrying the daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, he became Judge Advocate, which office he filled for many years to the satisfaction of his party. He sat as representative for Leeds from 1835 to 1837, but sustained two defeats for the borough—one before, the other after that period. The youngest brother of that large family, Edmund Denison, esq., sat as member for the West Riding in several Parliaments. Mr. William Beckett was also a son of the first Sir John Beckett, who married Miss Wilson, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol. Mr. Beckett was born in Leeds in 1784, and would have attained his seventy-ninth year in March. He married some years ago a sister of Mr. Meynell Ingram, of Temple Newsam, who survives him. He leaves no children."—*Yorkshire Paper*.

At Shirley, Croydon, aged 39, Charles John

Strange, of Drumcarn, co. Cavan, Major in the Royal Artillery, and youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Strange.

At Knighton-hall, near Leicester, Jane, wife J. T. Raworth, esq., and dau. of the late Wm. Collins, esq., M.P. for Warwick.

Isaac Buxton, esq., second son of the late Thos. Buxton, esq., of Danetts-hall, Leicestershire, and formerly Paymaster 2nd Battalion 24th Infantry, with which regiment he served throughout nearly the whole of the Peninsular war.

Very suddenly, at Rugby, aged 72, Charlotte Martha, widow of John Roche Dasent, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-General in the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

At Fort-William, Lismore, aged 83, Thomas Cookson, esq., late of the Hermitage, near Chester-le-Street, co. Durham.

Jan. 27. At Nice, aged 68, Col. Sir Ord Honyman, bart., late of the Grenadier Guards. He was the second son of Andrew Honyman, a lord of session and justice, sitting as Lord Armadale (created a baronet in 1804), by Mary, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Robert Macqueen, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland—the Lord Braxfield. He was born March 25, 1794, served for some time in the Guards, and succeeded as third baronet on his brother's death, Feb. 23, 1842. He married (April 7, 1818) Elizabeth Essex, dau. of Admiral George Bowen, of Coton-hall, Salop, by whom he leaves issue two sons and a dau., being succeeded in his title by Mr. Geo. Essex Honyman, a barrister on the Home Circuit, and "tubman" of the Court of Exchequer, born Jan. 22, 1819. The Honymans claim descent maternally from Sir R. Stewart, natural son of James V. of Scotland, who received from Queen Mary a grant of lands in Orkney and Zetland in 1565, and was created Earl of Orkney in 1581. His great-great-grand-dau., the heiress of Græmsay, married Andrew Honyman, Bishop of Orkney, and her great-great-grandson was father of the deceased.—*Morning Post*.

At the Priory, New Romney, Kent, aged 72, John Russell, esq. He was for many years a magistrate for the town and port of New Romney, and several times served the office of Mayor.

Aged 67, Francis Ferrand Ottey, esq., of Broxbourne, Herts., late of H.M.'s Exchequer.

Jan. 28. At Ayton, Rutland, aged 61, Lieut.-Gen. Williams Fludyer, late Grenadier Guards.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., Elizabeth Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Col. Mercer, 1st Life Guards, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mercer Henderson, of Fordell, Fife, N.B.

In Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 68, Anna, relict of Col. Martin Orr.

At Goldington, Bedfordshire, aged 80, Wm. Silvester Addington, esq., Capt. R.N.

At St. Mary-Church, near Torquay, aged 80, Samuel Carr, esq., Assistant-Commissary-Gen. At Sydenham, aged 68, John Stark, esq., late Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern

Circuit Court, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, which office he filled for thirty-five years.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 52, Joseph Walters Daubeny, esq., of Cote, Gloucestershire, and J.P. for Somerset.

At Rose Ash Rectory, aged 32, Eliza Georgina Treweeke, wife of the Rev. J. L. H. Southcomb.

At his residence in the Close, aged 89, Mr. Arthur Thomas Corfe, organist of Salisbury Cathedral. "The deceased was the third son of Mr. Joseph Corfe, who was a native of Salisbury, and organist of the Cathedral. He was born on the 9th of April, 1773, and in early life was a pupil of Mr. Antram, of this city (Salisbury). He went from thence to Westminster, where he was a chorister at the Abbey under Dr. Cooke, and he was afterwards a pupil of Clementi. In the year 1796 he married Frances, third dau. of the Rev. John Davies, Vicar of Padworth, by whom (who died in the 74th year of her age, in 1847) he had fourteen children, thirteen of whom still survive. On the resignation of his father, in 1804, he was appointed organist and choir-master in his stead, which situation he held for 58 years. Mr. Corfe had been for the last few weeks visibly declining in health, but though his feebleness had been a source of anxiety during that period to his family, yet he was to be seen daily at his church, and following his usual avocations. On Wednesday morning (Jan. 25) he had risen at his accustomed time, half-past six, and not opening his door at half-past seven, his signal for his servant to come to him, she looked into his bedroom, and found him very nearly dressed, kneeling as if at prayer, by his bed-side, with his face bowed down upon the bed-clothes. On a large music-book, on his bed, he had placed his lighted candle. Under his left hand was 'The New Week's Preparation for a Worthy Receiving of the Lord's Supper,' open at the following passage:—'Grant that in the days of health and prosperity I may consider my latter end, and remember and provide for that great account which I must one day give before the judgment-seat of Christ, that when the hour of my departure shall come I may meet death without fear and amazement, and, with a well-grounded hope of Thy mercy and goodness, may cheerfully resign my soul into Thy hands, and may be willing and even desirous to leave this world when Thou my God in Thy great wisdom shall see it fitting.' Immediately beyond it was Bishop Jeremy Taylor's 'Golden Grove,' opened at the prayer against covetousness. In his right hand were his spectacles, which he had evidently just taken off as it pleased God to call him to his account; and when his household had assembled in his room he was perfectly warm, but his spirit had fled. Mr. Corfe lived to enjoy the friendship of five successive Bishops of Salisbury, which he always regarded as a great privilege. The Triennial Musical Festivals, which were formerly held in Salisbury Cathedral, were conducted by Mr. Corfe with great ability and success. The father of the venerable deceased,

the late Mr. Joseph Corfe, was born in Salisbury in 1741, was one of the choristers of the Cathedral, and received his musical education from Dr. Stevens, the organist. Early in life he was honoured with the patronage of James Harris, esq., the author of 'Hermes,' the friend of Dr. Johnson, and the great-grandfather of the present Earl of Malmesbury, by whose friendship he was recommended to the notice of Bishop Lowth, which procured for him in 1782 the appointment of one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal; in 1792 he was elected organist and master of the choristers of Salisbury Cathedral, which situations he resigned in 1804, with the unanimous consent of the Dean and Chapter, to his son, the late organist. His compositions are chiefly for the Church, and his Morning and Evening Service, with many excellent anthems, are in constant use in Salisbury and other cathedrals. He died in 1820."—*Salisbury Journal*.

Jan. 29. At the Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 71, Rear-Adm. Christopher Wyvill. The deceased was son of the late Rev. C. Wyvill, and brother of Marmaduke Wyvill, esq., of Constable Burton, who was for some time M.P. for the city of York. He entered the navy in October, 1805, as first-class volunteer on board the "Tribune," was removed in May, 1806, to the "Fame," and visited the West Indies. He afterwards served in the Mediterranean, and was present at the cutting out of ten transports in the Gulf of Salerno, as well as at several other affairs to the close of the war. He attained the rank of commander in 1824, and distinguished himself against the Greek pirates in the Mediterranean in 1828. He afterwards commanded on the North America, the West India, and Cape of Good Hope stations. He was aide-de-camp to the Queen from Sept. 5, 1851, Captain of the "Wellesley" guard-ship of ordinary at Chatham, and Captain-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard from June 14, 1854, until promoted to flag-rank Jan. 31, 1856.

At Smeadmore, Dorset, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. John Mansel, C.B. This officer entered the service as ensign in the 53rd Regiment, in the year 1795. Embarking the same year for the West Indies, he sailed in that ill-fated fleet commanded by Sir Hugh Christian, of which many vessels were wrecked on the Chesil Beach. He was present at the attack of Morne Chabot, and at the siege of Morne Fortunée, in St. Lucia, in 1796; and served during the whole of the Caribbean war in St. Vincent, at the capture of Trinidad, and the siege of Moro Castle, in the island of Porto Rico, in 1797. From the year 1807 to 1811 he served in the East Indies. In 1811 he joined the army in the Peninsula, where he was selected for the command of the Light Companies of the 6th division. During the years 1811 and 1812 he was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and the forts of Salamanca; he was also present at the battle of Salamanca, where he had a horse shot under him. For these ser-

vices he received the gold war-medal and one clasp. In the pursuit of the French army to Arevola, he led a brigade of the 6th Division; after which he rejoined the 53rd Regiment, marched with the army to Burgos, and was present at the siege of that town. He subsequently commanded a brigade in the 4th Division, and the Division ultimately marched under his orders to Bordeaux. In 1815 he followed the 53rd Regiment to St. Helena, during the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte in that island. In 1818 he proceeded again to the East Indies, in command of the same regiment, and returned to England in 1822. He was created a C.B. at the institution of that grade, and retired from the service in 1827.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, aged 69, Capt. C. Knight, R.N., K.H.

At Norwood-green, Middlesex, aged 50, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scott Horsburgh, late of H.M.'s 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the late Major Boyd Horsburgh, of Lochmalony, Fifeshire.

At Kensington, Sarah, wife of George Scotland, esq., C.B., and only dau. of the late Rev. W. Humphrys, of the Island of Antigua.

At Albury, aged 25, Josephine Harriet, only dau. of the Rev. F. C. B. Earle, M.A.

In Caroline-place, aged 84, Ellen Meliora Turner, late of Oxford-sq., Hyde-pk., widow of the Rev. George Turner, formerly Vicar of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire.

At Sunningdale Parsonage, aged 14, Ella Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint.

At Edinburgh, Captain Frederick Sydney Maude, R.A.

At East-park, Newton Abbot, Devon, aged 71, Commander Walter Wemyss Leslie, R.N.

At Dover, aged 83, Capt. Yarrall Johnson, late of the 8th Royal Irish Light Dragoons.

At Llysfan Rectory, North Wales, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Oldfield, esq., of Farm, one of H.M.'s Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Denbigh.

Jan. 30. In Cornwall-terr., St. George's-road, aged 66, Mary, widow of Hugh Gray, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, bart., K.C.B.

At Toronto, aged 71, Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., C.B., late President of the Court of Appeal, and for more than thirty years Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

In Bentineck-st., aged 86, Maj. Charles Randall, of Swannington, Norfolk, and formerly of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

In Great Marlborough-st., aged 95, Mrs. Adair Hawkins, widow of John Adair Hawkins, esq., of Lewell, Dorsetshire.

In Cambridge-st., Pimlico, aged 31, Henry Yonge, esq., of the Public Record Office, eldest son of the late Rev. F. Yonge, of Great Torrington, Devon.

At his house, Hope-st., Liverpool, aged 74, John Watson, esq., many years J.P. for Cumberland. The deceased gentleman was an occasional contributor to our pages.

Jan. 31. At Bowood, Wilts., the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. See OBITUARY.

Aged 27, Marie Thérèse, wife of William Vernon Harcourt, esq., dau. of Lady Theresa Lewis, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.

At Red-hall, Darlington, aged 73, Robert Colling, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the North York Rifles, and J.P. for the county of Durham.

At Bridport, Edwin Nicholetts, esq., Town Clerk, and Treasurer of County Courts in the Somerset district. He took a deep interest in the erection of the beautiful new church of St. Andrew at Bridport, and he had been a large contributor to its support.

Lately. At Venice, the Duke de Levis, who left France in 1830, and had ever since lived with the Count de Chambord. He was the recognised leader of the Legitimist party.

At St. Gall, aged 83, Ferdinand Huber, the well-known composer of the Swiss *lieder* (national songs).

In a Paris hospital, aged 71, Elise Fleury, celebrated by Beranger under the name of Lisette. For some time previous to her death she lived in a poor attic, on ten centimes a day, the produce of her handiwork. Not one of the many admirers of the great *Chansonnier* seems to have remembered his old friend, or tried to alleviate the gnawing hunger and want to which she must have been often subjected when her feeble hands failed to earn the miserable pittance, upon which it might be thought that only a Frenchwoman would be able to subsist.—*Paris Letter*.

The ancient German house of the Steins has become extinct by the death of the Countess Kielmansegge, the last child of Karl von Stein, who was buried on the 9th of January at Castle Cappenberg, Westphalia, in the family vault. The male line became extinct with the death of the great statesman on the 29th of June, 1831, after the family had flourished for nearly eight centuries: during this long period it had often produced men who bravely and with a powerful hand helped in settling the affairs of their nation, till the last of the noble race, whom his contemporaries, in grateful acknowledgment of his merits, denominated the great Stein, gathered upon his head all the honours and blessings a nation has to bestow.—*Athenæum*.

Feb. 1. The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles Newsham, D.D., President of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham. He was in the 72nd year of his age, and the 26th of his Presidency.

In Russell-sq., aged 67, H. Roxby Beverley, esq., comedian, well known formerly as the manager of several theatres in the North.

At Hampstead, aged 64, Thomas Cudbert Harington, esq., sometime Assistant-Secretary of the colony of New South Wales, second son of the late John Herbert Harington, esq., formerly Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

Suddenly, aged 58, Sophia, wife of the Rev. D. G. Bishop, Master of the Grammar-school, Buntingford, Herts.

At Chester, aged 77, Mr. John Romney, artist and engraver, the publisher of views in Chester and its environs.

Feb. 2. At Fernhill, Salop, Thomas Lovett, esq., J.P. and D.L. of the county.

At Clifton, aged 40, William Henry Willes, M.A., Judge of the Bristol County Court, youngest son of the late James Willes, M.D., and brother of Sir J. Shaw Willes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was recently transferred from the Newcastle jurisdiction. He had commenced his labours at the Bristol Court but one week before his death, and was only able twice to preside as judge.

In Warwick-gardens, Kensington, aged 70, Barbara, widow of Gen. Biggs, of the Bengal Army.

At Longfield-court, Kent, aged 21, Carleton, youngest son of the Rev. James King, Rector of Longfield.

Feb. 3. At Clifton, aged 23, Heneage, youngest son of the late Sir Geo. H. Freeling, bart.

At Reading, aged 80, Exham Vincent, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 36th Regt.

At her residence, The Spring, Southam, Warwickshire, aged 84, Mrs. Hester Buller Hippisley Coxo.

At Amwellbury, Herts., aged 32, Rachel, wife of the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan.

At Bergh-Apton Rectory, Norwich, aged 49, Henrietta, only child of Charlotte and the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Ridewood, who fell at the head of the 45th Regt. at the battle of Vittoria in 1813.

Feb. 4. At the Manor-house, St. John's-wood-park, aged 17, George Paris, son of Lieut-Gen. Sir John Hearnsey.

At Freshford, near Bath, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Younghusband, R.A.

In Princes-gardens, South Kensington, aged 69, John Hambrough, esq., of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight.

At Falconer-lodge, Reading, aged 81, Maria, relict of the Rev. Joseph George Cook.

Aged 15, Aspinall, second son of Charles Birley, esq., Bartle-hall, Lancashire.

At her residence, Southwold, Suffolk, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. yerburgh, Vicar of New Sleaford and Rector of Totbill.

At Stockwell, aged 47, Tompson Chitty, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Helmsley, aged 75, Ruth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Simpson, and sister of the late Gen. Sandwith, of Helmsley.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, of scarlet fever, aged 19, Lieut. Suffield Hamilton Browne, Royal Marines Light Infantry, son of Capt. W. C. Browne, R.N.

Feb. 5. At Middleton-park, Queenstown, co. Cork, Julia Emily, wife of Sir J. L. Cotter, bart.

At Clifton, aged 70, Alexander Thos. Emeric Vidal, Vice-Adm. of the Rtd. He entered the Navy in December, 1803, and served for ten years as volunteer, midshipman, and mate in the Channel, on the north coast of Spain, and

on the West India, Mediterranean, Cadiz, and Lisbon stations. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant Feb. 6, 1815, and was employed for upwards of two years in boats, surveying the river St. Lawrence and the lakes of Canada, and afterwards for three years in the "Leven," surveying on the west coast of Africa. He was appointed in Dec., 1822, to command the "Barracouta," 10, and surveyed the east and west coasts of Africa and the Island of Madagascar for three years and nine months. He was advanced to the rank of commander May 15, 1823, and of captain Oct. 4, 1825, and until 1847 was employed in surveying on the coast of Ireland and the Hebrides, west coast of Africa, and Canary Islands, Azores, and Western Islands. He became rear-admiral Jan. 27, 1854, and vice-admiral June 17, 1849.

At his seat in Ireland, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Burke, Col. of the 10th (North Lincoln) Regt. of Foot, to which he was appointed in April, 1860. He served in Jamaica and St. Domingo in 1796 and 1797, and in Holland in 1809. He also went through the campaigns of 1801, 1811, and 1812 in the Peninsula with the Fifth Division of the army; and he volunteered for the forlorn hope of Sir John Leith's division at the taking of Badajoz, where he received several severe wounds, which incapacitated him from further active service. The deceased officer's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, July 23, 1794; lieutenant, October 25, 1799; captain, August 12, 1804; major, July 22, 1813; brevet-lieutenant-col., July 22, 1830; colonel, November 9, 1846; major-gen., June 20, 1854; and lieutenant-gen., January 18, 1860.

At Brompton, aged 82, Peter White, esq., late Surgeon of the 72nd Regt.

Feb. 6. At Queenstown, the Hon. William Smyth Bernard, M.P. for Bandon. The deceased gentleman was fourth son of the late Earl of Bandon. He was born in 1792, and entered the army in 1809 as ensign to the 67th Regiment. He served in the Peninsula, and retired from the army in 1857. Colonel Bernard, who was a Conservative in politics, was first returned for Bandon in Dec., 1832.

In Great Marylebone-st., Major S. Pole, third son of the late Sir Peter Pole, bart.

At Westbourne-park-villas, aged 64, Joseph Glynn, esq., F.R.S., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Aged 64, Charles Baskerville Viveash, esq., of Ealing.

At Bennitthorpe, near Doncaster, aged 82, St. Andrew Warde, esq. He was the senior magistrate of the West Riding, his commission dating October 8, 1812.

In Warwick-street, Eccleston-sq., aged 53, Francis Fisher, esq., of Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, and Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Feb. 7. At Bowden-pk., Wilts., aged 55, Capt. Gladstone, M.P. He was the third son of the late Sir J. Gladstone, bart., and brother of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and was born in 1807. He entered the navy in 1820, after an education at the Royal Naval Col-

lege, Portsmouth, became a commander in 1842, and a captain in March, 1860; but for some years past had not sought active service. Captain Gladstone was a Conservative in politics, and was first elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Walsall in February, 1841. In 1842 he was returned, with the Earl of Desart, for the borough of Ipswich, but that election being declared void, he was again, the same year, a candidate, when he was placed at the head of the poll. At the election in June, 1847, he unsuccessfully contested the borough, being defeated by Mr. J. C. Cobbold and Mr. H. E. Adair. Since the general election in 1852 he had represented Devizes in Parliament. Captain Gladstone voted against the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846; but had subsequently held it was neither practicable nor desirable to attempt to restore protection. He was a strenuous upholder of the agricultural interests, and a constant supporter of the Conservative party. He married, in 1839, Elizabeth Honoria, second daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, bart., of Belvoir-park, co. Down, and sister of Mr. Thomas Bateson, M.P. She was mother of the Countess of Belmore, and died February 11, 1862.

At Cheltenham, Major-Gen. John Cox, K.H., Col. 88th Regt.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 32, William Coryndon Gurney, M.A., barrister-at-law, the only son of Charles Gurney, esq., of Trebursye, Cornwall.

Aged 68, Thomas Howe Clarke, esq., J.P., of South-st., Chichester.

At Naples, aged 62, Mr. Pietro Rolandi, the well-known printseller of Berners-street, London.

Feb. 8. At Scarborough, aged 51, the Hon. Charles St. Clair. He was son of the twelfth Baron Sinclair, was born in 1811, and became Commander R.N. in 1842.

Aged 48, William Steele Wilkinson, esq., of Upper Phillimore-pl., Kensington, formerly of H.M.'s 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Lorrimer-sq., Kennington-pk., aged 30, Susanna, wife of the Rev. F. W. Helder, and only dau. of John Clayton, esq., of Haycroft, Hook, Surrey.

At Ramsgate, aged 39, Robert Graham, eldest son of the late Capt. John Gilmore, R.N.

In Westbourne-terr., aged 52, Augustus C. May, esq., Commander R.N.

In Great Coram-st., Louisa Theresa, relict of James Holmes, esq., surgeon R.N.

Feb. 9. At Beacondale, Norwich, aged 76, Nicholas Bacon, second son of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet.

At Seacombe, Cheshire, aged 71, Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Robert Dennis Chantrell, esq., F.R.I.B.A., Mead-house, Eastbourne, Sussex, formerly of Oatlands-house, near Leeds.

At Chelsea, aged 84, Jane, widow of Thomas Bewley, esq., of Glasgow, and last surviving dau. of the Rev. Joseph Middleton, Rector of Harlington.

Feb. 10. At her residence in St. George's-

q., aged 72, Lady Cubitt, relict of Sir William Cubitt.

At Surbiton, aged 26, Charlotte, wife of Edward Maxwell Brownlow, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H.

At Bath, aged 73, Douglas Cox, Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

At Kew, aged 82, Capt. H. R. Cole.

At Clifton, Susannah, eldest dau. of the late James Galbraith, esq., of Omagh, co. Tyrone, and great-niece of the late Sir James Galbraith, bart., of Urney-park, in the same county.

At Normanby-hall, N. R. Yorkshire, Anne Ross, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ward Jackson, J.P.

Suddenly, at Portsmouth, aged 23, Alexander Jackson Clark, esq., 55th Regt., eldest son of James J. Clark, esq., D.L., of Largantogher-house, co. Londonderry.

Feb. 11. At Blackheath, aged 62, Sophia, wife of Sir Wm. Henry Poland.

At Yaldhurst, Lynton, Hants., aged 63, Major-Gen. Wm. Henry Pickering, late R.A.

At his residence, Pontmorlais, Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, aged 74, Job James, esq., J.P., formerly Surgeon R.N., of H.M.S. "Alfred."

At the Vicarage, Ashby Magna, aged 23, Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Gibson, Vicar.

At Arron-cottage, co. Wexford, aged 28, Hugh Dale, only son of the late Hugh Matthie, Rector of Worthenbury, Flintshire.

At Bedminster, aged 15, Alice, second dau. of the Rev. David A. Doudney, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Bedminster, Bristol.

Suddenly, at Marle-hill, near Cheltenham, Catharine Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Griffiths, esq., J.P. and D.L. of Gloucestershire.

Feb. 12. At Brampton-park, Hunts., aged 88, the Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow.

In York-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 82, Gen. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, Col. of the 16th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 74, Edward John Carter, esq., of Theakston-hall, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Feb. 13. George John Farrance, esq., F.I.A.

Catherine Susanna, widow of the Rev. Chris. Smear, Rector of Sudbourn-cum-Orford, Suffolk.

Feb. 14. At Brighton, aged 17, the Hon. Agnes Stapleton, only dau. of the late Lord Beaumont.

In Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., aged 73, William Rodon Rennalls, esq., formerly Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Jamaica, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Feb. 15. At Ladbrooke-pl. West, Notting-hill, John Thomas, esq., M.R.C.S. London, and formerly the Resident Medical Officer of Bethlehem Hospital.

At Paris, Louisa Helena, widow of Capt. R. Bourne, R.N., late of Lynbury, co. Westmeath, and Blackheath-pk., and sister of the third Lord Wallscourt.

Elizabeth Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Col. Burnaby, of Evington-house, Leicestershire.

At Newbridge, Ireland, Diana, wife of Lieut. and Adj. H. Jennings, 4th Hussars.

Feb. 16. At Aghadoc, Killarney, the Dow. Lady Headley.

At the Manor-house, Hallaton, Leicestershire, Eliza Ann, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, of Court-garden, Great Marlow, Bucks., and of Lady Hinrich, now of the Manor-house, Hallaton.

At Clifton, Bristol, aged 81, Marianne, widow of Major-Gen. N. W. Oliver, Col.-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion R.A.

At Bishop Morley's College, Winchester, aged 91, Margaret, widow of the Rev. R. B. Wolfe, late Rector of Cranley, Surrey.

In Prince's-gardens, South Kensington, aged 69, Sophia, relict of John Hambrough, esq., of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight.

At Bath, aged 69, Andrew Montgomery, esq., late Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals of the Bombay Army.

At her brother's residence, Wootton Bassett, aged 63, Eliza, relict of Joseph Walsh, esq., of Bath, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hooper, of Elkstone Rectory, Gloucestershire.

In Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., Anne, widow of George Skipton, esq., of the Bengal Medical Board, and dau. of the late Archibald Constable, esq., Edinburgh.

Feb. 17. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Richard Litchfield, R.A.

At his residence, Southfield, Wandsworth, aged 62, Charles Lewis, esq., third son of the late Rev. Henry Lewis, Vicar of Mucking and Broxton, Essex.

Feb. 18. At Felcourt, aged 38, the Right Hon. Charles Edward, Earl of Cottenham.

At Plymouth, the Right Hon. Lord Ray.

At his residence, Eaton-sq., aged 75, George Thomas Whitgreave, esq., of Moseley-court, Staffordshire.

At Frankton, Warwickshire, aged 85, Sophia, widow of the Rev. John Biddulph.

Feb. 19. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 62, the Right Hon. Lord Sudeley.

At Goodmanham Rectory, Yorkshire, aged 70, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Blow, Rector of Goodmanham, J.P.

At Normanton Rectory, Rutland, aged 78, Henrietta, elder dau. of the late Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, and sister of Archdeacon Bonney.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Jan. 24, 1863.	Jan. 31, 1863.	Feb. 7, 1863.	Feb. 14, 1863.
Mean Temperature			° 43·8	° 44·5	° 45·3	° 40·7
London	78029	2803989	1426	1354	1310	1346
1-6. West Districts	10786	463388	234	242	214	223
7-11. North Districts	13533	618210	313	293	304	292
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	207	166	155	187
20-25. East Districts	6230	571158	303	315	275	293
26-36. South Districts	45542	773175	369	338	362	351

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 24	721	160	243	251	51	1426	1079	1007	2086
" 31	671	162	229	246	46	1354	1123	988	2111
Feb. 7	659	173	212	214	52	1310	1055	1038	2093
" 14	690	156	233	215	52	1346	1092	1016	2108
"									

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	2,151	48	11	Oats	217	24	4	Beans	210	35	7
Barley	353	37	2	Rye	6	35	0	Peas	116	45	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	47	7	Oats	20	9	Beans	36	5
Barley	35	6	Rye	34	7	Peas	37	4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 19.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	730
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	3,240
Veal	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	157
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	150
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, FEB. 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From January 24, to February 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	48	51	42	29. 61	rain, fair	9	35	45	45	30. 10	fair
25	42	50	48	30. 14	fair	10	45	49	45	30. 10	do.
26	44	50	50	30. 12	do.	11	45	49	43	30. 11	cloudy, fair
27	44	49	40	30. 18	do.	12	44	49	42	30. 27	rain, cly. fair
28	36	46	42	30. 38	do.	13	37	47	39	30. 47	fair
29	51	54	50	29. 77	rain, cly. fair	14	40	44	38	30. 51	do.
30	50	52	51	29. 48	do. do. hvy. rn.	15	37	44	37	30. 49	do.
31	50	50	41	29. 36	hy. rain, eldy.	16	35	47	37	30. 49	do.
F.1	45	47	43	29. 70	fair, hvy. rain	17	37	47	38	30. 49	foggy, fair
2	47	50	49	29. 87	cloudy, rain	18	32	46	39	30. 39	do. do.
3	45	51	48	29. 92	rain, cloudy	19	48	47	40	30. 36	do. do.
4	37	49	49	30. 07	fair, rain	20	40	45	41	30. 31	do.
5	46	52	47	30. 09	do. cloudy	21	40	46	41	30. 28	fair, foggy
6	50	53	48	30. 21	do.	22	40	48	41	30. 17	do.
7	50	54	48	30. 11	do. cloudy	23	40	50	43	30. 24	do. rain
8	45	48	46	29. 91	heavy rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	4. 7 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	6 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	3. 6 pm.	229	17 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 7	2 dis. 2 pm.	229 30	15 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	92	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 7	3 dis. 1 pm.	231	12.15 pm.	108
30	92	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	3. 1 dis.	229 30		108
31	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$		5. 1 dis.			108
F.2	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	4 dis. par.			108
3	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	4 dis. par.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	9 pm.	107 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	4 dis. par.	228 30	9 pm.	108
5	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	238	1 pm.			108
6	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	par. 3 pm.	228	12 pm.	108
7	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		2 pm.	227		108
9	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	238	par. 3 pm.			108
10	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	238	1 dis. 3 pm.	227 29		108
11	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dis. 3 pm.	227	14 pm.	108
12	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 9	1 dis. 2 pm.			108
13	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dis.	227 29		108
14	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3		1 dis. 2 pm.		14 pm.	108
16	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 39			12 pm.	108
17	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3		1 dis. 3 pm.	227 29		108
18	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3		1 dis.		12 pm.	108
19	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	237	4 pm.	229		108
20	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1. 5 pm.	227	15 pm.	108
21	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	2. 5 pm.			108
23	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 pm.			108

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

A SUGGESTION.

MR. URBAN,—Considering the spread of what is called “archæology” in this country, it is difficult to understand how such a work as Mr. Thorpe’s can remain so long unpublished. I should have thought the Society of Antiquaries would have been glad to subscribe for a few hundred copies, even if the cost involved the suspension of the *Archæologia* for a year. Those members who have really a love for the national historical literature and antiquities, would, I am sure, gain by the exchange. The money could also be the better afforded, as the Society has contrived to relieve itself of the expense and honour of continuing the *Vetusta Monumenta*. Through your pages I beg leave to submit this suggestion to the consideration of the Council, and to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c., F.S.A.

London, Mar. 21, 1863.

BUILDINGS OF STONE OR WOOD?

MR. URBAN,—I send you an extract which may prove acceptable in the controversy now carrying on in your pages; I offer no opinion, thinking, as others do, that the subject admits of still further inquiry, and is in able hands.

“Sous l’épiscopat de S. Boniface et de ses premiers successeurs la Cathédrale de Mayence, comme beaucoup d’édifices religieux des Gaules, était bâtie probablement en bois, puisque la chronique nous fait remarquer, avec une certaine emphase, qu’en 978 l’archevêque Willigis entreprit de la rebâtir entièrement en pierres. Les historiens des Gaules et de la Germanie mentionnent en effet quantité d’églises et de monastères en bois: ce genre de construction n’excluait pas toute magnificence, comme on peut encore s’en convaincre, au moins par analogie, à l’aspect des charmantes églises d’Angleterre bâties au moyen âge, la plupart voutées en bois, et des vieilles maisons sculptées également en bois, nulle part plus curieuses que dans cer-

taines rues de Mayence.”—*Bourassé, Les plus belles Églises du Monde*, pp. 390, 391.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT.

LEADEN CYLINDERS.

MR. URBAN,—In a notice of the discovery of a leaden cylinder filled with human and other bones, at Chester, in your last Number, p. 338, it is remarked that no similar discovery had been made in England. There are two such cylinders in the York Museum, as the following extract from the Catalogue will shew, (Case S, No. 54):—“A leaden cinerary urn, or *ossuarium*, of cylindrical form, found with a skeleton in a stone coffin. Near it is the portion of a similar urn.”

I am, &c.

THE CURATOR OF ANTIQUITIES
OF THE Y. P. S.

FLINT ARROW-HEADS.

MR. URBAN,—In your March Number is a letter from Mr. Hogg, of Norton, in which he gives an account and a drawing of a flint arrow-head found at East Bolton, near Alnwick. He mentions also that he has been informed that it is the first time such an arrow-head has been found in Northumberland. In this he has been misinformed; many such have occurred from time to time. I have in my own possession three, similarly shaped, found at Hauxley, and one found near Kyloe. In Raine’s “North Durham,” p. 218, one is figured, found on Ancroft Moor; and I know of two found near Copeland Castle, another near Northham, and I have seen others found in Northumberland, but my memory does not serve me to name the localities.

I am, &c. W. GREENWELL.

Durham, March 7, 1863.

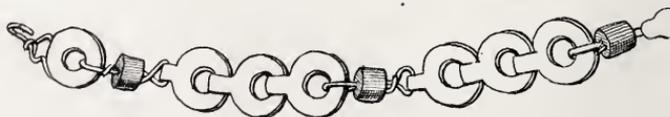
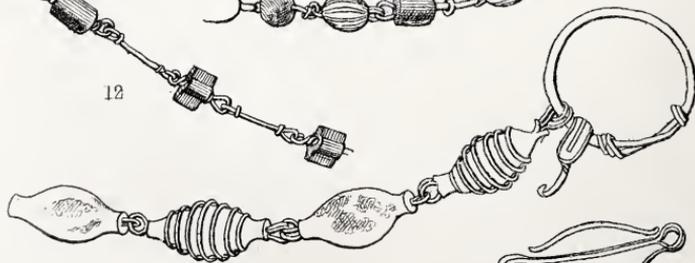
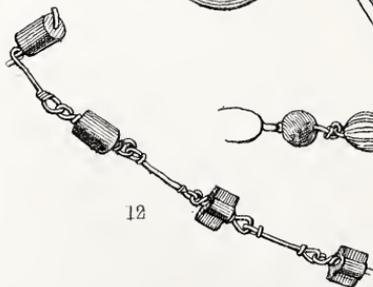
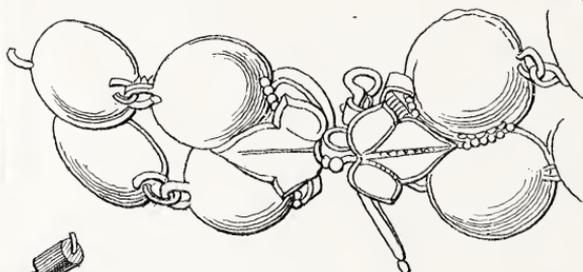
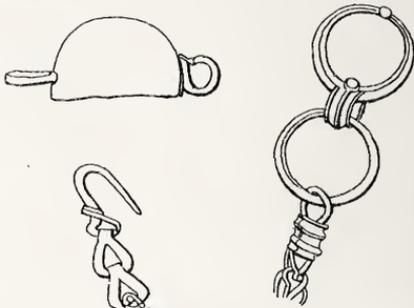
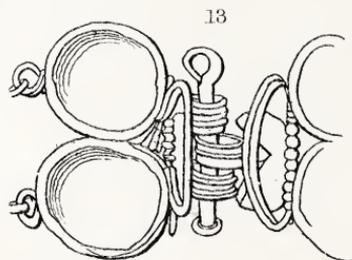
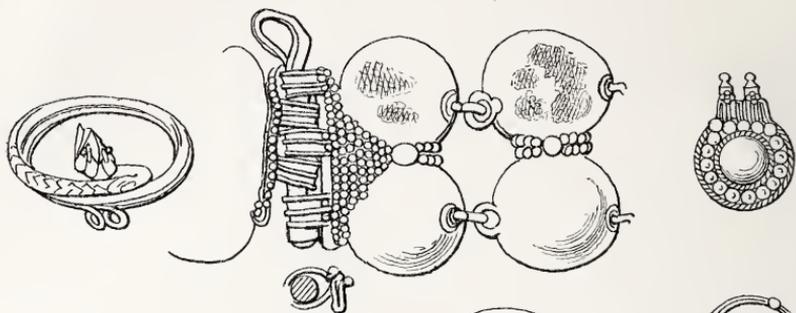
ERRATA.

In p. 317, lines 6, 17, 20, for “Duchair” read “Duclair.”

Page 393. We are informed that Sir St. Vincent Cotton never was of the University of Cambridge; he was educated at Oxford.

We are obliged to defer several Reports, Letters, Reviews, Obituaries, &c., which are in type.

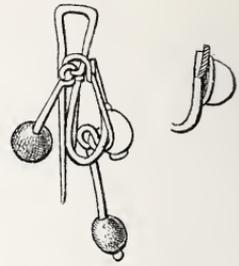
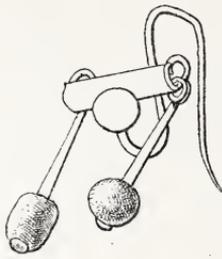




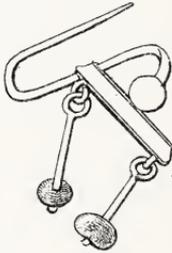




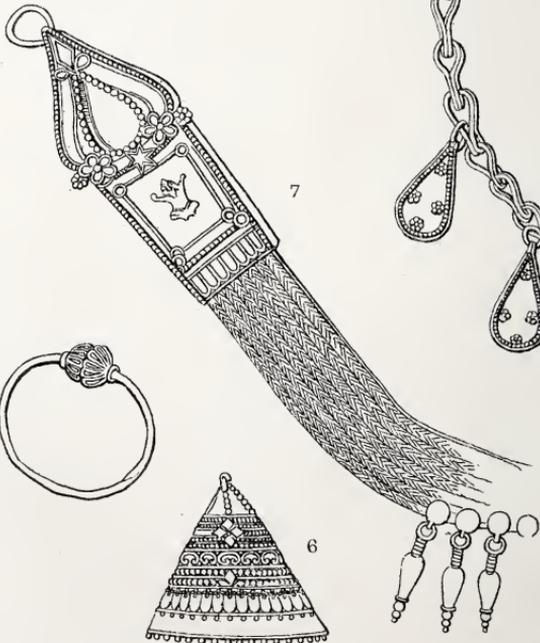
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The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ANTIQUÉ JEWELLERY AND ITS REVIVAL.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

THERE is an old proverb which says that “when things are at their worst they then begin to mend;” and certainly nothing could be worse than the design of our jewellery some six years ago, for it is only since our workmen have taken to imitating the beautiful articles found in the tombs of Etruria and Magna Græcia that an artist can pass a jeweller’s shop without shutting his eyes. A great deal of the bad state into which things had fallen must be referred to the altered position of the jeweller himself. At present the trade (it used to be an art) is divided into three distinct branches: first, there is the man who designs the work, and who has very little art education and less archæological knowledge (it is needless to say he knows nothing whatever about drawing the figure, the basis of all art); he takes a number of stock designs, often in very questionable taste, to the working jeweller, who occupies the next place; the latter manufactures a quantity after the pattern so bought, and distributes them to No. 3, who is a mere tradesman, and who puts them into his window and sells them. Sometimes, however, No. 3 buys or even orders a pattern from No. 1, and gets No. 2 to make it.

Of course nobody for one moment can blame any one of these three for working in this manner, for they do but follow the great system of our age, viz. the division of labour; but this way of going on does explain how it is that our jewellery has been so defective in taste, and why artists and architects do not come out of goldsmiths’ shops, as somehow or other, they used to do in the Middle Ages. However, the revival of Etruscan art, as applied to the precious metals, is a step in the right direction; and even should the fashion go out, as all fashions

do, still it will have introduced more delicacy into the manipulation, and the succeeding style will hardly be so bad as the one of which we have just got rid. The honour of this revival belongs to the Castellani family, who have followed the profession of goldsmiths at Rome since the commencement of the present century.

The present Signor Castellani in July 1861 read a paper on the subject before the Archæological Institute; and it is from this, as well as from a pamphlet printed for private circulation in August 1862, that we obtain a clear account of the origin of the movement.

Of the two documents the paper read to the Institute is by far the most valuable, the pamphlet partaking rather too much of the character of an advertisement. Each, however, supplies the deficiencies of the other, and in the following account use is made indifferently of each.

When we consider the universal practice among the older inhabitants of Italy of burying precious objects with their deceased relatives, it is easy to understand that in almost every century some discoveries of these jewels must have taken place; but not suiting the taste of the time, they were for the most part consigned to the melting-pot. Signor Castellani tells us that the first artist who began to copy them was the jeweller Sarno of Naples; but the fashion had a very short run, and the workmen who had been trained in his school had to take to restoring the ornaments found at Pompeii, and even went so far as to forge others like them. They appear to have had great success in the latter branch of trade—so much so, indeed, that Naples became quite famous for such falsifications.

The next step was taken by the elder Castellani, who began business in Rome in 1814, by copying the ordinary French and English jewellery. From 1823 to 1827 he turned to science for means of improving his work, and, according to his son, he appears to have discovered, among other things, the part played by electricity in gilding and colouring gold. About the same time occurred several discoveries of Etruscan sepulchres containing rich ornaments, and Signor Castellani forthwith set about imitating them. In doing this he had the good fortune to receive assistance from two sources: one was the Duke Michael Angelo Caetani, who brought his good taste and extensive archæological knowledge to bear upon the subject; and the

other was the opportunity afforded him and his son by the Papal Government of thoroughly examining the beautiful jewellery discovered in the Regulini Galassi tomb, which they were commissioned to report upon. But upon trying to put their design of imitating the old work into execution, the father and son found they had undertaken a work for which the modern processes were totally inefficient; the fact being that the old work was composed of numerous very minute and delicate portions soldered together with an almost invisible solder. Here was a difficulty on the very threshold of the project, and until that was resolved it was evident that very little progress could possibly be made. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the Castellani set about their task with great energy, neglecting no means of improvement. They consulted Pliny, Theophilus, and Cellini; they studied the filigree-work of India, of Malta, and of Genoa, but in vain. At last they luckily found out that in a remote corner of the Marches, at St. Angelo in Vado, in the recesses of the Apennines, there existed a school of traditional jewellery that had probably been continued from the times of the Etruscans themselves. In fact, in most parts of Italy special peculiarities will be found in the jewellery worn by the better class of peasants, and in many instances, as at Vercelli, the work is very nearly as light and as delicate as the antique.

Taking the hint, the Castellani procured workmen from St. Angelo in Vado, and taught them the patterns they wished to have copied. The arseniates were substituted for borax as solvents, and the solder was reduced to an impalpable file-dust. Considering that certain of the old works must have been executed by women, women were forthwith set to work; and by all these means a very satisfactory result was obtained. Still there remained certain things which the Etruscans did and which the moderns could not do, e. g. the soldering on the almost impalpable dust which gives a frosted appearance to so many of the antique jewels. When at Rome some ten years ago, Signor Castellani shewed the writer of this notice an attempt which he had made to execute this sort of work, and it certainly was not a success. In his paper in the "Archæological Journal" in 1861 he still confesses his inability to overcome the difficulty, and begs any assistance or hints on the point that any of the members of the Institute may be able to render

him. However, in the pamphlet of 1862 we find the following passage :—

“It is not long since, while inspecting some ancient Etruscan ornaments in our own collection through a magnifying glass, we were led to make the following important observation, viz. that the places from which the granulated work had been broken off presented the same appearance as those gold surfaces from which the enamel which once covered them has been torn away. This discovery induced us to try a new process for the production of that granulated work which modern goldsmiths had agreed to consider inimitable. On making the attempt the results were so far successful as to enable us to say that a problem that for twenty years had engaged our attention is in a great degree solved.”

The process in question is not indicated, and we are therefore left in the dark. Could it be that the ground is first of all roughened, then the solder applied in a thin coat like enamel, with a layer of small gold-dust placed on the top of it, and lastly the whole put into a furnace for a short time, and removed immediately the solder has had time to get liquid?

The events of 1848 stopped for a time the researches of the firm, but at the same time they caused their models to be more widely spread over Italy and other countries; but it was not until 1858 that they were enabled “to resume with a greater zeal and affection than before their researches into those ancient forms.” It is well known how attractive a feature in the Italian court of the Great International Exhibition of 1862 was the portion occupied by the productions of Signor Castellani; and although to the antiquary fresh from the inspection of the originals in the neighbouring Loan Museum they appeared unnecessarily heavy and strong, yet everybody must thank the Roman goldsmith for at last giving the nineteenth century some jewellery that nobody need be ashamed to wear. At the present time every goldsmith’s shop in London displays “Etruscan jewellery,” the ornaments of which are usually done very neatly and well, but unfortunately the forms are clumsy and heavy when compared with old work; and when the reason for this is asked, the enquirer is told that people like to have a certain quantity of gold for their money. The real reason, however, is far more likely to be the want of good examples to copy and good artists to design. Unfortunately, the said examples are scattered among a number of private individuals, and it is very rare that opportunities occur of seeing any number of specimens collected together, as was the case in the Loan Museum. It is very true

that the British Museum possesses a considerable quantity of antique jewellery, but for some inexplicable reason it is not considered expedient to exhibit them to the public. There was a considerable quantity in the Campana collection, but it was rather coarse of its kind, and as, according to the last accounts, the said collection is to be distributed among the various provincial museums of France, it will hardly be of much use to the student. The drawings which accompany this paper were made in 1853, in the Museo Bourbonico at Naples, and although doubtless a better selection might be made among private collections in England alone, still it gives a very fair idea of the general character and of the various processes employed in the manufacture.

Signor Castellani divides the ancient work into three varieties: 1. that made by the ancient inhabitants of Italy, such as the Etruscans; 2. that due to the Greek colonists of southern Italy, to which division most probably the specimens in the Museo Bourbonico belong; and 3. that made in the Roman period, of which the articles found in Pompeii are examples. Of course, this latter variety is comparatively easy to distinguish, as the work is ruder and the processes more clumsy than in the other two, but how to distinguish between these latter Signor Castellani certainly does not tell us, and we shall probably be left in the dark until some persevering antiquary will give us the fruits of his researches. There is probably no one phase of art which deserves more attentive study than that of the ancient inhabitants of Italy; at present we only know them from their vases, but their statuary in bronze and terracotta is equally marvellous. Nothing, for instance, can be finer than a bronze statue of an armed warrior in the Museo Etrusco at Rome; and the Capitoline wolf, the identical one it is supposed mentioned by Cicero, looks more like a very fine work of the thirteenth century than what we commonly understand by an antique.

Again, according to Signor Castellani, the ancient jewellery is divided into two distinct varieties—one for wear, and one for funeral decoration; the latter being very much more light and fragile than the former. It may perhaps be a question whether such a distinction will hold good in every case, or indeed generally, for it is almost inconceivable to us living in London, where, as has been before observed, people want

a certain amount of gold for their money, how very slight jewellery intended for actual wear is made in some countries. Not to speak of the delicate filigree so universally spread in all uncivilized (modern) countries, it may be sufficient to cite the present fashion at Vercelli: there the goldsmiths are continually making gold beads for the well-to-do peasants of the vicinity. These beads are sometimes round, but more frequently of an oval shape with a projecting tube at either end; they are manufactured of gold as thin as a sheet of paper, and upon their surface are soldered most delicate little rings of gold as ornaments. They are worn in rows round the neck, and a peasant may frequently be seen on festive days with three or four rows of them. They are quite as light as any Etruscan funeral ornaments, being easily put out of shape by the pressure of the finger and thumb, but yet, as we have seen, are in actual use as personal ornaments. It will therefore not do to draw too strict a distinction between funeral jewellery and that destined for actual wear.

The following are a few of the processes to be observed in antique jewellery:—

1. Repoussè-work, either done by the hand or by a die, as in the masks in the beautiful necklace, No. 1; and the beads, No. 2.

2. Pierced-work, as in the earring, No. 3.

3. A large wire was filed or cast into an ornamental pattern, as in the earring from the Museum at Parma, No. 4.

4. Two small wires twisted into a cable. This is a very frequent ornament, and is used in various ways.

5. A thin sheet of gold is cut into little ribands. It is applied variously: sometimes it is made into patterns, and applied on a plane surface, as in the bead, No. 5; sometimes the whole article is entirely made of such pieces, like our modern filigree. See earring, No. 6.

6. Sometimes a very thin wire is twisted round in coils and soldered on to a plain surface: the effect is in this case exceedingly good. Examples of this were to be seen in the Loan Museum; there are none in the sketches from the Museo Borbonico.

7. Sometimes these wires were placed in juxtaposition on a chalk or earthen core, and then soldered together, the core being afterwards removed. This must have been a most deli-

cate operation, and scarcely less difficult than the graniculation. Signor Castellani, in 1853, shewed me a trumpet-shaped earring done in this manner; the lion's head which finished the composition was beaten out.

8. Small flat chains are soldered together at their edges, as in the necklace, No. 7.

9. The most difficult operation was doubtless to fix those minute globules of gold on another surface, so as to give it the idea of what we at the present day call frosting. This latter process is effected by the punch and acid, and very soon gets tarnished, especially in silver, while the antique frosting done by small grains of gold almost as fine as dust still remains unimpaired. It was used in all sorts of situations, but more especially to represent hair, whether of animals, as some lions' heads in the Loan collection, or of masks, as in the necklace, No. 1. Sometimes it is used in conjunction with No. 5, as in the bead, No. 8.

10. Occasionally the graniculation is much larger, and the little globules are separated from each other, as in the bead, No. 9; or else, used in conjunction with No. 5, they make flowers, &c. — see No. 10; or they are soldered together in a row, so as to make a sort of pearly border.

Another mode of ornament was the insertion of precious stones in setting, as in the earring, No. 11, or stringing them on wire, as in the necklace, No. 12.

In the Museo Borbonico are two or three Roman jewels which are invested with great interest, as having been found on the skeleton of the lady discovered in the vault of Diomed's villa at Pompeii. In company with a number of others she had evidently taken refuge there, thinking to find safety from the awful catastrophe. The mephitic vapour, however, and the hot ashes penetrated through the chinks of the doors, and all perished. When discovered it was found that the fine moist ashes had taken the impression of the bodies; and the visitor is now shewn in the Museo Borbonico the impression of the bosom of Julia, the daughter of the rich Diomed: for Julia, Glaucus, Sallust, and Arbaces are household words in Naples; and everybody has read the marvellous "Last Days of Pompeii." Along with the impression of the bosom is exhibited the arm-bone of Julia, with a ring of the most vivid green colour around it, shewing the exact position of the bracelet: the latter I

omitted to draw, but it was almost exactly like No. 13. No. 14 is one of her earrings. Here the effect of the coarser sort of granulation was got by punching, the art probably having by that time been lost. No. 15 is part of the chain which went round her neck. The ornaments round the circular pendant have been chased, and not applied as they would have been some centuries earlier.

It has long been a question whether the Egyptians, Etruscans, and Greeks were acquainted with the art of enamelling. Signor Castellani denies the claims of the first-mentioned people, but brings forward a number of instances to prove that the two latter did apply it, but very sparingly. This is indeed as it ought to be done in ornaments which are purely gold; for jewellery may be divided into three great divisions:—

1. Where gold is the principal material, as in the “jewels of silver and jewels of gold” of the Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans; enamels and precious stones being applied very rarely and sparingly.

2. Where the ornaments are almost entirely made of precious stones, only so much gold being used as will hold them together. This was the mediæval jewel *par excellence*. Its fragility was fatal to its preservation, and we only now see representations of it in pictures and MSS.

3. The Renaissance jewellery: composed principally of enamels and precious stones, the gold only appearing at intervals. There were a great number of examples of this sort of work in the Loan Museum. The mounting of Mr. Hope’s beautiful agate vase was probably the most beautiful of them all.

Now, our modern jewellers have all these three great styles to choose from. The first and second are certainly within their reach, for Signor Castellani has shewn them how to master the former, while the only difficulty about the latter is the want of examples. As to the third variety, it requires an artist to design it and an artist to execute it. And until the modern tradesman is content to transform himself or his apprentices into artists, by giving them the same sort of education that Cellini had, it is in vain to hope for anything much better than we now see every day in the shops.

Since writing the above I have seen the collection of antique jewellery in the British Museum. It is very nearly as

fine and as extensive as that in the Museo Borbonico. It is not accessible to the public generally, but any one wishing really to make use of it (say a jeweller or an artist) would find no obstacle whatever to his so doing. The fine granulated work in some of the examples is disposed in patterns, as in No. 16. I have also added a few sketches of jewellery taken from mediæval manuscripts. The leaves of the heart's-ease are coloured in the original, and were doubtless intended to be enamelled.

RESTORATION OF ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.—We are glad to learn that the restoration of this venerable but hitherto neglected edifice is likely soon to be undertaken. The following is the substance of the account given by the "Kilkenny Moderator" of a recent date:—

"In the course of the recent examination of the portions of our cathedral which had undergone alterations within the last couple of centuries, with the view of ascertaining its ancient features and original design, the vaulted roof of the south chapel has been proved—as conjectured in the 'History of the Cathedral of St. Canice'—to be of more modern construction than the chapel itself, as it covers a portion of the mouldings of the arch, recently discovered, which formerly connected the chapel with the choir. It was, however, designed to suit the arch, but has no bonding with the side walls, whilst the mouldings of the east window-arch appear to have been removed in order to form a bonding between the vaulting and the east wall. The vaulting may have been put in at the period of the erecting of the Lady-chapel (now the chapter-room and consistorial court), which was the latest building added to the original design of the church; or perhaps it is only coeval with the present door between the south chapel and the Lady-chapel, which is in late Perpendicular style, and the most modern piece of architecture in the whole structure, previous to the Reformation. In the parish church it has been ascertained that the large round-headed niche in the south wall, above the aumbry, was an arch, opening through into the north chapel, but closed at the bottom for six or seven feet by the wall in which the aumbry is. An investigation of the timber-work between the present ceiling of the choir and the slates, shews that the original carved wood-work of the ancient roof does not exist, the beams supporting the roof being quite plain, and apparently of the same date as the wood-work of the present roof of the nave. The Dean of Ossory intends to continue his researches, with the view of throwing light on the original plan of the church.

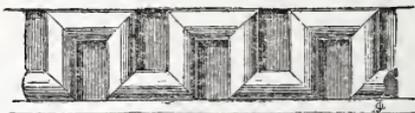
"We doubt not that the Chapter will find the public willing to aid them in such a good work as the restoration of our fine old cathedral. The Marchioness of Ormonde has offered, conditionally, to contribute a handsome sum towards the architect's remuneration, but the honour of being the first to volunteer a donation towards the expenditure on the actual work of restoration lies with Lord James Butler, who has intimated to the Dean his willingness to contribute £10, and to use his influence to procure additional subscriptions for this purpose, in case that such restoration is to be carried out in good taste and in strict accordance with the original design of the structure. Lord Mountgarrett has since offered a contribution of £30 for the same object. This is truly a good beginning, which we expect to see well followed up, not only in the diocese of Ossory, and among those who have been in any way connected with it, but also by strangers who have visited the cathedral and admired its beauty.

THE ABBEY CHURCHES AT CAEN.

(Concluded from p. 301.)

THE third period in the architectural history of St. Stephen's at Caen comprises probably the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. : that of Henry I. would belong rather to the second period ; but there seems to have been little done at that time, probably from want of funds. During the third period, or about the middle of the twelfth century, the vault was introduced over the nave. On a little examination, it is evidently an insertion within the old walls, but involving an entire change of the decoration of the interior of the clear-story. The

jambes of the windows, with the embattled fret ornament round the edge, are insertions, and have replaced plain early jambs,

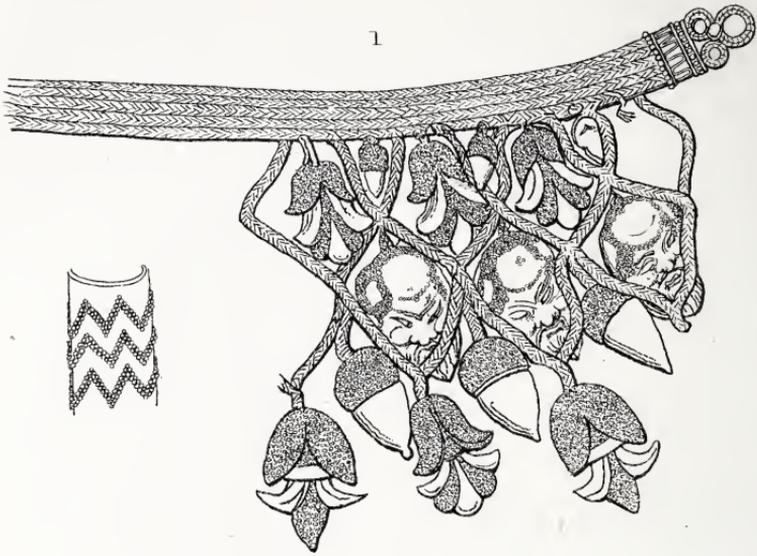


19. Embattled Fret Ornament.

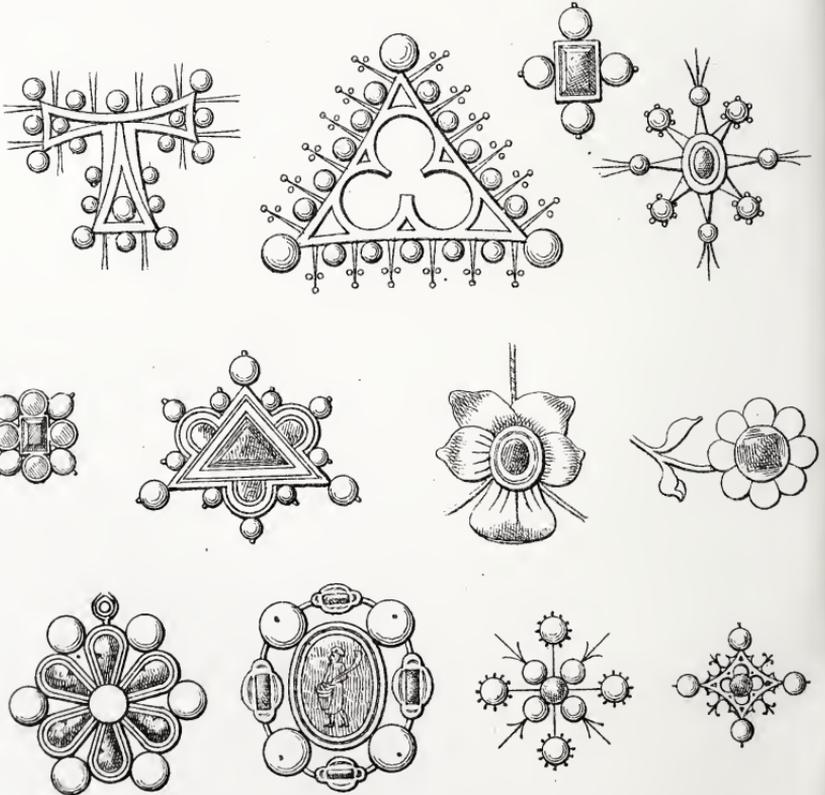
without ornament ; the masonry is not bonded in with the old work. It is an ornament which never occurs in early work, and is not found in any of the churches mentioned as corresponding with St. Stephen's in its original state. The capitals of the side-shafts are of the twelfth century, of the same age as the vault ; the central ones are the old capitals of the eleventh century either used again, as was often done, or they may be *in situ* and have belonged to the transverse arches. The ribs of the vaulting are clumsily joined to the capitals, and do not seem to fit or belong to them, as is often the case in vaulting of the twelfth century, shewing that the workmen had not yet become accustomed to the mode of working ribs. This is often supposed to be a proof that the ribs are not of the same age as the shell of the vault, but it is really only a proof of clumsy construction, and nothing more. The diagonal ribs of the vault are carried on vaulting-shafts, which do not descend to the ground, but spring from corbels inserted in the walls by the side of the original shafts, at about six feet above the floor of the triforium. The section of these shafts is quite different above that point from what it is below, the side shafts being round above and square below (see 20, 21). The inner wall of the clear-story gallery has been partially rebuilt with fine-jointed masonry, for the purpose of carrying the vault more securely, while the old



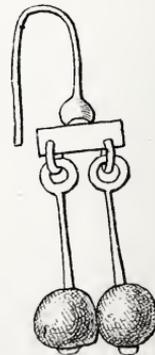
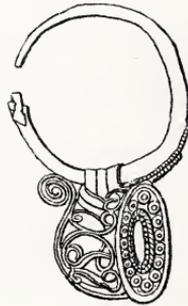
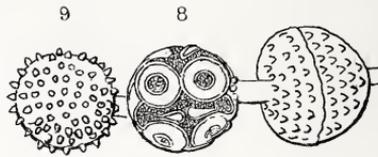
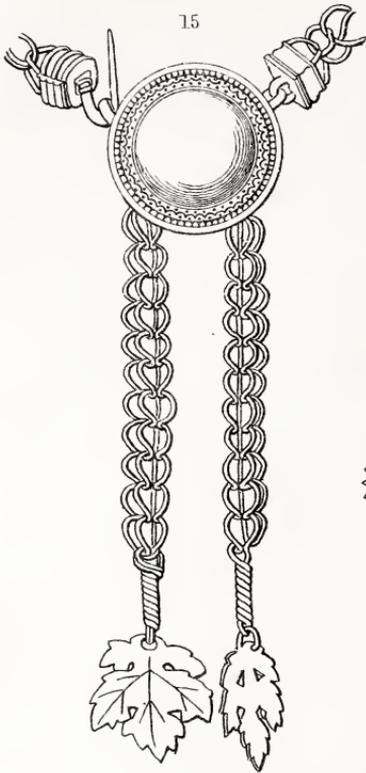
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MEDIAEVAL JEWELLERY.



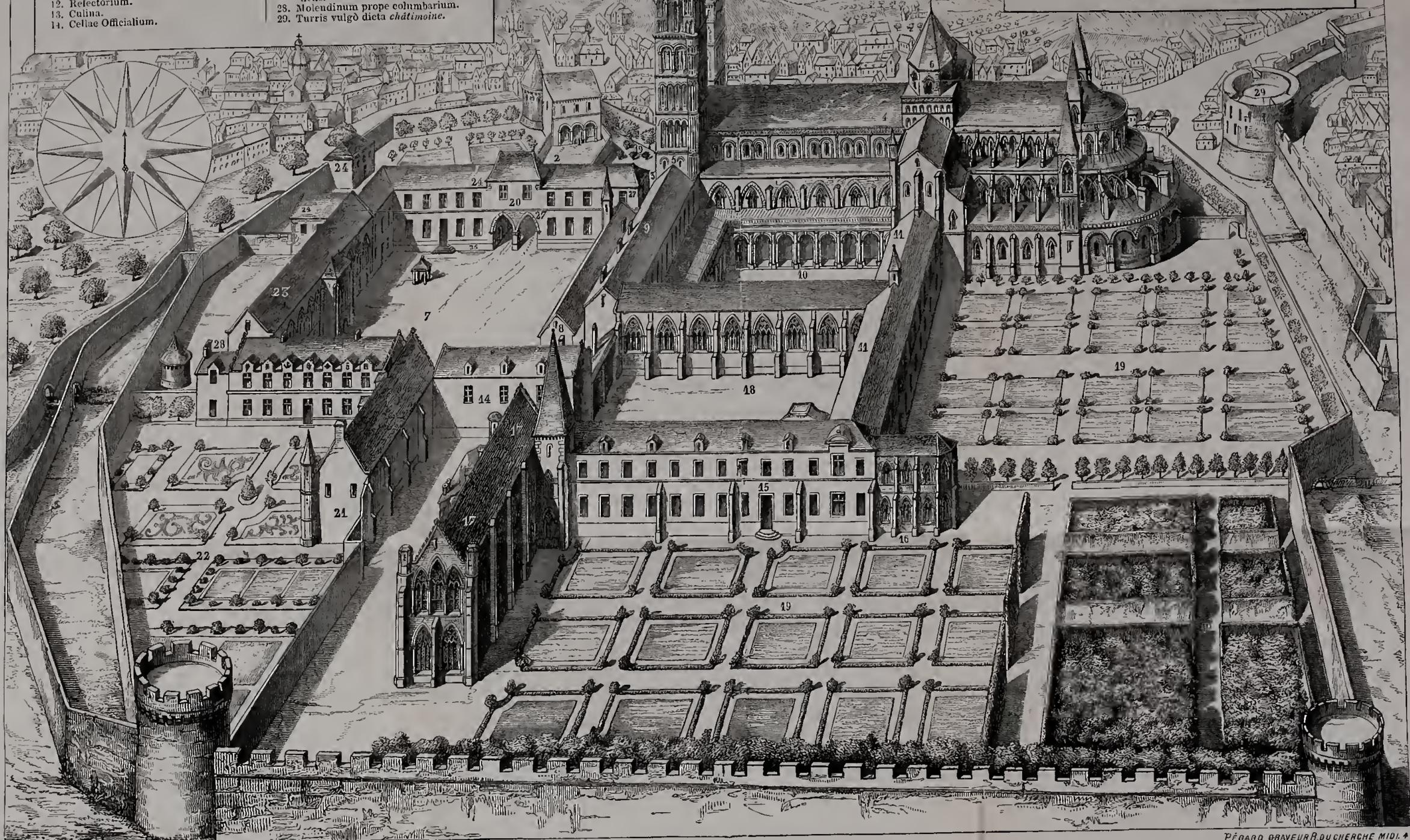




REGALIS ABBATIE S. STEPHANI CADOMENSIS.

SCENOGRAPHIA, 1684.

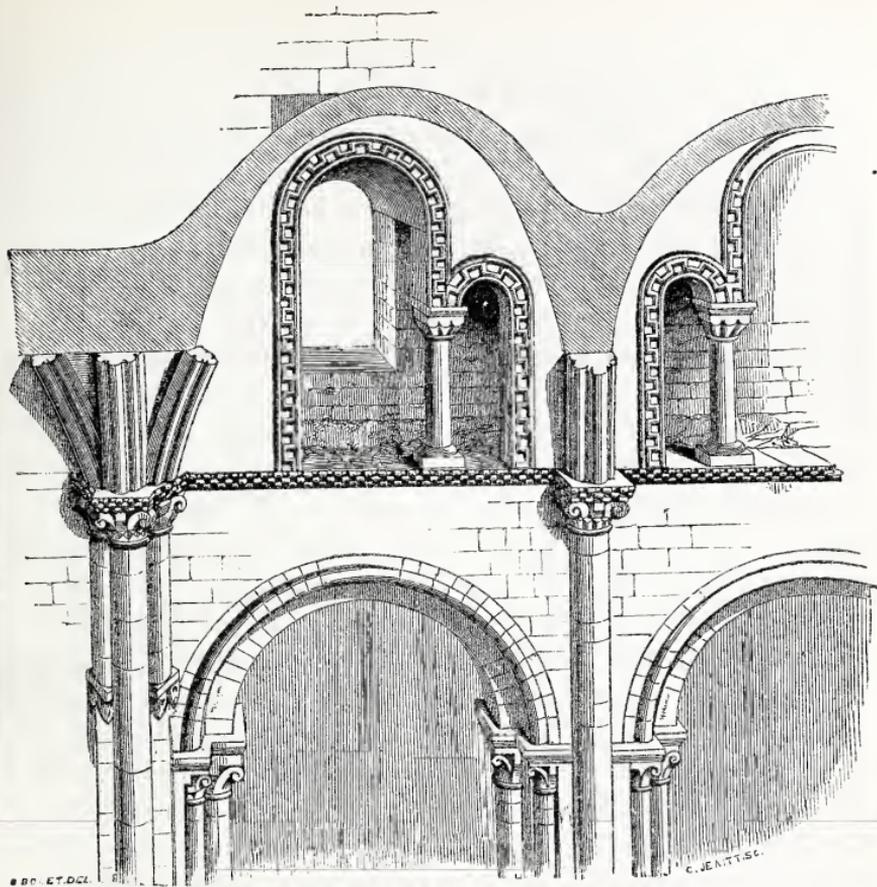
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Porta maior Abbatie. | 15. Domus Infirmorum. |
| 2. Area anterior. | 16. Sacella { superius } Infirmorum. |
| 3. Atrium Basilicæ. | { inferius } Infirmorum. |
| 4. Regalis Basilica. | 17. Bibliotheca supra aulas. |
| 5. Turris maiorum campan., pedum 300. | 18. Area interior Monasterij. |
| 6. Turris chori quæ, cùm 372 pedibus | 19. Horti Monachorum. |
| suociori sæculo constaret, ad præ- | 20. Rivulus vulgò <i>le petit Odon</i> . |
| sentem altitudinem Hugonotorum | 21. Domus Abbatis. |
| furore anno 1562 redacta est. | 22. Hortus Abbatis. |
| 7. Area communis. | 23. Granaria sup. Equit. |
| 8. Domus Hospitum. | 24. Domus Offic. Abbat. |
| 9. Granaria Religiosorum. | 25. Carcer publicus. |
| 10. Claustrum. | 26. Prætorium prophanũ et ecclesiasticum. |
| 11. Dormitorium. | 27. Dom. Elcemos. ad Religiosos perti- |
| 12. Refectorium. | nens. |
| 13. Culina. | 28. Molendinum prope columbarium. |
| 14. Cellæ Officialium. | 29. Turris vulgò dicta <i>châtimoine</i> . |



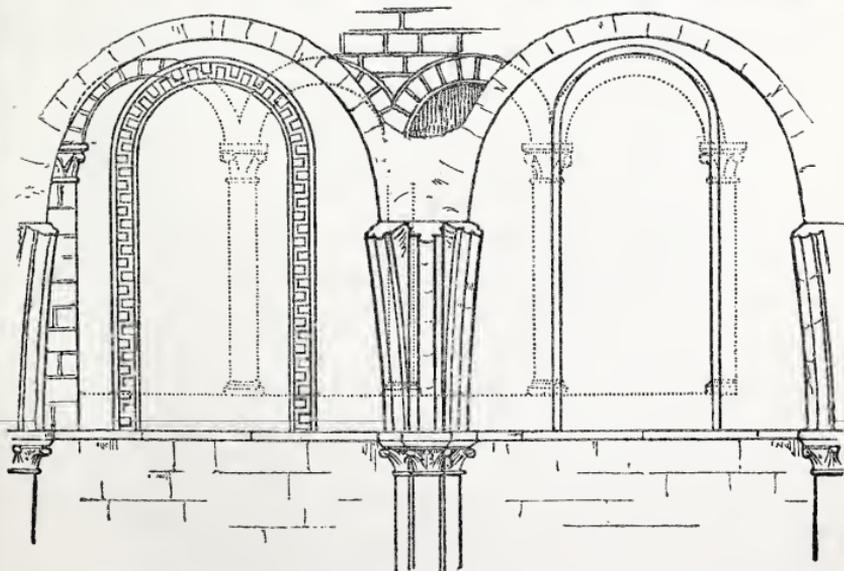
G. JIBULT DEL.

PÉGARD GRAVEUR, R. DU CHERCHE MIDI. PARIS

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ABBEY OF ST. STEPHEN (Abbaie aux Hommes), AT CAEN, AS IT APPEARED IN 1684. (From the "Monasticon Gallicanum.")



20. Clear-story and Vault of Nave (in its present state).



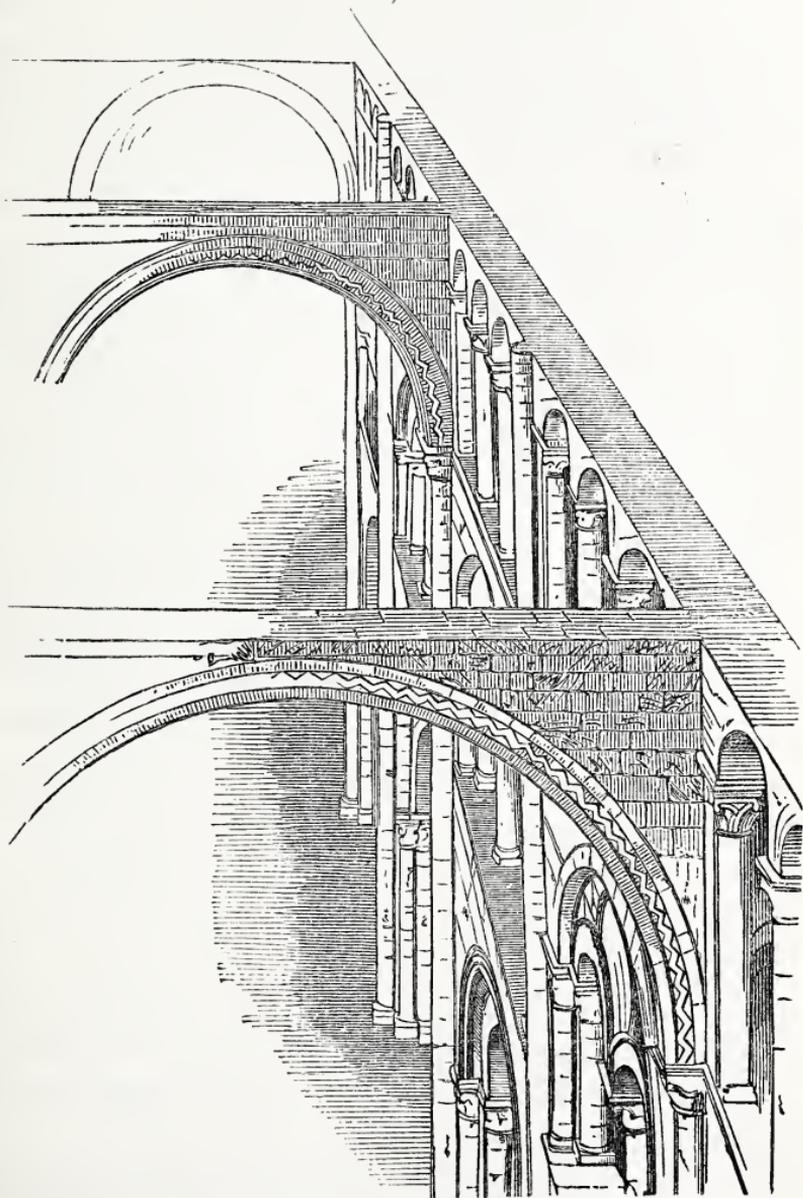
21. Part of the Clear-story of the Transept, shewing the changes made by the introduction of the Vault. (The dotted lines shew the old arrangement according to M. Bouet.)

external wall of the first period remains both above and below the vault. It is evident that the builder of this vault has been much constrained in his plan from some cause, and this cause seems to have been the previous arrangements for carrying the roof. The present vault is sex-partite, each bay of the vaulting comprising two bays of the building, the alternate piers being more massive, as if on purpose to carry a vault of this description; and from this it has been plausibly argued that such a vault must have formed part of the original design, although it was not carried out until long afterwards. But in that case why are the clear-story windows all lob-sided (see 20)? not fitting at all with the present arrangement of the vaults, and having a sub-arch on one side only of each window, instead of on both sides, as usual and natural. M. Bouet, of Caen, appears to have been the first person to have fully explained this anomaly. After for a long time maintaining the former theory in spite of strong evidence against it, and after repeatedly examining the construction, he discovered the key to the mystery in the church of the Abbey of C erisy, near Bayeux (22), founded by the father of the Conqueror, and building at the same time as the earlier parts of St. Stephen's at Caen^a. The original plan and arrangement of this church were precisely the same as at St. Stephen's, Caen, in its original state. Both have been altered, but not at the same time, and some features which are lost in one are preserved in the other.

The abbey church of Bernay, which is also of the eleventh century, has preserved the same arrangement unaltered in the transepts, and is still covered with the wooden roof only.

At C erisy it is evident, by the tothing-stones which remain in the walls, that the roof has been carried upon transverse stone arches across the nave at each alternate pier, which is built more massive in order to carry it. The same arrangement frequently occurs in England at a later time, as at Mayfield, and in the hall and chapel of Conway Castle, the hall of the Mote, Ightham, Kent, and other examples. This key once obtained,

^a "Primum igitur ponam ipsum Ducem Willelmum patrem patri , qui Monasterium sancti Vigoris Ceracii a Duce Roberto patre suo, antequam Hierusalem pergeret, inc eptum, c epit et propagavit; usquequo ipse Monasterium sancti Stephani, et uxor ejus Mathildis Monasterium sanct  Trinitatis,  dificaverunt Cadomi."—*Willelmi Gemmeticensis Monasterii Historia Normannorum*, lib. vii., ap. *Du Chesne, Scriptores Normanni*, p. 278.



22. Bird's-eye View of the Nave of the Abbey Church of Cérisy (according to M. Bouet).
(Shewing the transverse arches to carry the roof; these arches are destroyed, but the tothing-stones in the walls are distinctly visible in the present state of the church.)

explains all the details in St. Stephen's which had been so puzzling before; the remains of the old clear-story windows all come in their natural places; and the singular plan of the vault is at once explained by necessity, being caused by the previous arrangements. There can be no doubt that on these transverse arches a flat boarded ceiling was placed, as in the transepts of Peterborough; and there is reason to believe that this was a common plan in the Norman style before the builders ventured upon carrying a vault over so wide a space.

The difference between the size of the alternate piers, already noticed as giving probability to the opinion of M. Bouet, that there were originally transverse arches of stone to carry the timber roof, as at C erisy, is however, if taken by itself, no positive proof of this: the same arrangement occurs at Winchester and at Waltham, which were not vaulted, and had no transverse arches, so that they must have been used for carrying the principal timbers only.

The half-barrel vaults under the roof of the aisles are probably additions belonging to the central vault, they would have been of no use before the vault was built, and may have been erected to receive the thrust of it (see 15). The arch buttresses may be original, and required to resist the thrust of the transverse arches. The exterior wall of the clear-story has a continuous arcade of shallow panelling, without any breaks for buttresses: this is another evidence that no vault was originally intended. The exterior of the walls of the aisles and triforium has been entirely altered in appearance in the fourteenth century, besides many modern barbarisms.

The various changes made in the structure in consequence of the introduction of the vault are well shewn in the elevations and sections of M. Ruprich-Robert, which we are enabled to lay before our readers by the kindness of M. Hippeau (see 23, 24, 25, 26).

There is no direct historical evidence of the period at which this central vault was constructed, but large benefactions to the abbey are recorded in the time of Henry II., about 1160—1165, and the architectural character of the details of the vault agrees perfectly with other buildings of that period. Large donations to an abbey at any particular time are almost always a sign that some great building operations were going on, or had just been completed, and the monks were in distress, having exhausted all

their funds in building, the usual mode of spending money in that age. There are no donations to this abbey of any importance recorded in the first half of the twelfth century, and the history of that time is one of continual wars and troubles, very unfavourable for building, whereas in the time of Henry II., under Abbot William II., we have a peaceful and flourishing period.

Another period of considerable donations to the abbey is about 1230, under Abbot Eudes II., and again about 1250, under Alain II.^b These dates agree perfectly with the architectural character of the spires and the choir.

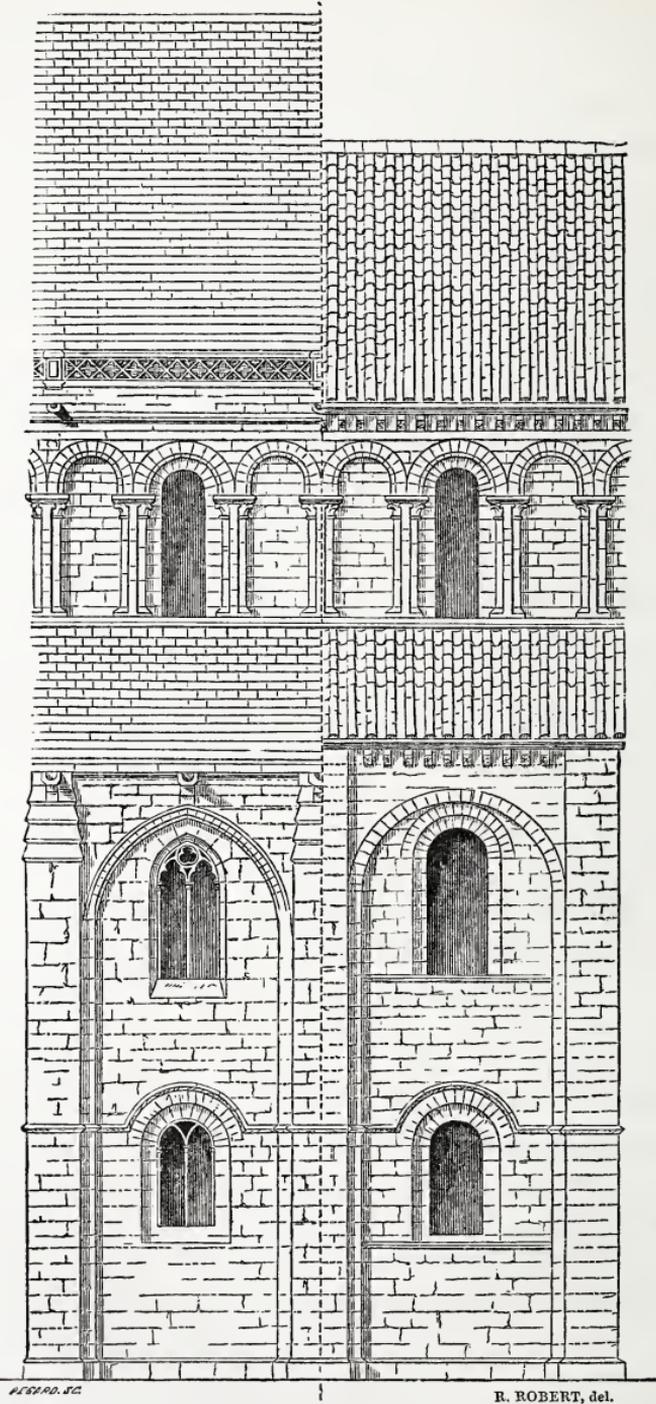
There can be little doubt that the Choir belongs to the thirteenth century, notwithstanding the tradition which attributes it to Abbot Simon, 1314—1344. Some tracery has been inserted in the windows of the aisles and galleries of the nave, and other alterations made at that time. The work may possibly have been left unfinished for want of funds, as we find it stated that at the time of the Visitation of Archbishop Rigaud in 1250, the abbey was in debt to the extent of a fourth part of its revenue, although that was already large. The church has suffered much from violence at different times, allowance must be made for the necessary repairs.

The abbey attained to great importance and wealth; a large part of the town of Caen belonged to it, besides numerous other possessions. The buildings were constructed on a scale of magnificence commensurate with this rank, and at the time they were in perfection, in the fourteenth century, it must have been one of the finest abbeys in Europe.

Unfortunately, like so many others of the French abbeys which retained their wealth until the great Revolution, nearly all the most important buildings, including the cloister, were rebuilt in the eighteenth century in the vile barrack style which prevailed at that period, and have consequently lost all interest. These barracks have now been converted into a college, or, what we should call in England, a public school, and are well adapted for that purpose. There are, however, considerable remains of the domestic buildings which surrounded the court-yard, and their remarkable beauty attests what the whole must have been.

^b See Hippeau, *Histoire de l'Abbaye de S. Etienne*, pp. 48, 65, 70.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH AT CAEN.

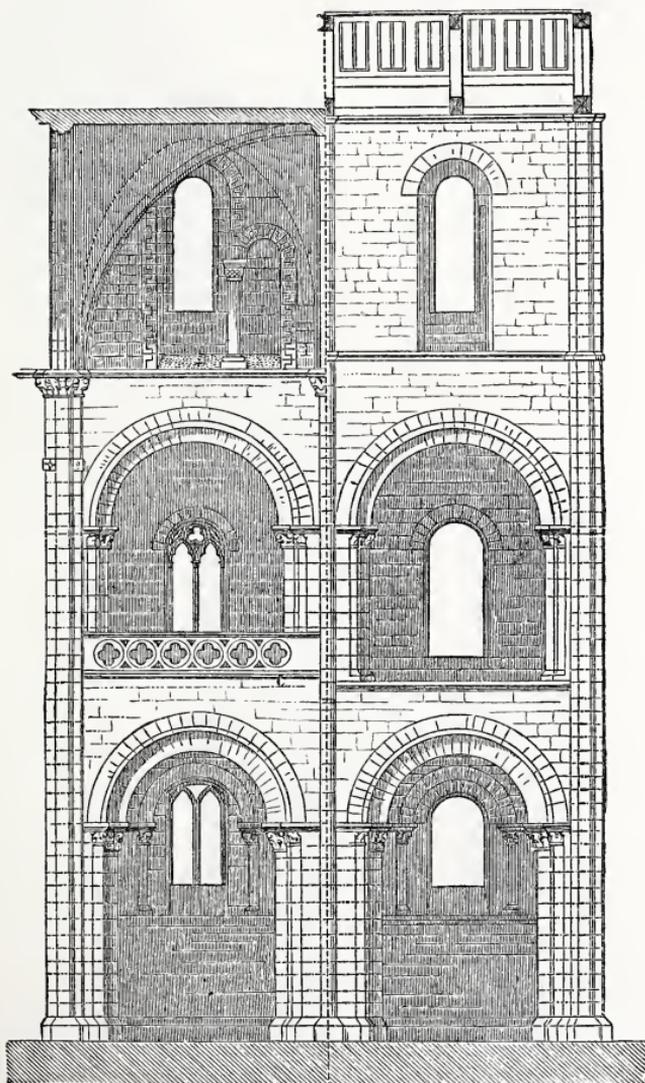


Present state.

Original state.

23. Compartment of Nave, Exterior.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH AT CAEN.



R. ROBERT, del.

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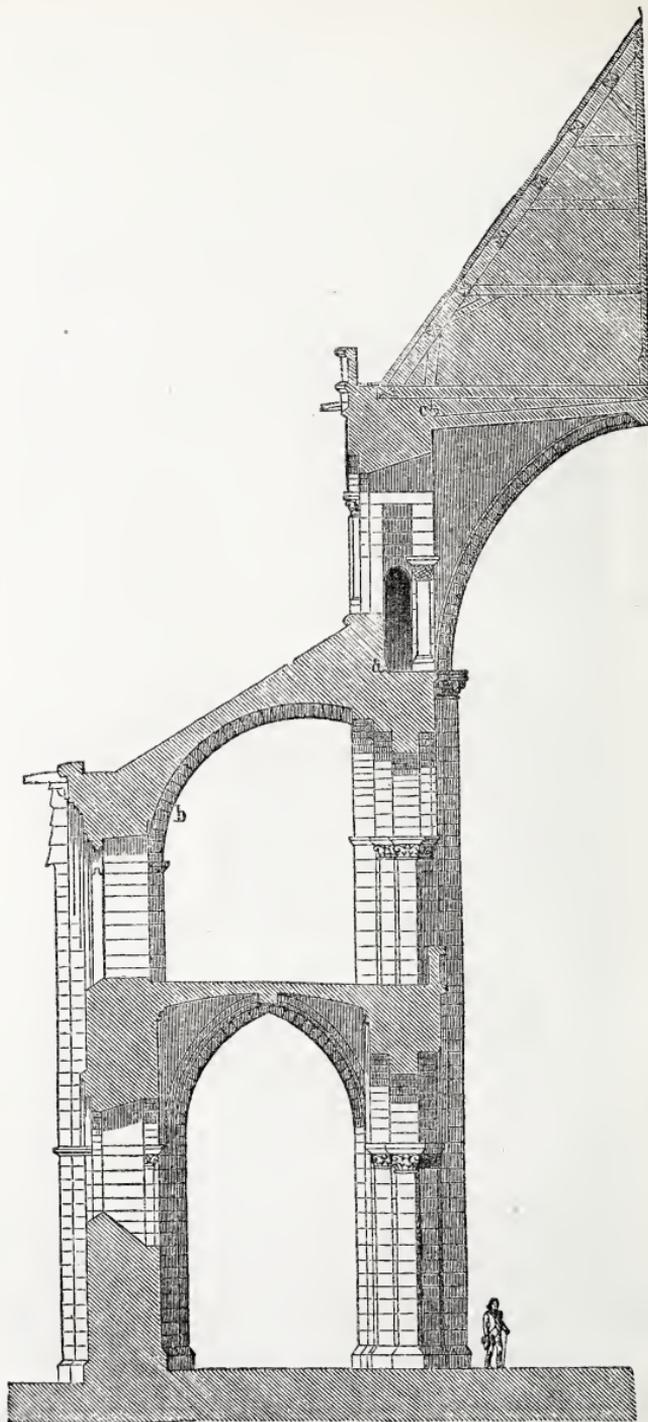
Present state.

Original state.

(According to M. Ruprich-Robert).

24. Compartment of Nave, Interior.

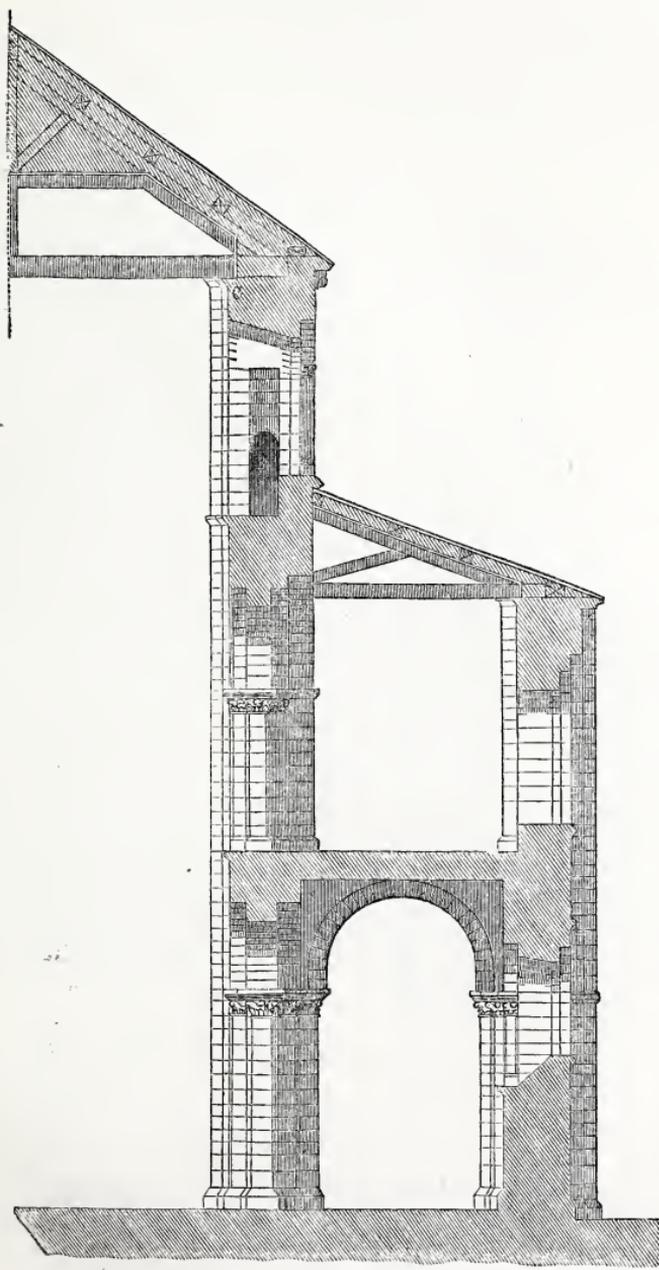
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH AT CAEN.



R. ROBERT.

PEGARD

25. Section of Nave, Present arrangement.
a. b. Section of vault of aisle. c. c. Additions to the old walls.



R. ROBERT.

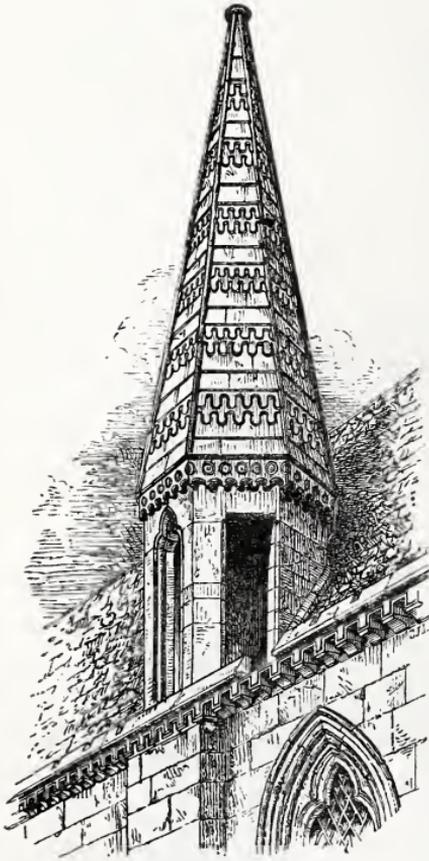
PEGARD

26. Section of Nave, Original arrangement (according to M. Ruprich-Robert).
a. Original wall.

The abbey was fortified and surrounded by a great wall five feet thick and of proportionate height, constructed in the fourteenth century, of which a portion still exists; the towers and the ditches have almost disappeared, but two of the towers still remain on the side next the meadow. Within the walls of the abbey there was also a palace for the Dukes of Normandy, called the Palace of William the Conqueror; although it is probable that whatever palace he built there was of wood only: there was a Norman keep in the Castle, and it is far more probable that William's residence

was there than in the abbey. The existing remains of the abbey buildings are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, extremely interesting and valuable as examples of the Domestic architecture of that period, surmounted by a fine bold cornice or corbel-table, with stair-turrets, terminated by small spires of stone, the surface of which is cut in imitation of wooden shingles (27), shewing that the usual custom of that age was still to build of wood.

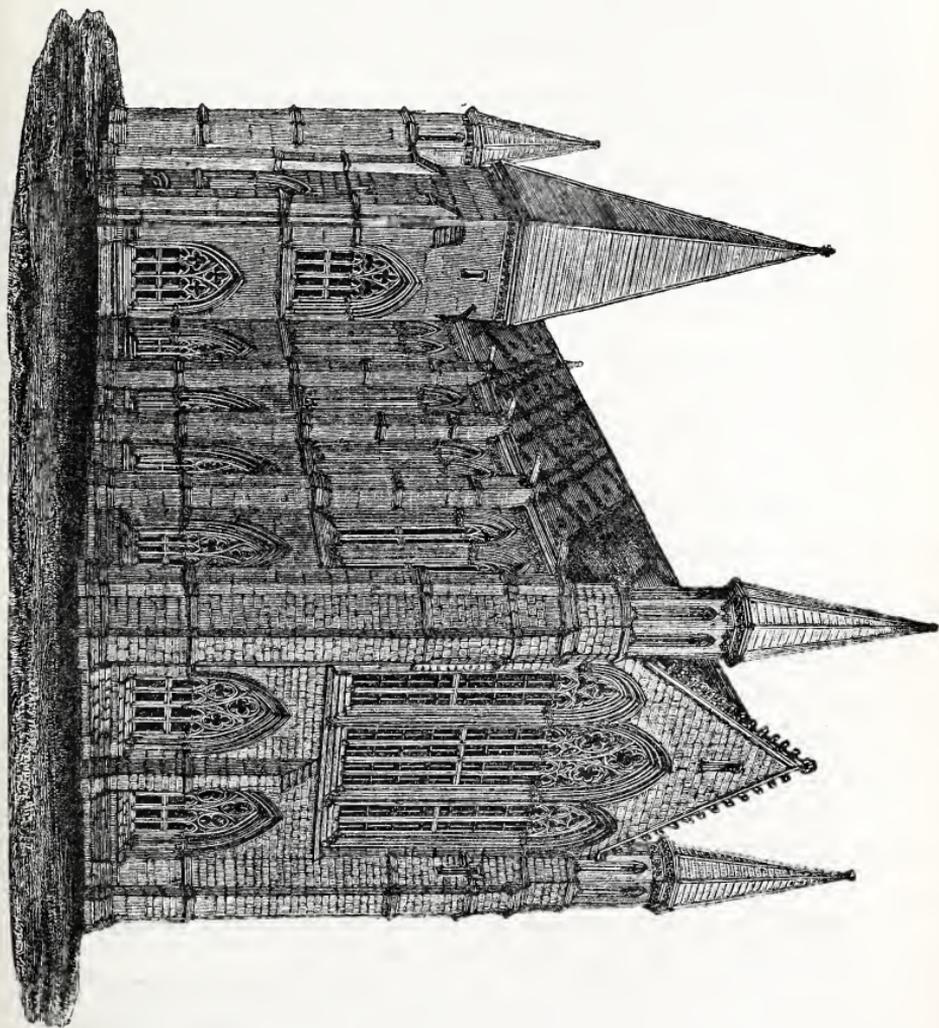
The most important of the abbey or palace buildings is the great hall, called the *Salle des Gardes*, to which so much attention was called by Ducarel in the last century. In its present state it is a mere wreck of its former magnificence; but enough remains



27. Top of Stair-turret with Spire, forming part of the building called the Tribunal.

to enable M. Bouet to make a faithful restoration of it on paper, of which a lithograph has been published in the work of M. Hippeau, and of which we here present our readers a reduction by photography and electrotype by the process of Mr. Pretsch, which however, unfortunately, does not do justice to the beautiful drawing of M. Bouet, and it has been reversed by the

THE "ABBAYE AUX HOMMES" AT CAEN.



28. The Hall of the Guards. (This drawing has been reversed in the engraving.)

process (28). Still it gives a fair idea of what this fine hall must have been; its dimensions are 104 feet long by 30 wide. This hall was paved with a fine set of heraldic tiles, which were published by Ducarel, and gave rise to much discussion, being foolishly attributed in an ignorant age to the time of William the Conqueror instead of the fourteenth century. A series of letters on the subject of these tiles, and the families whose arms are represented upon them, was addressed by Mr. Heniker to Lord Leicester, and printed in London in 1794.

The interior is almost destroyed, but there are remains of the painted decoration of the fourteenth century, especially in the tie-beams of the roof, of which the patterns can be deciphered. These are very interesting, being a sort of diaper pattern with a cross *fleuré* introduced. The capital of one of the king-posts also has the old colouring, yellow leaves on a red ground, the octagonal shaft coloured red and green, and the hollow of the mouldings green.

In the same building was another room, 24 ft. by 27, called the Chamber of the Barons, which was also paved with tiles; but instead of shields of arms these represented a stag hunt. The walls and cornice were also painted with shields of arms, of which there are some remains, and some foliated panels of elegant forms.

Another part of the domestic buildings is called the Tribunal^e, and is said to have been the court of justice of the abbot, who exercised considerable powers of jurisdiction. The mouldings and details of these beautiful buildings leave no doubt of their age and style. Unfortunately they have long been neglected and mutilated, and what now remains of them has been preserved entirely by accident, and their preservation is more owing to the poverty caused by the Revolution than to any zeal or intelligence on the part of the authorities.

Of the other domestic buildings of the abbey historical records have been preserved, but as they have been destroyed these present little to interest English readers.

The church of St. Nicolas is commonly cited as a dated example, *built in 1083*; but this date, like many others, must be received with caution, and requires explanation. The only historical evidence for this date is that of a charter in which Duke

^e This is also called *La Jurisdiction*, or *L'Officialité*.

William grants to the abbey of St. Stephen a certain piece of waste land outside the walls of Caen, and near to that abbey. This district was then formed into a parish, and the church built by the monks of St. Stephen's upon it. All that the historical evidence proves, therefore, is, that no part of the church can be *earlier* than that date; but how long it was building, or when it was consecrated, we have no evidence. The district so granted was extensive, and within it were already two small parishes with churches, which had previously been given to the abbey of Holy Trinity. This led to a lawsuit, in which it was ultimately decided that the parishes belonging to the nuns were confined to the houses built previous to the date of the grant, but all the rest belonged to the monks. In after times this led to much confusion, when the houses were rebuilt and new ones erected, but it proves that there was no parish of St. Nicolas before that time or the boundaries of it would have been known. The early capitals in the church of St. Nicolas are of the same character as those in St. Stephen's of the second period, as in the western towers, the resemblance is so close that they may reasonably be supposed to be the work of the same hands, and they are excellent examples of that rude Ionic before mentioned as one of the characteristic features of the last quarter of the eleventh century.

The Gothic portions of St. Stephen's Church are very fine, and require as much investigation to ascertain their real history as we have given to the portions in the Norman style, but such investigations would be quite unintelligible without a number of drawings or engravings. It will afford an excellent subject for some intelligent architect to work out, and as the early Gothic of Normandy is more like English than French, such a paper will be the more valuable to Englishmen.

P.S. It has been pointed out to us that the woodcuts 6, 7, 8, in our last Number, are not clearly explained as being taken from the chambers in the western towers, marking distinctly the junction of the first and second periods. No. 9 shews the openings to those chambers in their original state; the upper arch has been entirely altered at the time of the insertion of the vault. No. 17 shews the plan of the chamber from which 7 and 8 are taken. No. 13 is called by mistake the clear-story *of the nave*; it is that of the transept, according to M. Bouet's restoration, while No. 12 shews the same according to M. Robert. M. Bouet does not consider that there is any long interval between the first and second periods.

FREEMAN'S HISTORY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT^a.

THERE are few readers of Mr. Grote's "History of Greece" who have not regretted the somewhat arbitrary line by which he marks the close of distinctively Hellenic history. By denying the existence of any "self-acting Hellas" after the establishment of Macedonian supremacy and the death of Agathocles in Sicily, he has foregone the opportunity of examining a political constitution which ought to have been of especial interest to the historian of Athenian freedom. By speaking of Agathocles as deserving the name of a Greek, he almost implies that Hellenism might be consistent with the absolute rule of a single lawless will, and insinuates the non-Hellenic character of men like Markos of Keryneia, Lydiadas of Megalopolis, and Cleomenes of Sparta. But Mr. Grote is so completely the historian of Athens, and of the political principles which are identified with the Athenian constitution, as to be almost disqualified from examining a phase of Greek life which renders a comparison with the working of the same principle in other times and countries indispensable. Mr. Freeman has doubtless political convictions, which are neither weak nor ill-defined; but by choosing to become the historian of a form of government rather than of a particular state and people, he has laid himself under obligation to adopt a wider view, and to exercise a stricter impartiality; and he has actually attained both. It may almost be said that our popular ideas of history and government are a mere twisted coil of fallacies and misconceptions; and probably there are few books which more thoroughly remove a whole army of such misconceptions than this first volume of Mr. Freeman's "History of Federal Government." This task of exposing popular mistakes and the popular ignorance of the general conditions of Greek society has been thoroughly accomplished by Mr. Grote. Mr. Freeman has undertaken the same task on a necessarily wider field; and, as we believe, he has fully succeeded. He has treated the subject of Federal Government in general with thorough impartiality, at a time when Englishmen most need, but are perhaps least able, to examine it dispassionately. There is a common notion that Federal Government is on its trial, and a growing suspicion that the system is worthless, if not essentially hurtful. It need not surprise us, therefore, if some should think that the historian of Federal Govern-

^a "History of Federal Government, from the Foundation of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Vol. I. General Introduction—History of the Greek Federations." (London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)

ment must be a partisan, and his work a piece of special pleading on behalf of a political machinery which is hopelessly clogged and thoroughly worn out.

It is the barest justice to say that any one who takes up the present volume with such an idea will be thoroughly mistaken. The reader of Mr. Grote's *History* may have, possibly, some grounds for thinking that he has been looking at a picture somewhat too highly finished and a little overcoloured, that he has seen too much of the bright and too little of the dark side in the character of the Athenian Demos. No such impression can be rightfully left on the mind of any one who reads attentively Mr. Freeman's Introduction to the "*History of Federal Government.*" The most loyal monarchist and the staunchest Conservative need fear no shock to his political belief, or dread the propagation of any revolutionary doctrines. As it is not impossible that some vague suspicions of this kind may bias many who would otherwise derive not profit merely but delight from a careful examination of this admirable volume, we will, as far as our limits will suffer us, let Mr. Freeman speak for himself. The most vehement opponents of Federalism in any shape must yet admit that Federalism has had a history of which we do not yet see the final issue. They cannot deny the fact that it has at different times or in different states assumed very different forms, or resist the inference that these several developments involve a problem of no slight interest. But they cannot so easily rid themselves of the notion that the man who undertakes to write its history must have some abstract liking for the principle, and that if he had not, the title-page would be made to trumpet his conviction of its worthlessness or absurdity. Mr. Freeman has clearly no such abstract love of Federalism, but he has the keenest and the deepest possible love of freedom, and where the history suggests or enforces a parallel, he does not hesitate to draw it. Surely they who may most differ from him in the estimate of personal character, must honour him for the plainness with which he criticises the acts of Aratos or Count Cavour, of Lydiadas or Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. If the facts are rightly given, at the utmost it can but be said that the expression of our convictions is not always prudent. Yet the belief may at least be pardoned that this doctrine has been paraded of late with fully more prominence than it deserves.

It is, of course, wholly useless to enter on the discussion, if we confine our view to the political condition of Great Britain. The last echoes of the cry for Repeal have died away. The several parts of the empire make up emphatically a single nation, with a consolidated government, for which the very idea of Federalism becomes nothing less than an absurdity. The idea is inapplicable in all cases where there is not a certain amount of antagonism with a certain amount of agreement.

If the former element unduly predominates, all union becomes impracticable; if the latter runs into identity of interest, it is better to cast aside a machinery which must then be simply cumbersome. But there have been, and there are, cases in which a number of states have an invincible repugnance to coalesce under a single government, but where the presence of dangerous neighbours or the dictates of mutual interest make some kind of union indispensable. Regarded in this light, the system of Federalism becomes a system of strength, not of weakness. As such it presented itself to a Greek of the third century B.C., and to an American in 1787. For these,—

“The alternative was not closer union, but wider separation. A kingdom of Peloponnesos or of America was an absurdity too great to be thought of. A single Consolidated Republic was almost equally out of the question. The real question was, Shall these cities, these states, remain utterly isolated, perhaps hostile to one another, at most united by an inefficient and precarious alliance? or shall they, while retaining full internal independence, be fused into one nation as regards all dealings with other powers?”—(p. 109.)

The mere statement of the difficulty helps us at once to a definition of Federalism which will suffice for all practical purposes. A real Federation is the union of several states, in which each member has more than merely municipal freedom, but less than the freedom of an independent government. Over its own internal affairs each has full control; but in the intercourse of the Confederacy with foreign powers the parts have no political existence whatever. Each state still legislates for itself in all matters which concern itself only, but it resigns its sovereignty in those which directly affect the whole Federation:—

“The making of peace and war, the sending and receiving of ambassadors, generally all that comes within the department of International Law will be reserved wholly to the central power.”—(p. 4.)

“Hence we may recognise as a true and perfect Federal Commonwealth any collection of States in which it is equally unlawful for the Central Power to interfere with the purely internal legislation of the several members, and for the several members to enter into any diplomatic relations with foreign powers.”—(p. 10.)

How little the complete carrying out of such an idea was congenial to the Greek mind in general, is abundantly shewn by the fact that the Greek federations come into importance only when Hellenic independence in any shape was fast coming to an end. As compared with the barbaric world without, Greek nationality was a thing most easily defined; when viewed with reference to their internal relations, it almost vanishes away. Greek civilization seemed to be inherently bound up with the life of cities, and the citizens of each independent city-community had to reap the good and the evil of this irrepressible centrifugal tendency. The states, which utterly repudiated any closer political union, or rather for whom any such union was simply impossible, could yet meet in religious union, and send their representatives to

regularly recurring religious councils. Yet these councils, which seemed continually to suggest a Federal union, never produced or shewed any tendency to produce it. This negative value of the existence of these leagues, of which the one known as the Amphyctyonic was among the most important, is forcibly brought out by Mr. Freeman:—

“Nothing proves so completely how dear to the Greek mind was the system of distinct and independent cities; nothing shews more clearly how little the minds of early Greek statesmen turned towards a Federal union of the whole or of any large portion of Greece; nothing therefore shews more clearly how great was the work which was accomplished by the Greek statesmen of a later age.”—(p. 131.)

In truth, the mere fact that in the Amphyctyonic council the votes were given by tribes and not by cities, carries back the formation of the league to a time long before the idea of any political federation was entertained, probably, in any part of Greece. Such an idea is comparatively modern, and can only be brought to perfection with the modern society of large states. As long as citizenship depended on blood, there was the strongest possible temptation to govern by means of primary assemblies only; and as long as states were confined within the limits beyond which such assemblies become impracticable, so long the disinclination to enter into closer union with other autonomous city-communities could not be shaken off. Each Athenian citizen held it to be his inalienable right that he should give his own personal vote on all questions of peace and war, and on every subject which concerned the interests of his city. It is true that in one respect Attica resembled our modern consolidated governments more than any other Greek state. Her *Dèmi* had once been independent communities, but their fusion into a single state still entailed no need of resorting to representative instead of primary assemblies. The repugnance to the former system was not confined to Greece; the adoption of it in Rome would have changed the history of the world. Rome amassed and retained her imperial power chiefly from the readiness with which she granted the rights of citizenship to conquered states; but, as she never hit on the idea of government by representation, the Roman assembly “became at last a frantic and ungovernable mob, utterly incapable of peaceful deliberation,” (p. 30); and the despotism of the *Cæsars* was the result. But imperial Athens was even less generous or less politic, and consequently the period of her greatness and glory, if more brilliant, was also much shorter. She might take other states or cities into alliance; but although the latter might in almost every respect be the gainers, there was one in which they must inevitably be losers:—

“The most favoured ally of Athens, Chios for instance or Mitylene, quite as independent internally as an American State, had absolutely no voice, in any shape, in the general concerns of the confederacy. So far were Chios and Mitylene from themselves declaring war and peace that they had no sort of control over

those who did declare war and peace. Their fleets and armies were at the absolute bidding, not of a President in whose election their citizens had a voice, not of a King governed by Ministers whom their citizens indirectly chose, but at the bidding of the assembly of the city of Athens, an assembly in which no Chian or Mitylenæan had a seat."—(p. 25.)

In this respect, the British colonist has an immeasurable advantage over the Athenian ally:—

"The disqualifications of the colonist are purely local; he is a British subject equally with the inhabitants of Britain; he can come and live in England, and may become, no less than the native Englishman, elector, representative, or even Minister. The disqualifications of the Athenian ally were personal: the Chian or Mitylenæan was not an Athenian, but a foreigner: if he transferred his residence to Athens, he lost his influence in his own city, while he acquired none in the city in which he dwelt."

The barriers so drawn seem to our modern views incomprehensibly unjust; but the civilization of these autonomous cities involved evils greater still. When from the walls of his own town the citizen could look perhaps on a dozen other cities each equally independent and each with interests more or less antagonistic to his own, the national rivalry, of which the members of large states are not individually conscious, produced intensified feuds and inveterate animosities, which could issue out only in a series of wars, as cruel as they were frequent. So viewed, their internal relations were scarcely less inviting. When each citizen was personally responsible for his acts in the national assembly, when everything was done directly and not through the intervention of appointed Ministers, an impulse was given to the spirit of faction and intolerant persecution of which our English political life retains little trace or none. At Athens the triumph of one faction involved necessarily the expulsion of the leaders of the opposing side. It is unwise to make light of the evils inherent in such societies; it is unjust to blind ourselves to their merits. We can only refer our readers to Mr. Freeman's pages for a more detailed examination of their defects, while we content ourselves with quoting his summary of their advantages:—

"A small republic develops all the faculties of individual citizens to the highest pitch. The average citizen of such a state is a superior being to the average subject of a large kingdom; he ranks, not with its average subjects, but at the very least with its average legislators. It kindles the highest and most ennobling feelings of patriotism; it calls forth every power and every emotion of man's nature; it gives the fullest scope to human genius of every kind; it produces an *Æschylus* or *Demosthenes*, a *Dante* and a *Machiavelli*."

It is but a necessary consequence that the glory of such a state, however splendid, should not be lasting. When it is added that the modern society of large states has all the advantages which were lacking to the city-communities of the Hellenic world, there is the less reason to regret that the system of representative assemblies should preclude for

the mass of men that marvellous political education which was common to all Athenian citizens.

Midway between this system of the old world and the modern consolidated kingdoms stands the system of Federal government,—a compromise essentially, yet a compromise which is sometimes absolutely necessary, and which again has certain advantages of its own:—

“A Federal Government does not secure peace and equal rights to its whole territory so perfectly as a modern constitutional kingdom. It does not develop the political life of every single citizen so perfectly as an ancient city-commonwealth. But it secures a far higher amount of general peace than the system of independent cities; it gives its average citizens a higher political education than is within the reach of the average subjects of extensive monarchies: . . . it is, even more than other forms of government, essentially the creation of circumstances, and it will even less than other forms bear thoughtlessly transplanting to soils where circumstances have not prepared the ground for it. For all these reasons there is no political system which affords a more curious political study at any time. And at this present moment, the strength and the weakness which it is displaying before our eyes makes its origin and its probable destiny the most interesting of all political problems.”—(p. 90.)

It would be well if existing Federations were likely to profit by the political experience of their own or of past ages to a greater degree than at present we are warranted in hoping. Every form of Federal government which has hitherto existed has had some prominent defect, if not some fatal flaw. The Achaian league split on the rock, when it insisted that the President should also be the military leader of the commonwealth; and the man who might have permanently established its power, lived to be something very like its betrayer and destroyer. A Federal union must be founded on a certain community of interests; the history of the American union does not tend to shew that the most complete antagonism will be regarded as a reason for reforming the confederacy. A Federal union is a compromise; and it is not easy to see why, being such, it “cannot, any more than any other constitution, contain provisions for its own dissolution.” It would at least shew that men grow wiser as the world grows older, if henceforth they were to do so. There is no need to blame those who drew up the American constitution, for they had no reason to anticipate that conflict of interests which has split up the most magnificent confederacy that the world had as yet seen. But Washington would probably have felt that the time for reconstruction had arrived, when the Northern States found it to their advantage to sell their slaves to Southern planters. And finally, it would be more honest and more manly if the conditions of a Federal union were not used as a convenient machinery for evading the responsibilities from which other states cannot free themselves. The members of the American Union have found it very convenient to remain “diplomatically unknown to foreign nations,” which can “never

be called upon to deal with any power except the Central Government." The Central Government has in its turn found it most convenient to plead its inability to interfere with the internal management of individual states; and Englishmen have therefore borne at the hands of American citizens treatment which they would never have tolerated elsewhere. No government has any right to claim indulgence for a weakness of its own choosing; and no government has more sedulously paraded its weakness than that of the American Union. Mr. Freeman is right in saying that the Federal system "supplies the means of a peaceable divorce;" but confederacies hitherto have shewn a singular reluctance to avail themselves of it. The world in general will reap no slight benefit when Federal governments have been taught, in Mr. Freeman's words, that "the revolted state, as a foreign power, may become a friendly neighbour: as an unwilling confederate, it will simply be a source of internal dissension and confusion."

OPENING OF A TUMULUS IN BURRAY, ORKNEY.—The "Orkney Herald" relates a recent discovery which in some points is of extreme interest, if the facts are correctly stated. We reprint it, with the view of obtaining information on the subject:—"A correspondent in Burray has forwarded us particulars regarding the opening up of a tumulus in Burray, and the discovery of a large number of human skeletons. It appears that labourers had been employed in trenching a piece of ground on the North Field farm, of which Mr. Andrew Kennedy is the present tenant. After digging over a few yards the labourers laid bare a strong-built stone wall, and, continuing their operations, they found that it was of circular formation. They stumbled upon a doorway similar to that of the Maeshowe tumulus, which led to the inside of the building through a narrow passage. At the termination of this passage they came upon a small compartment, about four and a half feet square, which contained ten human skeletons, and the skulls of some three or four dogs. Continuing their explorations, the labourers found in all seven compartments of small dimensions, each separated from the other by a large flagstone standing on end, and each containing the skeletons of human beings and dogs. There were also a number of fish-bones of a very small size. The bones of the human skeletons were extremely large. One skull measured three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and another one-fourth of an inch. The features appeared to have been of the Esquimaux type, short and broad. The remains must have been huddled together when entombed, as none of the compartments in the catacomb were above four and a half feet in length. Twenty-seven skulls in all were counted, and, considering the centuries that have elapsed since they were laid in that lonely sepulchre by the sea, they were all in a remarkably fine state of preservation."

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND.

THE ancient public records of Ireland consist of Patent, Close, Pipe, Memorandum, and Statute Rolls; with a large mass of judicial and State documents, ranging in date from the end of the twelfth to the commencement of the present century. Such of these documents as survived the accidents of time were drawn from their obscure and neglected state by the Irish Record Commission, which, established in 1810, did thus much service to the public, but of the results of their labours little are generally known beyond six printed volumes. Since the dissolution of this Commission in 1830, the public records of Ireland have become again involved in such profound obscurity that even the energies of the most enthusiastic have succumbed before the difficulties to be encountered in researches among documents left in the nominal charge of clerks in the Dublin Law Courts, occupied with very different every-day business. This state of the Irish records, while presenting almost insuperable obstacles to historical investigators, has been also attended with serious disadvantages to the public, as questions of property or title frequently turn in Ireland on such evidences. Various exertions made to call the attention of the Government of Ireland to the Irish public records, within the last ten years, appear to have been unattended with any practical result; nor was a correct or authenticated statement of the contents of any of these Record repositories obtainable till the publication, in 1859, of a Report made to Parliament by Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Chancery Offices at Dublin, in which are deposited a large mass of Patent, Close, and Statute Rolls, with other important documents. In this Report the Chancery Commissioners announce that there is but one individual connected with the law offices in Dublin who even *professes* to be able to decipher documents written before the early part of the last century; that the invaluable ancient Rolls and Muniments of the Exchequer of Ireland are lying in an insecure temporary building, in the nominal charge of clerks entirely unable to read any portion of them; and, in the examinations of witnesses appended to this Report, an official intimation is given that it is useless for the public to apply for any information in connexion with the muniments in the Rolls Office, Dublin, as the clerks of that establishment have no time for such business. These Commissioners, it would appear, through some unaccountable oversight, omitted to consult any of the recognised authorities in Ireland on the subject of Records; and, to the utter surprise of those conversant with such matters, a volume was issued in 1861 by Her Majesty's printers, entitled, "A Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland of the reigns of Henry

VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; edited by James Morrin, Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery; by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls of Ireland." This was rapidly followed by a second volume, purporting to be a Calendar of the same Rolls to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and extending to beyond 700 pages. These two volumes form the subject of a recently published letter to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, the writer of which, styling himself an "Irish Archivist^a," undertakes to lay before the world a statement of the mode in which the intentions of the Treasury have been carried out; and, while demonstrating that the real Archivists of Ireland are not responsible for the unfortunate results, he tells their Lordships that he will also essay to give a correct view of the condition of the Irish Public Records, relative to which but little accurate information has been hitherto accessible.

After some preliminary observations on the general ignorance prevailing with reference to the Public Records of Ireland and their present state, the author notices the Record proceedings on the Continent and in England, after which he writes as follows:—

"On all questions connected with the ancient Public Records of Ireland, there are two bodies pre-eminently qualified to pronounce authoritatively—the Royal Irish Academy and the Irish Archæological Society. The former, the recognised and chartered governmental guardian of Irish history and antiquities; the latter, comprising in its governing body Irish Peers of the highest rank and known erudition, together with those eminent scholars whose profound and disinterested labours, during the past twenty years, have gained for the historic literature of Ireland a high position in the world of learning.

"It was presumed that before commencing to print Calendars of the Public Records of Ireland, precautions would have been taken to ensure the creditable execution of so important a work. . . .

"Without, however, any previous communication with competent scholars, incredible as it may appear, the serious task of editing and giving to the world Calendars of an important class of the ancient Public Records of Ireland was entrusted to a clerk in one of the Dublin Law Courts, totally unknown in the world of letters, and who, as he himself avers, has so far performed the work at 'intervals snatched from the labours of official duties!'

"The result may be readily conjectured. At great expense to the nation, two large volumes have already been printed, the character of which leaves us no alternative but to lay before the public an analysis of their contents; and, by emphatically protesting against their being received as the work of a recognised Irish archivist, we hope to save the historic literature of Ireland from being seriously prejudiced in the eyes of the learned world.

^a "Record Revelations. A Letter to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the Public Records of Ireland, and on the Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls, recently published by their Lordships' authority under the direction of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland. By An Irish Archivist." (London: J. R. Smith, Soho-square; Paris, Rome, New York, &c.)

“With this object I shall proceed to demonstrate that the prefaces to these two volumes, although purporting to be the result of lengthened original documentary researches, are, in the main, abstracted verbatim, without acknowledgment, from previously published works: that the portions of the prefaces not so abstracted are replete with errors: that the annotations are of the same character with the prefaces; that the prefaces evince ignorance even of the nature of Patent and Close Rolls; that the Calendar, or body of the work, as here edited, is, in general, unsatisfactory, and defective for either historical or legal purposes; that the title-pages are incorrect, as the volumes do not include a single *Close Roll*; that, although now given to the world as an *original* work, portions of these Calendars were *before printed*, and the *entire* prepared for the press by the Irish Record Commission, more than thirty years ago.”

Several pages of the first part of the letter are occupied with specimens placed in parallel columns, of almost unlimited verbatim appropriations made, without any acknowledgment, from the published writings of H. J. Mason, William Lynch, Mr. Lascelles, J. Hardiman, J. C. Erck, Mr. Gilbert, author of the “History of Dublin,” and others.

Even the description of the plan of the Calendars has been plagiarised verbatim, without the slightest acknowledgment, from others, with the amusing results indicated by the “Irish Archivist” as follows:—

“The following passage on the same subject [the plan of the work] is not the only one in the Calendars taken verbatim from Mr. Robert Lemon’s Preface to the ‘State Papers,’ published under authority of Her Majesty’s Commission, London, 1830:—

“CALENDAR, A.D. 1862.

“I have ventured to *preserve the ancient orthography, but to reject the abbreviations* which abound in the letters of many of the writers of the period—a period when not only orthography was so unsettled, but grammatical rules were violated in the holograph letters of the most eminent, and of those who affected the greatest learning, it is often impossible to discriminate between the design and the error of the clerk. To *translate and condense* those mouldering memorials of a by-gone age, accumulated during centuries, when time and accident have in many instances rendered them almost illegible, has been my arduous task.’—Vol. ii. p. lxxix.

“R. LEMON, A.D. 1830.

“It was determined to *preserve the ancient orthography, but to reject the abbreviations* which abound in the letters of many of the writers of that period. . . . At a period when not only orthography was so unsettled, but the plainest grammatical rules were perpetually violated, even in the holograph letters of the most eminent men, and of those who affected the greatest scholarship, it is often impossible to discriminate between the design and the error of the Clerk.’—*State Papers*, vol. i. part 1, Preface, p. xxii.

“The instruments on the Rolls are above stated to have been condensed and *translated into English* in these Calendars, and reference is made to the obscurities of the number, gender, and tenses of words. The passage quoted from the second volume states that the ancient orthography has been preserved, and also mentions the translation and condensation of these materials. We may thus divine for ourselves whether the abstracts have been made from Latin, French, or Gaelic—‘obscure in number, gender, and tense’—but how, in these *translations* from ‘obsolete languages’ into English, the ancient orthography, as above stated, has been

preserved, must, in the words of the Preface, be left to the 'chance discovery of some ingenious student.' The same mythical personage may perhaps also discover the object proposed to be attained in prefixing to these volumes three large coloured fac-similes of documents, without indicating either where the originals are preserved, or why they were specially selected for engraving—two of the three being neither Patent nor Close Rolls."

Of the errors abounding in the portions of the prefaces not appropriated from others, several illustrations are given, shewing an amount of misstatements in these Calendars which would be incredible but for the unanswerable references and figures here laid before the reader.

The "Irish Archivist" maintains in the following terms that the Editor of these Calendars is unacquainted even with the character or nature of the documents of which he professes to treat:—

"Before proceeding further I shall give a short explanation of the documents styled 'Patent Rolls' and 'Close Rolls' with which ordinary readers could scarcely be expected to be conversant, when the following passage from the preface to the Calendars evinces unmistakable ignorance on these subjects:—

"'The Patent Rolls (*patentes*) were those open grants from the Crown, for they were open to the inspection of all, and so called patent. The Close Rolls (*clauses*) were so called, because they contained writs from the Crown, sealed and directed to the officers by whom they were received, and to whom alone they were open; as also royal letters, obligations, recognizances, deeds.'—*Calendars*, vol. i. p. 37.

"I may here state that the name of Letters Patent—*Literæ Patentēs*—was applied to charters, deeds, or instruments written upon open (*patentes*) sheets of parchment, bearing pendant at bottom the great seal of the sovereign by whom they were issued, and to all of whose subjects in general they were addressed.

"Letters Close—*Literæ Clausæ*—were used to convey royal mandates, letters, and writs of a less public nature, folded and sealed on the outside, whence the designation of 'closed' letters in contradistinction to the open or 'patent' letters; so, under the French monarchy, the king's letters were either *Lettres Patentēs* or *Lettres de cachet*.

"'When,' says Hunter, 'the practice arose in the reign of John, of enrolling copies of those letters for the purpose of presentation and future reference, and perhaps for the further purpose of being a check upon the forgery of instruments of such great importance, they were entered on two distinct Rolls, now called the Patent Rolls and the Close Rolls,' or, I may add, *Rotuli Literarum Patentium* and *Rotuli Literarum Clausarum*.

"It will thus be seen that the above six lines from the Calendars of 1862, descriptive of the documents which form the material of the work, contain four grave errors:—1. Patent Rolls were not 'open grants' but merely the *enrolments* or copies of such grants. 2. Close Rolls were never styled *clauses* till so named in these Calendars. 3. Close Rolls did not contain 'sealed' writs from the Crown, but only abstracts of such documents; indeed, it would be utterly impracticable to *roll* up, as here mentioned, a number of parchments, each bearing an impression in wax of the Great Seal. 4. Close Letters, confounded in this Calendar with Close Rolls, were not, as above stated, accessible, and directed solely to 'officers,' but, on the contrary, *Literæ Clausæ* were commonly addressed to any individuals to whom the sovereigns desired to transmit their orders on either public or domestic matters.

"The plan adopted in these Calendars of publishing translated abstracts of ancient records has long been exploded as objectionable and unsatisfactory."

Numerous ludicrous misstatements and errors in the commentaries are pointed out, as a specimen of which, and of the recondite, varied, and curious information embodied in the "Letter" before us, we shall cite the following passages, the author having in a previous page shewn that the editor of the Calendars had by a mis-translation of a Gaelic word changed a flock of sheep into a wax candle!—

"The climax, however, appears to have been attained at p. 273 of the second volume [of the Calendar] where we encounter the following explanation of the name 'Cahernamarte':—

"'Cahernemort—The City of the Dead: hodie 'Westport.'"

"One might here exclaim as Pantagruel did to the Limosin pedant who professed 'escorier la cuticule de la vernacule Gallicque,' 'Que dyable de language est cecy? Je croy que il nous forge icy quelque language diabolique; il veult contrefaire la langue des Parisians; mais il ne fait que escorcher le latin!' The full value of the above etymology will be appreciated after a perusal of the following lines published many years ago, by the greatest of Gaelic scholars and topographers:—

"'Cathair-na-Mart, i.e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of Westport. The town of Westport is still always called *Cathair-na-mart* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cathair* [or fort] were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.'—*Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland*, by John O'Donovan, M.R.I.A., vol. iii. p. 1803. Dublin: 1848.

"The word *Mart*, on which the Calendars have raised an imaginary Nekropolis, is, I may observe, the common Gaelic term for beeves or kine, and of ordinary occurrence in old Irish documents. The first entry in the Irish list of the annual tribute paid in ancient times by the people of Munster to their king is—'Tri cèat mart a Muscraidhi'—three hundred beeves from the men of Muskerry. In the sixteenth century the word had become Anglicised *Marte*, and deeds of that period abound with references to 'fatte martes.'

"In the compositions of the English government with the native Irish chiefs in the reign of Henry VIII., we frequently find such entries as the following, in the agreement in 1544 between the King and O'Donell, preserved in the Lambeth Library: 'Dominus O'Donell, in signum amoris et benevolentiae, ad sui Regis Christianissimi, aut ejus Deputati in Hibernia, coquinam, singulis annis, centum boves sive *martas*, more suae patriae, pollicetur ac promittit;' and in a covenant made by the English government with the head of the clan O'Reilly in 1558, the latter bound himself to observe all the stipulations under a penalty of one thousand *martes*, in the following terms: 'ac si deliquerit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominæ Reginæ mille *martas*,' Hibernicè *mile mart*.

"I can well conceive the admiration with which conscientiously laborious investigators must regard a system which, under legal patronage, and at the nation's expense, can pronounce the ancient Celtic law of Tanistry to be still in operation in Ireland; by a single line change a flock of sheep into a wax candle, and transmute a commonplace stone bullock-pen into a 'city of the dead!'"

Our space will not permit us to dilate on the elaborate mode in which the "Irish Archivist" proves by solid documentary evidence every particular of his allegations which we have quoted, not the least striking of which are his references under the head of *plagiarisms*, and shewing

that although these Calendars are now put forward as the result of new and original labour, the entire of them was executed many years ago under the Irish Record Commission;—a fact apparently unknown to the *eulogising* patrons of the present volumes, among whom we are told are reckoned some of the most eminent lawyers in Ireland, as well as the Master of the Rolls in England!

The “Letter to the Lords of the Treasury” purports to be a solemn protest on behalf of the Archivists of Ireland against being supposed to have any connection with the production of these Calendars; and it is averred that not one of them was even consulted in this matter, a course which they publicly state has in their opinion been adopted contrary to the intentions of the Treasury, to whom they willingly accord full merit for the motives which influenced them in making an allocation, the further misdirection of which the author of this pamphlet expresses his desire to arrest.

The main objects proposed by the “Irish Archivist” are to vindicate the claims of writers whose works have been unjustly appropriated; to shew the real obstacles in connection with the public muniments which impede the progress of solid historic learning in Ireland; to call attention to the present discreditable state of the Irish public records, and to impress upon the empire at large the necessity of concentrating all these muniments, as in London, in one great public repository at Dublin, under such competent management as will ensure to the public proper access to them for both legal and historical requirements.

This arrangement is demanded more imperatively as Ireland is peculiarly circumstanced with reference to titles, to lands and properties, since, owing to past events, her public records constitute the principal—if not the only—legal evidences of the titles to a very large portion of the landed property of the country, in which British interests are deeply involved. Government is thus called upon not only for the development of historical truth, but, as a matter of utilitarian importance, to take prompt steps to provide a proper repository for the conservation of documents the value of which to the public of the empire at large, although hitherto disregarded, cannot be longer overlooked in any civilized country; especially when the attention of the world is called to this point by the circulation of such a treatise as that now under notice, which bears on its title-page the names of publishers in the principal cities both of the New and Old world, where, no doubt, it will receive the attention of all those interested in such matters.

We feel that our limited notice can convey but a small idea of the sterling evidences of minute and varied erudition pervading the production of the “Irish Archivist,” who, with a remarkable freedom from pedantic assumption, has, by extensive scholarship, invested his pages with an attraction, even for general reading, of which so arid a theme

might have been considered unsusceptible. Under the obstacles at present impeding inquiries connected with the Records of Ireland, the production of so lucid and minutely accurate an examination of the entire question must have been a labour of great weight; and this, with the public and with all honest men of letters, should augment the merit of a writer who has, in so independent and so high-minded a tone, laid the whole subject open to the world, with a modest "Stat nominis umbra" on his title-page.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A valuable addition to the museum of the Louvre will soon be received from M. Delaporte, who has recently discovered a remarkable tomb in the hill of Nimroud, first explored by Mr. Layard in 1840, the Assyrian monuments now in the British Museum being from the same spot. M. Delaporte has now sent to Bagdad, for shipment to France, four large bas-reliefs on gypsum slabs, measuring seven feet in length and four in breadth. The first, which is admirably preserved, represents a winged personage wearing a pointed cap, and carrying a square basket or vase in one hand, and a fir-cone in the other. A cuneiform inscription of eighteen lines descends from the waist to half-way down the thigh. The second figure is turned the opposite way, has two pair of wings, before and behind, and bears an inscription of twenty-five lines. The third carries a basket in the left, and stretches out its right hand open; it has an inscription of twenty-one lines. These three figures are adorned with ear-rings and bracelets, very finely carved. The fourth figure is considered unique; it has a human head and body, but eagle's claws and a scorpion's tail. The hands and part of the wings are wanting; the figure wears a girdle, with two poniards stuck into it; one of the hilts is plain, but the other is carved in the form of a horse's head. It bears an inscription. Besides these large bas-reliefs, there are two smaller ones, one representing a winged figure, with an inscription of ten lines; the other a figure with the head of a bird of prey provided with wings, and adorned with necklaces and bracelets. This also carries a basket and fir-cone. A seventh bas-relief represents a priest in a long tunic and high cap; an eighth, two soldiers in tunics, one wearing a pointed helmet, the other a round one, extending downwards so far as to protect the ears. This figure holds a bow and arrow. A ninth bas-relief represents a besieged city, with three towers crowned with battlements; from one of these towers a warrior is seen leaning out, with his buckler and lance; on the second tower a warrior appears throwing some projectiles, and on the third is a woman with clasped hands. The tenth bas-relief is imperfect, but represents a woman with her hair falling in ringlets on her shoulders; and an eleventh bas-relief, of incorrect execution, represents a hunting party. Beside these bas-reliefs, M. Delaporte has sent off an inscription of several lines.—*Galignani*.

FURTHER DIGGINGS IN CELTIC GRAVE-PLACES.

ON the moors mentioned by the writer in his former communications are many ancient enclosures, the usual terms for which are "Druidical circles," or "camps." Thus, on the ridge which lies to the east of the writer's residence there are still four of these enclosed spaces, while on the moors, a little further to the north, there are as many more. Usually these enclosures are circular in form; but in three of the instances on the north moors they are oval, and in one of the others nearly, but not regularly, circular.

The term "camp," as applied to any of these enclosures, appears to be misplaced; for, speaking generally, the enclosing ring or work is too slight and low to have afforded any effectual defence; and, besides, the dimensions of the space enclosed seem to be too small for a place of strength. Thus, the largest of the eight under notice scarcely exceeds 80 ft. in diameter over all; while the least, an oval one, is not more than 25 ft. across, by a little over twice that length. Near this last there is no tumulus; but in each of the other three cases on the north moors there is a houe closely adjacent, and all these houes have been found to contain an urn, one of them two.

There is, of course, as is evidenced by the usual designations, the theory that these enclosures may have served some purpose in the living economy of the personages whose remains were afterwards deposited in the adjacent tumuli: but in the absence of any real data on which to found such theory, it has appeared to the writer more reasonable to seek some other explanation of their use and purpose. Had they been intended for any everyday object,—for instance, a cattle-yard, or enclosing fence to a dwelling,—it seemed that there must have been some evident place of entrance, which there is not in any of them; besides which, any other shape would have served equally well with a symmetrical one, and been much more easy to follow out in the process of construction. While, then, the unbroken circular or oval vallum seemed to hint that, possibly, the enclosures had nothing to do with the common objects of daily life, the so-called "Druid-stone in the earthen ring, with its usual substratum of sand-stone, forty-two feet in diameter^a," and the gaps which shewed where other like monoliths had stood before their removal by the country road-maker, suggested that (at least in that case) the purpose might be sepulchral.

About two months since the writer had an opportunity of testing his theory as to this particular ring. Commencing a trench near the

^a GENT. MAG., May, 1861, p. 506.

centre of the enclosed space, twenty minutes' work revealed the presence of much charcoal; and, within an hour, an urn was discovered. While busily engaged in excavating round this, the writer found that he was in actual contact with a second. It was comparatively easy to remove the first; but, with regard to the other, from its great size, the much greater depth at which it was placed, the hardening of a part of the circumjacent soil into the consistency of stone from the admixture of a portion of the calcined bones of the deposit, it was a work of time and toil and patience to effect its removal unbroken.

Both of these urns were placed mouth downwards^b, and both contained charcoal and burnt bones, together with a considerable quantity of the moor soil and sand which had worked in from above and—at least, in the case of the larger one—forced a portion of the original deposit out. For, from having been placed with their upper portions within eighteen inches of the surface, they had both become disintegrated above, and no trace whatever of the bottom of the large one could be found; of the lesser, a small fragment only, but sufficient to determine its dimensions. The larger urn, which had almost certainly been the original interment, is $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the mouth. The rim is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. The diameter at the lower edge of the rim (which projects $\frac{5}{8}$ in. from the body of the urn) is 14 in. From the bottom of the rim to the point of greatest diameter is nearly 4 in., and the total height of the urn cannot have been less than 18 to 20 in. As it is, upwards of 16 in. from the mouth remains, and the outline is such as to shew that the bottom must have been at least 3 in. lower.

The mouth is bevelled upwards, and then flanged inwards, so that a superficial glance would lead to the notion that the substance of the vessel there could not be less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. The orifice is thus contracted to a trifle less than 9 in. Both the bevelled edge and the flange are freely marked with uncial marks, arranged in two rings. The rim is marked with a series of short parallel impressions of a twisted thong, about ten in each panel, and alternately vertical and horizontal. Besides, round the line of greatest diameter is a ring of impressions about the size and shape of a small bean.

The other urn is of finer ware, much more elaborately ornamented, but sadly imperfect. It was set mouth downwards on a small flag or flat stone, and it would appear that all the rim had been removed

^b It has been remarked that if an urn be found with its mouth downwards a second may always be looked for in the same tumulus. In four distinct instances on these moors the writer is able to verify the remark, three of which have occurred under his own hands within the last three months. This, if established as fact, would be interesting, and would probably open the question, Does the inverted urn betoken in all cases a secondary interment? or, Were the urns deposited at the same time, and do they betoken two separate interments?

previous to its being deposited; for, in the first place, what is the actual mouth of the urn as it is, fits evenly on to the stone, as true as if ground so, which would not have been the case had the rim been forced off subsequently to deposit; and secondly, the only portion of the rim recovered was obtained from the charcoal and sand enveloping the upper portions of the vessel, and had it been broken off by mere after-pressure from above, it would have been found at least in contact with the flag, if not with the vessel from which it had been broken.

The portion of rim seems to have been profusely ornamented, so much so as to give the idea of fretwork; but it is impossible to make out either design or detail. The space between the rim and line of greatest diameter is decorated with a reticulated pattern, made with short carefully twisted thongs; and this is guarded below by an encircling ring of chevrons similarly produced. This ornamentation is very carefully and beautifully done, and shews a wide contrast to the usual careless scratches found on this part of the urn. The whole form of the urn, too, was most graceful; the total height having been a little over nine inches, the diameter of the mouth rather more than seven, and of the bottom not quite four.

Encouraged by the results attending the examination of this ring, the writer proceeded to investigate another, and considerably larger one, lying about half a mile more to the south. The dimensions of the last, over all, were from 40 to 42 ft., and the enclosing ring was probably 6 ft. thick at the base, and not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in original height. Large flat stones, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. high, by 3 or more wide, stood, one in each cardinal point, rather in the inner portion of the ring; and the size of the constituent stones of the vallum seemed to diminish upwards. Of the ring now to be examined only a small portion was left; but enough to make it more than probable that it, too, had been 6 ft. in thickness at bottom, and formed of stone, the size of which lessened as the wall grew higher. The height of the vallum could scarcely have been less than 4 to 5 ft., and the outer edge of it seems to have been alike formed and guarded with large stones, set so as to shew a flat external side of some extent. The diameter, over all, is fully 60 ft. Almost in the exact centre of this ring there was found an excavation of nearly 6 ft. in diameter, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, carried down to, and partly quarried out of, the rock. This was filled with loose stones of no great size, but which unfortunately had been disturbed at some former period, and the deposit—for no doubt there had been one—had been removed, and the stones thrown back into the rifled cavity. Still the character of the ring was ascertained in this instance also. The other like enclosures on this moor remain for examination, which will be effected as soon as weather and opportunity permit.

The whole surface of the adjoining moor is studded with small houses,

some of them not more than 12 or 15 ft. in diameter, and few exceeding 18 to 20, with a height of little more than 2 ft. All of them are formed of stones, contain very little earth in the interstices, and often cover a slightly rounded, low heap of the yellow surface sand of the moor. In a few of them some small fragments of charcoal are found, scattered up and down through a small thickness of the soil covered by the stones, but none of them contain any other trace of interment. There is also a singular scarcity of flint in any form on this part of the moor. The writer found, about a week since, after a series of very heavy rains, two or three pieces of wrought flint, which either had been "saws," or flaked off with a view to that purpose, and a small so-called "thumb-flint."

Among these very numerous small houes are the sites or the remains of several much larger cairns, the materials of which (in common with those of scores of the smaller ones, and of no less than three ancient walls of great size and thickness) have been taken away, in the course of ages, by the farmers in the dales below to mend their roads, make drains in their fields, and form the walls of their enclosures. Fragments of broken pottery and calcined bone having been found by the writer about more than one of these sites, there is no uncertainty about their original purpose.

There still remains one tumulus on the same ridge to be mentioned, which stimulates interest and curiosity almost as much as its examination baffles both. It is about 27 to 30 ft. in diameter, and nowhere more than 2 ft. high. The natural soil, below the peaty surface soil of the moor, is a yellow sand, and there is no clay *in situ* within several hundred yards of the place. On cutting into the eastern edge of this hill, the writer's attention was instantly arrested by two very unusual circumstances: first, the entire substance of the houe was black, much of it being merely charcoal (in small fragments) and charred matter; next, there was the fact that the action of the fire had produced the effect of fusion on at least a part of the materials subjected to it. His idea at first was, from the density of the masses dug out and their general resemblance to the slag found in such vast quantities here (and forming the evidences of very ancient and exceedingly extensive iron-smelting), that he had lit upon the site of an excessively ancient iron furnace. However, closer examination shewed that the fusion in many cases was only partial, and that beneath the fused surface, clay, more or less burnt, was present. This clay is nearly white, very smooth and plastic, something resembling ordinary pipe-clay, and appears to have been brought from the other side of the ridge (about half a mile) for some purpose; and it seemed that, where it lay in contact with the surface sand and was exposed to the strong heat of the fire, there fusion had taken place. But why it had been brought, to what purpose it had been applied, there was

nothing whatever to shew. In some instances, masses of several inches long and broad, and an inch thick, have been thoroughly melted. A few broken and scattered fragments of an earthen vessel were found about one part of the hill, which, from the general look of the pottery, the shape of the rim, and the dimensions generally, one would be much more inclined to pronounce Anglo-Saxon than Celtic. The ware is hard, dark coloured, and well burnt, but must have been broken for ages; and is so faulty in fabric, that one could hardly help fancying it might have been rejected as worthless from the first. The writer almost hoped to find other broken fragments to warrant him in the notion that a "manufactory" had existed here; but there is no ground for that theory, so far.

Another large tumulus has been lately under examination by the writer, but almost without tangible result. It is not less than 80 ft. in diameter, and about 6 ft. high in the centre, and situate a few hundred yards south-east of Freeburgh Hill. A ring of stones, many of them of large dimensions, quite covered by the material of the houe, and not very regular in outline, runs round the central portion at a distance of 7 or 8 ft. from the outer edge of the tumulus. Charcoal is interspersed throughout the mass, but not in large quantities anywhere. Opening a wide trench on the south flank, another was directed out of it through the assumed centre: a little to the east of this point, a pile of loose stones was found, about 6 ft. in diameter at the bottom and nearly 3 ft. high. The whole pile was carefully capped with a convex layer or roof of wrought yellow clay: and many of the constituent stones were blocks of basalt, derived, of course, from the "Dyke" which runs across the country about three miles south of the houe; the entire pile was most carefully removed by, or under the eye of, the writer, but nothing whatever was found. Under them was a surface of bluish clay about 3 in. thick, and under that 15 in. of strong yellow clay; which, in its turn, lay upon very hard, compact yellow sand, that presented not the slightest appearance of ever having been moved. The hill was then cut through to the south, and excavation carried on all round the centre, until a space of nearly five yards wide was completely examined, besides carrying another trench out to the west side. But nothing further rewarded our labours.

It should perhaps be added to the notice of the rings mentioned above, that not the slightest trace of any mound or pile exists in any of them.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,
AUCKLAND, DURHAM^a.

WHEN Carilepho, Bishop of Durham, expelled the secular clergy from Durham in the eleventh century, he assigned Auckland as their residence, and made the church collegiate. His successor, Bishop Beke, in 1292 appointed a dean and nine prebendaries. The names of some of these shew us that they were selected from various parts of the kingdom. There is mention among them of John de London and Adam de Brompton. In the episcopacy of a later prelate, Bishop Langley, there were twelve portionists and prebendaries here, whose revenues were rated by the Lincoln taxation at £249 13s. 4d. In the first year of the reign of Edward VI. this once flourishing establishment was reduced to a curacy. The dean's house and some of the prebendal houses are said, by tradition, to have been converted into farm houses. But the church has suffered no such serious change. It remains a remarkably interesting specimen of an Early English cruciform structure. It has not, however, escaped altogether scathless; for various minor alterations have been made from time to time through the intervening centuries, and in 1721, Robert Hilton, gent., erected a huge gallery at the west end.

The situation of the church is another example of the judgment displayed in the choice of sites by the founders of ecclesiastical establishments in the old time before us. It stands on a steep knoll rising out of a broad valley, through which winds the river Gaunless. The acclivity is so considerable that it requires two flights of stone steps to ascend from the road, through one of the four gateways, into the churchyard. Yet, notwithstanding this altitude, the sacred edifice is well sheltered, owing to the boundaries of the valley being still higher. It is built of stone. At the west end there is an embrasured tower, which has a staircase-turret at the south-west angle. The nave has north and south aisles, but the transepts and chancel have neither. On the south side of the nave there is an Early English porch, which has a story above it. A winding stair gives access to this chamber from the church. It is used as a vestry.

It is, as mentioned, an Early English structure: the pillars of the nave alternately octagonal and clustered; the sedilia; the piscina in the transepts, marking with their aumbries the sites of three altars; the lancet lights, and every other portion of the edifice on the lower stage, are of the purest severity; but in the Decorated period the building has

^a This paper is a necessary supplement to our report of the meeting of the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archæological Society at Bishop Auckland, in September last. See GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, pp. 588—593.

been heightened, and in the Perpendicular period again renewed. The flat timber roof is of Perpendicular workmanship, as are the oaken misereres in the chancel. The clumsy balustrade before the altar is due to the same taste that suggested the addition of a gallery and the insertion of square panes of glass in enlarged window openings in the chancel.

Re-arrangements are in progress which, at the present writing, comprise the removal of the gallery, the seating of the church with open benches formed of two woods, the panelling being of a lighter colour than the framework, a new east window, the repair of the heads of the lancet-lights where requisite, the erection of a new stone pulpit, and the building of a new organ on the north side of the chancel.

In the old writings relating to this edifice the first stall on the south side of the choir is appropriated to the bishop; the first on the north side to the dean; the canons, whose curates were priests, were next to take precedence; then were to follow those whose curates were deacons; and lastly, those whose curates were sub-deacons.

There are several slabs with marks of brasses in this church, and two recumbent effigies. One of the latter represents a knight in armour, with his feet resting on a boar, and is supposed to mark the resting-place of a Pollard. This family held lands in socage in this neighbourhood by the tenure of presenting a falchion to every bishop when he visited Auckland for the first time after being elevated to the see of Durham. This curious custom has now been discontinued, but in the last century it was complied with by the female representative of the family in the following terms:—"My Lord, I, in behalf of myself as well as some other possessors of the Pollard's lands, do humbly present your Lordship with this falchion at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent which did much harm to man and beast; and by performing this service we hold our lands."

The register commences in 1558, shortly after the reduction of the collegiate establishment to a curacy, and contains many singular entries, some being rather ambiguous:—"A child of the deanery christened, called James Kitching, 25 Nov. 1559." "Four children christened on of my Lord of Durham called Debora Pilkington."

Further renovations are required before the task can be considered accomplished. The space under the tower is screened off from the body of the church by a nine-inch brick wall, with a central doorway in it. And the square chamber thus formed is used as the coal-house, wood-house, and lumber depôt. Some of the chancel windows, too, are still of a most undignified character for an edifice so vast, so ancient, so integral, and so historically interesting.

DENMARK TO HER DAUGHTER

From "Danmark," a Danish daily paper, for February 28, 1863. Translated in the metre of the original by Professor GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A., of Cheapinghaven.

Note by Translator.—This poem is signed —h, which sufficiently intimates that it is by C. H. Thurah, author of several poetical works, chiefly religious, such as *Sarons Rose*, a Paraphrase of the Song of Solomon; *Gjénklang af Zions Harpetoner*, fifty hymns; *Jobs-Kviden*, a Paraphrase of the Book of Job, &c. The title is "DEN DANSKE PRINDESSE I ENGLAND;" the first two stanzas are—

"De føre Prindsessen af Danmark ud,
Hun kaldes Engellands Kongebrud,
Mens Vaar er ivente i Norden.

"Danmoder sin Datter i Lære tog,
At hun skulde blive saa from og klog,
Mens Vaar er ivente i Norden."

The original is in the usual Northern ballad-metre, and abounds in ballad terms; I have preserved the same style and colouring, otherwise it would have lost its character; this I mention to deprecate criticism: and for the satisfaction of the English reader I have added a few notes which seem to me necessary to explain the antique phraseology.

DENMARK'S Princess so far shall ride¹,
They call her England's Royal Bride.

While spring we await in our Northland.

Teaching her daughter, DAN-MOTHER² stood—
For alway she'd have her wise and good—

While spring we await in our Northland.

DAN-MOTHER strokes her cheek so fine³:—

"Now list my rede, dear daughter mine!

While spring we await in our Northland.

"Old as the blue waves am I now,
Yet no touch of eld is on my brow.

"In Frodé-frith⁴ bare I my bridal crans⁵,
Light tread I yet the sea-nymph dance.

¹ "So far shall ride" refers to the long car or bridle journeys from land to land in olden days; steam and other such modern things are of course inadmissible in a piece of this nature.

² "Dan-mother" is the standing ballad-representative of the Spirit-queen of Denmark.

³ "Strokes her cheek so fine" (*klapper hende under Kind*), is the simple and striking phrase of old-world minstrelsy.

⁴ "Frodé-frith" is the frith, or peace, of King Frodé, and expresses the mythical golden age of Denmark, or rather of all Scandinavia.

⁵ "Crans," or "crants," (Old Norse, *krans*; Danish, *krands*;) a word still

- “If heart-young as I thou aye wilt be,
My costliest counsels give I thee.
- “For rule and fame shalt thou not wed;
World-pomp, gay flower, is soon witherèd.
- “Thy spouse, dear, take for love alone;
Heart-love outlives the mightiest throne.
- “To the Northland’s Spirit I gave my hand;
Still holds untarnish’d that golden band.
- “Trust not youth’s charms and beauty’s show,
A bride-wreath fairer far I know :
- “Sparkling with maiden virtues lowly,
That chaplet was tied in Eden holy.
- “Clear as the stars and lily white,
Each gem in that garland glitter’d bright.
- “Pray God that He send His angels down
To weave thee this crans, thy lifelong crown !
- “Since winters a thousand I’ve had it on,
And yet is no single beadlet gone.
- “Straight will I ope my golden shrine,
Part of my treasure shall be thine.
- “Oft have I dealt it far and wide,
I give thereof to each daughter-bride.
- “Yet, though I so dower each of them,
Each stone is still left in my diadem.
- “The first pearl hang I in thy tress :
'Tis lovely, winsome *Childlikeness*.
- “When swells thy heart with anguish wild,
Remember—thou wast once a child.
- “When pales thy cheek and false tongues slay,
Remember—thy harmless childish play.
- “When speech malicious fires thy blood,
Remember—thou once knewst only good.
- “’Mid fawning flatterers or base ones snarling,
Remember—thou wast thy Mother’s darling !
- “A second pearl shall grace thy tress,
'Tis woman’s sweet friend, *Candidness*.
- “From heart to heart sincere words go,
Gold apples costly, a pleasant show.

universally used in Scandinavia, is the same as wreath or chaplet, and is thus used by Shakespeare, (*Hamlet*, act v. scene 1) :—

“For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,
Yet here she is allow’d her virgin crants.”

It is found in Jamieson’s Dictionary, where it is spelt *crance*, and is clearly a word we should not let die.

- " Yet not each heartless angler may
 From thy bosom draw this upright say.
 " Let time, place, person be chosen right,
 Then shall Truth shield thee with her might.
 " A third pearl now shall deck thy tress,
 Womanhood's lustre, *Gentleness*.
 " As evening still, and mild as spring,
 She'll guard thee from all angering.
 " Pearl fourth now twine I in thy tress,
 'Tis womanhood's boast, firm *Faithfulness*.
 " See—twisted gold-clasps tight it hem,
 That never may fall this priceless gem.
 " While glows and gleams its starry hue
 Powerless is Slander and all his crew.
 " The fifth pearl—down from heaven it came,
 Stone ethereal, all fire and flame.
 " Still to each *generous* kindly fair
 Glides it through the silent air.
 " From Him it falls, who day by day
 Each small bird feedeth on trembling spray;
 " From Him, whose hand doth largely give
 Soul, body, spirit whereby to live;
 " From Him, whose sun sheds floods of gold
 On good and evil, young and old.
 " Mind well, when want and need are nigh,
 How helpless once thy own feeble cry.
 " Without or thanks or prayer, give well;
 So gives thy Father in heaven doth dwell.
 " And pearl the sixth—nay, take them all;
 I will not tell them as they fall.
 " Thank God, not me; may His angels bring
 This wreath, to match thy wedding-ring.
 " To Him, in Jesu's name, thou go;
 Then hast thou all things here below;
 " Then golden peace shall thy manna be,
 And jewels of righteousness garnish thee;
 " While angels offer the living stream
 Of Paradise joys, as in childhood's dream.
 " My bodes, mine erranders⁶, soon will greet thee,
 My lark and nightingale soon will meet thee.
 " When they trill or trip from grove or ground,
 Remember—thy home was on the Sound.

⁶ "Bodes and erranders" are Dan-mother's messengers ("to bode," "a bode," "an errand," "to errand," "an errander," common ballad words), the lark and the nightingale.

- “I and my birds love the ocean free,
My green nest girdleth the Eastern Sea ⁷.
- “Forget not, daughter, that nest of mine,
So low and little along the brine.
- “Forget not, daughter, wings were given
Upward to waft, from earth to heaven.
- “Forget not, daughter, thy kith and kin;
Small Denmark hath ever noble been.
- “The wind-bent shoot may one day be
Oak high as any forest tree.
- “The humble rise from low degree,
The proud save arms nor ancestry.
- “Self-centred thoughts, dear daughter, shun;
Our God abhors the haughty one.
- “On Dana, thy Mother, often think,
And the cup of sorrow she hath had to drink.
- “Remember how oft my death was near,
While foemen shouted my wail to hear.
- “Whenas the nightingale is nigh,
Then for thy Denmark breathe a sigh.
- “The skyward lark when thou dost hear,
Then pray for Denmark, thy Mother dear.
- “For thy fair old home stand always fast,
Though now my sky be overcast.
- “My Lion fights for truth and right;
Flash this across thee, day and night.
- “Long as I wield my Rune-mark’d brand,
Still for MY RIGHT—no less—I’ll stand.
- “Never afflictions mayst thou share
Like those, for ages, I must bear.
- “Ne’er spite and falsehood mayst thou know
Like what I’ve felt from long ago.
- “Daughter, farewell; farewell in peace;
Ne’er may thy joys and blessings cease!
- “By dark clouds muffled, my sun is red;
But morn may come and each shade have fled.
- “Howe’er it go thee where thou art,
From *this hope* never mayst thou part.
- “If Denmark thus in thy young breast dwell,
Glad from my heart I say Farewell!
While spring we await in our Northland.”

⁷ The “East Sea,” or “Eastern Sea,” is the famous and antique and still quite common name of the Baltic, as contrasted with the “North Sea.”

Original Documents.

EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO KINSALE.

(Concluded from p. 186.)

P. U. p' p' me Johan' Lucke de K. fecisse, &c., David Curey meum balliv' adponend' Maur' Ronan in seis' 11*d.* argenti annalis redd' in dicta villa in vico piscatorum. Dat' apud K., 1^o Maii, anno regis Henrici septimi tertio. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Thom' Pyk dedi, &c., Maur' Ronan burg' vil' de Yoghull, de Cork et de Kynsall omnia mess' quæ habeo in civ' C. tam ab infra quam ab extra et in tenemento S. Johan' Baptist' juxta C. in Ressteystown et alibi in com' C. hend' in perp' et capit' dnis' feod'. Dat' apud C., xii. Aug', anno regis Henrici sept' tertio.

S. p. et f. quod ego Maur' Ronan civis Cork dedi dom' Johan' Bolter capellano omnia mess' quæ heo' in civ' C. et in suburbio ejusd' hend' in perp'. Dat' apud K., xxvi. Aprilis, anno regis Henrici sept' quinto.

S. p. et f. quod ego Thom' Pyk dedi Maur' Ronan omnia, &c., (ut supra) et in Ynspyke^a in com' C. Habend' (ut supra). Dat' apud Cork, xxvii. Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici sept' quinto.

S. p. et f. quod ego Maur' Ronane burg' villæ de K. dedi Jacobo Barry et Marg' Yong ejus uxori unum mess' et unum ortum in K. quod jacet inter domum Donaldi Nele ex aust' et mess' Willi' Galwy ex boreali. In long' extend' a via com' ex occid' ad mess' David Walsthe ex orient'. Ortus vero jacet extra villam prope Dromdroig. Red' annat' ivs. argenti et cap. dnis' feod'. Dat' apud K., xvi. Novemb', anno regis Henrici sept' quinto.

P. U. p' p' me Dom' Philip' Goullys fil. Johan' remis' in perp' Maur' Ronane hed', &c., totum jus quod heo' in quodam mess' in civ' C. quod jacet in lat' inter mess' Maur' Roche ex boreali et mess' Edmundi Tyrry ex aust'. In long' a strata regia ex occid' ad muros dictæ civ' ex orient'. Dat' apud C., 11^o Junii, anno regis Henrici sept' septimo.

N. U. p' p' me Siliganam Gogan viduam Galfridi G. constituisse, &c., Phil' Goullys canonicum eccles' Cork et David Martell civem C. meos balliv' adpon' Johan' G. fil' meum in seisin' unius particuli nuncup', Antiqua Curia^b, cum pertin'. Dat' apud C., xv. Maii, anno regis Henrici sept' octavo. (Seal, P.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Patricius Galwy f. et h. Johan' G. dedi Andree Roche burgen' de K. unum mess' in dicta villa in inferiori vico piscator' jacens in lat' inter vicum com' ex occid' et mare ex orient'. In long' extend' a mess' quond' Willi' Walsche ex aust' ad terram quond' Henkyne Burgeys ex boreali. Hend' in perp'. Dat' apud K., 11^o Decemb', anno regis Henrici sept' decimo. Test' Philippo Copener vicar' dictæ villæ, Johan' Roche tunc proposito, Galfrido Galwy, Johan' G., et multis aliis. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

^a Now Spike Island, in the harbour of Cork.

^b "Old Court," lately the residence of Sir George Gould, Bart.

N. U. p' p' me Philip' f. Gerald' f. Johan' Stanton relaxisse David f. Edmundi f. Johan' Barry de Gowldonah totum jus quod heo' in omnibus mess' in Rathymelly seu Ballymelly et Pelligk. Dat' xx. Maii, anno regis Henrici sept' duodecimo. Test' Thoma Copiner, Johan' Mahan, Edmundo Stanton, et aliis apud Cork receptis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Johan' Bolter capellanus dedi Maur' Ronan burg' de K. omnia, &c., quæ heo' ex dono et feof' dicti M. in civ' C. et in com' C. Hend' in perp' de capit' dnis' feodi. Dat' apud C., iii. Nov', anno regis Henrici Sept' xii^o.

HÆC indent' facta xx. Sep', anno Henrici sept' xii^o int' Will' Ronan burg' de K. parte ex una et Johan' Onynan et Elysiam Orynhazh ejus uxor' ex altera, test' quod pefat' W. dedit J. et E. unam particulam terræ in K. juxta hody ys plas quæ partic' jacet in lat' inter terram Sanctæ Anne matris Mariæ ex aust' et boreali. In long' extend' inter partic' quam quond' ten' Nicholaus M^cHaury ex occid' et alia partic' q' ten' Nycholana Scott. Hend' in perp' red' annatim xiii^d. Dat' apud K. die, &c., supradictis.

HÆC indent' facta test' quod ego Maur' Ronan burg' de K. dedi Roberto Echforth et Felorcie ny Galvi ejus uxori unum mess' in K. yn Cork ys stret jacens in lat' a terra supradicti M. ex aust' ad ter' M. ex aust' ad ter' ejusd' M. ex boreali. In long' a strata regia ex orient' ad ter' pdci' M. ex occid'. Hend' in perp'. Red' annatim ivs. Dat' apud K., vii. Oct., anno regis Henrici Sept' duodecimo. (Seal, A wheel.)

P. U. p' p' me Katerinam Yuyholyghane relic' Johan' Cormyke constituisse Dom. Philip' Copiner vicar' de K. meum balliv' adpon' Dionisum Ronan et Anastaciam yncormyke ejus uxorem in seisin' unius mess' in K. jacens in long' int' mess' hed' Johis' Sawage ex occid' et mess' hedis' Fyn Omyhygan ex orient'. Dat' apud K., xiv. Jan', anno regis Henrici sept' terdecimo. Test' sup' dicto Dom' Phil' vic', Dom' Willo' Went capellano, Edmundo Martell tunc proposito, et multis aliis. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Maur' Ronane de K. dedi Willmo' Lazhnane et Gibane Flemynge uxori suæ unum mess' in K. in lat' int' castrum quond' Ricardi Scott ex boreali et ter' hered' Johis' f. Patricii Galwy ex aust'. In long' extend' a via regia ex occid' ad ter' Johis' Water ex orient'. Red' annatim ivs. argenti. Dat' apud K., viii. Maii, anno regis Henrici sept' terdecimo. (Seals, A merchant's mark and iſc.)

S. p. et f. quod nos Dionisius O'Ronane et Anastacia Yuycormyk uxor mea dedimus Mauricio O'Coskir unum mess' in K. in long' int' mess' hered' Johis' Sawage ex occid' et mess' hered' Fyne Omyhygane ex orient'. In lat' se extend' a vico com' antierius ex aust' ad ter' heredis Alicie de Rupe ex boreali. Hend' in perp'. Dat' apud K., xx. Jan', anno regis Henrici sept' terdecimo. Test' Dom' Philippo Copener vicar' dictæ villæ, Edmundo Martell proposito Roberto Martell, Thoma Galwa, et multis aliis. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

P. U. p. presentes me Dom' Philip' Goullys canonicum eccles' Cork constituisse Willu' Goullys civem C. meum balliv' adponend' Dom' Maur' Ronan burg' de Yohhyll in seisin' omnium mess' quæ heo' in civ' C. et suburb' ejusd' in K. et in toto com' C. Dat' apud C., iii. Oct', anno regis Henrici sept' decimoquinto. (Seal, The figure of a female.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Maur' Ronan de K. dedi Katherine Bregnazhe vidua unum mess' in vico piscatorum, in lat' int' mess' meum quod Odo Odomwa tenet ex aust' et viam com' ex boreali. In long' extend' a via regia ex occid' ad mare ex orient'. Red' annatim *iv*℥. argenti et cap' dnis' feodi. Dat' apud K., xiv. Junii, anno regis Henrici sept' decimo octavo. Test' Dom' Phil. Copiner vicar', Andrea Roche superiore, proposito, Edmundo Martell, Roberto M., et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod Maur' Coster burg' de K. dedi Thatheo O'bradan Fullom et Katerine Browne ejus uxori unum mess' in K. int' mess' Edmundi Sawage ex occid' et mess' Willi' Nele ex orient'. In long' a vico com' ex aust' ad mess' Jacobi Myaghe ex boreali. Habend' in perp'. Red' annatim viis. et viiii℥. Dat' apud K., x. Marcii, anno regis Henrici sept' vicessimo primo. Test' Dom' Phil' Copener vicar', Edmundo Martell ejusd' superiore, Ricardo Copener proposito, Patricio Galwy, Roberto Martell, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Anastacia Ronan f. et h. Maur' R. dedi Johan' Collom et Silye Neylle ejus uxori unum mess' in K. in vico piscatorum in superiore parte in lat' a strata regia ex occid' ad ter' hed' Thome Tunlyn ex orient'. In long' int' ter' Thome Hogan ex aust' ad ter' Johan' Neyll ex boreali. Red' annat' iiis. argenti. Dat' apud K., prox' die Oct', anno regis Henrici octavi secundo. Test' Dom' Philipo Makercart et Roberto Martell ejusd' superiore et Thoma Galwa, et aliis. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Silina Yuyneyll vidua uxor et heres Thome Collan dedi Maur' Condon et Margarite Barrett ejus uxori unum mess' in K. in vico piscatorum in superiore parte in lat' int' stratam regiam ex occid' et ter' hed' Thome Conyll ex orient' in long' a ter' Thome Hogan ex aust' ad ter' Johis' Neyll ex boreali. Red' annat' iiis. argenti. Dat' apud K., iii^o Feb', anno dni' m ccccc xiii. Test' Dom' Philippo M^ccrart, Patricio Reche, Johan' Dailly, et aliis. (Seal, A mitre; legend defaced.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Maur' Condon dedi Wyllaneo O'Heeyz unum mess' in K. in superiori vico piscatorum in lat' a strata regia ex occid' ad ter' hed' Thome Conyll ex orient'. In long' a ter' Thome Hogan ex aust' ad mess' Patricii Roche ex boreali. Hend' in perp'. Red' annat' iiis. argenti. Dat' apud K., xx. Oct', anno dni' m ccccc xv. Test' Dno' Philippo M^ccrart Rycardo Barye superiore de K., Philippo Roche proposito, Jacobo Barry, et aliis. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

P. U. p. présentes me Thomam Ronayn burg' de K. fecisse Cormacum Fyhyll burg' civ' Cork meum balliv' adpon' Dom' Philip' Pownche in seisin unius ten' in C. ac alior' in C. in Yoghyl et K. Dat' apud C., anno regis Henrici octavi xiiij. Test' Edmundo Juvini Gowll, Maur' Draddy burg' de C., Dom' Will' Gowll not' pub'. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

N. U. p' p' nos Johan' Ronayn burg' de Yoghill et Thomam R. burg' de K. teneri, &c., viris magrs' Will' Walsch et Edmundo Vualle burg' de Y. in cc. *lib.* mon' de Anglia, &c. Dat' apud Cork, in festo S. Martini anno regis Henrici octavi xiiii.

P. U. p' p' me Johan' Pyke mercat' de Joaull^c constituisse Johan' Oronan merc' de C. adpon' Johan' Galvy civ' C. et Anastaciam ni Hyronayn in seisin'

^c Youghal.

ejus dom' et ort' in J. int' dom' Ricardi Foreyst in aust' et dom' Maur' Ronayn boreal'. In long' a strata regia orient' ad ipsum ort' occident'. Hend' in perp'. Dat' apud C., xxi. Oct., anno regis Henrici octavi xiv. (Seal, A wheel.)

N. U. p' p' me Christopherum Martell f. et h. Roberti f. Philippi et Margarete Cellayn pdci' P. uxorem remis' Thome Ronan burg' de K. et hed' totum jus quod heo' in Yoghyl in lat' int' ter' hed' ex boreali et ter' hed' Johan' Omahowne ex aust'. In long' se extendit a strata regia ex occid' ad muros dict' vil' ex orient'. Dat' apud K. anno regis Henrici octavi xiiii Test' Dom' Philippo Maryrt, Jacobo Noygyll, Dom' Maur' Fystynyn, et aliis.

N. U. p' p' me Dom' Philip' Pownche capellan' civ' C. fecisse Cormac' Fyhyllly meum balliv' adpon' Johannam Tyrry ux' Thome Ronayn de K. in seisin un' dom' in ten' meo in C. et etiam in pos' al' mess' in C. Y. et K. Dat' apud C. xxiiii April', anno M ccccc xxiii. (Seal, I.H.S.)

N. U. p' p' me Ricard' Ronan' remis' in perp' Thome R. meo germano omne jus, &c., q' heo' in omnib' ter' q' unquam Maur' R. aut magister Philip' in sua poss' ten'. Dat' apud K., xxviii. Oct', M DXXVIII. Test' Philip' Martell superiore. Dom' Jacobo Cursy^d ejusd' vil' vicar', Dom' Waltero Yong rectore, Galfrido Galvy, et aliis.

N. U. p' p' me Edmund' Roche f. et h. Milonis R. suæ nacionis capit' remis' in perp' Ricardo Tyrrye f. Patric' totum jus q' heo' in dimid' un' vil' voc' Kilvorihumulan in Kerycourihie. Dat' apud C., xx. Marci, anno regis Henrici octavi xxxii. Test' Dom' Dominico Copyner presbit', Georgio Tyrrye, Dominico Baron, Willo' Copyner, et aliis.

S. p. et f. q' ego Philip' Mylonis Gogan^e nepos et h. Willi Galfridi G. dedi

^d The following particulars are from a MS. among Ware's Coll., Bodleian Library, now Rawl. 479:—"Ex Archivis ecclæ' Cathis' Corc. Ob. Ri. Courcy f. et h. Dom' suæ nationis 1496. Ob. Milo de Courcy f. Milonis. Ob. Dns' Nicholaus de Courcy... An. 1396, 41 Ed. 3. Nicholaus f. Archidiaconi de Courcy interfectus per medium David W^{mi} Barry et David Gerdaldi flavi et Gerdalo flavi et Gerdalo Johis flavi de Courcy et sepultus est in conventu frm' predicatorum Corcagiæ 27 July, 1513. Ex lib' frm' miõorum de Timolagge. Ob. D. Nich. de Courcy suæ nationis cap' vir preclarus 1474. Ob. Ja. de Courcy suæ nationis cap' 1499. Ob. Margeria de Cury uxor D. W^{mi} Barry primi fundatoris hujus Conventus 1373. Ob. R. in X^o pe' ac fr' hujus convent' et S.T.P. Dns' Edmundus de Courcy Epus' Rossensis 1518." The tomb of the Lords Courcy is still pointed out in Timoleague Abbey. A gentleman (lately deceased), who resided over fifty years ago at Timoleague, told me that when a boy, in company with some schoolfellows, he once removed a small slab which attracted their attention in one of the windows of the abbey, where they found a large book written on vellum, which they converted into a *foot-ball*. After an hour's hard kicking it disappeared!

^e Since the publication of note d, p. 184, I have been favoured with the following interesting details relative to the manner in which the Cogans came into possession of the large territory they once held in this county:—"In 1206 Phillip de Prendergast received a grant from King John of fifteen knights' fees; his territory extended from the port of Cork to that of Insovenach, (Calend. Rot. Chart. K. John). His son and heir, Gerald de P., married twice—first, Matilda, daughter of Theobald le Botiller, and secondly —, daughter of Richard de Burgo, (Pedigree in Ulster's Office). Maria, his daughter by the first wife, married

Ricardo Tyrry civ' Cork un' vil' vocat' Bally an Monwylyg in cantreda de Kyarrai Churyhy in com' C., &c., in pig' vii. *marc'* Angl' mon'. Dat' apud C., xxx. Julii, anno regis Henrici octavi xxxi. Test' Ricardo Tankard, Thoma Wyth regali tribuno, Johan' Odwhy, et David Davidis, et aliis.

N. U. p' p' me Phil' Gogan nep' et h. Willi' f. Galf' G. meosque consanguin' Galf' f. Johis' f. Galf' et Thom' f. Johis' f. David teneri Rico' Tyrry civ' et merc' C. ad vil' an Monwylyg in Cant' de Kyerraicuryhy in com' C. Test' Henrico Skyddy, Nicolao Lombard, Dominico Barwy, Johan' Punche, Adam Gwll, Rico' Tankard pub' not', et aliis. Sigill' officii maiorat' civ' Cork.

N. U. p' presentes me Willm' Skenynynychan f. et h. Thadei S. et Margarite Laznan remisisse Thome Ronan civi Cork totum jus, &c., heo' in uno mess' in K. int' castrum curiæ dictæ villæ ex boreali et mess' quond' Mauricii Coskyr ex aust. In lat' et in long' a via regia ex occid' ad ter' Roberti Water ex orient'. Hend' in perp'. Dat' apud K., vii. Marcii, anno regis Edwardi sexti

quinto incipiente. (Seal, $\begin{matrix} \times & T & \times \\ & F \times M & \\ \times & C & \times \end{matrix}$)

John de Cogan, Lord of Castlemore, by whom she had Sir John de Cogan, Knt.; he was aged 8 in 1240, and had livery in 1280; she brought the Cogan the lordship of Beaver alias Carrigaline, Ocorblethan, Shandon, and other lands, afterwards granted by Robt. de Cogan to the Earl of Desmond. Matilda, aged 10 in 1251, the younger daughter by his second wife, married Maurice de Rochfort, whose son Maurice recovered the advowson of Beaver from the Bishop of Cork as appendant to his moiety of the manor of Beaver, the inheritance of the said Matilda de P. (Plea Roll, No. 72, 5 Edw. II.) Eventually the Cogan kept Beaver and the Cork estates; Rochfort took Enniscorthy and those in Wexford which his heirs held in 1411; and the male representation of the family devolved on Gerald's brother, from whom come the Prendergasts of Newcastle, co. Tipperary. The family held lands in the county of Cork to a much later date, and the Compotus of that county (Carew MSS.), in 1254, includes Gerald de P., whilst the only families who are stated to have held lands there by knight's service in 1314 are the heirs of Fitz Stephen, and Robert de Carew, and Patrick de Courcy (heirs-general to Cogan?), and Walter de Prendergast. In a list of Irish Peers (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 4,814), immediately after the Earls and preceding the Viscounts, appears 'Prendergast Lord of Clonmell by some of Corke alsoe.'"

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Feb. 26. The President, EARL STANHOPE, in the chair.

Pursuant to notice, the vote of the meeting was taken on the proposed grant of £150 for County Histories, and the question was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. J. C. CLUTTERBUCK, exhibited the drawing of a spearhead found at Drayton (Oxon.)

The Rev. W. BLACKMOOR exhibited an impression of the seal of the King of Georgia, with remarks.

The Rev. G. H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A., exhibited two deeds of the time of Edward III.; one relating to military stores, the other to a marriage between the Bardolph and Essex families.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a watch in the shape of a fritillary flower.

W. W. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of an important discovery made by Mr. Harris at Sultangonge, on the river Ganges, of the remains of an ancient monastery and of a colossal copper image of Buddha. Mr. Wylie called special attention to some architectural remains which were built into the walls of the Buddhist monastery, and which seem to belong to buildings of an earlier date and of a different race.

EDW. WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two gold brooches of a heart-shape, both of the end of the fourteenth century. One is ornamented with a very elegant feather pattern, and is inscribed on the back VOSTRE ET TOUT DIT A VOSTRE DESIR; the other is also heart-shaped, and inscribed DE BON COER. Both sides are ornamented with flowers, which have once been enamelled.

W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper "On Complaints against the Saltpetre-men in the Execution of their Duty, temp. Car. I."

March 5. The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, V.-P., in the chair.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., exhibited a bronze knife found in the Thames; also, some photographs of the Stade urns in the museum of Hanover. On these urns the Director made some remarks supplementary to Mr. Kemble's paper on them in the *Archæologia*.

J. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Commander Edey, R.N., exhibited two very interesting Scoto-Scandinavian brooches, a comb, and other relics which had been discovered by that officer in the island of Barra, Hebrides. The Director called attention to similar *finds* recorded in Wilson's "Præhistoric Annals," and to the undoubtedly Danish character of the ornamentation.

E. WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ass's hoof-ring. The ass's hoof was believed in the Middle Ages to possess talismanic properties.

The DIRECTOR read some extracts from a MS. journal of King Charles the First's third Parliament, the property of Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.

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March 12. W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Pursuant to notice, the Chairman proceeded to give a very interesting account of the various discoveries of tessellated pavements which had been made in London from the earliest times down to the recent discovery made by Mr. Tite himself on the site of the old India House. We do not know of any book which gives so clear and collected an account of this most important branch of the antiquities of Londinium. More interesting than the paper itself were the remarks by which it was followed, and in which Mr. Tite gave the results of a long and well-trained experience respecting antiquities found, or stated to be found, which is a very different thing, in Roman London. Few men have more right to be heard on this subject than Mr. Tite, because few have had larger opportunities for coming across *finds* of this nature; and no one has put them to better account, or used them with more scrupulous adherence to fact.

March 19. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Notice was given of a motion to be laid before the anniversary meeting, the object of which was to change the hour of meeting from 8.30 to 8 p.m., and to close the ballot at 9.30 instead of 10 p.m.

This being the night fixed for the ballot, which now takes place three times a-year, the Chairman proceeded at ten o'clock to declare the result. The following gentlemen were found to be duly elected:—William Munk, Benjamin Ferrey, Arthur Dalrymple, Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, George Worms, Dr. Franz Bock (Honorary Fellow), Thomas Lewin (proposed by the Council).

Mr. Lewin, it may be observed, is the first Fellow whom the Council have proposed, under the provision introduced last year into the statutes. We feel sure that they could not have exercised their privilege with greater advantage to the Society.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 6. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., V.P.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

After the announcement of several new members elected during the previous month, a communication was read from R. William Grey, Esq., inviting attention to the archæological interest of the explorations of the Basilica of St. Clement at Rome. For more than a thousand years all traces of this structure, of which mention is made by St. Jerome, Zosimus, and Gregory the Great, had been lost; it was rescued from oblivion in 1857, and the excavations, prosecuted under the Archæological Commission until 1860, resulted in the exhumation of three strata of constructions, belonging respectively to three periods of the history of Pagan Rome—the Imperial, the Republican, and that of the Kings. In 1861, one of the most important frescoes that Rome possesses was exposed to view. A large outlay has been made upon the works, but much remains to be explored if funds were supplied in aid of an undertaking which may claim the aid of archæologists in all countries of Europe.

A memoir was then read by Mr. J. J. Rogers, M.P., describing certain vestiges which had been thought to indicate occupation by the Romans, on parts of the coast of West Cornwall. On a former occasion, Mr. Rogers had brought before the Institute the discoveries which he had made on the manor of Carminow, on the shores of Mount's Bay; pottery and relics of Roman character were there disinterred. In October last Mr. Rogers found certain ancient remains near the site previously explored, and close to the sea-shore. Some portions of masonry having been exposed by the effect of heavy rains, a building of curious description was brought to light—namely, a kind of furnace which appeared to have been domed over, and consisted of two circular ovens or fire-places, which were filled with charred matter, probably the residue of sandy peat or turf and charcoal. This construction appeared by the drawings and plan laid before the meeting by Mr. Rogers to resemble potters' kilns of the Roman period, of which a few examples have occurred in this country. The presence, moreover, of slag, or mineral refuse, had suggested the notion that this curious work might have been an ancient smelting furnace; and tin has, in fact, been found in the neighbourhood. This explanation, however, proved untenable on more careful examination, and the fact that no clay suitable for pottery is to be found in that part of Cornwall, seems conclusive as regards the notion first mentioned. No Roman relics were to be found, and the building, although not to be attributed to the Roman period, is in immediate proximity to an ancient entrenchment; and it may be regarded as a vestige of some ancient industrial operations, the nature of which may be hereafter shewn by the explorations pursued by Mr. Rogers with zealous interest in the early history of his county.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., gave notices of several valuable Welsh manuscripts formerly in the Hengwrt Collection, bequeathed to Mr. Wynne by the late Sir Robert Vaughan. Of these he brought some for the inspection of the meeting, especially a manuscript of the poems of Taliesin, supposed to be the earliest existing transcript of the works of that celebrated Welsh bard; the writing seems to be of the fourteenth century, and on collation with the printed text considerable

variations appear. Mr. Wynne brought also a manuscript history of the Scottish kings, and a ceremonial or service-book of the Use of Sarum.

A short account was read of two Roman altars and other remains of the same period, found at Bisley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. H. Lowder. They had been used as building materials in early mediæval times in the construction of the church tower at that place. Mr. Lowder pointed out that they may have been obtained from a site undoubtedly occupied by the Romans in the neighbourhood, and where remains of a villa and hypocaust had been discovered. The altars are of the oolitic stone of the locality; they are not inscribed. On one of them is sculptured a figure in full armour, with one hand resting on his shield, the other holding a hare, a hound appears leaping up at his side: it has been conjectured that this may represent Mars *Venator*. The other altar bears a mounted warrior brandishing his sword, and protecting himself with a large round buckler. These sculptures present several curious features, and Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that the altars might be deposited in the British Museum, where so limited a collection of such relics found in our own country is to be seen.

Mr. Hewitt gave a notice of a rare example of the two-hand sword of the sixteenth century, from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich. The blade of this weapon, which was exhibited by kind permission of Colonel Lefroy, is curiously engraved with figures of St. George and St. Barbara, accompanied by an heraldic bearing, and its fashion precisely resembles that of certain swords represented in the woodcuts of the Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian, by Hans Burghmaier. Mr. Hewitt made some interesting remarks on the comparative dimensions of swords at various periods, from the time of Henry II. to our own days.

An announcement was laid before the meeting regarding the proposed publication, by order of the Emperor of the French, of a complete series of the documents preserved in the archives of the empire, extending from the eighth century to the reign of Henry II., king of France. This rich mine of historical information comprises numerous materials of the greatest importance, as illustrative of the annals of our own country and of all European nations. The number of documents is nearly seventeen thousand; they will be published in nine quarto volumes, under the direction of the Count de Laborde, Director-General of the Archives, by M. Teulet, whose researches are well known in connection with the history of this country, especially during the times of Elizabeth, and as having elucidated the intricate questions relating to Mary Queen of Scots. The work will be produced by Henry Plon, printer to the Emperor.

The attention of the Society was called by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Prebendary of Wells, to the curious discoveries lately made in barrows situated on a tract of wild common between Snape and Aldborough, in Suffolk. No communication on the subject, so far as Mr. Scarth was aware, had hitherto been made, with the exception of the interesting notice addressed during the previous month to the "Field" newspaper, by Mr. Francis Francis, and containing particulars which appear well deserving of the consideration of the antiquary. Mr. Francis has given a narrative of the curious details noticed during the examination of several of these sepulchral mounds situate on the estate of S. Davidson,

Esq., and lately excavated by direction of that gentleman, with the assistance of Mr. Francis. Although these grave-hills in the remote marshy waste adjacent to the course of the river Alde had been partially opened some twenty years ago,—with what results is unfortunately unknown,—Mr. Davidson's labours proved successful in exposing to view traces of numerous burials of various periods, proving that these barrows had unquestionably been places of interment both in early British and Anglo-Saxon times; several cinerary urns were disinterred, presenting undoubted evidence of burials by the successive occupants of the East Anglian district. The facts, however, most deserving of the notice of the antiquary are connected with a deposit of very peculiar character, brought to light by Mr. Davidson in the natural sandy stratum upon which one of the larger mounds had been raised; that tumulus having proved to contain secondary interments, mostly of Anglo-Saxon times. In this lower bed, beneath the base of the mound, remains of framed woodwork, fastened together by strong iron bolts, were noticed; they proved to be the ribs and other portions of a large boat, of which—the bows and stern having been distinctly traced—the length appeared to have been about forty-eight feet, the width at midships ten feet. In the middle of this vessel, on its flooring of planks, which, although much decayed, was plainly to be seen, lay a scalp or mass of human hair of dark red colour, the quantity being as much as might have formed the covering of a human head; it was in perfect preservation, but no trace of any bony matter could be perceived. The head had evidently been wrapped in a coarse cloth, of which the fabric had perished, but the texture, warp and woof, was to be discerned. It can scarcely be doubted that a corpse had been deposited here, but the bones had, as noticed in some other instances, wholly disappeared; the hair, which appears under certain conditions to be imperishable, being alone preserved. Near the spot where the corpse, as supposed, had rested, fragments of two glass vases were found, one of them being a two-handled vessel, probably Roman; and on careful examination of the sand a fine gold ring was found, enriched with filigree, and set with an antique gem, an intaglio of Ceres: some fragments, supposed to be of jasper, were also noticed. The lines of the boat having been traced throughout, no doubt existed in regard to the remains being those of a vessel; whether, however, of a Roman or Scandinavian invader may be left for further investigation. It must be observed that the river, once navigable to a considerable distance from the sea-shore, formerly flowed in close proximity to the spot where the curious discovery related by Mr. Francis has been made.

In the discussion which ensued, the Chairman expressed the hope that Mr. Francis would place on record, in some more permanent and available form, the remarkable facts regarding the ancient occupants of the shores of Suffolk, to which the attention of the Institute had been so agreeably invited by Mr. Scarth.

Mr. James Yates offered some remarks on ancient interments, and especially on one formerly described by him, found at Geldeston, Suffolk, accompanied, like the remarkable deposit at Snape, by a two-handled glass vase.

Mr. Albert Way cited a striking example of the perfect preservation of hair where all bony matter had perished, namely, the beautiful auburn scalp found at Romsey Priory Church in a leaden coffin, the depository of some early benefactress of that house: the flowing hair was found in

the place where her head had rested on a block of oak ; but no other vestige of the corpse remained when the tomb was casually opened to view.

Mr. Greaves, Q.C., offered some remarks in reference to the very curious feature of the boat-burial on the shores of the Alde as described by Mr. Francis, namely, the total disappearance of the bones, under certain peculiar conditions. He suggested that the preservation of the hair may have been owing to the profuse use of unctuous matters for the hair which prevailed, it is believed, among the Scandinavian and other ancient tribes.

Mr. Ynyr Burgess described the ancient boats of large size constructed of single trees, and found in turbaries in Ireland.

Among objects brought for exhibition were part of a Roman mirror, from Sible Hedingham, Essex, by Mr. Ashurst Majendie ; a very fine terra-cotta tragic mask found at Torre del Greco, from Mr. Fortnum's collection ; a Sassanian signet of carnelian, and an Etruscan gold ring, brought by Mr. R. H. Smith ; a piece of German painted glass, representing St. Christopher ; also a collection of enamelled Chinese vases of various styles of decoration, with a rare vase of tortoiseshell inlaid with gold, contributed by Mr. H. G. Bohn ; three small cups of gold, of early Delhi work, covered with uncut rubies, sent by Mr. W. Stuart, &c. Mr. Phillips brought a large bronze vase, with singular ornaments ; it was obtained from the Japanese collection in the International Exhibition. The Rev. James Beck exhibited a beautiful collection of gold rings, chiefly rings of betrothal, or nuptial tokens ; also a series of penannular African rings, similar to the torque rings alleged to be frequently found in Ireland. He brought also several Battersea enamels, with subjects printed in black, from engravings of rural and fashionable life, in the style of Hogarth. A valuable archæological map of Belgium, lately published at Brussels, was sent by Messrs. Letts.

Mr. Blaauw placed on the table, by permission of the Sussex Archæological Society, a collection of bronze weapons from their museum at Lewes Castle, consisting of celts, palstaves, and two broken swords or daggers, found in draining pasture-land at Wilmington, Sussex, in the winter of 1861. These relics, including a bronze mould for the manufacture of celts, had been deposited, as stated by Mr. Blaauw, in a rude urn at a depth of two feet in clay. They were presented to the museum by Mr. R. Lambe, on whose property this remarkable discovery occurred.

The Chairman announced that at their next meeting, April 10, Mr. Molyneux would give his promised account of the ancient fortress or buildings on the estates of the Marquis of Anglesea, in Staffordshire : great progress has been made in the excavation of this curious site during the last month, under Mr. Molyneux's direction. The Rev. Canon Scarth would read a memoir on Uriconium, and notices of the later excavations made there under Dr. Johnson's direction. Professor Willis had kindly promised to give, on a subsequent occasion, a discourse on the chapter-house and other architectural features at Worcester Cathedral, supplementary to his able dissertation delivered at the Worcester congress. The special exhibition of Sculptures in Ivory, proposed for the meeting of the Institute in June, would, if possible, be arranged so as to be open to the members on June 1 ; and special request was made that all contributions should be forwarded not later than May 27.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 25. JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Chairman presented a copy of the constitution and bye-laws of a Numismatic Society which has just been established at Montreal, and Mr. S. C. Bagg presented his essay read at the first meeting of the Society.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a beautiful bronze mask of a satyr, with eyes and teeth of silver.

Mr. Cuming laid before the Association a presumed bronze head of Bacchus, from Cumæ, also with silver eyes, and another example from the same collection. Notices were read of this peculiar work, esteemed as the parent of the *Damaskeen* of the Middle Ages. The specimens exhibited had been cast in a mould, and afterwards tooled up with the *cælum*, or graving tool.

Mr. H. Durden exhibited a bronze handle of fine execution, belonging to the first century of the Christian era.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., communicated the particulars of a discovery of an urn and two skeletons on Bembridge Downs, Isle of Wight. They were esteemed Anglo-Saxon. The skeletons, male and female, were linked together by the extremities; and Mr. T. Wright stated that in the Isle of Thanet he had seen three skeletons, presumed to be a family interment of father, mother, and child, a mode of burial common with these people.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper "On Ancient Nielli," tracing its history, and exhibiting specimens belonging to different periods. A discussion on the subject occupied the evening, and a paper will be printed with illustrations in the Journal.

March 11. JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., of Radburne Hall, Derby, was elected an Associate.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a paper "On some Bracteate Coins" that had been presented to Mr. Pettigrew by Mrs. Kerr. The spangle money, a species of medieval currency, are exceedingly thin discs of metal stamped in a die, so that the device appears in relief on the face and incuse on the back. The use of these and other valuable coins for personal decoration greatly prevailed in early times among the Teutonic tribes of Scandinavia, more especially in Denmark. The transition of the bracteate trinket to the bracteate money appears simple and obvious, and they can be traced back in Denmark to the eleventh century, if not earlier, and are attributed to the reigns of Sweyn and Canute. The Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian bishops had their *nummi bracteati*. From Scandinavia they soon spread into Germany, and Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony (1139—1180), was one of the first monarchs to issue such pieces. They continued to be minted till after the beginning of the sixteenth century. The specimens produced by Mr. Pettigrew are all of Germanic fabric, the earliest being a half bracteate weighing 14 grains. The first true German bracteate is assigned to the Emperor Frederick (1153—1190). Three of the bracteates exhibited are prelatinal, and minted at Mayence, with a figure of St. Martin. A specimen of Henry III., Bishop of Fulda (1192—1216), weighs 10 grains,

and represents the prelate. The lightest spangle is ascribed to Gardolph of Stolberg, and weighs only $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Mr. Cuming also exhibited five other specimens from his own collection, the heaviest of which scarcely exceeded 4 grains in weight. The evening was occupied in the discussion of this neglected branch of numismatics.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 23. ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Robert Kerr read a paper "On Artificial Stone." First laying down the principle of lime, mortar, and concrete, as the earliest and simplest forms of the idea of artificial stone, the lecturer described the various characteristics of concretion pertaining to natural sandstones, limestones, and oolites respectively, and pointed out the special interest which attaches to any endeavour to imitate these materials for use in the peculiar circumstances of London. The various kinds of cement introduced in the early parts of the present century were described in the order of date, including Austin's artificial stone, and, as a kindred material to the last, Coignet's betons agglomerés, these being varieties of calcareous concretes, mixed with a minimum quantity of water and well beaten up. Then passing to the ingenious scientific inventions of the last few years, Ransome's siliceous stone was first described (patented 1844); a material composed of sand moistened with silicate of soda (introduced by Fuchs of Berlin, in 1825, under the name of water-glass) and burnt in a kiln to a red heat, whereby the alkali was said to combine with a portion of the sand and thus form a vitreous cement for the rest. Adverting then to the preparations offered for the Houses of Parliament, it was described how Mr. Ransome's process for indurating natural stone had led him to the invention of an artificial stone on an entirely novel principle, namely, the submitting of his former raw material, sand mixed up to a paste and with silicate of soda, not to heat but to the action of chloride of calcium, whereby through a double decomposition there was formed silicate of lime, as a solid cement, and common salt, to be washed out; this being Ransome's concrete-stone, patented 1861. The next idea described was that of Mr. Westmacott, recently patented, whereby the induration of any calcareous concrete was left to the action of carbonic acid alone, supplied by an admixture of uncalcined carbonate with the lime. The patents of Bousfield (1856) and Ellis (1857) were then described, neither of these having attracted public notice; and lastly, the process of Barff (patented 1861) was pointed to as quite original, depending altogether upon the formation of silicate of alumina, by combining silicate of potash and aluminate of potash and mixing up sand therewith, drying afterwards in the open air. The attention of the Meeting was thus fixed upon the competing principles of Ransome, Westmacott, Barff, and Coignet, and it was stated that representatives of all of these were present to give detailed information.

The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Kerr for his paper, the discussion on which was adjourned till Monday the 27th of April.

March 9. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The President announced that the book containing the signatures of members of the Institute to accompany the portrait of Professor Cockerell, R.A., Fellow, was on the table for the inspection of members. He re-

marked that they were all indebted more especially to Mr. Kerr for the completion of this tribute to the ability and learning of Mr. Cockerell.

Mr. Kerr remarked that the number of the signatures was very considerable, and that the beautiful work of Owen Jones, Fellow, as far as his own study in designing and carrying out the decoration, was entirely gratuitous.

Professor Donaldson thought that all would agree as to the beautiful manner in which Mr. O. Jones had carried into effect the wishes of the Institute, and that they were much indebted to him (Mr. Jones).

After a few remarks from the President to the effect that Mr. Cockerell had himself alluded to the "cheerful" character of the decoration of the book,

Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, Fellow, proposed, and Mr. G. G. Scott, V.-P., seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Institute were due to Mr. Owen Jones, Fellow, for the labour, taste, and pains bestowed on the testimonial.

The Rev. Dr. Whewell, F.R.S., Hon. Member, then proceeded to read a paper "On Some Analogies between Architecture and the other Fine Arts." Having dwelt on sculpture, painting, and music, the three imitative arts, the learned Doctor went on to consider whether architecture could be called also an imitative art, and shewed how, even in matters of construction, after the first idea of arrangements of parts had been conceived, the actual carrying out of these arrangements was more or less imitative. Thus a set of shafts around a central one in the pier of a Gothic building carries up the eye to some other series of lines, either more shafts to carry the vaulting or the vaulting-ribs themselves: and these, again, are subdivided into a variety of lines constructive in idea, but really nothing more than decorative, for each shaft or rib is composed of stones, small or large, with their jointing-lines entirely concealed or shewing themselves in a directly contrary direction to the leading lines of the ideal construction. So the idea, not the reality, of constructive art governs the form of architecture, being a representative imitation from the plan to the upmost pinnacle; and as the constructive framework is thus imitated in cut masonry the art itself may be called imitative. It cannot be considered a fault that the small shafts of King's College Chapel at Cambridge are too slender to carry the burden which would fall upon them if not actually a portion of the masonry of the wall, any more than it is a fault that the marble legs of a statue, being duly proportioned to the figure, would alone be too slender to bear the weight of the marble body. In the latter case the difficulty of construction is surmounted by adding a stump of a tree or a mass of drapery, in the former by the actual work of the masonry, which in a measure contradicts the ideal construction. And these remarks hold good in all styles, for the organic structure, so to speak, of all good building is so evident from a fragment, that from one stone a piece of architecture can be often put together, in the same way as animal forms may be with certainty built up from a single bone.

The learned Professor then traced the analogy of architecture with music, and shewed that both melody and harmony were to be found in all good works of architecture. In two points of a building seen together in perspective it was the increasing and decreasing forms, as the lines advanced and receded from the eye, which should be in harmony to produce a good effect; one much more

pleasing, at any rate, than any elevation could be. It might not be too fanciful to compare the interior of a Gothic cathedral, with its two rows of columns forming the aisles, with the outer walls, to a psalm tune, in which treble, tenor, alto, and bass were harmoniously joined. Architecture, therefore, is an art distinct in itself, and not mere framework for sculpture or painting, and its work is even most complete perhaps when these are absent. Yet though carving may be unnecessary to the complete idea of a column or a capital, for instance, yet it cannot be said to be an impure addition; but it should be placed in the right place. If foliage is used it should follow the rule of vegetable growth, and be most luxuriant at the highest points. In classic art, statuary as a crowning feature seems appropriate, but if applied, as in Milan Cathedral, to Gothic pinnacles without niches, it is objectionable. But though in each successive style this general idea of construction is conceived and then imitated in masonry, and so wrought out, this constructive reality must agree with decorative idea, or the art becomes degraded. Thus Sir Walter Scott says of the tracery of Melrose,—

“Thou wouldst have thought some fairy’s hand
 ’Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
 In many a freakish knot had twined,
 Then framed a spell when the work was done,
 And changed the willow wreaths to stone.”

Here is described the exact idea of the mind on seeing this example of decorative ideal construction, which differs, of course, from the actual constructive masonry, making architecture appear magic art.

The subject was then discussed in a highly interesting and instructive manner by the Chairman, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Ashpitel, and the Rev. R. Burgess, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the learned Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 17. J. CRAWFORD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The President read a paper “On the Origin of the Gipsies.” The origin, as our old English has it, of the “outlandish persons calling themselves Egyptians or Gipsies,” and constituting “a strange kind of commonwealth among themselves of wandering impostors and jugglers,” is at least a subject of great curiosity, not to say of etymological import. Although their first appearance in Europe was coeval with the century which witnessed the discovery of the New World and the new passage to the Indies, no one thought of ascribing to them a Hindoo origin; and this hypothesis, the truth of which the author now proposed to examine, was of very recent date. Their Hindoo origin was not for a long time even suspected; it has, however, of late years received general credence. The arguments for it consist in the physical form of the people, in their language, and in the history of their migration. Each of these topics the author examined separately in detail. The conclusion the author came to was that the gipsies, when above four centuries ago they first appeared in Western Europe, were already composed of a mixture of many different races, and that the present gipsies are still more mongrel. In the Asiatic portions of their lineage there is probably a small amount of Hindoo blood, but this he thought was the utmost that can

be predicated of their Indian pedigree. Strictly speaking they are not more Hindoos in lineage than they are Persians, Turks, Wallachians, or Europeans, for they are a mixture of all these, and that in proportions impossible to be ascertained.

Dr. Shortt read a paper entitled "An Account of the Yenadis of the Chingleput District." Interspersed over not only this district but also over most parts of Southern India is a rude class of people, by some supposed to have been aborigines of the peninsula. This tribe is known by the names of "Yenadi," "Villeg," "Vader," and "Màranur." The word Yenadi is a corruption of Anáthan, or a poor man who has no guardian or guide. Villeg and Vader mean hunters and savages; Màranur, hunters or savages who live in the woods. These people speak the language of the district in which they are located, but somewhat corrupted. They for the most part follow no trade or occupation, but generally gain a precarious living as woodcutters, or by selling dyes, roots, and medicinal herbs collected in the jungle. In the Nellore district they go about with long bamboos sharpened to a point, with which they transfix hares as they squat in the bush with great agility. Dr. Shortt had made trial of some of these people as servants, and thinks that these, as well as the Yenadis of the Striharee-cottah, might be made in a few years through philanthropic efforts interested in agriculture, and so redeemed from their barbarous condition.

In the discussion which followed, Sir A. Waugh, Sir Justin Shiel, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Mr. Glascott, Mr. Pusey, and Mr. Luke Burke took part.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 19. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

George Eades, Esq., and C. H. Wyndham, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. J. S. Virtue exhibited a one-dollar note, current in the Federal States of America, and known as a "Greenback" from the back of the note being printed in green ink. The formula of the note is as follows:—

"Act of July 11, 1862. The United States will pay the bearer One Dollar at the Treasury in New York." "Washington, Aug. 1, 1862," with the signatures of the "Register (*sic*) of the Treasury" and the "Treasurer of the United States." On the back, "This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private except Duties on Imports and Interest on the Public Debt; and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States."

Mr. George H. Virtue exhibited a one-dollar note of Kossuth's Hungarian Fund, reading as follows:—

"Dated at New York, Jan. 1, 1852. Hungarian Fund. On demand, one year after the establishment in fact of the Independent Hungarian Government, the holder hereof shall be entitled to One Dollar payable at the National Treasury, or at either of its agencies at London or New York, or to exchange the same in sums of Fifty Dollars or over for certificates bearing four per cent. interest payable in ten equal annual installments (*sic*) from one year after said event. L. KOSSUTH."

Mr. G. H. Virtue also exhibited a receipt of the Fondo Nazionale Italiano, dated Feb. 1848, and signed by Gius. Mazzini, G. Giglioli, and A. Gallenga. He also exhibited two Japanese silver coins.

Mr. Venables exhibited some Roman small brass coins found at

Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, with the silver coins and medallion shewn at a former meeting. They comprised coins of "Urbs Roma," struck under Constantine, of Constans, Valentinian, Valens, and Gratianus (all with common reverses), and a few barbarous imitations of Roman coins.

Mr. Evans exhibited casts of a sceatta lately found at Sibertswold, near Dover, which had been communicated to him by Mr. C. Gordon, of the Dover Museum. On the obverse is a barbarous figure of Victory, to the right, winged, draped, and helmeted, holding in her left hand a spear and in her right a garland; in front an unintelligible legend, possibly TRV. On the reverse is a draped figure standing, facing, and holding a long cross in each hand.

Mr. Madden read two short papers communicated by A. W. Franks, Esq. The first was on some unpublished tokens of the seventeenth century, presented to the British Museum by C. Roach Smith, Esq., and issued at Egham, St. Edmundsbury, Leighton, and other places. The second was an account of some coins discovered in a barrow at Roustage, in Whichwood Forest, examined by Mr. Moodie in 1858. The barrow, which was about 50 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high in the centre, was formed of loose stones which had been brought from a considerable distance and laid upon the original surface of the ground, and then slightly covered with soil. At some distance apart in the barrow were found five coins, four of them Roman brass and one British silver. The latter is a coin of Antedrigus, similar to those found at Nunney, near Frome, and engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. pl. i., No. 6., having an extremely rude head in profile on the obverse, and a barbarous horse with ANTED on the reverse. The Roman coins are as follows:—

1. Second brass. Augustus. Of barbarous fabric, with the reverse of Neptune, as on the coins of Agrippa.

2. Second brass. Nero. *Rev.* Victory.

3, 4. Vespasian. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA and an altar.

The bones in the barrow appear to have been human and to have been burnt.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 30. The Rev. F. KILVERT in the chair.

A lecture on "A Visit to the Site of Troy" was delivered by Dr. Beddoe, Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary. This gentleman during the Russian war held an appointment in the British Civil Hospital at Renkioi, on the Dardanelles, and consequently enjoyed considerable opportunities of acquainting himself with the district of the Troad, and with the localities that have usually been identified with those mentioned by Homer. The lecture was illustrated by a map, constructed partly from an Admiralty chart of the entrance to the Dardanelles, and partly from other data.

After mentioning a few of the very numerous authors who have written on the vexed question of the site of Troy, and particularising Forchammer, Maclaren, and above all the laborious and accurate Colonel Leake, as being the best authorities, Dr. Beddoe proceeded to give a brief description of the entire district between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Adramyttium. Beginning with the ruins of Assos, he stated that the Greeks and Turks have each their own village within the limits

of that ancient city; but that, in accordance with the difference of character between the two peoples, the former have placed their habitations on the margin of the little harbour, while the latter occupy a higher site, and addict themselves to agriculture and pastoral pursuits. He then proceeded to describe briefly the remains of Troas, the great city so frequently mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and the magnitude of whose walls and buildings so much impressed the first Ottoman conquerors, that they gave it the name of Eski Stambul (Old Constantinople). The neighbourhood still abounds with fragments of marble carried away therefrom to adorn mosques and cemeteries, or even to subserve humbler purposes. In connection with the Valonia forests, which yield the staple production of this part of the country, the lecturer took occasion to introduce some remarks on the manners and customs of the native races, especially of the Turks, of whom he drew a rather favourable picture. He asserted the rarity of polygamy among them; and explained that, though brigands were looked upon without much dislike, thieving, and pilfering on a small scale were almost unknown. He also mentioned their well-known hospitality, which he had frequently experienced.

He next entered on a more particular description of the alluvial plain commonly known as the plain of Troy, of the rivers that meander through it, and the high grounds that form its boundaries. In so doing, he expressed his adherence to the general opinion, which identifies Sigeum with Yenishahi, and Rhœteum with a hill to the east of the so-called Tomb of Ajax, and supposes these points to have been veritable promontories at the time when Homer wrote, though they have ceased to appear as such on the map in modern times, owing to the formation of a projecting tongue of low land between them from the alluvium brought down by the Mendereh. Their greater elevation still gives them, from certain points of view, the aspect of capes or headlands. It was absolutely necessary, he thought, to extend the name of Ida to the whole of the mountainous and pine-clad region that stretches from the Gulf of Adramyttium to the neighbourhood of the Sea of Marmora; otherwise it would be impossible to find a site for Troy within easy reach at once of Ida and of the sea. The plain of Troy, somewhere on the border of which, but on a lofty site, the city must have been placed, is perfectly level, above nine miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. It includes portions of the channels of four rivers, the Burrarbashi-Su or Spring-head water, the Mendereh, the Dumbrek, and the Kimar or Bridge-water. The identification of these with the ancient Scamander, Simois and Thymbreus, is of the utmost importance to those who seek to determine the site of Troy, which would appear to have been placed between the Simois and Scamander.

The Burrarbashi-Su is a most remarkable stream, which rises at the upper extremity of the plain from thirty-seven, or, as the natives say, forty fountains, all within the compass of about a quarter of a mile. These fountains send forth an immense body of water, in fact, a river, which flows with an equable current, little or not at all diminished in the most parching seasons. It seems formerly to have joined the Mendereh with its whole volume, but from a very ancient date a great portion of its waters has been diverted by an artificial channel, which enters Besika Bay. The character of this stream corresponds in several respects to that of Homer's Scamander. On the other hand, the Men-

dereh seems, in name at least, to represent that river. Moreover, it rises in Mount Gargarus, issuing in a lofty cataract from a cavern there, and might thus deserve the appellation of "sprung from Jove." It is a large river in winter and spring, from forty to eighty yards broad, and not always fordable; but Sibthorpe and Chevalier both say they saw it dry in autumn. The lecturer, however, did not believe it had ever been dry during the twelvemonth he spent in its neighbourhood. Its course through the plain has evidently varied considerably in the course of ages, and there are some deep channels to the east of the present course, now usually dry, which are of considerable importance in the discussion of this question.

The Dumbrek-Su and the Kimar-Su are two small rivers, dry in autumn: the name of the former seems to be identical with that of the Thymbræus, but one theory makes it the Simois. Of the several sites that have been suggested, only two seemed to the lecturer to possess claims worthy of discussion; these were the hill above Burrarbashi, and the hill of Hissarjik, which latter was unquestionably occupied at a late period by the city of Rium Novum.

The claims of the Burrarbashi site are ably supported by Colonel Leake. The most powerful arguments in its favour are based on the following facts:—that the hill was certainly occupied at one time by a city, as the remains testify; if this city was not Troy, we know not what else it can have been: that the position is conspicuous, strong, and commanding; that if we suppose the Mendereh to have been Simois, and the Burrarbashi-water Scamander, all the particulars mentioned respecting these rivers fall in naturally and perfectly; that the very extraordinary springs of the latter river, among which it has been stated by many travellers that there is a considerable difference in temperature, must surely be the hot and cold springs mentioned by Homer, which were close to Troy. The chief objections are, that Burrarbashi is too far from the sea for the interval to have been traversed by the armies four times in one day; that it would have been impossible for Achilles to have dragged the body of Hector round the city, from the nature of the ground; that the springs are not two but nearly forty, and are, in fact, all of the same temperature,—the lecturer had examined them with a good thermometer, and found that the extreme variations were but between 62° and 64° Fahrenheit; lastly, that the Burrarbashi theory was entirely unknown until modern times. In favour of Hissarjik, on the other hand, are the almost universal consent of antiquity, and the fact of its being visible from Gargarus, which Burrarbashi is not. The most important objections to this theory are, that it requires us to suppose the Dumbrek-Su, which is almost certainly the Thymbræus, to be identical with the Simois; that there are now no remarkable springs in the neighbourhood; and that the sea, though now three miles distant, must at the Trojan era have approached within a mile of Hissarjik, and cannot have left space for the military operations recorded. The most powerful champion of Hissarjik is the celebrated geologist Maclaren, who argues very ably against the last objection. To his opinion the lecturer was disposed to lean, though with great doubt and diffidence; but he acknowledged that but for the general consent of antiquity in favour of Hissarjik, he would have thought the claims of Burrarbashi equal or superior.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND
HISTORIC SOCIETY.

March 5. The MAYOR OF CHESTER (J. Williams, Esq.) in the chair. The Rev. Canon Blomfield delivered a lecture "On the Life of Thomas Harrison, the Architect of the Castle and the Grosvenor Bridge, Chester."

The rev. gentleman stated that his object was to recall to the recollection of friends in Chester who remembered Mr. Harrison, and for the information of those who did not remember him, how much Chester owed to him for its modern architectural beauty. Mr. Harrison really was a great man in his day, the first architectural genius in the kingdom, with a more clear apprehension and more thorough knowledge of architecture than almost any man perhaps the kingdom produced. The finest of his designs, however, had never been carried out; and his name had become almost ignored. He had been induced to offer a few observations on Mr. Harrison's life and on the great works erected by him in different parts of the kingdom, by seeing in the third volume of Fergusson's book on Modern Architecture, which had taken its place in every architectural library in the country, whilst the author mentioned the Chester bridge with just praise, that he attributed the credit of building the bridge to Mr. Hartley, who was simply the surveyor, and after Mr. Harrison's death undertook to finish the work. Mr. Harrison was not only an architect but a first-rate engineer, thoroughly understanding the structure of everything he built, and he certainly did not deserve to be ignored as he had been in Mr. Fergusson's book. It would therefore be interesting to have a short account of the works executed by him, and the more so because he had a daughter still living in Chester (and a member of the Society) who was now advanced in years, but one whose name would never be forgotten in the city for her liberality in having given up her house to the present rector of St. Bridget's and made it a parsonage for ever. They must not judge of Mr. Harrison's taste in architecture by what might be called the taste of the present day. They must remember that Mr. Harrison was born 120 years ago, and that he therefore commenced life in a period of architectural science and taste wholly different from that which prevailed at the present day. Whether that age was right or this age right perhaps a succeeding age would decide, but at any rate the former taste was called Classic and the present Gothic. In Mr. Harrison's day Gothic was thought barbarous and odious, a remnant of an age that was rude and uncultivated, but we had lived to see the Gothic rise to its present proud position, and it was more popular in this day than the Classic styles of Greece and Rome.

Mr. Harrison was born in 1744, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, of humble parents; but his education must have been far above the ordinary class of that day, because he seemed to have acquired foreign languages thoroughly, and was a good arithmetician and mechanician. Nothing was known of him, however, until about the year 1768. There was also born at Richmond a friend of Mr. Harrison, named George Cuitt, who was well known in Chester. This Mr. Cuitt was a protégé of Lord Dundas, who was at that time Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland. He seeing that Cuitt had a genius for painting,

especially in landscape, was anxious to give him an opportunity of studying under the best masters, and therefore proposed to send him to Rome and pay his expenses for two or three years. Cuitt, knowing that his friend Harrison was quite as worthy of being patronised, generously proposed to the latter that he should go with him, and that they should share between them the allowance intended for Cuitt alone. Harrison agreed to that, and it was settled that they should go together. It should be stated, to the honour of Lord Dundas, that as soon as he heard of the arrangement and of the great genius of Harrison, he at once offered to pay the expenses of both the young men; and they accordingly went to Rome together in 1769. The Pope was then Clement XIV., otherwise known as Pope Ganganelli. Harrison was not long before he had an opportunity of exhibiting his talents, and in the year 1770 he made a design for a great work which the Pope intended to erect in Rome, the embellishing of the courtyard of the Belvidere, adjoining the Vatican, to hold some sculpture that had been discovered; and that design shewed such genius that he was taken up and encouraged by the great Piranesi, who was a man of remarkable genius and enlightened views. The plan, however, was not carried out, owing to the jealousy of the established Roman architects, but it introduced him to the notice of the Pope, who bestowed on him a silver and also a gold medal, (which were exhibited by the lecturer). He remained at Rome for seven years, and returned to England in 1776, and Mr. Cuitt came back with him. About that period the county of Lancaster determined to build a bridge across the river Lune, when Mr. Harrison's design was adopted. The plan had great artistic beauty, and the bridge was the first in England, or perhaps in the world, that was built with the level surface. The magistrates of the county were so satisfied with the young architect that they next called for designs for the castle, and again Mr. Harrison was the successful man. His designs were adopted with some modifications, in order in some measure to reproduce the Gothic character of the old castle of Lancaster.

The next great work of Mr. Harrison was Chester Castle. He had no connection with Chester at that time, but the magistrates of Cheshire, finding that the old castle would not answer the purpose of modern times, determined to pull it down and build a new one; they advertised for plans, and Mr. Harrison was again successful. In these plans he altogether deserted the Gothic style, which was in a measure foreign to his genius, and produced in the castle the result of his Italian studies; and, taking it as a whole, the Chester Castle even in the present day, the lecturer considered, stood unrivalled in chaste and classic beauty and in its wonderful adaptation for the varied purposes for which it was intended. If a man built a castle to live in he would know what to do, or the same if it was simply for a gaol or a court-house; but here was a building for four different purposes—a court-house, a gaol, a barrack, and an armoury; and everything was worked out admirably on the plan. No doubt they might very reasonably express some regret in this day that the old castle of Chester had disappeared; but all remains of the time of Hugh Lupus and the mediæval ages in the county palatine had disappeared. There did at that time—1788—exist an old hall, called the hall of Hugh Lupus, a portion of the old Gothic castle which had been possessed by the Earls of Chester in former days; but it was a misnomer so to call it, for it was built three hundred years after his

time, and had nothing to do with him. It was some 90 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. It might be regretted that this hall had disappeared, but it was the fashion in those days to despise the Gothic, and elevate the style of Greece and Rome into the first place; and they might think themselves fortunate that the building of the Castle had fallen into the hands of Harrison instead of Dance, or anybody else of the same school.

Mr. Harrison, under the patronage of Lord Dundas, came to Chester in 1795, and lived there until his death in 1829. He was engaged in buildings in various parts of the kingdom, and amongst others he built a fine house called Broom Hall, in Fifeshire, for Lord Elgin. His lordship was at that time English Ambassador at the Porte, and before he went to Constantinople he had a conversation with Mr. Harrison on the subject of examining the remains of Grecian architecture at Athens and elsewhere, and Lord Elgin thought so much of the advice Harrison gave him that, having obtained leave of the Sultan, he proceeded to take copies and models of portions of the sculpture of the Parthenon. Lord Elgin then found some dozen statues with their heads and feet off, and he proceeded to take casts of them; but before he had been there two years the British successes in Egypt opened the heart of the Sultan, who said, "You have been very good in protecting me from Bonaparte, take what you like," and Lord Elgin took possession of all he could get. He had been very much blamed for that even in the present day, as it was thought he was destroying the identity of those things by removing them from the place; but the circumstances of the case were very peculiar; he felt that if he did not take them away somebody else would. The French were sharp on the look out, and did take away a good deal, and he thought they might as well be in London as Paris. They were now in the British Museum, and formed one of the brightest ornaments of our great national collection. It was sometimes questioned how far Mr. Harrison had anything to do with this. Of course Lord Elgin got the credit of it, and so far as the working part went, deserved it; but it appeared from a letter, dated Nov. 22, 1802, written by Lord Elgin to Mr. Harrison, that the latter originally suggested the idea of modelling the sculpture.

The Dee Bridge originated with Mr. Harrison. There was no approach to the castle whatever in those days, except from Nicholas-street, and it was surrounded with old, tumble-down, wretched buildings. It struck Mr. Harrison that a grand street might be made from St. Michael's Church, across the site of the old St. Bridget's Church, down to the Castle, and there a bridge should be thrown across the Dee, and so form a fine entrance into Chester. That Grosvenor-street was not a finer entrance was not his fault; the bridge he had set his heart upon from an early day, and indeed bridge-building seemed to be one of the great features of his genius; he had always a fancy for it, and the Grosvenor Bridge, more than any other which he ever erected, was the means of developing his mechanical genius and engineering powers. In the first instance, the bridge was not intended to be built where it now was, but to come at right angles to the castle, but the foundation was found to be defective, and the plan was given up. The Act for the bridge was passed in 1825, and Mr. Harrison's plan adopted for it. The Chester Bridge is of enormous width, being the widest and flattest stone arch in the world. It was at that time thought that the bridge was

built on a wrong principle, and he could not convince his opponents that he was right until he constructed a model of the bridge and proved that it would stand; and he naturally held that if it would endure on a small scale it also would on a larger one. The bridge was built; and some doubts were expressed that when the centres were taken away the bridge would come down, and many people went to look at it. It was built by Mr. Trubshaw. The person to whom Fergusson ascribed the bridge was merely the surveyor employed by Harrison, and who continued the work. It was commenced in 1827, and finished in 1831; Mr. Harrison died in 1829, and therefore did not live to see the work completed. The dimensions of the bridge are—span or chord 200 ft.; height from the spring of the arch 40 ft., and from the parapet to low water mark 66 ft.; length of roadway 40 ft., width outside 35 ft. 6 in., carriage road 24 ft. The spring was made of Scotch granite, because it was necessary to have stone that would not compress by any weight that might be put upon it. In reference to the proportions of the bridge, which Fergusson had noticed in his book, Mr. Blomfield said unless a person got under it, or obtained a side view, its magnitude could not be realized; but that, instead of being a defect, was one of its perfections.

One remark about the architecture of Chester might not be unacceptable. Since the castle was built there had been a disposition to introduce the purely Classical style into the city. In some places buildings of that character were appropriate enough, but he confessed he did not think it was well judged to introduce them into Chester. Chester lived on its associations with mediæval times. The city derived an interest in the eyes of those who visited it from its ancient buildings, which carried us back to the early ages of history; and when that association was destroyed the character of the place was destroyed also. Liverpool was a new town, a great seaport, and there the modern style was fitting and appropriate. In such a town there was nothing national to be preserved. Liverpool could not go back a couple of centuries, and therefore should be adorned with grand Classical buildings. Perhaps the handsomest Classical building in Chester was the bank of Messrs. Dixon and Wardell, but that was in the style of Liverpool, not of Chester. Placed in the former town it would be in character, but among a lot of old timber houses it was wholly out of place.

In conclusion, he would say that, seeing that Mr. Harrison had now been dead about thirty years, and that he occupied so distinguished a place among the architects of England and of Europe, it was to be regretted there was no memorial of him whatever in this city. In a short time, when the present generation had passed away, it might be that no one would know who had built the castle or the bridge; his identity from the first would be gone. A memorial in some way should be erected to the memory of Mr. Harrison, that he might be known to after generations in Chester.

Mr. Hughes said there was a model on the table which he would explain. When the Northgate prison was taken down and the new Northgate erected on its present site, several dozen models or designs were sent in; that before them was one sent by Mr. Harrison for the proposed gate, but it was found it would cost rather too much money, and the present Northgate, also his design, was the result, which was built at the expense of the late Marquis of Westminster.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. SHERIFF STRATHERN, V.-P., in the chair.

On the motion of Sheriff Strathern, it was agreed that the minutes of the general meetings should be transmitted to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as he understood that the Editor of that periodical was at all times willing to give publicity to the proceedings of such Societies as this.

After the transaction of some business routine, Mr. David Mackinlay read a paper "On Surnames." Commencing with a few remarks on personal or Christian names, in which he explained the causes of their decay, he entered at some length into the history of surnames. To-names were incidentally mentioned as having often settled down into surnames, but the only sources dwelt upon were sirenames and local names. Under the head of sirenames Mr. Mackinlay drew attention to the frequency with which the Teutonic and Scandinavian personal names are represented in our family nomenclature, often in a form so disguised as to be with difficulty recognised. The Celtic sirenames are less varied than the Teutonic and Scandinavian, but still hold the first rank among the surnames of Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands, as the individual names are very largely represented. The English sirenames ending in "son" are of more recent origin than those formed from the personal name pure and simple, for while the latter very often represent personal names long out of use, the former are almost always taken from personal names still current.

Mr. Mackinlay explained how local surnames came to be assumed, and mentioned that they often exhibit the old name or old form of the name of the place from which they are taken. As a rule, they are borne by the descendants of the gentry and rural population of the middle ages, while trade surnames point to the descendants of the burgher population.

Mention was made of the surnames taken from the old provincial divisions of the country, as well as of those from small districts, towns, villages, and estates. The great variety of local surnames in England, as compared with the Dano-Saxon parts of Scotland, was held to prove that England a few centuries ago, as well as now, maintained a population relatively much larger than that of Scotland. With reference to Gaelic surnames, Mr. Mackinlay alluded to the mixture of races in the population of all parts of the country, and illustrated his remarks by a reference to these surnames, many of which though Gaelic in form are Scandinavian in substance, and are memorials of the Scandinavian settlements in the west and north of Scotland. The corruptions which local surnames have frequently suffered were illustrated by a few examples, and some remarks were made on their localization. As a rule it was held that local surnames peculiar to a town or district are almost always taken from places near at hand.

Dr. Scouler observed that there was a remarkable difference between Celtic and Germanic surnames, arising from the different social arrangements of the two races. This is apparent not merely in the use of surnames, but also in their topographic nomenclature. Among the Germanic tribes, countries were named according to the points of the compass, or from some well-marked physical features, while among the Celts they were gentile or tribular denominations. In Germany we have Westphalia, Austria, Nordalingia, while in Ireland we have Tyrconnel,

Tyrone, the lands of Coriæ, Gubban, or Eoghan O'Neil. In the one case the country, in the other the people possessing the country, gave the name. Among the Celts the land belonged to the clan, not to the chief, and hence the importance of proving descent from the clan chief, who was a ruler not a landlord. Hence most Irish names indicated descent: they do not express trades or localities. In modern times these names have been greatly disguised, partly from being translated into English, as Sinnot into Fox, or more usually from being changed according to some analogy of sound, as Hartigan into Harrington.

Sheriff Strathern stated with regard to the spelling of the word "surname," that the different ways in which the first syllable is spelt must not be considered as arising from a difference of opinion as to the orthography of the words, but as denoting a substantive meaning. The syllable "sur," when adjected, expressing simply *super nomen*, while the syllable "sir" was adjected when the name was taken from ancestry.

Mr. Galloway said the fashion of regular surnames had begun to prevail on the Continent towards the middle of the eleventh century; Duncange says it was becoming common in France before the end of the tenth century for barons to designate themselves by their estate names. In England the same practice seems to have commenced about the time of the Norman conquest, and had extended gradually down in society, and become common among the lower class of landholder about the beginning of the twelfth century; while the other kinds of surnames were beginning to be generally adopted in the community. In Scotland there would not appear to have been much backwardness to follow the fashion, for the general use was rather earlier than in England, but we find it had been made by the Court a matter of policy to press it upon the people, for in the time of Malcolm III. (A.D. 1057—1093) more than one law was passed and proclaimed which ordered the adoption of surnames.

Regarding the name Bruce, which among others Mr. Mackinlay had ably illustrated, it was probably conspicuous in Scotland before it was much known in England, for the family appeared to have a high standing at the time when the Orkney *Ignæ Saga* was composed, as there is a long story in it about the feud between the Earls Regnvald and Brus. The name is to be seen elsewhere in the earlier Norwegian history; probably one of the family had helped Rollo to conquer and colonize parts of Normandy. A Robert de Brus, having distinguished himself with William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings, received as his reward very large grants of land, nearly one hundred lordships in England; and his namesake, who obtained the Scottish crown more than two hundred years afterwards, is assumed to have been his lineal descendant.

Mr. Hill stated with reference to Mr. Galloway's remarks, that besides the laws of Malcolm III., which are of dubious authenticity, names had been the subject of Scottish legislation in more recent days, for by the Act of 24 Charles II. (1672), cap. 47 (Thomson's edit.), concerning the privileges of the office of Lyon King-at-Arms, it is enacted that all persons other than noblemen and bishops, who were thereby allowed to subscribe by their titles, "shall subscribe their christned name, or the initial letter thereof, with their surnames, and may if they please adject the designations of their land, prefixing the word 'of' to the said designations."

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

March 16. The annual general meeting was held, pursuant to charter, at the Academy's House, Dawson-street, Dublin, the President of the Academy in the chair.

The Report of the Council mentioned that several important additions had been made during the past year both to the library, and to the Museum of Irish Antiquities; among the latter a large collection presented by Lord Farnham, from excavations made in a *crannog*, or lacustrine habitation, in the county of Cavan. Under the Treasure Trove regulation various valuable antiquities of gold and other metals have come into the Academy's Museum, to which has also been added a very curious ancient Irish crozier, styled *Gearr Bairre*, or the short crozier of St. Barry, of Termon Barry, in the county of Roscommon.

Among the members of the Academy deceased during the last year were Professor Eugene O'Curry, the distinguished Gaelic scholar; and the Rev. C. W. Wall, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, author of works on Hebrew, Persian, and Sanscrit literature, and cuneiform writing. The following were elected honorary members of the Academy:—

In the department of Science—Baron Giovanni Plana; Christopher Hansteen; F. G. W. Struve; Louis Agassiz; H. W. Dove.

In the department of Polite Literature—Dr. Max Müller; George Grote; Herman Ebel; A. de Lamartine.

In the department of Antiquities—Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Zurich; L'Abbé Cochet, Rouen.

The Academy then proceeded to the election of the Council for 1863-64, after which the following members of Council were elected as the officers of the Academy for the ensuing year:—

Treasurer—Rev. J. Carson, D.D.

Secretary to the Academy—Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.

Secretary to the Council—John K. Ingram, LL D.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence—Rev. S. Butcher, D.D.

Librarian—J. T. Gilbert, Esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 26. The annual general meeting was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, G. H. NEVINSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. North presented the report for the year 1862, to the early part of which we need but briefly allude, as its main features have already appeared month by month in our pages^a. It stated that the financial position of the Society was satisfactory, and that twenty-two new members had been added within the year. The latter part of the Report, on the progress of church building and restoration within the district of the Society, we now proceed to quote:—

“The work of church building and restoration has been carried on in this county as elsewhere, during the past year, with great vigour. The principal works completed in Leicester are those in connection with the central church in this town—St. Martin's. The ancient tower and spire resting internally upon Norman piers

^a GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 327; May, p. 591; July, p. 66; Dec., p. 716.

and arches have been removed, and in their place Mr. Brandon has erected a fine Early English tower of very considerable magnitude and height; indeed, so much so, as almost to appear out of proportion to the main building; it is, however, hoped at no distant period to complete the architect's plan, by raising the pitch of the nave roof, and by the addition of a broach spire, which will not only add to the beauty of the edifice, but will give symmetry to the proportions of the tower, which at present is naturally wanting. The tower rests internally upon four Early English arches of considerable altitude, with carved capitals, by which means the Perpendicular chancel and the north and south transepts are both distinctly seen from the nave. The north transept, which has been entirely rebuilt and slightly lengthened, is a compound of various periods of architecture. In consequence of the increased height of the tower-arches, it was necessary to raise a portion of the roof of the south transept: this has been done by making a pitched roof finished by a gable, pierced by a cinquefoil window, and terminated externally by a cross at the limit of the first or small south aisle. Probably, a greater degree of boldness on the part of the architect in this arrangement would have produced a better result, if the roof had been raised and the transeptal arrangements could have been carried out to the extreme south wall, so as to have included under it the first south window, which, from its size—being much larger than those in the same line of wall—almost points to this as its former position, the result would perhaps both externally and internally have been bolder, more graceful, and in every way more satisfactory. The optical illusion produced by the impinging of a portion of the mouldings of the western tower-arch upon the stilt of the arch is extremely unfortunate.

“Messrs. Skidmore and Co. have, in their usual effective manner, introduced standards and semi-standards for gas under the western tower-arch, and within the chancel; and a carved eagle lectern in oak, by Mr. Barfield, of Leicester, reflects great credit upon his taste and skill.

“The fine church of St. Margaret's is also being gradually restored, under the care of Mr. G. G. Scott. During the year 1862 the north side has been new cased, the jambs and arches of the windows restored, and new tracery inserted.

“The most important work completed in the county during the past year was undoubtedly the restoration, under Mr. G. G. Scott, of the parish church (All Saints) of Loughborough. This fine church, which for more than two years past has been undergoing complete renovation, now, with the exception of the tower, which is being restored by the munificence of Mr. W. Perry-Herrick, re-appears in almost its pristine beauty. The galleries are swept away, and the high pews replaced by very good open oak seating. The foundations of the church have been underpinned and considerably strengthened; the masonry inside and out, including the pinnacles and battlements, the buttresses and parapets, thoroughly restored; the brick mullions in the windows replaced by stone tracery in character with the style of the jambs. The doorways have been rebuilt, care being taken to follow the details of the original entrance; the porch of the southern one is almost, if not entirely, new. The fittings of the chancel are restored; in fact, the whole edifice has been thoroughly restored, or, where absolutely necessary, rebuilt, and that in no niggardly spirit, for the contract amounted to £7,200. The entire work will, your Committee think, give great satisfaction to those members of this Society, especially, who attended the general meeting held at Loughborough in the year 1852, and saw the church in its then unsightly condition; and it must be a pleasure to the members generally to find that the advice then given to the inhabitants by the spokesman of the Society—the Rev. Canon James—in his paper upon the church, was so well received, and has eventually been so thoroughly acted upon with such extremely satisfactory results.

“The restoration of the small church of Welby, which for some time past has been in the hands of Mr. R. W. Johnson, of Melton Mowbray, was completed last year. The later works consisted of new fittings for church and chancel, the insertion of a new east window, the lowering of the ground round the building, and the thorough draining of the foundations.

“Great improvements have been effected in Kibworth Church by the erection of a new roof to the nave, and by forming a tower-arch from the nave, and thus shewing the western window, which has been somewhat lengthened to meet the requirements of the change.

“The spire and a portion of the tower of North Kilworth Church have been

taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Firn, of Leicester, under the care of Mr. Clarke, of London. Mr. Firn has also been engaged in pointing and otherwise restoring the external walls of Narborough Church. This has led to the restoration of an exceedingly interesting Early English priest's door on the south side of the chancel of that church. The whole of the original stone-work of this doorway is now on Mr. Firn's premises, where it is placed in position, and is well worth a visit from those members specially interested in Gothic architecture.

"The restoration of Stoughton Church, referred to in the last report, is still progressing. During the past year the north aisle, with its fine range of Decorated windows, has been taken down and literally restored, every piece of old stone being again placed in its old position, excepting in cases where new was a necessity. A Perpendicular clear-story is being added to the nave, a new south porch is to take the place of the present debased one, and probably by the end of the present year the whole church will—through the liberality of Major the Hon. Powys Keck—be thoroughly, and, by Mr. Firn, carefully restored. The neighbouring church of Oadby presents a sad contrast to this. The churchwardens there have had the bad taste, and will learn the eventual bad economy, of daubing a portion of the external walls with stucco.

"The chancel of Hinckley Church is now being restored, under the guidance of Mr. Gillett; and in other parts of the county works of restoration of various degrees of importance are being carried on. In addition to these, your Committee would recommend to your notice the extremely elegant Gothic school-house now being erected, from the designs of Mr. Goddard, near Westcotes, in this town, and they cannot but express a hope that our national architecture having again gained its supremacy in ecclesiastical buildings, being now engaged in a most successful competition with the exotic styles in scholastic and kindred edifices, will, ere long, claim its long-lost inheritance as the most fitting style for our dwelling-houses and domestic erections.

"The rapidity with which the work of church-restoration progresses is almost equalled by the rapidity with which the glazing of the past three centuries is giving way to the introduction of stained glass into the windows of our churches. Whilst speaking well for the liberality of our age, and demonstrating the earnest desire now so happily prevalent to render the houses of God in some degree worthy of the holy purposes for which they were built, it must be confessed with regret that the art of glass-staining does not appear to progress towards that excellence which the present great demand for the article ought to command. There have been very many windows in our Leicester and county churches filled with stained glass during the past year, and without speaking of any one of these with special praise or dispraise, your Committee think a reference to them (with but few exceptions) will shew that the art of glass-staining is still very far from the zenith of its perfection in England. There is, however, one instance to which your Committee can refer with unmixed satisfaction—not so much with regard to the work itself, though that will bear a comparison without injury with most modern productions of a similar character—as to the cause of its insertion, and the munificence and noble-heartedness it commemorates. It is needless to remind you how much the town of Leicester, and especially the parishioners of St. Mary's, are indebted to Mr. Thomas Nevinson, in the restoration of their now most beautiful church; and it has been a sincere pleasure to very many members of this Society to contribute, through your Secretary, towards the cost of filling the eastern chancel windows of that church with the best stained glass Mr. Wailes could produce, to be a lasting memorial of the gratitude of his contemporaries to Mr. Nevinson, not alone for the pecuniary sacrifice he has made, but more than that, for the untiring attention and correct architectural taste brought to bear upon the work, which has rendered it not only beautiful to the eye of the uninitiated, but a lesson to the architectural student."

The Committee and Officers for 1863 having been appointed, the following gentlemen were elected additional Presidents of the Society:—Sir A. B. C. Dixie, Bart.; Geoffry Palmer, Esq.; and W. U. Heygate, Esq., M.P.; and four new members were elected:—William Targett Fry, Esq., Exeter College, Oxford; Mr. John Grocock, Leicester; Mr. Firn, Leicester; and the Rev. L. A. Holmes, Melton Mowbray.

Mr. R. W. Johnson, Architect, Melton, exhibited his drawing of the proposed restoration of the village cross at Frisby-on-the-Wreake, which was highly commended; but certain alterations in the height of the shaft, and in the form of the cross upon the apex, were suggested. Mr. Johnson also, by way of explanation of his drawing, contributed the following paper upon "Town Crosses," which was in his absence read by Mr. North:—

"The subject of 'Town Crosses' is open to much enquiry. Without going very closely into the matter, I have found much to interest any one who takes pleasure in rambling amongst the relics of the past—not, however, so much from the erections themselves, as from the associations which are connected with them. They seem to divide themselves into three distinct heads or classes—Market Crosses, Memorial Crosses, and Town or Village Crosses. Of the antiquity of the first named we have plenty of proof as far back as the thirteenth century, and I need only quote that in existence at Higham Ferrers, the capitals and mouldings of which are decidedly the work of that period. The form of the market cross is generally polygonal, with an open archway niche on two or more of its sides. The really good specimens to be found are few. More frequently, structures of a debased character, some surmounted by a kind of dome, seem to have replaced the original ones. Evidently, the centre or the principal part of the town was used as the site of these erections, and some of the principal historical events are connected with them. The illustrated descriptions to be met with give but little idea of the style (there were no Le Keuxs or Jewitts in those early days), but the remains are curious; and from many of the occurrences which are depicted in manuscripts and other ancient works being found in connection with the town crosses, it is clear that they were looked upon with a degree of importance, if not of veneration.

"In an engraving of Cheapside, with the procession of Mary de Medicis on her visit to Charles I., the most prominent object is the cross which formerly existed there; and in a curious print in the Pennant collection in the British Museum is seen the same cross, very similar in detail, undergoing destruction at the hands of the Puritans. A cross also existed in front of St. Paul's, which, in addition to other purposes, was used for preaching from. A drawing in the Pepysian Library shews this to have been a heavy low building, which it states was erected in 1450, and remodelled in 1595. A Market Cross existed in Edinburgh in Argyle's time, and his execution is shewn in a drawing of the period as taking place close to the cross. One more example near home. The High Cross which formerly existed in Leicester was erected in what must then have been the principal part of the town, for we find during the siege of Leicester in 1645,—'Gallowtree-gate and several other entrances having been carried by half-past one, the defenders were driven from every part of the fortifications except the Newarke; but the garrison and townspeople, having retired to the Market-place, Higher-cross-street, continued the struggle for nearly an hour longer.' I believe a cross in the pavement still marks the site of the ancient High Cross, one of the reputed pillars of which, in its debased form, is preserved in front of the Crescent in King-street.

"Of Memorial Crosses I need say but little, another member of this Society having formerly read a paper on the subject. I will only quote those beautiful structures built to commemorate the lamented Queen Eleanor at each of the places where her body rested in its journey back to London; the last of which was, I believe, built at the then village of Charing. The finest of them is at Waltham, and an attempt at its renovation rather than restoration caused much discussion, the plea being that, however faithfully the old work might be copied, it does at best but shew how well we can imitate the original, and affords very equivocal evidence of the state of the arts in the reign of Edward I.; and this argument will bear out in all matters of restoration. In the present day we are too apt to lose sight of the remains of the ancient work, and by the introduction of novelties to entirely destroy the character of the original. There is a charm about the moss-covered stone which is not appreciated by all architects, but the object should be, not to renew them by putting a fresh stone in the place of every old one that is in any degree mutilated, but to preserve them from further dilapidation, and to save every ancient feature that can possibly be preserved; restoring such

parts only where it is indispensably necessary to ensure the safety and durability of the structure.

"I think we may include the Wayside Crosses among those intended to memorialise individuals, although time, the leveller of all distinctions, has effaced every trace which will identify them with those whom they were intended to commemorate. On the Continent these crosses are of constant occurrence, most frequently pointing out the place of some dark deed and the resting-place of those who have met a violent death, coupled with the inscription, 'Pray for the soul of A. B.'

"Lastly, of Village Crosses, the remains of which are so often to be met with, forming as they do, even in their ruin, pleasing objects. They generally consist of a few steps, by some called a Calvary, and a tall shaft with sometimes a few mouldings to form a base, and no doubt all had originally a cross on the top. In some instances they had small niches and sculptured foliage. With but very few exceptions they shared the fate of almost everything else in the shape of a cross during the Puritanic dispensation. In the Journal of William Dowsing, Jan. 6, 1643-4, he writes, speaking of Haverhill, 'We brake down about an hundred superstitious pictures, and two hundred had been broke down before I came; we took away two popish inscriptions with *Ora pro nobis*, and we beat down a great stoneing cross on the top of the church.'

"What the Puritans began, time and neglect have in most instances completed, and nothing but a well-worn base is now generally to be found. Some have fared rather better, and the tall shaft still rears its head, though almost tottering, for the cross is generally the resort of idlers and children, who day by day reduce the structure piecemeal, threatening the downfall of the shaft, and in time complete annihilation of the cross. Such is the case with the cross at Frisby-on-the-Wreake, in this county, which has led to these hasty remarks; but thanks to the spirit of restoration which is so strong in our land, the principal inhabitants of the village, determining that it shall not be consigned to oblivion, have commenced a subscription to restore it, and they intend to protect it from further violence by a palisade fence; this last may by some be thought an innovation, but any attempt to restore the cross and leave it exposed would be useless. It is therefore hoped the innovation will be pardoned for its utility. The base is much decayed, and whole stones have been removed; these will be carefully replaced, and as there are no traces of the cross, I have been led to a decision as to the period from the moulding which is worked up the angles of the shaft.

"The matter may appear a small one to bring before this Society, but as there are several other existing examples in the county fast mouldering away, it may lead to their rescue; while, in addition to forming a pleasing feature in the landscape, they may lead the wanderer and passer-by to bestow a thought on that holy faith of which they are the symbol, and perchance prove a stepping-stone to God's house, and the enhancement of His glory."

Mr. G. H. Nevinson produced a small circular carving in ivory, two inches and a half in circumference, representing a combat between armed men and dragons, probably intended to represent a conflict between good and evil spirits. This carving was of an early period, apparently Norman.

Mr. North exhibited a very fine Roman gold coin, recently found near Melton Mowbray, upon which he read the following short note:—

"The very beautiful Roman coin I have the pleasure of placing upon the table is entrusted to my care by Mr. Thomas Hickson, of Melton Mowbray, who has long been a member of this Society. It was found a few weeks ago, about two miles and a half to the south-east of that town, and with it, or near to it, the two bronze coins I also exhibit. The gold coin is a solidus of Valentinianus I. (A.D. 364—375), and for a description of it you are indebted to the Rev. Assheton Pownall, a learned member of the Numismatic Society, who has compared it with a similar coin in the British Museum; and though he finds the Museum coin in equally fine condition, yet the workmanship of the Melton coin is superior. The legend on the obverse, round the profile of the Emperor, is DN VALENTINIANVS PF

AVG. On the reverse is a figure of the Emperor holding a 'victory' in his left hand; in his right he carries the 'labarum,' surmounted by the Greek letters X.P., the sacred monogram of Christ. The legend here is *RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE*, whilst the mint-mark is *KONST AV.*; and this constitutes an interesting question in the examination of this coin, inasmuch as until lately it was customary, Mr. Pownall informs me, to assign coins with this mint-mark to Constantinople, to the puzzling of some numismatists, who noticed the close resemblance of their workmanship to the coins of the French mints. It has, however, recently been noticed that when Constantine I. rebuilt part of the town of Arles, he gave it the name of *Constantina Augusti*, and so coins struck there bore the mint-mark of the coin now under inspection, which had formerly been confounded with that of Constantinople. The larger brass coin, found as before stated in the near neighbourhood of this, belongs to the Emperor Allectus, who was emperor in England A.D. 293—296, and it was in all probability coined in this country. The smaller brass coin is quite undecipherable."

Mr. Henry Goddard shewed some very valuable antiques from the Island of Rhodes, which he explained in the following note:—

"The Necropolis of Camirus, in the island of Rhodes, has been explored for several years, under the auspices of the Foreign Office, by Mr. A. Biliotti, British Vice-Consul of Rhodes, and the discoveries which have resulted are of the highest interest in reference to the history of Greek art at the earliest period to which it can be historically traced back. A large quantity of fictile ware, of the most archaic character and in the finest condition, has been discovered in tombs, together with gold ornaments, glass, porcelain, terra-cottas, and bronzes, nearly all of the same early epoch. The objects exhibited, consisting of two small vases, with warriors, and shields, and hieroglyphics painted upon them, two small porcelain blue and black hawks, and a beautifully irridated lachrymatory of glass, were the work of the earliest Greek colonists of Rhodes. The date of these objects may be fixed by internal evidence to a period ranging B.C. 600 to 400. The cities of Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus are stated to have been the three most ancient in the island of Rhodes, and to have been partially abandoned when the capital, Rhodus, was founded, B.C. 404."

Several other articles were exhibited, but they do not require particular mention.

EXPLORATIONS AMONG THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS.—The tumulus on the heights above Swinton, Yorkshire, which was partly explored in November last by a cutting from the north side, was again investigated at the close of December by the same parties. The barrow measures twenty-six yards in diameter, and nearly four feet in height. About a foot and a half below the summit a blue, and what geologists would call Kimmeridge-like, clay was reached, the depth of which, as measured, was three feet ten inches, and placed undoubtedly as an expedient to prevent percolation of surface-water. The same kind of clay, it appears, is found plentifully in the vale on the north side of Swinton. Immediately below the clay there was discovered a floor of tiles systematically arranged: these tiles are perforated at one of the ends with a hole to admit a nail, evidently shewing that the tiles had been in use previous to their occupying the unusual form within the tumulus. They are of a rude form, and appear to have been made from the slate of the lias formation. Below the tiles, which were about on a level with the adjoining fields, there seemed to be the ordinary surface soil, but intermixed with various sized blocks of Hildenley stone, charcoal, and fragments of glazed pottery. The opening was much enlarged on this occasion, not only exposing a beautiful section, but also shewing that the barrow had originally been excavated below the surface, but without meeting with a perfect urn or incense cup. A very beautiful bronze needle was found in the previous opening, on reaching the centre. Some vegetable remains were found in the tumulus, which appeared to be nothing more than the stones of the fruit of the common thorn.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE MEDIEVAL USE OF THE TABERNACLE.

MR. URBAN,—The writer of an article on Tabernacles, in your last Number, says, "It may not be an uninteresting fact to state that the *primitive* and *patriarcal* custom, (almost of apostolic origin,) of reserving the Sacrament has never been given up in Scotland. Throughout the whole of Aberdeenshire and the Hebrides this is still practised by the clergy of the *Ancient Church*." And again, "The Medieval Church, following the practice of the Church of the Fathers, continued the custom, and it has actually come down to us in the present day."

Permit me to express the opinion that it cannot interest any true English Churchman to know that a medieval custom is continued in the Roman Catholic communion; and also to regret both the use of the word "us" in a very ambiguous application, and the assertion that the unreformed Church is "the ancient Church" in this country, when made by one not a member of it.

I. In the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer the words occur, "the established doctrine or laudable practice of the Church of England, or indeed of the whole Catholic Church;" and the bishops in their famous "Answer" of 1661, say, "The Church of England hath been careful to put nothing into the Liturgy but that which is either the Word of God, or what hath been generally received in the Catholic Church."—(*Cardwell, Conf.*, ch. vii. pp. 337, 338). She claims to be the ancient, national, though the reformed Church of these realms, as she invariably called herself *Ecclesia Anglicana*, the Church of England, in medieval times, a phrase at least

as old as Magna Charta.—(*Hardwicke on the Articles*, p. 11.) "Be it known to all the world," says Bishop Hall, "that our Church is only reformed or repaired, not made new: there is not a stone of a new foundation laid by us. Yea! the old walls stand still." And Bishop Bull, to the same effect, states, "Our Church hath not changed one thing of what she held before the Reformation any way pertaining either to the being or well-being of the Church." I conceive that the Church of Scotland, under its Episcopal regimen, assumes the same ground.

II. The reservation in the early Church was made on very different grounds from those adopted by the Roman Catholic Church now, as explained by the learned Dr. Rock (*Hierurgia*, i. 161), from whose chapter on *Lay Communion* (*Ib.* 272—283), as well as A. W. Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament*, your contributor quotes, at second hand, most of his authorities without acknowledgment. For Tertullian he cites Allatius! The true reference being *Ad Uxor.*, lib. ii. c. v. St. Gregory Nazianzen is wrongly quoted; it should be *Orat.* viii. p. 229 d.; and the passage relates to the cure of Gorgonia, performing a superstitious act with the "antitype of the precious Body" before the altar. Basil is also incorrectly cited; the reference should be to *Epist.* xciii., where it is said that in time of persecution, in the absence of a priest or deacon, each person had to take the Communion for himself.—(*Tom.* iii. p. 287.) I find no mention of the Eucharist in the Epistle to Pammachius

(*Epist.* lxi. tom. i. 391), and no *Oratio de Obitu Fratris* in St. Ambrose's works: it should be *De Exc. fr. Sat.*, lib. i. 43. I cannot find the passage vaguely referred to in Optatus; that of St. Chrysostom Bishop Jewell has explained in a quotation given in another page. These authorities, I submit, are nothing to the point, for, as Bishop Burnet well explains, the exceptional reservation in the early Church was "almost unavoidable," and rendered necessary by the persecuted and scattered condition of her members.—(*On Art. XXVIII.*, pp. 447, 448. Compare *Cave, Prim. Christ.*, ch. xi. p. 162; and *Thorndike, Laws of the Church*, ch. xxiv. 574, and xxx. 738.) Justin Martyr (i. 67) says that "the Eucharistic elements were sent to the absent by the hands of the deacons."—(*Comp. Bever. De Freq. Comm.* ii. 21.) It has been suggested that in early times there was only one central altar, from which the consecrated elements were sent to other congregations. Irenæus relates that the Eucharist was sent by various Churches to each other as signs of communion (*ap. Euseb. H. E.*, lib. v. c. 23), a custom forbidden by the Laodicean Council held between 314 and 372.

At a later period we have proof that the other communicants consumed the residue of the elements, (*Theoph. Alex.*, c. vii.; *ap. Bever. Pand. Can. Apost.* ii. 572); comp. *Lestranger's Alliance*, c. vii. p. 329, and also the so-called Apostolic Constitutions giving this direction, (bk. viii. c. 31): "Let the deacons distribute the remains of the blessings at the mysteries to the clergy." Origen says that the remains were not kept till the next day, (*In Levit.* c. v. 17, 15; *Hom.* v. § 8). St. Jerome mentions that the remains of the Communion were consumed after the administration by the communicants eating their common supper, (*In 1 Cor.* xi. 20, *Op.*, t. xi. c. 931); Hesychius states that the remains were burned, (lib. ii. *In Lev.* c. viii. 32); and Evagrius shews that it was an ancient custom at Constantinople for young children to consume the re-

mains (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iv. c. 36), a practice retained in France, (*Conc. Matis. II.*, A.D. 585, c. v.; and *Conc. Turon. II.*, A.D. 813, c. xix.; see *Cosin's Works*, v. 312; *Bever. on Art. XXVII.*); and Nicephorus alludes to the same practice, (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. xvii. c. xxv.)

"By this place of Tertullian," writes Bishop Jewell (*On Private Mass*, p. 148), "as also by divers other ancient doctors, we may gather that in the times of persecution the manner was, that the priest delivered to devout and godly men the Sacrament consecrated in the church, to carry home with them to receive a part of it every morning, fasting, as their devotion served them, so secretly as they might, that the infidels should not espy them, nor get any knowledge of the Holy Mysteries. And this was done because they might not assemble themselves in solemn congregation for fear of the infidels amongst whom they dwelt." And then he quotes Origen, *In Exod. Hom.* xiii. 3; St. Augustine, (*Cæsarius?*) *Serm.* ccc. 2; *Id.* cccix. 5,—both in allusion to the practice of carrying home the Sacrament in a fair linen cloth; St. Cyprian, *De Lapsis*, pp. 132, 133, where a woman is said to have kept the *Domini Sanctum in arcâ sub,* 'The Holy Thing of our Lord within her chest;' and Eusebius, lib. vi. ch. xliv., where a LAD is said to have carried a little of the Sacrament to the dying Serapion. In none of these instances are the consecrated elements reserved in a tabernacle, or carried by the clergy to the sick. "As touching the solemnity of carrying the Sacrament," Bishop Jewell says in another place (*Def. of Apol.*, 553) to Harding, "your own doctor, G. Biel, could have told you, Christ gave not the Sacrament to His disciples that they should keep it with honour, but He gave it them for their use." "Likewise," saith Humbertus, "Christ did not only bless the bread and reserve it to be broken the next day . . . but being broken, straightway delivered it." Cranmer in his answer to the fifteen Articles, p. 172, asks, "Is this the holy Catholic faith, that the Sa-

crament should be hanged over the altar and worshipped? I pray you who made this faith? any other but the bishops of Rome? and that more than a thousand years after the faith of Christ was full and perfect? Innocent III., about 1215 years after Christ, did ordain that the Sacrament and chrisem should be kept under lock and key, (*Decret. Greg. IX.*, lib. iii. tit. xlv. c. i.); but yet no mention is made of hanging the Sacrament over the high altar. After him came Honorius III., and he added further, commanding that the Sacrament should be devoutly kept in a clean place and sealed, and that the priest should often teach the people reverently to bow down to the host when it was lifted up in the mass time, and when the priest should carry it to the sick folks. (*Ibid.*, ch. x.) . . . Yet he made no mention of the hanging thereof over the high altar. In Italy it is not yet used until this day." Mr. Webb mentions at San Clementi, Rome, "a niched aumbry or tabernacle."—(*Continental Ecclesiol.*, p. 502: compare pp. 3, 23, 45, 52, 80, 92, 101, 109, 163, 160, for tabernacles on the north side at Ulm and Esslingen, Frankfort, Bonn, Cologne, Louvaine, &c.) There is a renaissance tabernacle at St. Gereon's, Cologne, and one dated 1500 at Nuremberg.

Again: "Of the canopy," the great English champion thus answers Harding, "St. Cyprian (*De Cœn. Dom.*, p. 42) says, 'This bread is received and not shut up.' Clemens (*Clem. Epist.* ii., in *Crabb. Conc.* i. 41) writeth thus:—'Let there be so many hosts or so much bread offered at the altar as may be sufficient for the people. If anything remain, let it not be kept until the morning.' . . . St. Augustine likewise seemeth to say the same:—'The bread made to this purpose is spent in receiving the Sacrament,' (*De Trin.*, lib. iii. c. x. 19, &c.); I know the Sacrament in old times was reserved in some places, as it may appear by Tertullian, St. Cyprian, St. Hierome, St. Basil, Eusebius, and others. St. Cyprian saith women used to keep it at home in their chests, (*De Laps.*, pp. 132, 133). Tertullian saith the

faithful used then to have it in their private houses, and to eat it before other meats, (*Ad Uxor.*, lib. ii. 5). St. Hierome saith that Exuperius, the bishop of Toulouse, used to carry it abroad in a basket, (*Ad Rustic. Mon.*, Epist. xcvi.) St. Basil saith that in Egypt, and specially about Alexandria, every man for the most part had the Sacrament in his house, (*Ad Cæsar.*, Epist. xciii.) Eusebius seemeth to say the priest had it in his chamber, (*In Hist. Eccles. Script.*, lib. vi. c. xlv.) St. Ambrose saith men used then to carry it about them, not only by land but also by sea, in their napkins, (*De Excessu frat. Satyr.*, lib. i. 43). All these were abuses of the Holy Mysteries, and they therefore were abolished. Thus was then the Sacrament reserved in private houses, in chests, in baskets, and in napkins. Now if Mr. Harding be able truly to shew any such like ancient authority for his canopy, then may he say he holdeth up the old Catholic fathers. Mr. Harding sheweth that this reservation of the Sacrament in divers countries hath been diversely used under lock and key, at the altar's end, in a chapel, in a vestry, in the bishop's palace. And all this of the usage of late years. . . . Chrysostom's Epistle to Innocentius (*Ad Innoc.*, Ep. i. tom. iii. 519), is good witness that the Sacrament was reserved to be received of the people at the Communion the next day, or in very short time after, for it was reserved in both kinds, as it appeareth plainly by his words. . . . The manner in Græcia was during the time of Lent to consecrate only upon the Saturdays and Sundays, and yet nevertheless to communicate of the same upon the other week-days; for the end of this reservation in old times was not that the Sacrament should be adored, but that it should be received of the people, and specially that persons excommunicate, for whose sake it was reserved, being suddenly called out of this life, upon their repentance might at all times receive the Communion, and depart with comfort as the members of the Church of God.

... They, upon smaller considerations" (than fear of abuse), "have utterly abolished the manner of reservation that was used in the Primitive Church, for they will not now suffer neither lay people nor women to keep it in their houses, nor boys to carry it to the sick, as then the boy did to Serapion; or infidels or men not christened to wear it about them, as then did Ambrose's brother, Satyrus. . . . In the Council of Lateran it is confessed that the Sacrament so kept" (i.e. in the tabernacle or canopy) "hath been abused to work horrible and wicked deeds, (*Conc. sub Innoc. ii. c. 20*). And Mr. Harding himself confesseth that for certain like abuses the same reservation was in some part abolished in the Council of Bracara, (*Conc. Brac. iii. c. 5*)."—*Bp. Jewell*, pt. ii. 554—557.)

III. Your correspondent adds, "It is no doubt quite a modern practice, comparatively speaking, to reserve the Holy Sacrament in a tabernacle placed upon the altar, or immediately behind it; the universal, or almost universal, practice having been to make use of the dove suspended over the altar. Still, there are instances of tabernacles existing which point out that the practice just referred to was at least known in the latter part of the fifteenth century in some parts of Great Britain." Gervase and Hoveden undoubtedly speak of the pendent pyx, but do not allude to its shape; and in the Rites of Durham (No. iii. p. 7) we find mention of the "rich and most sumptuous canopies," surmounted by a pelican and containing the pyx, but again there is no allusion to a dove-like shape. These quotations embrace the whole period from the twelfth to the sixteenth century; and as regards France, Durandus, bk. i. c. 25, does not mention the dove; he describes the "portfolio and its material," and then adds, "the pyx which containeth the host . . . being placed on the altar," &c., but not a word regarding suspension. It is not at all improbable that the dove of precious metal was peculiar, at least at a later period,

to the Clugniacs, who also used a shell (*pyxis cortica*).—(*Martene, De Ant. Mon. Rit. iv. 58, 59.*) The tower was evidently a merely elongated aumbry. Tabernacles were not introduced into Belgium until the fifteenth century. In the Excerptions of Ecgbright, A.D. 940, c. 22, is a direction copied from some early canon, requiring "the priests to have the Eucharist always ready for the sick, lest they die without the Communion." In the Canons of 960, c. 38, the injunction is repeated, with a caution that the housel, if it grow stale, shall be burned with fire. The word 'haligdom' has been interpreted in c. 42 by the best authors to mean relics, or the Text; but even if it denotes the housel, the direction requires no more than this,—“let that which is holy be laid up with reverence.” The Council of Westminster, 1138, c. 2, did not allow reservation beyond eight days, but permitted any one in case of necessity to carry the Host to the sick. By Edmund's Constitutions, 1236, c. 21, the "Eucharist" was to be carried to the sick by a priest "in a clean decent box, having in it a very clean linen cloth;" in fact, a portable aumbry. Peckham, in his Constitutions, 1279, c. 7 (repeated 1281, c. 1), says, "We charge that for the future the most worthy Sacrament of the Eucharist be so kept that a tabernacle be made in every church with a decent enclosure, in which the Lord's body may be laid, not in a purse or bag, but in a fair pyx lined with the whitest linen." Wilkins's text does not give the word 'tabernacle,' but mentions "aliquid cooperculum de serico, purpurâ, vel lino purissimo." Johnson's text agrees with that of Lyndwood, who mentions that the pendent tabernacle was an English custom unknown to the Portuguese and Hollanders, who used an aumbry near the altar; and adds that the English fashion was better for adoration, but worse as exposed to danger of falling or theft.—(*Province*, lib. iii. tom. xxiii.) A good illustration of Lyndwood's gloss is afforded in the following passages:—"That the Sacra-

ment of the altar be reverently preserved and kept in a pix, and *hanged upon the altar*, or otherwise decently and safely kept and placed.”—(*Bonner’s Articles*, 1554, a. x.) “Item constitutio Johannis, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, renovatur, quâ statutum est, ut in quâlibet ecclesiâ parochiali fiat tabernaculum decens et honestum cum serâ et clavi, quod *in altum elevatum, in medio summi altaris affigatur*, si commodè fieri potest, aliàs in commodiori et honorabiliori et magis summo altari vicino loco, qui haberi possent,” &c.—(*Const. Leg. Poli.* 1855.) “To be short,” says Bishop Jewell, “touching the canopy, Lyndwood himself findeth fault with it, for thus he writeth, ‘It is said the Sacrament ought to be kept in a clean place sequestered from other:’ whereunto he addeth thus, ‘Hereby it appeareth that the order that is used in England of hanging up the Sacrament in a canopy is not commendable.’”—(*Of the Canopy, Works*, pt. ii. p. 557.) The Council of Westminster, A.D. 1208, c. 2, orders that “the Eucharist be kept in a decent pyx.” The word ‘tabernacle’ was used to designate a repository for the pyx containing the Element of bread (*Ducange, Gloss.*, vii. 478), but I cannot charge my memory with any entry of a dove-shaped tabernacle in any English inventory. “The high altar . . . with a little shrine of copper enamelled for the Sacrament” (*Gunton’s Peterborough*, 61), while ‘tabernacle’ is used below for a niche or hovel containing an image. “Pixides argenteæ ad hostias.”—(*Dart’s Canterbury*, xiv.) “Una cupa . . . cum catenâ argenteâ appensâ, ad usum Eucharistiæ appendenda, ULTRA ALTARE in Festis ex dono H. Regis. Una pixis . . . cum catenâ argenteâ.”—(*Dugdale’s St. Paul’s*, 311.) The tabernacles at Lincoln were either diptychs or hovels for images, and the pyxes were nearly all round, and no chain is mentioned. (*Monast. Anglic.* viii. 1279.) At York I find, “1 pyxis argentea cooperta pro hostiis; 1 pyxis pro pane portando ad summum altare in festis, &c.; 1 pyxis pro pane portando diebus ferialibus;” but

again there is no note of a chain. (*Ibid.*, 1205 a.) The introduction of the tabernacle for purposes of adoration was contemporaneous with the inculcation of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

IV. Reservation is forbidden by the English and Scottish Church. In 1604 the Scottish Liturgy required that “if any of the bread or wine remain which is consecrated, it shall be reverently eaten and drunk by such of the communicants only as the presbyter which celebrates shall take unto him, but it shall not be carried out of the church. And to the end there may be little left, he that officiates is required to consecrate with the least.” The English rubric of 1662 also requires that “if any remain of that which was consecrated, it shall not be carried out of the church, but the priest, and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him, shall immediately after the blessing reverently eat and drink the same.” “If the bread and wine have been consecrated,” Bishop Sparrow (*Rationale*, p. 225) observes, “it is all to be spent with fear and reverence by the communicants in the church,” and confirms his position (assumed previous to the positive directions of the present rubric) by reference to Gratian de Consecr. Dist. II., ch. xxiii. p. 2011, and Const. Tribus Conc. Interr. Monach. resp. ad qu. V. ad Balsamon in Canon., p. 203. The object of the Conference at the Savoy was to “advise upon and review the Book of Common Prayer, comparing the same with the most ancient Liturgies which have been used in the Church in the primitive and purest times;” therefore, in framing this rubric, the bishops believed that they were reviving the “primitive and patristic” practice of “the ancient Church.” The XXXth Canon is written in the same spirit. “So far was it from the purpose of the Church of England to forsake and reject the Churches of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, or any such like Churches, in all things which they held and practised, that as the Apology of the Church of England confesseth, it doth with

reverence retain these ceremonies, which do neither endamage the Church of God, nor offend the minds of sober men: and only departed from them in those particular points, wherein they were fallen both from themselves in their ancient integrity and from the Apostolical Churches which were their first founders." The XXVIIIth Article is distinct upon the point, when it declares "that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance (Bishop Hooper adds, "Nec ex usu primitivæ Ecclesiæ;" *Hardwicke*, 302) reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped," &c.; the reservation, therefore, to be "carried about" (for the sick), or in the tabernacle "to be worshipped," is distinctly interdicted, just as the primitive Church was against the reservation

in its modern acceptation. (See *Bever. on Art. XXVIII.*, vol. ii. pp. 274, 275.)

Regard for your space prevents me from citing a long list of authorities on the point, ready to my hand; and in my remarks I have studiously avoided writing one word which could wound a conscientious Roman Catholic, or could be construed with any reason into personality or misrepresentation by your contributor, whom I have treated, for that express reason, as an anonymous writer. In his discovery of a cinquecento tabernacle in an unlikely, though not "almost miraculous" position, as a lover of ancient art I am interested; at the same time his importation of unfortunate remarks along with it I, with equal sincerity, must deprecate as

AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

THE SEAT OF THE SLINGSBYS, NEAR YORK.

MR. URBAN,—I some time since paid a visit to the Red House, once the seat of the gallant cavalier, Sir Henry Slingsby, who was beheaded by Cromwell, and whose Memoirs have been edited by Sir Walter Scott^a. A brief account of its present state may interest your readers, particularly as illustrating passages in Sir Henry's Diary.

The house is situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse (about seven miles north-west of York), and a little below the point of the junction of the Nidd with the Ouse. The scenery in this neighbourhood is very beautiful, and there is much old grass-land, which gives it a very park-like appearance; and near Red House are some old oaks, said to have been planted by Sir Henry Slingsby. The house has a most venerable appearance, covered as it is with ivy; and the chapel near it, which is

a very interesting building, is clothed with the same verdure. The part of the house which faces the river has stone mullions in the late Gothic windows which compose its upper part, but is built of brick of a very red appearance, though somewhat modified by age, from which no doubt it takes its name. It was acquired (together with Scagglethorp) by Francis Slingsby, Esq., the grandfather of Sir Henry, of Robert Oughtred, Esq., about 1562. It ceased to be the family residence about the middle of the last century; and the late baronet, Sir Thomas Slingsby, son of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, caused the greater part of it to be pulled down. The parts now remaining are, one half of the front of the house, the chapel, the summer-house, and two pillars of a gateway with a very elegant ornament on the top of each, said to be the work of Inigo Jones: there was another pair, which have been removed, and now stand at the entrance gateway into Scriven-park. This house was built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father. In the part of the front of Red House still

^a Original Memoirs, written during the Great Civil War; being the *Life of Sir Henry Slingsby*. (Edinburgh, 1806.) The *Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby* was published in 1836 by the Rev. Daniel Parsons, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford; and a pedigree of the Slingsbys will be found in the *Visitation of the County of York, 1665-6*, by Dugdale. Published by the Surtees Society, 1859, p. 228.

remaining is the room in which the King slept in 1633, on his progress to Scotland. The canopy of the bed is still preserved; it is of blue damask (the colour discharged with age or red-dyed) worked with worsted, in the same manner as the cloth of the communion-table mentioned by Sir Henry in his Diary as being the work of Lady Slingsby, and is probably also her work. On the occasion of King Charles's visit a race was run on Achomb-Moor, and Sir Henry's horse won the plate; and at its death Sir Henry placed over it an inscription relating the circumstance as follows, "He Did Win The Plate, on Achomb-Moor, The King Being There, 1633." At a small distance, where the west front stood, is the place where some ages before stood the ancient mansion of the Oughtreds. The site is fifty yards by twenty-five, and it is encompassed by a wide and deep moat. In the middle of this area is a full-sized mutilated figure of a horse, in a recumbent posture, cut in stone by Andrew Karne, a Dutch statuary. The chapel is still in complete repair. When a great part of the house was pulled down it became necessary to face the west front of the chapel anew with brick, in consequence of some beams having been fixed into the old brickwork, and this occasioned some alteration in the casing of the doorway: what is now the casing was once the door-case to one of the entrances into the house. Over the doorway is now the inscription which, when Mr. Hargrove saw it, stood on the south front, "Pro Termino Vitæ, Sic Nos Non Nobis." When the house was pulled down the great staircase that stood in the house was removed into the chapel, and it now serves to lead up to the gallery over the ante-chapel, and to a small muniment-room which projects into the chapel on the south. It is ornamented, in the manner Sir Henry describes, with the crests of his friends on the balusters. They are as follows, all in their proper heraldic colours:—

1. A wyvern sejant sable, holding a fleur-de-lys; the crest of Herbert, Earl

of Pembroke, from whose house Sir Henry had descent through his grandmother.

2. An eagle displayed azure—Bethell.

3. A talbot sejant argent—Stapylton.

4. A cock gules, armed and combed or—Vavasour.

5. A stag's head or (the attires are broken off)—Belaysse, Viscount Fauconberg.

6. An owl argent—Savile.

7. A wyvern gules—Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

On the landing-place at the head of the staircase:—

1. (Gone.)

2. A cock or—Ingram.

3. An otter sejant argent—Waterton.

4. A phoenix argent rising out of flames gules—Fenwick.

On one of the columns of the monument of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, ob. 24th February, 1684, is this inscription to the memory of Sir John Fenwick, Bart. :—

"This monumental pillar is erected and dedicated by the right honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, eldest daughter to Charles earl of Carlisle, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Sir John Fenwicke, baronet, of Fenwicke Castle in the county of Northumberland, her deceased husband; by whom she had four children, one daughter and three sons. Jane, her eldest, died very young, and was buried in a vault in the parish church of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles, having attained the age of fifteen years, died of the small-pox. William was six years old, and Howard, a year and a-half, when they departed this life. These three sons do all lie with their father in the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, near the altar, where he was interred, January 28, 1696, aged 52."

In the midst of the same monument:—

"Here lyeth the body of the right honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, relict of Sir John Fenwicke, baronet, Northumberland, and daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. She died on the 27th of October, 1708, in the fiftieth year of her age. Her life was a patrimony to the poor and friendless;

and her many virtues make her memory precious."

The column of the monument on which is the inscription to Sir John Fenwick is surmounted by the Fenwick crest and arms.

A Sir John Fenwick fell fighting for Charles the First at Marston Moor: his head was sent to his lady at Hexham Abbey, and is still preserved in a black box in the manor-office at Hexham. A story is told of this skull that it had a favourite room in the Abbey at Hexham, from which, if it was removed, it always returned. An old helmet in Hexham Church, which belonged to Sir John Fenwick, had a hole in it, said to correspond with one in the skull.

To resume the account of the staircase.

On the left hand going down the staircase the crests are:—

1. A lion seiant azure holding a crescent argent—Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

2. A lion's head erased sable—Lord Fairfax.

3. A lion seiant vert, holding a leopard's face argent—Slingsby. On the "post that bears up the half pace"^b (which led into the Painted Chamber, now destroyed,) still sits the blackamoor cast in lead by Andrew Karne, with a candlestick in each hand. The hands and candlesticks are now gone. This figure is a specimen of casting that would do credit to any artificer of the present day. Beneath it is this inscription:—

"Melandre Profugus,
Si nullis tenebris laboriosa
Cessant pectora, pallidæque curæ,
Jam nusquam tepido annuit sopori,
O Di, quis super est locus quieti."

The choir of the chapel is paved with squares of black and white marble placed lozengewise: the wood-work is old, and the carving generally in a later Gothic, except the pulpit, which is Jacobean. In the north-east corner stands the pulpit, and within the altar rails, which

appear of the style of Charles II., a massive communion-table of earlier fashion. The pillar with branches, which Sir Henry mentions, no longer exists. The eastern window still remains, but the crucifix of which Sir Henry speaks is not now in it^c. The altar window is divided by two mullions into three principal lights, each of which is again divided at top into two more. In this window, besides several shields relating to the family of Slingsby, there are the arms of the see of Lichfield, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, an ibex's head erased argent; 2 and 3, Ermine, ensigned with a mitre or. Beneath is written, "Tho. Morton, Lieh. . . ." —a circular red pane charged with the Prince of Wales' badge and motto, within a garter, and ensigned with a prince's coronet. There has been a date underneath, which is now effaced. There are also the arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a figure of Charity. Below the achievement for Sir Henry Slingsby's father are figures of Adam and Eve, which, however, did not originally belong to this window, but were saved out of the painted glass which perished when the house was pulled down: a garter with the motto of the order; a two-headed figure with serpents twined round the right arm, and in capitals by its sides "Estote Prudentis vt Serpentes." Below the whole compartment, in capitals, "Beati Pacifici," the motto of James I., in whose reign the chapel was built.

A very interesting memorial of Sir Henry Slingsby's part in the war of Charles the First's time is still in existence: it is a silver medal of an oval shape, made to be worn; on it is a half-length of Sir Henry in his military

^c "In y^e east end of y^e chapple upon the glass is painted a crucifix, not as ordinary crucifixes are made, but wth a transverse piece of wood at y^e feet as there is for y^e hands: at the feet of the crucifix is set y^e Virgin Mary: and on y^e one hand y^e picture of y^e Apostle S^t John, and on y^e other Elizabeth, and underneath S^t Peter, S^t Andrew, S^t Paul. In y^e south window y^e rest of the Apostles."—*Sir Henry Slingsby's Diary*, 1638.

^b Sir Henry Slingsby's Diary.

dress, but unhelmeted and with long flowing hair, and round the sides this legend,—“*Ex. Residvis. Nvmmi. Svb. Hasta. Pimmiana. Lege. Prædati. Ivxta. Daventriam. An. Earnest. Penny. For. My. Children. Tho. H. B. Slingsby. Oxon. 1644.*” On the back, which is quite smooth, is lightly engraved *Scriven and Slingsby impaling Belasyse, and the crest, a lion passant: it is remarkable that the baron coat is dimiciated, so that Scriven appears once at top and Slingsby once below barwise. Below the coat is engraved, “Beheaded June y^e 8, by O. C. 1657;” which should be 1658. The coat and inscription on the back may be presumed, from the style of engraving, to have been added about the close of the seventeenth century.*

Sir Henry’s epitaph remains on his tomb in the Slingsby Chapel in Knaresborough Church. The tomb is of black marble, and has the inscription:—

“*Santi Roberti*

Huc Saxum advertum est sub eodemq. nuc Jacet hic

Henricus Slingsby Henrici filius Cui e Parlamento

Ejecto et ex plebiscito bonis omnibus exuto nihil aliud supererat.

Quam ut vellet Aniamam suam salvam esse

Passus est Anno Etatis sue Ivij. Sexto Idus

Junias, Annoq. Cristi 1658.

Fidi in Regem Legesque patrias Causa: Non pergit,

Sed ad Melories sedes translatus est a Tyranno Cromwellio Capiti Mulctatus: posuit Thomas Slingsby Baronetus Non Degener Nepos.

Anno Æræ Christi 1663.”

The tomb bears on the side stone panels these arms:—on the west, a lion rampant, double queue—Mallory; on the south side, a chevron between three [apparently] foxes’ heads erased.

There is also the following epitaph:—

“*Dead unto Earth, before I past from thence. Dead unto Life, alive to conscience.*

Just, and by Justice doom’d; impeached by those

Whom semblance writ my Friends, their witness Foes,

My Silence in Reply impli’d no guilt,

Words not believ’d resemble Water spilt

Upon the parched surface of the floor,

No sooner dropt, then heat dries up the showre.

To plead for life where ears are preposset,

Sounds but like airy Echo’s at the best.

The Hatchet acted what the Court decreed,

Who would not for his HEAD, lay down his Head!

Branches have their dependance on the vine, And subjects on their Princes, so had mine.

The Native Vine cut down, her Ceyenes [scions] wither,

Let them then grow or perish both together.

Thus liv’d I, thus I dy’d; my Faith the wing,

That mounts my kingly zeal to th’ Highest King.”

I am, &c., W. H. CLARKE.

York.

A CELTIC FLINT-IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

MR. URBAN,—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, I was crossing a part of the Danby North Moors, not more than two or three hundred yards distant from “*Siss Cross,*” when I observed a fragment of flint lying on the track at my feet. As I have observed in a former communication, flint on any part of these moors is of very rare occurrence, and even in the grave-hills themselves singularly scarce. I directed my companion’s attention to the piece I had observed, and requested him to look for more. It was raining too fast to permit us to stay long, but in the course of five minutes we had gathered from thirty to forty pieces. The character of most of these

was clear at the first glance: they had been chipped by human hands, and with an evident purpose. I took means to have the place well examined in the course of the subsequent day, and the result was that splinters and fragments of flint, sufficient in quantity to half-fill a fair-sized fishing-basket, were brought to me. Some of them were the merest flakes, or almost spiculæ, like a child’s finger-nail or the point of a not very large three-cornered needle: others were portions of flint pebbles, varying in size from an inch either way to lumps presenting a surface of two or three inches square. But a very large number shewed clear tokens of the purpose for which

they had been intended. Some were an inch or two long, with a flat under-surface of nearly half-an-inch broad, and a much narrower parallel back, the diminution of width being consequent on the removal of prismatic flakes on either side, so as to form two sharp edges along the whole length of the implement. In fact, they were probably intended to form saws; and not a few of them are so far finely notched that their action on an ivory paper-knife is very effective. Others, again, in addition to the lateral sloping planes, have similar planes at either end, so as to present four cutting edges: these are shorter than those first named. Besides, numerous instances occur in which curvilinear edges of various lengths are the distinguishing feature. A few of the longer and thicker pieces, which have been wrought into a definite form, suggest the possibility that they have had their own especial purpose: they all have one end which looks as if it had been applied to strike many blows with on other portions of like material.

There is, however, one characteristic which runs through the whole collection of wrought pieces, and that is that they are defective in one or more points; perhaps in form, for instance curvilinear instead of straight, or the edge has flaws or projections, or they are broken across, and the like.

There seems to be but one explanation which will embrace all the facts, and that is that this is the site of a Celtic flint-implement manufactory. There is the material, spare or waste; the countless flakes, and spangles, and spiculæ produced in the course of work; the many failures and imperfect instruments (almost inevitable in the practice of such a craft) rejected and thrown aside as useless; and there are the hammers used by the workmen, and some of the material roughly prepared for further and more careful manipulation. The whole seems to me remarkably interesting.

By a somewhat curious coincidence, within a day or two of my own discovery, I had inclosed to me in a note

from a neighbour a flint fragment very similar in character to some of those I had myself found, and with it the information that it was one of a great number which had been picked up in some enclosures lying about seven or eight miles to the north-east of this place. From other matters mentioned in the note I was inclined to suppose that the site of another manufactory had been ploughed over, a supposition which I found had been entertained by others in possession of the circumstances. Personal examination of the locality, however, has led me at least to suspend such a conclusion, for I find the flints (not a few of them of a much more perfect character than any found by me here) dispersed over a very considerable area, and very thick in no part of it, as far as my investigations yet extend. At the same time I should say I had not sufficient time to examine the ground thoroughly, nor to enquire of the former occupant of the farm if he had ever found any considerable accumulation in one place. But the uniform dispersion of the flints, and their character—saws, small cutting implements or knives, thumb-flints, and one very perfect leaf-shaped arrow-head (beside other ruder ones)—lead me rather to conclude that they had belonged to a numerous community anciently inhabiting the district, and had been lost, discarded, or left behind by them. I should imagine from what I saw that when the land (much of it, if not all, apparently inclosed from the moor at no very distant period) was in process of careful tillage for a "green crop," a very large quantity of these flint relics of the remote past might be recovered.

Is it not possible that the use of the so-called "thumb-flint" may have been in chipping other flints into shape? The thicker edge in all that have come into my hands seems to have been notched or chipped quite as much by striking against other pieces as by being struck by them.—I am, &c.

J. C. ATKINSON.

Danby, Feb. 28, 1863.

ON KUSTENDJIE, AND THE TOMIS OF OVID.

MR. URBAN,—In the last May Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (p. 605), and in the 1st June Number, (p. 662), I communicated to you some hurried notes on the Greek inscription from Kustendjie, which had been sent to you by Mr. Julius Kessler, and was published in a former Number, p. 472.

I am now happy to state that in last week's "Parthenon" (No. 44, p. 275,) the following notice has appeared:—

"Dr. Dethier, Director of the Austrian School at Constantinople, has sent a report of some very important discoveries made by him in the Balkan to the Imperial Academy at Vienna. . . . An important point has been cleared up by him, viz. the site of the ancient Tomis, celebrated through Ovid's exile. Dr. Dethier has found that Tomi was not situated close to the sea, but more inland, on a hill to the north-west of Kustendjie, where ruins are met with (at Anadolikoi). The port of Tomi was at Kustendjie, and was transformed by Titus into a distinct town, Flavia Nea, probably because Tomi became celebrated through Ovid, who was much read. Antoninus Pius made Tomi a metropolis, where the Pontarch and Pontifex of the Greeks—it was on the left border of the Pontus—had their residence. At a later period it was a bishop's see, until, at about A.D. 1000, it entirely disappeared. Flavia Nea had received the name of Constantia from Constantine's sister, and Kustendjie has still retained this name among the Greeks."

This account, then, will shew to you how far I have erred, and how far I am correct, in the hasty translations and suggestions which I had previously made in the following passages:—

"The word *Τομεως* would seem to prove that the modern Kustendjie corresponded with the very ancient Tomeus (*Τομεύς*), or the Tomis (*Τόμις*) of Strabo, lib. vii."

And indeed Pliny (Hist. Nat., lib. iv. c. 11) mentions Tomi as a very beautiful city.

"But Mr. Kessler is wrong in writing 'Constantina,' the Roman town from which Kustendjie was thought to have been named, and which was supposed to

have been built upon its remains, for the town on the Euxine near there was Constantiana, and it was south of Istropolis. Its site is probably not far from Kustendjie, though it is possible that Constantiana occupied the same place, and that on the destruction or decay of Tomis a new city was rebuilt, and to which the new name of Constantiana was assigned, perhaps in honour of Constantine."

Again (at p. 662) I wrote—

"The word *Ποντάρχης*, *Pontarch* (in Kessler's inscription), may signify, as I have stated, the 'ruler of the sea,' i.e. of the Pontus, or Pontus Euxinus, on the coast of which Tomis stood; or it may also mean the 'ruler of Pontus,' the province in Europe so called. A part of Mœsia, or Mysia, was likewise within that Pontus, and in it was Tomis situate; and I find that the Emperor Hadrian made that city the metropolis of European Pontus, about A.D. 119, and the inscription mentions Tomis as being the 'most illustrious' *Μητροπόλις*."

Dr. Dethier refers the constituting of Tomis as a metropolis to Antoninus Pius, but I believe this had previously been done by Hadrian; and the latter emperor is the more likely to have done so, since he had personally visited that northern region, and had endured the rigours of "Scythian frosts," or, as Florus adds, that he "*Scythicas pati pruinas*."

According to Dr. Dethier's view, the city of Tomis was distinct from its port; and this is very probable, because Ovid mentions, in addition to the town (*urbs*) (*Ex Ponto Epist.* iii. 4. 2), the territory, "*terra Tomitana*" (i. 1. 1), and "*Tomitanus ager*" (iii. 8. 2). The inhabitants were named *Tomitæ* (i. 2. 77).

Moreover, it would appear from Dr. Dethier that the name Flavia Neapolis does not apply to the city of that name in Palestine, but that Kustendjie was formerly called by Titus (probably after himself) Flavia Nova, or New Flavia; so the words in Kessler's inscription, *Φλαουίαις Νεας Πόλεως*, would signify 'of the city of Flavia Nova,' or 'of the

new city of Flavia,' and not 'of Flavia Neapolis.'

I hope when Dr. Dethier's inscriptions from this portion of Europe are published, and which I understand are now in the press, they will determine the

names of many obscure places, and fix the sites of several ancient cities, which are at this day geographically unknown.

I am, &c. JOHN HOGG.

*Norton-house, Stockton-on-Tees,
March 9, 1863.*

SHIELDS OF ARMS IN NORTH LUFFENHAM CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—In looking over some back Numbers of your valuable Magazine I have noticed a short correspondence between "Clypeus" and Mr. Simpson of Stamford, respecting some alleged inaccuracies in the latter gentleman's very interesting notes on the arms in the churches of Stamford and its neighbourhood.

In the remarks with which I venture to trouble you I shall confine my attention almost exclusively to the notes on the shields of arms in the east window of North Luffenham Church, given in your last June Number.

Clypeus, in your August Number, justly takes exception to the blazoning of the shield No. 11, as unintelligible, and in your September Number Mr. Simpson gives a different blazoning of that shield, viz. "Argent, two chevrons or, over all a bend gules." This, however, is heraldically incorrect, as it places metal upon metal, which is contrary to a fundamental law of heraldry; and I confidently assert that there is no such coat of arms in that church window.

I have carefully cleaned and examined the inner side of the glass (which is very fine), and have therefore had a better opportunity of conning the shields than your correspondent. Indeed, from the great height of the window it is almost impossible to blazon the shields correctly without mounting a very long ladder, partly from the corroded state of the glass, and partly from the fact that in more than one instance the saddle-bars of the window almost entirely conceal important charges from the spectator below. I proceed to give you what, I venture to assert, a careful inspection of the window will shew to

be the correct blazoning of its interesting shields of arms. There are several shields which seem to have quite escaped Mr. Simpson's notice. I will first take the twelve mentioned by him, in the order in which he gives them:—

(1.) Gules, a fess between two chevrons or.

Here the *fess* is almost entirely hidden by the saddle-bar.

(2.) Gules, three water-bougets argent.

(3.) Argent, on a fess gules a five-leaved rose between two martlets or.

Here the chief is hidden by the saddle-bar, so that the fess looks like a chief. The form of the shield, however, might have suggested further examination. It is impossible for the spectator below to distinguish the martlets with the naked eye.

(4.) Gules, a fess between six crosses botony or: the crosses are, three in chief, two and one below the fess.

How the *fess* escaped your correspondent's eye I am at a loss to imagine. There is upon it some diaper work in enamel brown, representing running foliage, hardly visible from below. Perhaps, therefore, he may have looked upon the fess as a random insertion of the glazier when repairing the window; but diaper work on shields was not uncommon in the fourteenth century; and even if it be an interloper, it evidently occupies the place of an original fess.

(5.) The only shield in the window that approximates to this is—Gules, two bars, and in chief three bezants or.

(6.) Azure, a bend cottised between six griffins rampant or.

(7.) This shield is certainly not easily distinguishable. I shall refer to it again.

(8.) Or, three chevrons gules.

(9.) Gules, three annulets or.

(10.) There is nothing in the whole window *at all like* what your correspondent gives as (10). He must, I think, have introduced this by mistake from notes of some other church, the more so as he does not blazon several of the most conspicuous shields.

(11.) Or, a fess between two chevrons gules.

(12.) Gules, a cross patonce or.

In addition to these there are—

(13.) Argent, a cross gules.

(14.) Checky or and azure, a fess gules.

(15.) Gules, three crosses patée or, a border vair argent and azure.

(16.) Gules, three crosses patée argent, a border vair argent and azure.

I now revert to the shield of arms which is No. 10 in Mr. Simpson's list. It consists of two coats arranged palewise. The dexter coat is—Argent, three bars indented gules; the sinister coat is—Gules, a chief compony and two bars gobony or and azure. This is without a doubt the blazoning of the shield as it is at present, and perhaps some of your numerous correspondents can say to whom these two coats of arms belong. I have, however, a suspicion that the shield may not be exactly in its original state. The two triangular pieces of glass which form the bases of the dexter and sinister coats respectively are of

about the same size: that on the sinister side is of course ruby glass, or, heraldically, gules; that on the dexter ought, from its position, to be white, but is of a very *yellowish* hue, though so much blackened with dirt, &c., on the outside as to make it difficult to decide of what colour it is. If, then, the coats as above blazoned are not known, I would suggest that possibly these two small pieces of glass may have changed places, in which case the blazoning will be—Gules, a chief and two bars indented argent, impaling Checky or and azure, two bars gules.

I may observe that the blazoning of a shield which Mr. Simpson gives in his reply to Clypeus^d, viz., "*Argent, a bend or between three cinquefoils gules,*" is *still* incorrect, placing as it does metal upon metal.

In conclusion, I must apologize, MR. URBAN, for having troubled you with so long a letter. I, however, quite agree with your correspondent Clypeus that "the entire value of this work depends upon extreme accuracy."

Several of Mr. Simpson's errors were unavoidable, viewing the window as he did from the ground; and I trust that he will receive my criticisms in the spirit in which they are made.—I am, &c.

RICHARD H. MANLEY, M.A.,

Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.
Weston, Feb. 1863.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD, THE "BEAST."

MR. URBAN,—Your copy of Archbishop Laud's letter to Sir William Boswell, in the last Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. 319, has brought to my recollection a further detail (a year or two later) of the same charge against him as in truth the BEAST intended in the Book of Revelations.

Archbishop Laud's letter is dated in 1638, and he appears to consider it as if the invention of the charge had come from Holland. Whether this was really the case or not, it is difficult to say at the immediate moment, but among what are called "The King's Pamphlets" in

the Library of the British Museum, there is a tract entitled "The Recantation of the Prelate of Canterbury," 4to. 1641, p. 28, in which the name of WILL. LAVD occurs, with these lines below it:—

"I am the BEAST, count it who can;
This is the number, I'm the man."

In another pamphlet of the same date, in the words "DVX CLERI," the numeral capitals produce the same amount in figures with WILL. LAVD. I need hardly add the amount, namely 666.

I am, &c., H. E.

^d GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 342.

THE CHOIR OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—The authorities quoted by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott in your last number agree in ascribing the choir of Carlisle to the latter half of the thirteenth century, with the exception of the Rev. G. A. Poole, who assigns it, without quoting any authority, to Hugh of Beaulieu, which must be an erroneous supposition. It is the most beautiful choir of its style that we possess, and was erected at the time the Early English was fully developed, which was not until at least fifty years after the death of Hugh. Besides, having alienated the possessions of the see, it is not at all probable that he would have the welfare

of the convent so much at heart as to design (even supposing he were capable) so beautiful a structure.

The quotation from Nicholson and Burn of entries for works about the altar in 1188, so far from confuting my opinion of the Norman choir remaining until the commencement of the present one, rather confirms it, by presuming that the structural choir having been completed, the attention of the monks was directed to the decorations of the altar.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
March 16, 1863.

PRICES AND WAGES IN 1507-8.

MR. URBAN, — Your correspondent "J. C. J." in this month's number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE gives a list of items from a document temp. Henry VII., and asks for an explanation of some unusual terms therein. Will you allow me to supply them as far as I can?—I am, &c.,

J. NOAKE.

Worcester, March 7, 1863.

Item, for wek hern' (week's earning or hiring).

For a monys labor (man's labour).

Wex at yster (wax at Easter, a great festival for wax lights).

For makyn of y^e lytyl roll (little roll, or list of names, probably of recipients of parochial charity).

For making of ii. taperys (tapers).

For a bawder of a ball,—for mendyn the bawderys of the bellys,—for gres the balys, &c. (Ballribbs, bawdries, or baldricks, were a part of the fixings of bells, probably straps. "Gres the balys" is grease for the bells. In the register of St. Swithin's, Worcester, is the item,

"2 lbs. hogg's liquor (qy. lard) for the chimes.")

For wysytacyon (visitation).

For the plo'myr ii. days met an' drynk (plumber).

To sarwy the plom' (survey the plumber, or inspect his work, to see that it was not overcharged).

For naylys (nails).

For mendyn of the gayt (gate).

For the bed roll (bede roll, or list of paupers, or applicants for charity).

For wesyn of cloys (washing of clothes.)

For ii. gordels (girdles).

For baryn of the banner (bearing or carrying the banner in some procession).

For spenyng at Brygvat (probably spending at some inn).

P.S. I wish I could prevail upon more of your readers to send you interesting extracts from parish registers and churchwardens' books. They are the very embodiment of the time, and often throw great light upon the manners, customs, and social habits of our forefathers.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Heraldry, Historical and Popular. By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. With seven hundred Illustrations. (London: Winsor and Newton.)—It is the object of this useful and attractive manual to enquire into the interesting science of heraldry, and to advocate improved taste in its practice. The marked contrast between the modern maltreatment of armorial bearings, and the admirable examples transmitted to us from ancient times, is painful and humiliating.

The volume before us is well calculated to popularize the subject, to do justice to which it required the research and experience of an archæologist familiar with the rolls, records, tombs, brasses, and other monuments of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, wherein heraldry is displayed in perfection.

The Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, with the venerable stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter, is in itself a school of blazon, and will abundantly repay the most careful study.

Heraldry is the constant associate of history, genealogy, and architecture, and a certain amount of acquaintance is indispensable in the investigation of old buildings and in the ornamentation of new. Although we fully concur in the opinion of Mr. Boutell that "every Gothic architect ought to be a thorough herald," we apprehend that, at the present time, it is rather the exception than the rule.

The study is captivating as well as useful, and the delineation of heraldic forms comparatively easy.

The illustrations are for the most part calculated to diffuse a better style than has of late prevailed. Many are already well known in the details of the "Monu-

mental Effigies" by Stothard and Hollis, and in Willement's tasteful "Regal Heraldry," &c.

It would be unreasonable to expect that such a work should be faultless; the demand for a second edition may give an early opportunity for emendation.

There is a deficiency of information on the heraldic usage of pontifical hats: even that of a cardinal is not properly described. On this topic reference may be more advantageously made to the "Glossary of Heraldry."

There is occasional confusion in the figures of reference, which do not always follow a consecutive order.

It is stated at p. 152 that an unmarried lady bears her paternal arms upon a lozenge, in elucidation of which fact we are referred to No. 104, namely, "a four-sided figure set diagonally *upon the shield.*"

Whether this would prove a sufficient guide to a spinster just entered on her heraldic noviciate seems more than doubtful. Perhaps by the omission of a less ambiguous illustration the author seeks to aid in the suppression of what is elsewhere designated "the unsightly and inconvenient lozenge."

While we appreciate the merits of the volume, and heartily commend it to the notice of our readers, we prefer to accept the laws of heraldry as set forth by the officers of the College of Arms; and in matters of taste gratefully acknowledge the advantages derived from the consultation of ancient usage as displayed in the armorial achievements of our forefathers, which must ever be held as of the highest authority to all true lovers of heraldry.

The Empire. A Series of Letters published in the "Daily News," 1862, 1863. By GOLDWIN SMITH. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—Most readers are aware that the theory of the Regius Professor of Modern History is, that England would be better off without her colonies, and the colonies would be better off without England. His letters on this theme attracted considerable attention a short time since, and now that they are collected in a small volume they will no doubt be widely read. They are put forth as examples of "independent thought, the salt without which all our liberties would lose their savour"—rather a "free handling" of Scripture this—have the advantage of being written in a fluent, fearless style, and so are by no means dull reading; but that the author makes good his theory, we are by no means inclined to allow.

The Numismatic Chronicle, Dec. 1862, beside some papers, abstracts of which have appeared from time to time in our pages, as having been read at the meetings of the Numismatic Society, contains notices of Bactrian Coins, by Mr. Thomas; Inedited Coins of Judea, by Mr. Reichardt; Irish Coins of Copper and Billon, by Mr. Christmas; a continuation of the Kentish Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, by Mr. Rolfe; notices of recent numismatic publications, &c.

The East Anglian, Nos. XXIV., XXV. (Lowestoft: Tymms), contain, among others, several articles on bells and ringers in the eastern counties; also some valuable extracts from parish registers, &c., and a continuation of the Monumental Heraldry of Suffolk, which embraces the parishes of Eye and Yaxley. We are glad to understand that this little local periodical is well supported.

The Historical Passages and Characters in the Book of Daniel. Eight Lectures. To which are added Four Discourses on the Doctrine of Mutual Recognition in a Future State. By the

Rev. J. C. CROSTHWAITE, M.A., Rector of St. Mary at Hill, and Bernard Hyde's Lecturer. (Rivingtons.)—These Lectures and Discourses appear to us to possess very great merit, which indeed may well be believed to be the case, as we learn that, prior to their publication, they met with the marked approval of the late lamented Primate of all Ireland. A Memoir of that excellent man is appended, which originally appeared in our own pages^a, and, as we have reason to know, was duly appreciated by his friends, as a just and discriminating tribute to his memory.

We are glad to see that Dr. McCaul's *Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties*, mentioned by us last month^b, has since been issued by Messrs. Rivingtons in a cheap form, (1s.) It will thus no doubt reach many quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded, and its plain and practical character is such as to make it especially suitable for the very large class who have not much of either time or money to bestow, but yet are by no means insensible to the scandal caused by the Bishop's mischievous, though dull book.

Things to be Remembered in Daily Life. With Personal Experiences and Recollections. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., &c. (Kent and Co.)—This is a companion volume to "Things not Generally Known," but takes a somewhat more grave and reflective character. It is divided into sections headed Time, Life and Length of Days, The School of Life, Business of Life, Home Traits, The Spirit of the Age, World Knowledge, and a Conclusion. These various topics are pleasantly handled, and there are few readers who may not find something to inform as well as to interest them, many curious anecdotes of celebrities past or present being skilfully interwoven with the aphorisms and general reflections.

^a GENT. MAG., Dec., 1862, p. 775.

^b GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 359.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

IN the early part of the past month every other subject was put aside by the preparations for the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and the rejoicings that followed that event, all which will be found described with sufficient fulness in the following pages. These being over, it has been discovered that the state of affairs in the manufacturing districts has assumed a fresh and most painful aspect. It now appears that the views and wishes of the mill-owners and the workmen are widely different—the latter looking to emigration as the best remedy for their compulsory idleness and living on alms, and the former objecting to any such step, as ruinous to the future prospects of the cotton trade. Some real or imagined harshness in the mode of dispensing relief has been followed by riots at Stalybridge and elsewhere, when shops were plundered, and other excesses committed, which occasioned the military to be called out; happily no lives have been lost, but on the other hand it is too evident that the patience which the workmen have hitherto shewn is almost exhausted, thereby occasioning much anxiety to their well-wishers in every part of the world.

Abroad, the Polish rising seems to have failed, dissensions having broken out among the insurgents, and Langiewicz, the Dictator, being in the hands of Austria, and thus disabled from actual operations. Greece still remains without any Prince being found willing to accept the onerous post of King, and the country appears fast verging to a state of military violence and anarchy. In America the war is still without any decisive results. The Federal Congress, previous to adjourning, peremptorily declined the proffered mediation of France, and entrusted dictatorial powers, as regards both men and money, to the President. In consequence, vast preparations are said to be making for another general attack on the South, but that the latter is in no great danger of subjugation is evidently the opinion of the capitalists of Europe, as is shewn by the Confederate loan of £3,000,000 being promptly subscribed for, in London, Paris and Frankfort, though based only on cotton now in the territories menaced, and to be received at the end of the war, or removed before, at the risk of the purchasers.

law of July 31, 1853, is heir-presumptive to the throne of Denmark, is commander-in-chief of the Danish cavalry. In the month of February of the present year, the marriage treaty having been concluded, both the King and people of Denmark expressed their satisfaction by making valuable presents to the Princess, the King himself bestowing on her, among other gifts, a diamond necklace, to which is appended a fac-simile of the famous Dagmar cross, as already mentioned^a, and the Princess expressing her sense of the affection shewn to her on leaving her home by bestowing a sum of 3,000 thalers, to be apportioned as dowry among six brides belonging to the poorer classes.

The departure of the Princess from Copenhagen took place on Thursday, the 26th of February, when all the houses from the royal palace to the railway station were adorned with garlands and hangings, and decorated with English and Scandinavian flags, and immense crowds thronged the streets. Her Royal Highness, with her parents and her eldest brother, Prince Frederic, occupied an open carriage, escorted by the Hussars of the Guard; flowers were thrown from the windows of the houses along the route, and a guard of honour was stationed at the railway terminus, which was handsomely decorated. All the Ministers and high functionaries, the municipal authorities and the *élite* of Copenhagen, were assembled at the station. The Chief President of Copenhagen delivered a farewell address, for which Prince Christian, the father of the Princess, returned thanks. The royal party proceeded through Korsoer, Kiel, Hamburg, Hanover, and Coblenz, and reached Brussels in the afternoon of Monday, the 2nd of March, where they were received at the railway station with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors. The Royal party and suite were afterwards conducted in

ten state carriages through the city to the palace, where they remained for the two following days. They left Brussels on Thursday morning, the English Minister, the Grand Marshal of the Belgian Court, &c., accompanying them to Antwerp, where they embarked on board the "Victoria and Albert" royal yacht, and proceeded towards Flushing, at which port a squadron of escort had been assembled some days before, under the command of Rear-Admiral Smart, K.H. It consisted of the "Revenge" (flag-ship), 73, Capt. Fellowes; "Warrior," 40, Capt. Hon. A. Cochrane; "Resistance," 16, Capt. Chamberlain; and "Defence," 16, Capt. Phillimore: the "Trinculo," tender to the "Revenge," was also in attendance.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 4th of March, the officers of a Dutch man-of-war and the chief inhabitants of Flushing gave a ball to the officers of the English squadron. The night was very bright and clear; the moon was at the full, and there was not a cloud in the sky. The experience of Admiral Smart, however, induced him to doubt the continuance of fine weather, and led him to order the squadron to prepare for sea a day sooner than was at first intended. At 2 30 p.m., on Thursday, the "Revenge" steamed away, and the "Warrior" quickly followed. This of course was disappointing to the people of Flushing, as it plainly indicated that the royal yacht would pass on, and not anchor in their roads. The "Resistance" and the "Defence" remained at their anchorage, ready to salute. It was nearly 8 o'clock before the "Victoria and Albert," which had passed Flushing without stopping, drew near the two chief vessels of the escort. Instantly a gun from the flag-ship was answered by another from the "Warrior," and then both ships fired the royal salute of 21 guns, the yards were manned, and, as the thick clouds of smoke rolled away, rockets rushed upwards in answer from the royal yacht, and, falling, burst into a magnificent shower of varied colours. There was,

^a GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 282.

however, no slackening of the pace. The "Warrior," with all her ten boilers working, had come up with the "Revenge" and kept her astern; but a still faster competitor had now to be struggled with. The night was as calm and lovely as one of midsummer. The sea was as smooth as a mirror, and there was scarcely a breath of wind stirring. It was wisely judged to take advantage of such an opportunity for the passage of the Princess; and, if the people of Flushing were disappointed, at any rate those of Margate had an unexpected pleasure in store for them.

The "Victoria and Albert," with which the little Trinity yacht "Irene" kept up very well, had but just passed the "Warrior" when the English lights were seen ahead. The race continued, and before midnight the royal yacht had anchored in Margate roads. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning the "Revenge" and "Warrior" were dressed with flags, and again fired a royal salute. It was well that the Princess had crossed. For some days, despite the exceeding beauty of the weather, the barometer had been falling, and nautical men predicted a gale of wind. These anticipations were now realized; and during the whole day there was a succession of fresh south-westerly gales. The corporation of Margate embraced the opportunity of visiting the royal yacht, and presenting an address of welcome. The "Warrior" left her anchorage at Margate about half-past 1 p.m., the "Revenge" remained at her station, and the royal yacht, with the "Irene," started somewhat later in the day for the Nore. The squadron was sighted from Sheerness shortly after 4 o'clock, when the several vessels of war stationed at the Nore—the "Formidable," 84, Capt. Luard, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hope Johnstone, K.C.B.; "Cumberland," 70, Capt. Thompson, guard-ship to the steam reserve; and "Leander," 51, Capt. Crewe Read—manned their yards, displayed the Danish flag, and saluted; and at Sheerness some illuminations were displayed as the night advanced;

several large bonfires were lighted up along the beach, the word "Welcome" in letters ten feet high was illuminated with blue lights, and a long procession of torch-bearers paced for hours up and down on the sea wall.

On Saturday morning the royal yacht, at less than half speed, followed by the "Warrior," proceeded up the Thames, under salutes from the floating batteries in Leigh Reach, and arrived at Gravesend at noon. The "Emerald," 35, Capt. Cumming, and "Raccoon," 22, Capt. Count Gleichen, were waiting to receive the royal yacht, dressed in colours and with yards manned, each ship also having, standing on the fore, main, and mizen truck, a boy waving small flags. The "Warrior" anchored at Gravesend at about a quarter past 12, and at half-past 12 her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales (who had that morning travelled from Windsor to meet her), landed under royal salutes fired from the ships of war.

Mrs. Sams, the wife of the Mayor, presented her Royal Highness with a bouquet-holder, filled with choice flowers, and an address from the Corporation was offered by the Recorder. The Princess's path to the royal carriage was strewed with flowers by a number of young ladies, all uniformly dressed in white tarlatan skirts, red burnous cloaks, straw hats garlanded with oak-leaves and acorns, and white satin shoes, their dresses being trimmed with white rosettes made of Coventry ribbon. The *cortège* consisted of six carriages drawn by four horses each. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra and the parents of the bride occupied the first carriage, the remainder being occupied by their attendants. The route through the streets was kept by the Kentish volunteer force, and the Prince and Princess took leave of Lord Sydney and the municipal authorities at the railway station. Large crowds of people collected at the stations through which the royal train had to pass, and the Prince and Princess were every-

where greeted with genuine bursts of English cheering.

At the Bricklayers' Arms Station, seats covered with crimson cloth had been erected for 600 or 700 persons. A boudoir and ante-chamber were superbly fitted up for the reception of the royal party.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders, Sir George Grey, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir Richard Mayne, Mr. Layard, and others, were on the platform in readiness to receive the royal train. When the Prince and Princess descended from their carriage they were received with the heartiest cheers. As soon as the Princess Alexandra, leaning on the arm of the Prince of Wales, arrived opposite the reception-room, the Hon. Mrs. Byng presented her with a bouquet. An elegant *déjeuner* was very hurriedly served in an inner room, richly furnished as a luncheon apartment, and half a dozen addresses were hastily delivered. Precisely at two, the Duke of Cambridge led the way to the carriages, and the procession was formed, and left the station at a good pace at five minutes past two. Major-General Crauford commanded the infantry at the station, Major-General Lawrenson the cavalry, and Colonel Sir David Wood, K.C.B., the Royal Horse Artillery.

The royal *cortége*, on leaving the station, was preceded by the carriages containing the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and others, escorted by detachments of the Horse and Life Guards. Six royal carriages followed, containing the royal party and their attendants. The road along the route of the procession was densely crowded with spectators, and the streets were decorated with flags and triumphal arches. At the south side of London-bridge the Southwark portion of the procession moved off to the right, leaving the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with a numerous attendance of the city companies, to head the royal party through their district.

London-bridge presented a most striking spectacle. The Corporation had here lavished all that taste and ample means could bestow. Venetian masts surmounted by the Danish emblem, castelated elephants and ravens, apocryphal but striking medallions of the ancient kings of Denmark, and a hundred tripods with store of incense, culminated in the towering triumphal arch, seventy feet high, near Fishmongers' Hall. This arch spanned the entire thoroughfare; and the luxuriance, not to say confusion, of its allegorical devices—including statues of Saxo Grammaticus, Holberg, Thorwaldsen, and Juel; a colossal equestrian group of horses in plaster as a finial ornament; the enormous centrepiece in gold and colours displaying Britannia, and, apparently, all the heathen gods and goddesses, and the portrait of Her Majesty in a widow's dress, the whole garnished with banners and heraldic scutcheons—was calculated to perplex the beholder, but the effect was undeniably sumptuous. The Hon. Artillery Company appeared in full force, and the London Rifle Brigade and other Volunteer corps were also on the ground, but their efforts to preserve order were not altogether successful. At the Mansion-house, seats for the accommodation of seven hundred persons had been fitted up under the portico and in a projecting gallery, the centre chair of which was occupied by the Lady Mayoress, supported by eight young ladies who were to take part in the ceremony of presenting a bouquet to the Princess. There was a pause in the procession; the carriage containing the Princess, her espoused, and her royal parents, drew up in front of the Mansion-house, and the bouquet was presented, but the pressure of the crowd was so great that considerable delay occurred, and some accidents.

In St. Paul's churchyard, where the large warehouses were most tastefully decorated, a series of galleries, giving ten thousand sittings, had been erected and were fully occupied. Nothing could well be more gorgeous than the appearance of this amphitheatre, which had

all the aspect of a permanent colonnade running round the cathedral, and was decorated with the utmost splendour. At Farringdon-street a great pennon of scarlet silk stretched right across the thoroughfare; and at the Obelisk were stationed the fire-escape men of the metropolis. Fleet-street was traversed, which was everywhere decorated with flags, and Temple-bar was converted into a triumphal arch, the upper part representing a tent of cloth of gold. At the crown of the arch appeared a medallion of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra; at each corner were tripods sending forth balmy odours; over the footway were figures holding forth orange blossoms; at the top appeared initial letters of the Prince and Princess, together with other devices, the arms of England being constantly repeated.

The city procession turned off, up Chancery-lane, and the royal carriages were henceforth preceded by the High Steward, the Dean, &c. of Westminster, as far as Hyde-park, where they also took their leave; in this part of the route the police and the military were much more numerous than in the city, and as the procession was also greatly reduced in dimensions, its progress was comparatively unimpeded and rapid.

The great club-houses in Pall Mall had, for this day, thrown open their doors to ladies, who filled the galleries erected for their accommodation. Marlborough House, at the end of Pall Mall, was pointed out by the Prince to the Princess, as was also Lord Palmerston's mansion in Piccadilly. Lady Palmerston took her seat on the balcony at an early hour to see the regiments of volunteers march past to Hyde-park, which they did with bands playing. At her side was seated the Premier, radiant, cheerful, and full of spirit; and, as the royal party passed, the noble Lord and his lady, together with the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mrs. W. Cowper, and a brilliant assembly, greeted the Princess, who most graciously acknowledged the sa-

lute, as did the rest of the royal party.

The mansions of the Comte de Flahault, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Cadogan, and the Earl of Roseberry, were all tastefully decorated, but were outdone by the town-house of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. A line of flags of all nations, banners from every window, and three draped compartments under the drawing-room windows,—one of white and gold, and the others having a blue ground studded with stars of gold,—and the whole exterior tastefully ornamented with evergreens, made up one of the best sights on the line of the procession.

Within Hyde-park, portions of more than one hundred Volunteer corps, amounting to about 17,000 men, were drawn up in a double line on each side of the route, through which the royal party passed, and at ten minutes past five entered the Great Western Railway station at Paddington, amid the most cordial greeting from some fifteen hundred individuals who had been accommodated with seats on the platform. In five minutes the train started, and proceeded to Slough, where the royal party were received by the Princes of Prussia and Hesse, and the youthful Princes Leopold and Arthur. The Lord-Lieutenant of the county and other officials were also in attendance. Evening was now drawing on, and heavy rain came on, so that the rest of the journey was performed in closed carriages.

It was past six o'clock before the party reached Eton. It had been intended by the College authorities to present an address, but the rain and the lateness of the hour prevented it. In the place of a formal address, however, the Eton boys gave nine hearty cheers. The *cortège* passed on, and speedily reached the triumphal arch in Windsor, where it was joined by the members of the Corporation. There were six royal carriages. The Princess was in the first, which was escorted by a company of Life Guards. The Princess did not appear at all fatigued, but bowed

to the cheers with which she was greeted all along the route with as much spirit as though it had been the beginning and not the termination of the long day's journey. All through Windsor she was greeted with enthusiastic shouts, and those shouts must have rung in her ears as she entered the portals of Windsor Castle.

In one of the rooms of the Castle, looking out upon the entrance drive, the Queen anxiously awaited the coming of her Royal daughter, for an hour or more before dark, with the young Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and it was not until it became too dark to note what was going on below that the group on which all eyes were fixed retired.

In the evening, spite of the rain, which still descended in torrents, the town was illuminated, and conspicuous to all the country for twenty miles round was the castle on the hill, for every window was a blaze of light, in brilliant welcome of the young Princess who had just arrived within its walls.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Princess Alexandra, Princess Dagmar, Prince William and Prince Frederic of Denmark, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance and visitors, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, on the text "Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep," which has since been printed by Her Majesty's command.

On Monday afternoon the Lord Mayor and certain other members of the Corporation of London arrived at the Castle, and presented to the Princess Alexandra a diamond necklace and earrings, valued at £10,000, accompanied by an appropriate address. A *déjeuner* was served to the deputation in the Tapestry-room.

After the Corporation had made their present, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra drove out in an open carriage. On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses opposite Eton College they were saluted by the hearty cheers of the Eton boys, who had turned out *en masse*, while the Eton College Rifle Corps, commanded by Capt. Rickards, were also drawn up, and gave a good "present" as the carriage passed. This display of loyalty was most graciously acknowledged by the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses drove through Slough to Datchet, and returned to the Castle by the way of the Long Walk. In the evening a grand dinner (which was served on the state service of silver-gilt) was given in St. George's Hall. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party. At night there was a magnificent display of fireworks in the Home Park, to which many thousands of people congregated—the populace occupying the Park, the Castle-terrace being crowded with persons admitted by tickets issued by Col. Biddulph, and the windows of the state apartments being occupied by the Queen's guests, who seemed to be extremely delighted with the spectacle. It was near midnight before this pyrotechnic exhibition concluded.

MARCH 10.

The Royal Marriage.—This auspicious event took place in the Chapel Royal, at Windsor Castle, in the presence of a very numerous assembly, Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, being also present in the royal closet, but arrayed in widow's weeds, and taking no part in the brilliant ceremonial.

Half-past twelve o'clock was appointed for the commencement of the marriage service, and at half-past eleven the first part of the procession, consisting of the royal guests, set out for the Chapel Royal. The first, second, and third carriages of the seven which formed this section of the procession, contained military gentlemen, equerries, and other

high officials in attendance upon the royal guests; in the other four carriages were—

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Prince of Leiningen; the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, Prince William of Denmark, Prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Prince Frederic of Denmark, and the Duchess of Brabant; the Count of Flanders, the Princess Christian of Denmark, the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the procession of the Royal Family and the Queen's Household left the Castle. Lords and ladies in attendance filled the first six carriages, after which came—

Seventh carriage—The Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duchess of Cambridge.

Eighth carriage—The Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur; Mr. Buff, Tutor to Prince Leopold, and Major Elphinstone, Governor to Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold.

Ninth carriage—The Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and Lady Caroline Barrington, the Lady Superintendent, Bearer of the train of H.R.H. Princess Helena.

Tenth carriage—The Princess Beatrice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Princess Louis of Hesse.

Eleventh carriage—The Crown Princess of Prussia, and H.R.H. Prince William of Prussia.

The third *cortége* was the "Procession of the Bridegroom," which started at noon. It consisted of six carriages, of which the first five were filled by the various noble officials, and in the sixth were H.R.H. the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia, supporters of the Bridegroom, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Lastly, at a quarter-past twelve, the "Procession of the Bride" set out, which was composed as follows:—

First carriage—Colonel Charles Tyrwhitt, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Col. W. H. F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, in

attendance on H.R.H. Prince Christian of Denmark; Captain Castenschjöld, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to H.M. the King of Denmark, Adjutant to H.R.H. Prince Christian of Denmark.

Second carriage—Countess Reventlow, Lady in attendance on H.R.H. the Bride; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, in attendance upon H.R.H. the Bride; the Viscount Castlerosse, the Vice-Chamberlain.

Third carriage—General d'Oxholm, Chamberlain to H.M. the King of Denmark, in attendance on H.R.H. the Bride; Madame d'Oxholm, Grande Maitresse of the court of H.M. the King of Denmark, in attendance on H.R.H. the Bride; the Danish Minister.

Fourth carriage—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; H.R.H. Prince Christian of Denmark; and the Bride.

The Guard of Honour in the Castle-yard consisted of the Coldstream Guards, the Berkshire Volunteers forming the guard outside the gates.

Shortly before noon the Primate, the assisting suffragan bishops, and the clergy of St. George's entered in procession. The prelates and clergy advanced directly to the altar, the Archbishop to the north side, the Dean of Windsor to the south. The Bishops of London and Chester took up their positions between the Archbishop and the altar rails; behind, north and south, were ranged the canons and minor canons. The altar was richly decorated with massive golden sacramental plate, golden candlesticks, superb alms-dishes, costly flagons, and several quaint and highly-wrought chalices and patens. The new alabaster reredos, dressed at the extremities with hanging crimson velvet curtains, looked most beautiful, and stood out, with its three elaborate panels of Christ and the Woman of Samaria, Christ's Ascension (in the centre), and Christ's Institution of the Holy Communion, most effectively. Above it, the new east window, radiant in its completeness, gave a tone and warmth to the choir such as it has long needed.

The "Court Circular" says:—"The dress of the Princess Alexandra was a petticoat of white satin trimmed with

chatelains of orange blossoms, myrtle and bouffants of tulle with Honiton lace; the train of silver moiré antique trimmed with bouffants of tulle, Honiton lace and bouquets of orange blossom and myrtle; the body of the dress trimmed to correspond. Her Royal Highness wore a veil of Honiton lace, and a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle. The necklace, earrings, and brooch of pearls and diamonds, which were the gift of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; rivière of diamonds, given by the Corporation of London; opal and diamond bracelet, given by the Queen; diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Leeds; and an opal and diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Manchester. The bouquet was composed of orange blossoms, white rosebuds, lilies of the valley, and rare and beautiful orchideous flowers, interspersed with sprigs of myrtle, sent specially from Osborne by command of the Queen; the myrtle having been reared from that used in the bridal bouquet of H.R.H. the Princess Royal. The bouquet was supplied by Mr. J. Veitch. The lace for the wedding dress of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra was of Honiton manufacture, and was designed and executed by Messrs. John Tucker and Co., of Branscombe, near Sidmouth. It was composed of four deep flounces of exquisite fineness, nearly covering the dress, with lace for train; veil and pocket-handkerchief *en suite*. The design (made by Miss Tucker) is a sequence of cornucopia, filled with rose, shamrock, and thistle, arranged in festoons, and interspersed with the same national floral emblems. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Tucker and Co. for their skill and attention in the execution of this important order.

"H.R.H. the Prince of Wales wore a full General's uniform, with the stars of the Garter and the Indian Order. The riband and band of the Golden Fleece was worn round his neck. Over the uniform his Royal Highness wore the mantle of the Garter, with the collar of gold and enamel of the Order.

"The Princess Helena wore a train of white silk, with bouquets of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord, manufactured by Lewis and Allenby, trimmed with tulle, and bouquets of lilacs, white and lilac. Petticoat of white tulle over white glacé, striped with ribbons of rose, shamrock, and thistle; bouquet of lilac. Head-dress, wreath of lilacs, white feathers, and blonde lappets; diamond ornaments.

"The Princess Louise and the Princess Beatrice wore dresses of white tulle over white glacé, striped with ribbons of rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord; trimmed with bouquets of lilacs. Head-dress, wreaths of lilacs (white and lilac); pearl ornaments.

"The Princess Christian of Denmark wore a train of Royal blue velvet trimmed with gold lace. The petticoat of white satin trimmed with puffings of tulle and gold blonde. Headdress, white feathers, gold lappets, and diamond ornaments. The wreaths of the bridesmaids were formed of blush roses, shamrocks, and white heather, with long veils of tulle falling from the back of the wreath. The dresses, of white tulle over white glacé, were trimmed to correspond."

The Bride's train, of white and silver, was borne by eight young ladies, between the ages of fifteen and twenty. They were Lady Victoria Alexandra Montagu Douglas Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Theodora Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquess of Westminster; Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans; Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin; Lady Victoria Hare, sister of the Earl of Listowel; Lady Agneta York, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke; Lady Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Cawdor; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Ernestine Emma Horatia Mount-Edgecumbe, daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe; and Lady Feodorowna Cecilia Wellesley, daughter of Earl Cowley. Lady Georgina Hamilton, daughter of the Marquess of Abercorn, was originally intended to form one of the train, but was unfortunately prevented by indisposition.

On reaching the *haut pas*, having made a deep and reverent courtesy to the Queen, the Bride took her place towards the north, her bridesmaids clustering in a circle behind her, while Prince Christian stood immediately to her left, the Duke of Cambridge behind her. The band and organ having performed Handel's march from "Joseph," next followed the chorale composed by

the Prince Consort, and sung by the choir, during the performance of which the ringing notes of Jenny Lind's voice came out clear and strong, rising superior to all other sounds. The chorale having ended, the Archbishop advanced to the centre of the altar rails and began the Service, words of which were heard distinctly by persons standing at the extremity of the nave. As the Service proceeded it was evident that its solemn words filled Her Majesty's mind with deep emotion, and called up tears. When the question came, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the Prince's response, "I will," was very faintly heard, and the corresponding response of the Princess must have been audible alone to the Archbishop. But when the declaratory sentence was repeated—"I, Albert Edward, take thee, Alexandra Caroline Maria, to be my wedded wife"—the words were repeated audibly, so that every ear in the chapel could follow them. The Princess, though in a softer key, but with not less distinctness, made the declaration. On the Archbishop asking "Who giveth this woman to this man?" Prince Christian merely bowed assent, leaving his Grace to join the Bride's and Bridegroom's hands himself. When the ring was put on, the distant guns and pealing bells of Windsor sounded through the chapel. Then, at the prayers, every knee in the chapel was bent, and the Prince and Princess, with joined hands, leaned upon the altar rail. The Archbishop next advanced, and laying his one hand on those clasped together, with the other slightly upraised to Heaven, he spoke the momentous words, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." After the first benediction of the Service, when the Psalm was arrived at, "God be merciful unto us, and bless us," it was chanted by the full choir in a very effective and most impressive manner.

One of the Canons of Windsor writing to the "John Bull" says:—

"I was close to the Bride and Bridegroom, and I can say with the most

perfect truth, that I was much impressed with the heartiness and earnestness of their responses and with the thorough devotion of their bearing throughout. It was evident that their one idea was the service itself, and its solemnity as before God. The beauty, earnestness, and simplicity with which the Archbishop read the Service was most remarkable. I never heard, nor can I conceive anything more perfectly impressive, simply from the quiet depth of devotion of his manner, and from the way in which, without overdoing emphasis, he gave force to everything, giving, as it seemed to me, special expression to the strong passages as to the indissolubility of marriage. His earnestness and the devotion of the pair gave such a tone to the whole that the idea of a State ceremonial was entirely lost in that of a most solemn religious ceremony, and the result was great stillness and reverence amongst all present. The Queen's presence and bearing was most touching and beautiful."

After the Service was formed the "United Procession of the Bride and Bridegroom," the choir singing Beethoven's Hallelujah Chorus, from the "Mount of Olives," as the august bridal pair left the Chapel. Their Royal Highnesses the Bride and Bridegroom occupied the second carriage alone, being preceded only by a carriage containing the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Steward. The illustrious visitors and others already named in the procession of the Bride and Bridegroom followed in ten carriages; and after them the Royal guests.

The Bride and Bridegroom returned from St. George's Chapel to the Castle at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, alighting at the Grand Entrance, where they were met by Her Majesty the Queen. The Royal party were conducted to the Green Drawing-room and White-room, where the attestation of the marriage took place by the Royal guests, the Church dignitaries, the Lord Chancellor, and other Ministers of the Crown, and the Danish Minister, M. de Bille. The wedding breakfast was afterwards served in the Dining-room to the

Royal guests, and in St. George's Hall a *déjeuner* was served to the Diplomatic Corps, the Ladies in Waiting, and to the numerous company present at the ceremony, amounting to about four hundred persons. Besides the magnificent wedding-cake on the Royal table, a second wedding-cake was placed in the middle of the table in St. George's Hall, weighing about eighty pounds.

At four o'clock the Bride and Bridegroom took their departure for Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses entered an open carriage drawn by four cream-coloured horses, and drove slowly round the quadrangle of the Castle, many of the ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's Household being present to witness the departure, and then proceeded to the South-Western Railway Station, where they were received by the directors. The Princess Royal was there to take leave of them, and they almost immediately started for Southampton, via Reading. As soon as the Royal couple had reached their carriage, the Eton boys—of whom a few of the seniors had been previously admitted—fairly, to the number of three or four hundred, broke bounds, and rushing over, at the back of the benches on the left of the platform, betook themselves to the farther end. As they went, the Royal train, at a signal from the superintendent of the station, started slowly, very slowly, along the edge of the platform, the Coldstream band playing first the English and then the Danish national airs, and then rose a cheer of farewell—a cheer prompted by happy hearts, a cheer which their Royal Highnesses evidently felt deeply, as they stood side by side in the saloon bowing their acknowledgments to the company. But this was not enough for the Eton boys; they wanted especial recognition, and they were graciously favoured with it, for the Prince, just when the carriage had passed, leant forward, and made the juvenile athletes of the Brocas a profound and hearty bow, which had the effect of redoubling the parting vociferations of the pupils of Dr. Haw-

trej, amid whose cheers the Royal train glided noiselessly away, and was speedily lost in the distance. The Princess of Wales wore a white silk bonnet, trimmed with white Coventry ribbon and orange-flowers. She had on a mantle of the purest ermine, so long that it was impossible to discover what dress was under it. The travelling dress of the Prince was plain morning costume.

On the journey the demonstrations were most enthusiastic. At Reading 20,000 people assembled. The train stopped, and Lady Emma Cust (wife of the Vicar of St. Mary's) presented a splendid bouquet on behalf of the ladies of the town, while a woman about seventy years old gracefully presented a bouquet from the aged poor. At Southampton, where the station was profusely decorated, the Corporation presented an address. The yacht "Fairy," commanded by Captain Seymour, C.B., with the Bride and Bridegroom on board, steamed away from the dock-quay at half-past six, through an avenue of the Royal Mail steamers, which were crowded with company, and proceeded on her way to Osborne, while the ships-of-war stationed in the harbour and the platform batteries of the town fired Royal salutes during the passage down the river. Their Royal Highnesses reached Cowes at ten minutes past seven, when an address was presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Ryde. The Royal carriages were in waiting at the Trinity House landing-place, and in a few minutes the Prince and Princess were driven to Osborne House.

The household of their Royal Highnesses has been duly announced in the Gazette, as will be found recorded in other pages^b; and an Extraordinary Gazette, of the 18th of March, gives an official list of the names of those who signed the registry books of the Chapel Royal as witnesses to the ceremony, from which it appears that no less than twenty-six Royal or Imperial

^b GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 101; Feb. p. 226; March, p. 365; April, p. 511.

signatures were affixed to that document, in addition to those of the Bride and Bridegroom. These autographs^e were affixed in the following order:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Christian of Denmark, H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Denmark, H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, H.R.H. the Princess Helena, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia, H.R.H. the Prince Louis of Hesse, H.R.H. the Prince Arthur, H.R.H. the Prince Leopold, H.R.H. the Prince Frederic of Denmark, H.R.H. the Prince William of Denmark, H.R.H. the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, H.R.H. the Princess Thyra of Denmark, H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.S.H. the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, H.S.H. the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, H.I.R.H. the Duchess of Brabant, H.R.H. the Count of Flanders, H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, H.H. the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, H.R.H. the Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Lord Westbury, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, M. Torben de Bille, Earl of St. Germaus, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Duchess of Wellington, Earl Spencer, Lieut.-General Knollys, Lord Harris, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Windsor.

The presents made to the royal pair have been, of course, numerous and valuable, and it is understood that many of them will shortly be exhibited to the public at the South Kensington Museum; of these selected articles we purpose to give a list.

^e By a memorandum issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, dated March 21, it appears that the name of H.S.H. the Prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel should be added to this list, but the place of the signature is not indicated.

The wedding day was observed as a holiday in every part of the kingdom, and very large sums were spent, partly in illuminations and fireworks, and partly in entertaining school children and the poor. The illuminations in the city of London were particularly attractive, but, unhappily, they were the cause of very serious loss of life, no less than eight persons having been suffocated or trampled to death, and (it is estimated) nearly one hundred others having sustained injuries more or less severe from the pressure of the crowd, which the police proved inadequate to control.

Queen Dagmar, of Denmark.—Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has published the following notice of Queen Dagmar, which forms a suitable pendant to the preceding account:—

“The Danish chronicles give but little of the history of Queen Dagmar, but her memory has been enshrined in the hearts of the Danish people, and in the noble ballads which, though in their present form evidently of much later date, have perpetuated the popular feeling of love for Dagmar, and of hatred for her proud successor Queen Berengaria, or ‘Berengjerd.’

“The real name of Dagmar, who was a daughter of Przemisl Ottokar, King of Bohemia, was Margaret, and the appellation of Dagmar means simply in the old Norse tongue ‘the clear or bright day,’ from *maar* or *maer*, ‘it is light or clear.’ The *Chronicon Erixi*, in Langbek's great work, says:—‘Margareta regina, quæ propter præcipuan formæ pulchritudinem dicta fuit Dagmar.’

“Queen Dagmar was born about the year 1186, and she seems to have been about eighteen years of age when she was affianced to the Danish King Waldemar II., surnamed ‘Seier,’ or the Conqueror. Having been espoused by proxy in Bohemia, she was conducted by Danish knights to Lubeck, where, or at Ribé, in Denmark, the marriage was celebrated A.D. 1205. In 1209 she bore a son, who was afterwards crowned as Waldemar III., but died very early.

The death of Queen Dagmar, so universally deplored in Denmark, took place in 1213, and she was buried in Ringstedt Church, in Seeland. Such are the meagre notices of Dagmar in Danish chronicles; nor have the recent researches undertaken by the present King of Denmark in Ringstedt Church disclosed much more regarding her interment. These investigations have been carried on for some time by his present Majesty, not out of idle curiosity, but with laudable desire of identifying, as far as possible, the graves of his ancestors, the very locality of some of them having become doubtful through time and neglect. A handsome volume, in imperial 4to, and profusely illustrated with excellent engravings, has given to the antiquarian world the results of the researches.

“Early in the last century a skull was preserved in a chest in the church of Ringstedt, and exhibited as that of Queen Dagmar, but it was stolen by an ‘ungodly stranger’ (perhaps an English antiquary) about the year 1750. It had always been the tradition of the country that Waldemar the Victorious was buried between his two wives in Ringstedt Church, and on opening the pavement, in 1855, this was found to be the case. The sepulchre of the king was formed of stones set edgewise, and covered with other stones so disposed as to form a sloping roof. Within this sepulchre the body of the king had been placed, wrapped in a sheet of lead. The sepulchre of Queen Dagmar was on the king’s left; the interment had been of the same character, but hardly a vestige of a skeleton was found, while that of Queen Berengaria was quite perfect, wrapped in the sheet of lead in which it had lain undisturbed for six hundred years. Her skull exhibited traces of extraordinary beauty, and her skeleton shewed great perfection of form; but, strange to say, and as if to verify the popular hatred, her head had been pushed aside on to her shoulder, and a huge round stone placed in the recess in the stone coffin where the head should have been. To effect this, the lead around the neck had been cut with a knife.

“It is, therefore, possible that the skull formerly shewn in the church was really that of Queen Dagmar; and that, perhaps, at the time when the grave was rifled of its contents, the beautiful Byzantine cross was really found therein. It is rather a curious coincidence, that

the skull is first spoken of in the beginning of the last century, and that the cross was delivered to the King’s treasury in 1695; and it is then stated to have been worn by Queen Dagmar. The statement, that it was found in the grave at Ringstedt, does not appear till 1737. Though the cross is hollow, being formed of two enamelled plates rivetted together, there is no certainty that it contains any relic within; nor does the Danish account of the fac-simile of this famous cross, which has just been presented by the King of Denmark to the Princess Alexandra, make any mention thereof.

“While, therefore, it must be confessed that many links in the chain of evidence are wanting, there is yet enough, we think, to warrant a hope that this beautiful Byzantine cross really did repose on the fair bosom of Dagmar. It may certainly be of that age; but the Eastern type of ornament has undergone so little variation, that it may possibly belong to a century or two later.

“To the Danish peasant the memory of Dagmar has been sanctified by her ceaseless efforts to alleviate the burdens of the poor, which, in that rude feudal age, were often almost intolerable. There is no record that Dagmar was a woman of extraordinary holiness; but her gentle disposition ever placed her before her spouse as the advocate of mercy and the protector of the plundered peasant. The old ballad says:—

‘Der glaeddes vel baade Store og Smaa
De Fattige med de Rige
Der glaeddes Bonde og Børgre mest
Af Hjertens grund tillige.’

‘Aye, merry and glad were great and small,
The wealthy and eke the poor;
But chiefly with all their hearts rejoiced
The Burgher and the Boor.’

“One of the noblest historical romances of Denmark, the ‘Waldemar Seier of Ingemann,’ embraces the history of Queen Dagmar. We believe it was translated into English about fifteen or twenty years ago. The cross of Queen Dagmar is figured in the Danish Antiquarian Annals for 1842, and the four ballads of Queen Dagmar have been translated by Dr. Alexander Prior, in his ‘Ancient Danish Ballads,’ vol. ii. p. 18. God grant that the memory of the Princess Alexandra may be revered and blessed by the English people for a period as long, and for a cause as good, as that which has made holy the name of Dagmar to the people of Denmark!”

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MARCH 10.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Lord Harris to be Chamberlain to Her Royal Highness.

The Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Macclesfield, and the Countess De Grey, to be Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. William George Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Coke, and the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor, to be Bedchamber Women to Her Royal Highness.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 3. 16th Regt.—Lieut.-Gen. G. Macdonald, from 96th Foot, to be Col., *vice* General S. H. Berkeley, deceased.

88th Regt.—Major-Gen. the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. J. Cox, deceased.

96th Regt.—Major-Gen. C. Warren, C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. G. Macdonald, transferred to the 16th Foot.

Henry Francis Howard, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Hanover, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Philip Allen, esq., to be resident Magistrate for the colony of Natal.

Mr. Siegfried Frank approved of as Consul at Sydney for H.M. the King of Prussia.

March 6. George Campbell, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

Arthur Henry Seymour, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

March 10. 81st Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. William Frederick Forster, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Thomas Evans, C.B., deceased.

Don Francisco Martínez Inglés approved of as Consul at Cardiff, and Don Joaquin de Avendano as Consul at Malta, for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Mr. John Franks approved of as Consul at Cardiff for the Argentine Republic.

March 13. John Rawlins Semper, esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

Don Juan Constantino Couder approved of as Vice-Consul at Southampton for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

March 17. Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

William Pasley Johnston, esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bussorah.

March 24. Letters patent directed to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G.; Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Eden, C.B.; Rear-Adm. Charles Frederick; Capt. the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B.; and Spencer Compton Cavendish, esq. (commonly called Marquis of Hartington), to be H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Capt. William Edmonstone, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. R. B. Hebelier approved of as Consul-General in London for H.M. the King of Prussia.

March 27. The Right Hon. Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; and Col. Thos. Myddleton Biddulph, Master of H.M.'s Household, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Hon. Order.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 27. Borough of Lisburn.—John Doherty Barbour, esq., of the Fort, co. Antrim, in the room of Jonathan Richardson, esq., who has accepted the office of bailiff or steward of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

March 3. Borough of Bandon Bridge.—Col. the Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard, of Coolmain Castle, co. Cork, in the room of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Wm. Smyth Bernard, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22, 1862. At Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gamble, Deputy Quarter-master-General to the Forces, a son.

Jan. 7, 1863. At Sirsa, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. James A. M. Biggs, a dau.

At Bareilly, the wife of Capt. Fortescue, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Shajehanpore, Rohilkund, the wife of C. Robertson, esq., H.M.'s 88th (Connaught Rangers), a son.

At Secunderabad, the wife of Stanley Bullock, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

Jan. 20. At New Westminster, British Columbia, the wife of Col. Moody, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Belgaum, Bombay, the wife of Capt. J. J. Combe, Cantonment Magistrate, a dau.

Jan. 21. At Dinapore, the wife of the Rev. Crawford Bromehead, a dau.

Jan. 23. At Roorkee, the wife of Capt. Robin, 54th Regt., a son.

Jan. 25. At Sultanpore, the wife of St. G. Tucker, esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner in Oude, a dau.

Jan. 26. At Hyderabad, Scinde, the wife of Capt. Morris, H.M.'s 95th Regt., a son.

Feb. 3. At Murree, the wife of Evelyn P. Gurdon, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, a son.

Feb. 5. At King's-house, Spanish Town, Jamaica, the wife of H.E. Lieut.-Gov. Eyre, a son.

Feb. 15. At Aden, the wife of Capt. Stileman, H.M.'s 15th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

Feb. 19. At Little Stukeley Rectory, Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. James Stewart, a son.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Robert Alexander Gray, esq., of Walsham-hall, South Walsham, a dau.

Feb. 20. In Blandford-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, a son.

At Montreal, C.E., the wife of Col. Lysons, C.B., a dau.

At the Residency, Sehore, the wife of Major Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, a son, prematurely.

At the Rectory, Acton Burnell, the wife of the Rev. W. Serjeantson, a son.

Feb. 21. At Woolwich, the wife of Col. J. Mitchell, Commander Royal Marines, a dau.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Boileau, Royal (Madras) Engineers, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Scholfield, Incumbent of Dunsforth, Borough-bridge, a dau.

At Newton-hall, Durham, the wife of Henry Bramwell, esq., a dau.

At Cawthorpe, Bourn, Lincolnshire, the wife of Major Parker, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Edmund George Peckover, esq., M.A., of Christ's Hospital, a dau.

At Fareham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Dumergue, a dau.

Feb. 22. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoris, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Maxwell, late of the 82nd Regt., a son.

At Calverton, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. T. R. J. Laugharne, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of St. George Gregg, esq., a son.

At Hastings, the wife of A. Hathaway, esq., Madras C.S., a son.

At the Vicarage, Wells, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Lace, a son.

Feb. 23. At Spring-grove, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. H. B. Young, R.N., a son.

At Babbicombe, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. John Parr, of Parkstone, Dorset, a dau.

At Mansfield, the wife of the Rev. Alfred W. Worthington, a dau.

At the Rectory, Radstock, Somerset, Mrs. Horatio Nelson Ward, a son.

At the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of Major Thring, R.A., a dau.

At Walworth, the wife of the Rev. E. N. Willson, a dau.

Feb. 24. At Lerwick, Zetland, the wife of Major Cameron, of Annsbrae, late Bengal Army, a dau.

At Newnham, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Field, late Vicar of Madingley, a dau.

At the Grammar School, Bedford, the wife of the Rev. F. Fanshawe, Head Master, a dau.

At Anglesey, Gosport, Hants., the wife of Dr. Burton, Surgeon R.N., a son.

At Rise Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Wm. J. Whately, a dau.

Feb. 25. At Stoke Damerel, the wife of Capt. the Hon. L. A. Addington, R.A., a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. T. P. Coode, R.N., a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Charles O. Baker, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

At Kingstone Deverill, Wilts., Mrs. Henry Blathway Festing, a son.

At Wellswood-pk., Torquay, the wife of Capt. Charles James Godfrey, 10th Regt. Madras Service, H.M.I.A., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. James Russell Wood, a son.

Feb. 26. At St. James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.

At the Rectory, Sudbury, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Anson, a dau.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Davidson, wife of Capt.

Alex. Davidson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, a dau.

Feb. 27. At Pau, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a son.

At Prince's-gate, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a dau.

At Chaddesley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Fitzherbert A. Marriott, a son.

At Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. George Burnett, a son.

Feb. 28. In Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a dau.

At Warnham-court, the wife of Sir J. Henry Pelly, bart., a son.

At Tynemouth, the wife of Capt. W. H. G. Cornwall, 41st (Welsh) Regt., a dau.

March 1. In Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a dau.

In Oxford-sq., the residence of her mother, the wife of Sir A. C. Weldon, bart., Q.C., D.L. of Rahinderry and Kilmorony, Ireland, a son and heir.

At Grove Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Alfred Hensley, a dau.

March 2. In Alington-st., the Hon. Mrs. North, a son.

The wife of the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, Eliot-pl., Blackheath, a son.

In Harley-st., the wife of Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, a son.

At Wilden Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. R. G. Chalk, a dau.

At Burcombe Parsonage, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Trotman, a son.

March 3. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Haines, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Col. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., Assistant Adjutant-Gen., a dau.

At Cannes, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Corrie, Vicar of Maplestead, Essex, a dau.

At Loddington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Wm. Carr, a son.

March 4. At Shobdon Rectory, Herts., the wife of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, a dau.

At Kingswood, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. S. Barnard Taylor, a dau.

At Eckington, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Bulman, a son.

March 5. In Green-st., Lady Elizabeth L. M. Cartwright, a son.

In Wilton-cres., the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.

At Davenport-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tipping, a dau.

At Brook, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. J. Pellew Gaze, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Lawson, 59th Regt., a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. George Philipps, a dau.

March 6. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gerald Graham, R.E., a son.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Dr. James Whicher, R.N., a dau.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-pk., the wife of John Scott, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Service, a dau.

In Osnaburg-st., Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. J. A. Martin, a dau.

At Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. Wardale, a dau.

At Tisbury, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. H. Kirwan Ward, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. George C. Shiffner, a dau.

March 7. In Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, a dau.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, a dau.

At Broadstairs, Thanet, the wife of Major Buchanan, Madras Cavalry, a son.

March 8. At Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Knox, R.A., a son.

At Shirland Rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Ramsden, a son.

At the Rectory, Clungunford, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Rocke, a dau.

At the Rectory, Camborne, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Chappel, a son.

March 9. At Prince's-gate, Lady Louisa Feilding, a dau.

Lady Robert Cecil, a son.

At Farnborough, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Holbech, a son.

At Charlton, the wife of Capt. Denne, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

March 10. At Grittleton, near Chippenham, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Forster Lewis, a dau.

At Etchingham Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Barton, a son.

At Denchworth Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Fraser Rawlins, a dau.

March 11. At Radborne-hall, Derbyshire, the Lady Anna Chandos Pole, a dau.

At Scorton, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Rigg, a son.

At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, the wife of Capt. Bayly, R.A., a dau.

March 12. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.

At Down-lodge, Fairlight, Hastings, the wife of Col. Perceval, C.B.H.P., 12th Regt., a son.

At Horncastle, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Lodge, a son.

At Netley Castle, near Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham, a son.

At Geddington Priory, Northamptonshire, the wife of Capt. Wetherall, a dau.

At Holtby Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Richard Surtees, a son.

At the Parsonage, Talke, Staffordshire, Mrs. MacHutchin, a son.

At Stony Stratford, the wife of Allan D. Mackay, M.B. Oxon, a dau.

March 13. In Half Moon-st., the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, a dau.

At Stanley-green, the wife of the Rev. J. L.

Williams, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Longfleet, Poole, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. P. St. Aubyn, Retired List Madras Army, a dau.

At Tynemouth, the wife of Major Bligh, 41st Regt., a dau.

The wife of Charles Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Carlton-le-Moorland, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Richard Baldock, a dau.

At the Priory, Sudbury, the wife of P. D. Hadow, esq., a son.

March 14. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Brown Constable, a son.

The wife of the Rev. John M. Dorsett Owen, Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk, a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. A. E. O. Harris, Vicar of Stoke, Kent, a son.

March 15. The wife of the Rev. John Bell, Brighton Rectory, a son.

At Woolston, Southampton, the wife of Lieut. Burgess, H.M.S. "Boscawen," a son.

At Bexley-heath, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Davidson, a dau.

At Sherborne, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Harper, a son.

March 16. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of H. W. Gordon, esq., C.B., a son.

At Leigh-lodge, Worcestershire, the wife of Major Hardwick, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Henry Pye, esq., of Somerfield-house, Maidstone, a dau.

At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Cooper, 70th Regt., a son, prematurely.

At Manor-pl., Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, 8th (King's) Regt., a dau.

At Sydenham, the widow of James John Berkley, esq., C.E., a posthumous dau.

In St. John's-park-road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of Charles Harwood Clarke, esq., F.S.A., a dau.

At Monkton-court, near Ramsgate, the wife of G. B. Solly, esq., a dau.

March 17. At Southlands, Chale, Isle of

Wight, the wife of Major-Gen. Henry Tucker, C.B., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gallwey, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgewater, the wife of Capt. R. A. Stradling, H.M.'s I.N., a son.

At Aspenden Rectory, Herts., the wife of the Rev. A. P. Sanderson, a dau.

In Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the wife of T. H. Tristram, esq., D.C.L., Advocate, of Doctors'-commons, a dau.

At the Rectory, New Radnor, South Wales, the wife of the Rev. George R. Turner, a son.

March 18. At Sheerness, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Talbot, R.A., a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. J. Sadler Gale, Rector of St. John Baptist, Bristol, a son.

At Rowsham, Bucks., Mrs. Major Lucas, a son.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Pownall, a son.

March 19. In Wyndham-pl., Bryanston-sq., the wife of the Rev. William Hotham, Rector of Buckland, a son.

March 20. At Ousecliffe, near York, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Twemlow Royds, a son.

March 21. At Audlem, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Carruthers, K.M., a dau.

At Southborough, Tunbridge, the wife of Major F. J. Goldsmid, a dau.

At Downe-hall, Bridport, the wife of J. M. P. Montagu, esq., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. E. Croker, a son.

March 22. At Edinburgh, Lady Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, a son and heir.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lovell, C.B., Royal Engineers, a son.

At Upton-park, Bucks., the wife of William Downing Bruce, esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, a son.

At Turnham-green, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Newbould, a dau.

March 23. In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the widow of James Harrison, esq., M.D., of H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 10. At St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria of Denmark.

Sept. 29, 1862. At Vellore, Capt. C. H. Beddek, Madras Staff Corps, only son of Capt. Beddek, R.N., to Lucy Mary Josephine, only dau. of the late Capt. Bend, Madras Army.

Dec. 20. At Grahamstown, Wm. Buxton Robertson, esq., Cape Mounted Rifles, son of the Rev. Wm. Robertson, of New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, to Ellen, youngest dau. of John Hartley, esq., of Moresby-house, Cumberland.

Dec. 31. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, W. T. Lindsay, esq., B.A. Camb., to Emily, only child of the late E. Bailie, esq., of Belfast.

Jan. 1, 1863. At Jullunder, Capt. J. Delap Wilson, to Philippa Meadows, eldest dau. of Col. Bishop, commanding the station.

Jan. 6. At Trevandrum, Travancore, the Rev. J. M. Speechly, B.A., C.M.S., to Mary Gray, dau. of the late Major H. J. Grove, K.H., of H.M.'s 80th Foot.

Jan. 7. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Fortescue Worsley, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Dinagepore, A. B. Falcon, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Selina Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hartland Worgan, Rector of Willersey, Gloucestershire.

At St. Philip's, Sydney, New South Wales, Samuel, youngest son of the late Wm. Dickinson, esq., Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Customs, London, to Penelope Brooks, eldest dau. of Capt. Robert Johnston, R.N., of Annandale, near Sydney.

Jan. 14. At Baroda, Alexander Malcolmson, esq., 95th Regt., to Isabella Catherine Mary Bidwell, dau. of Major Bidwell Edwards, K.H., late 3rd Light Dragoons.

Jan. 20. At Agra, Alexander John Lawrence, esq., Bengal Civil Service, second son of Major-Gen. G. Lawrence, C.B., Gov.-General's Agent, Rajpootanah, to Susan Katherine May, eldest dau. of William Edwards, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 21. At Kidderpore Church, Calcutta, Herbert Cowel, esq., B.A., Wadham College, Oxford, barrister-at-law, to Alice, third dau. of Newson Garrett, esq., Aide-house, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Jan. 28. At Bombay, Jas. Sidney E., youngest son of the late Henry Manley, esq., of Manley, Devon, to Jane, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John McCaskil, K.C.B. and K.H.

Jan. 29. At Christ Church, Mahébourg, Mauritius, Frederick James Mylius, esq., Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Mary Rebecca, second dau. of George Clark, esq., of Mahébourg.

Feb. 5. At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Major Charles Courtenay Villiers, H.M.'s 47th Regt., to Ellen, only dau. of the late Jas. Shanly, esq., of Thorndale, co. Middlesex, Canada West, and formerly of Norman's-grove, co. Meath, Ireland.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward Grey, esq., Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, to Lucy Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Hen. Holroyd, esq., barrister-at-law.

Feb. 6. At Coonoor, Neilgherry-hills, John Henry, son of the late Major Hayne, of the Madras Civil Service, to Isabella, youngest dau. of James Staues, esq., of Hampstead.

Feb. 10. At Pendleton, the Rev. Charles Henry Deane, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. H. Cox, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk.

Feb. 12. At Madras, the Rev. Spencer J. Compton, of Nellore, to Cecilia Jane, dau. of J. Hollanby Taylor, esq., M.D., of Guildford.

Feb. 18. At Immanuel Church, Loughborough, the Rev. B. M. Scott, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late Coles Tomlinson, esq., of Loughborough.

Feb. 24. At Borough-green, near Newmarket, Hugh Robson, eldest son of Hugh

Robert Evans, esq., of Ely, to Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Wedge, M.A., Rector of Borough-green.

At Morne Fortuné, St. Lucia, Capt. Dawson Stockley Warren, 14th Regt., to Barbara Mary, youngest dau. of the late G. Colquhoun Grant, esq., Treasurer of St. Vincent.

Feb. 25. At Eccles, Thomas Charge Wray, esq., 18th Regt. (Royal Irish), to Catherine Emma, dau. of the Rev. R. Lubbock, Rector of Eccles.

At Christ Church, Clifton, Capt. H. B. Coat-hupe, late of the 72nd Highlanders, to Caroline Day, youngest dau. of the late Henry Bush, esq., of Litfield-house, Clifton.

Feb. 26. At Sunninghill, Berks., Theodore Julius, second son of the late Marcus Theodore Hare, esq., R.N., and the Hon. Mrs. Marcus Hare, to Mary, second dau. of John Hargreaves, esq., of Silwood-park, Berks.

At Twynning, Gloucestershire, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Hart Dyke, Long Newton, near Darlington, to Georgina Isabella Russell, youngest dau. of Robert Edward Fullerton, esq., late 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers, of Sheethonger Manor, near Tewkesbury.

Feb. 27. At the British Embassy, Paris, A. Alison, esq., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, to Eliza, widow of Theodore Baltazzi, esq., of Constantinople.

March 2. At St. Mark's, Jersey, Edward Ashhurst Marsland, esq., 18th Regt. (Royal Irish), eldest son of the Rev. George Marsland, of Beckingham Rectory, Newark, Notts., to Elizabeth Mary, second dau. of Col. Crauford Kennedy, late 6th Fusiliers.

March 3. At Worsthorpe, near Burnley, James Whitaker, esq., of Hampton-hall, near Shrewsbury, second son of the late Jas. Whitaker, esq., of Broadelough, near Bacup, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Every Clayton, of Rowley, near Burnley, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Henry Every, bart., of Eggington-hall, near Derby.

March 4. At Blakeney, near Newnham, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites, second son of J. B. Thwaites, esq., The Grove, Somerset, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Edward Horlock Mortimer, Studly-hall, Wilts., and Green-park, Bath.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, John Murray, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of John Murray, M.D., Kersknowe, Roxburghshire, to Lucy Henderson, only child of the late Robert Smith, esq., of Trafford Old-hall, Manchester.

March 5. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. B. Knight, esq., 84th Regt., third surviving son of Edward Knight, esq., to Louisa Octavia Charlotte, second dau. of the late Courtenay Stacey, esq., of Sandling-place, Kent.

At Charleomb, Bath, C. Hinton Moore, esq., of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Caroline Annie, second dau. of William Douglas, esq., late Madras Civil Service.

At Great Torrington, Devon, the Rev. E. Reynolds Colby, M.A., Chaplain and Naval

Instructor R.N., to Isabella Susan Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. John N. Palmer, of Great Torrington.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, George Lawson, esq., F.R.C.S., of Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., second son of William Lawson, esq., of Forest-hill, to Mary Louisa, widow of Charles Jenkins, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and second dau. of William Thomson, esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dacca, Bengal.

March 7. At St. Peter's, Dublin, J. Fitzgerald, son of Thos. Studdert, esq., D.L., Bun-natty Castle, co. Clare, to Alice Marion, widow of Arthur Bastable, esq., Barrister-at-law.

March 9. At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, the Rev. George Edmund Carwithen, M.A., Chaplain H.M.S. "Indus," to Louisa Emily, only dau. of William Vigors, esq., Penlee-villas, Stoke.

At St. Fagan's, Cardiff, J. Ruscombe Lansdown, esq., of Bristol, to Mary Lucy, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Emerson, of Llanfair, St. Fagan's.

March 10. At Matfen, Northumberland, Godfrey Wentworth, Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Sir Ed. Blackett, bart., of Matfen.

At Ashford, Kent, Daniel Brent, esq., of Queens' College, Cambridge, to Emma, dau. of the late Rev. E. H. Snoad, M.A., of Ashford.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, John, third son of John Laird, esq., M.P., Birkenhead, to Josephine, only dau. of the late John Gordon, esq., Bombay Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Joseph Gordon, esq., Edinburgh.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Arthur, second son of Col. Knox Gore, of Belleek Manor, co. Mayo, to Harriette, only dau. of Richard M. Carden, esq., of Fishmoynes, co. Tipperary.

March 11. At Weston, Bath, Lieut.-Col. P. S. Price, of Beaulieu, to Clara Elizabeth Murray, eldest dau. of the late Tyrone Power, esq.

March 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Harry, son of the late Hon. M. N. Neal, of Dover, New Hampshire, U.S., to Elizabeth, Lady Maclaine, widow of Gen. Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., Cumberland-st., Hyde-park.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Edgar Hanbury, esq., of Highworth, Wiltshire, fourth son of Robert Hanbury, esq., of Poles, Hertcs., to Caroline Frances, youngest dau. of the late Col. T. H. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire.

At Dunallan-house, Bridge of Allan, N.B., George William Platt, esq., of Amptill, Bedfordshire, to Maggie Wingate, only dau. of Thomas R. Dunn, esq., M.D., R.N., Retired Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At St. Paul's, Cambridge, Charles Bamford, B.A., St. John's College, to Henrietta Victoria, eldest dau. of C. Balls, esq., J.P., Cambridge.

At Christ Church, Reading, Salmon Linton, esq., of Long-Stanton, Cambridgeshire, to

Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thos. Coales, esq., of Titchmarsh, Northants.

March 14. At Kingstown, Henry Haswell Head, esq., of Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Alborough Head, 5th Dragoon Guards, to Harriette Annette Catherine, dau. of the Viscountess Bangor and Andrew Nugent, esq.

March 17. At Ardeer-house, Lieut.-Col. Frederick N. Edmonstone, youngest son of the late Sir Chas. Edmonstone, bart., of Duntreath, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Smith Neill, of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, Ayrshire.

At Hampstead, the Rev. R. Vaughan Pryce, M.A., LL.B., of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Tippetts, of Gravesend.

At St. John's, Paddington, Henry Reed, esq., of Dunorlan, Tunbridge Wells, to Margaret Sayers Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Frith, esq., of the Cross, co. Fermanagh.

At the Cathedral, Derry, Anthony John Rickards Bainbridge, esq., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of A. F. Bainbridge, esq., of Holmewood, Putney, to Annie Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Burns, 19th Regt., and widow of Arthur Morgan, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Steynton, Pembrokeshire, Charles Woodward, esq., Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Woodward, M.A., of Woodford, Essex, and Ellisfield, Hants., to Katherine Charlotte, youngest dau. of Richard Hoare Byers, esq., of Milford Haven.

March 19. At Mount Juliet, the seat of the Earl of Carrick, the Hon. John T. W. Massy, second son of Hugh Hammond, fourth Baron Massy, to the Lady Lucy Maria Butler, dau. of Somerset Richard, third Earl of Carrick.

At Caen, Thomas Augustus, eldest son of the late Col. William Nesbitt Burrows, to Isabella Mary, third dau. of Sir William Leeson.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Henri Campbell, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Capt. Archibald Montgomery Campbell, R.A., to Sarah Brindley, eldest dau. of John H. Bettington, esq., of Bathwick-hill.

At Sutton Coldfield, Chas. Robertson Honey, esq., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to Emma, only child of the late John Pimm, esq., of Edengale, Derbyshire.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Wm. Moneur, eldest son of W. Wallis, esq., of Lancaster-terr., Regent's-pk., to Frances Southgate, eldest dau. of the late John Weale, esq., of Canterbury-villas, Maida-vale.

March 21. At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Hon. Roden B. W. Noel, son of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, to Alice, dau. of Paul Broë, esq., late Director of the Ottoman Bank at Beyrout.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, Charles A. R. Clauson, esq., of Naples, to Julia Burton, third dau. of the Rev. John W. Buckley, Incumbent of the parish.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SIR GEORGE LLOYD HODGES, K.C.B. .
Dec. 14, 1862. At Brighton, aged 73,
 Col. Sir George Lloyd Hodges, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was the son of G. T. Hodges, Esq., of Limerick, was born at Old Abbey, Limerick, in 1790. He entered the army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814; he was also at Waterloo, and was three times wounded in the course of the war. He was placed on half-pay in 1830, but soon after accepted the command of the foreign auxiliaries of Dom Pedro at the siege of Oporto, and was thus engaged until the close of the struggle. In 1837 he received his first appointment in the consular service; he was successively employed in Servia and in Egypt, and he accompanied the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier in his campaign in Syria. In 1841 he was appointed chargé d'affaires and consul-general to the Hanse Towns, which post he held until 1860, when he retired on a pension, and received the Order of the Bath. He married the daughter of James Farrell, esq., of New Grove, co. Dublin, but was left a widower some years ago. Sir George was a man of varied talents, and whilst on half-pay he was a frequent contributor to periodical publications; but he of course ceased to be so when employed as the confidential agent of the Government.

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GENERAL S. H. BERKELEY.

Feb. 12. In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 82, Gen. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley.

The deceased, who was a son of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, and grandson of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, en-

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tered the army as an ensign in the 16th Regiment, May 1, 1800, and became lieutenant in the November of the same year. He was at the capture of Surinam in 1804, and served on the staff at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John's, and St. Croix in 1807. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1808, served at Martinique in 1809, including the siege of Fort Bourbon, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1811. He was Adjutant-General of the forces in the West Indies in 1818, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Barbados, and also at Jamaica; and for a short period he administered the government of the latter island during the absence of the Earl of Elgin. He attained the rank of major-general Jan. 10, 1837; of lieutenant-general, Nov. 9, 1846; and of general, June 20, 1854. He received the colonelcy of the 75th Regiment Sept. 16, 1845, and was transferred to the 16th Regt. March 22, 1858.

He married at Barbados, Feb. 24, 1818, Elizabeth Pilgrim, second daughter of William Murray, Esq., by his wife Keturah Shephard, widow of Lieut. Devenish, R.N., and daughter and heiress of Alexander Bruce, Esq., M.D., second son of the Hon. James Bruce, of Garlet, Clackmannanshire, sometime Chief Justice of Barbados, and by her had issue —George Combermere, late Acting Governor of one of the West India Islands; Wm. Michael, lieutenant 37th Madras Grenadiers, died 1845; Joshua, Lieutenant R.N.; Rev. Sackville Hamilton, M.A.; Robert, Captain 29th Regt.; James Cavan; Ann, married Captain Carden, late 60th Rifles; and Mary,

married Lieut.-Col. Philip Charles Cavan, late 30th Regiment.

General Berkeley received the war-medal with two clasps for Martinique and Guadaloupe.

CAPT. R. G. CRAIGIE, R.N.

Sept. 15, 1862. On the coast of Japan, aged 36, Capt. R. G. Craigie, R.N., in command of H.M.S. "Ringdove."

The deceased, Robert George Craigie, was born at Dumbarrie, Perthshire, on the 30th of May, 1826, and was the third son of George Clerk Craigie, Esq., of Dumbarrie. He entered the navy on the 15th of July, 1841, and served first in the Mediterranean, subsequently in the West Indies, and then in America. He served in those parts for six years continuously. At the breaking out of the Crimean war he was doing duty in the Mediterranean, on board the "Trafalgar," and was employed in landing troops at Eupatoria. He witnessed the battle of the Alma, but could take no part in its feats; and was soon afterwards sent to the Baltic in the "Cæsar," whose tender he had charge of during the first campaign of that war. Next year he commanded the "Weasel" gun-boat, which formed part of the attacking force at Sweaborg; and on his return to this country was made a commander for the services which he had rendered in the North.

In the year 1857 Commander Craigie was appointed to take the command of the "Desperate" in the Mediterranean, and on his return to this country he received the gift of a handsome sword from the Emperor of Austria, in acknowledgment of assistance rendered to a ship belonging to the Austrian service.

After a short residence at home, Commander Craigie was appointed to the command of H.M.S. "Ringdove," in September, 1859. With that ship he sailed for China, and took part in all the operations on that coast since that period. He was the only representative of the British Navy at Japan, during

the attack on the Legation, when Mr. Oliphant was wounded; and Captain Craigie's decision and firmness on that testing occasion were spoken of in the highest terms by the British Minister. A few months ago he was called to take part—and his coolness and intrepidity made it a distinguished one—in the operations before Ningpo. He was among the first to scale the walls at one part of the fortifications; and the Admiral of the station specially reported his bravery with high commendation in a despatch to the Admiralty. Commander Craigie was accordingly forthwith gazetted a post-captain in return for these distinguished and gallant services; but the news of his well-deserved promotion never reached him. Duty had recalled him in the meantime to Japan; and he sailed for that country from China just before the arrival of the mail which carried the intelligence to the East that his daring was not unrequited nor unheeded by his country.

That voyage was to be his last. On the 14th of September his ship was in the Japan waters; he was sick, but the perils of the passage compelled him to remain on deck all night; on the morning of the 15th he was worse; his disease proved to be cholera, and in eight hours he was no more.

Capt. Craigie was a man of unstained honour and sterling worth. Like all truly brave men, he never spoke of his own achievements; but in point of firmness and decision, tempered by signal gentleness, he had few superiors. Truthful and cautious in his words beyond most, he was thoroughly to be relied on in all that he said or professed, and the result was that the affection borne to him by relatives and personal friends was scarcely greater than that of the officers and crews who were so fortunate as to be placed under his command.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

ICHABOD WRIGHT, Esq.

Nov. 14, 1862. At his seat, Mapperley, near Nottingham, aged 95, Ichabod Wright, Esq., long the head of one of

the oldest banking firms in the kingdom.

The deceased, who was born Jan. 28, 1767, was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wright, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Nottingham. He was admitted a freeman of the town in 1791, and his was the second name on the burgess roll at the time of his decease. In his younger days he took an active part in local matters; and one of his first appearances in public matters was being present when the foundation-stone was laid of the General Hospital in 1782, eighty years ago. When the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry was formed in 1794 he was appointed Captain-commandant of the four troops, and in 1808 he succeeded Colonel Elliott in the command of the Nottingham Volunteers, a force organised in 1798, when threats of a French invasion were rife. His interest in both services continued long after his official connection ceased, and when the present rifle corps, the "Robin Hoods," was formed, he presented the Mapperley Cup as a prize for the best marksman. In political matters the deceased never very actively interfered, though on one or two occasions he acted as nominator of candidates for the county representation. As a business man he ranked high, and his social qualities were such as to win him the esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact. Though his ancestors were Dissenters, he was himself a member of the Church of England; and it was mainly through his liberality that the present church at Carrington was erected. He was an active supporter of the public charities, contributing, not only liberally from his purse, but interesting himself personally in their management and success. He retained possession of his faculties till the last; and his out-door activity during the last few years was a subject of surprise to all those who were acquainted with him. He married on the 28th of January, 1794, Harriett Maria, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Day, of Norwich, who died on the 21st of January, 1843,

and by her had three sons and ten daughters. One of his sons is the well-known translator of the *Inferno* of Dante; another is married to the Hon. Theodosia Denman, daughter of the late and sister of the present peer; and one of his daughters, Harriet, is now Lady Overstone.

The family of the Wrights has been connected for a long time with the town of Nottingham. The first of them who appears on the roll of freemen is Thomas Wright, ironmonger, enrolled in 1687, who was the son of Captain Wright, a soldier in the time of the Commonwealth. He married Miss Hannah Rotherham, of Dronfield in the county of Derby, and died on the 28th of November, 1730, leaving several children. His youngest son, Ichabod, who was born in 1700, was likewise an ironmonger, and was made a burgess immediately on coming to age, the date of his enrolment being 1721. He married in 1720, whilst a minor, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wildbore, of Nottingham, and died on the 2nd of September, 1777, leaving three sons and three daughters—John, his heir; Thomas, father of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley; Samuel (entered upon the burgess roll in 1750 as Samuel Wright, merchant); Mary, married in 1752 to Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart.; Elizabeth, who died in 1800, and Hannah, who died in 1823. It was this gentleman and his two sons, both of whom are entered on the burgess roll as ironmongers, who established the bank which has been so successfully carried on as to place the family of the Wrights among the foremost in the country. The bank was originally conducted in the Long Row, and was only removed to the present premises—which was an ancient mansion of the Gregories—at the beginning of the present century. The eldest son of the above John Wright was born on April 8th, 1723, and married Anne, daughter of John Sherbrooke, of Nottingham, merchant, by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters. Mr. John Wright, his son, formerly resided on the Low-pavement, in the pre-

mises known as Willoughby House; and he was a partner for many years in the banking business with his cousin, Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley. He was also largely engaged on his own account in carrying on the extensive iron-works at Butterley, which are now become one of the, if not the, most extensive in the kingdom. He married, on April 26th, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Berresford, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, where his son now resides at the Manor House. Thomas, the second son of the Mr. Ichabod Wright above mentioned, by Elizabeth Wildbore, whom he married on the 18th of December, 1720, was born on the 21st July, 1724, and married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Nottingham, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, of whom the gentleman recently deceased was the eldest.

In "Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire" it is mentioned as a somewhat remarkable fact that, though ever since the family of the Wrights took up their residence in Nottingham they have maintained a position of the highest respectability in the town, and through four or five generations appear in regular succession from father to son upon the burgess roll, not one of them has ever filled an office in the municipal body in the borough. "This, however," remarks the annalist, "may be partly accounted for by the fact that, throughout the whole of the first century of such residence, the governing body consisted mostly of Presbyterians, whilst the Wrights, down to the generation of which the late Mr. Wright, of Mapperley House, was the representative, were steady and zealous Independents—a sect generally held in greater dislike by their Nonconforming brethren of the former denomination than were even the Episcopalians themselves."

MR. WILLIAM COTTON, F.S.A.

Jan. 15. At Plymouth, aged 68, Mr. William Cotton, F.S.A., well known as an admirer and collector of facts about

Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the graphic art generally.

Mr. Cotton, through his father, inherited the bulk of a magnificent collection of drawings, prints, sculptures, paintings, and other works of art, brought together by the late Mr. Charles Rogers, F.R.S., F.S.A., the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the distinguished men of that age, and himself the author of one of the finest collections of engravings then made, as well as of several works on the fine arts. The possession of these treasures increased in Mr. Cotton a love for art, and especially of art of the Reynoldian period; and he became an authority on all matters relating to Sir Joshua and his pictures. His correspondence in answer to enquiries as to the genuineness of reputed pictures and prints was extensive, and extended beyond the limits of Great Britain. Mr. Cotton having married Miss Shortland, of Plymouth, some years ago, left the Priory, at Leatherhead, Surrey, and came to reside at Highland-house, Ivybridge. After this he endeavoured to excite an interest in Sir Joshua Reynolds at Plympton, the great English painter's birthplace. It was Mr. Cotton's desire that an institution should be founded at Plympton, in which should be placed his collections in art, under conditions intended to perpetuate the memory of Sir Joshua. Mr. Cotton's zeal was responded to by the Earl of Morley and some few gentlemen of the neighbourhood, but not so fully as he had expected, nor sufficiently to justify him in entering into any engagements for realizing his wish. He then sought the help of the Plymouth Town Council, and afterwards, abandoning a portion of his plan, made arrangements with the proprietors of the Plymouth Public Library to provide accommodation for his collection.

The Cottonian Library, so called from the name of its donor, was opened to the public on the 1st day of June, 1853. The collection of prints and drawings there deposited was that formed, as above noticed, by Mr. Charles Rogers,

and from him descended to Mr. Cotton. The nucleus of this collection was bequeathed to Mr. Rogers, with a considerable amount of other property, real and personal, by Mr. William Townson, from whom he appears in a great measure to have imbibed his early love for the fine arts and for book collecting. Mr. Rogers' collections passed at his death into the hands of Mr. William Cotton, who married his sister and heiress, and from him, who died in 1791, descended to his son, Mr. William Cotton, F.S.A., of her Majesty's Customs, who married Catherine, dau. of the Rev. William Savery, of Rattery, Devon. This gentleman sold by auction a portion of the extensive collection which he inherited; the sale continued twenty-one days, and realized about £4,000. The remainder of the library and collection of prints and drawings passed into the hands of the now deceased Mr. Cotton at the death of his father in 1816, and since that period has been considerably augmented by him. The library contains a superb collection of drawings and prints—the works of the great masters—of the highest importance and value to the student in art; and Mr. Cotton, with a view to rendering it useful to the community at large, determined on dedicating the whole collection to the public for their use and benefit, under certain restrictions and regulations. The public spirit and munificence which prompted Mr. Cotton to this donation was met in an equally liberal spirit by the proprietors of the Plymouth Public Library, who guaranteed the erection, at their own cost, of a suitable building for the reception and location of the collection, and to convey such building and its approaches to the trustees of the Cottonian Library for the sole use of that institution. This arrangement was concluded in 1850, and the necessary legal instruments were executed by Mr. Cotton, vesting the property in the trustees. The original designs for the new apartment were furnished by Messrs. Wightwick and Damant, architects, and

the building was completed at a cost of about £1,500. The furnishing of the room, and the expenses of arrangement and future maintenance, were proposed to be defrayed out of a fund to be provided for that purpose by public subscription. For this purpose appeals were issued and donations procured of sufficient extent for the furnishing and location of the collection. The list of donations was headed by H. R. H. the Prince Consort by a contribution of £50. The Town Council of Plymouth also presented £50 for the same object. The Cottonian Library is vested in seven trustees, three of whom are chosen by Mr. Cotton or his representatives, three by the proprietors of the Plymouth Public Library, and the seventh by the six thus appointed. The trustees are invested with all necessary power for framing laws and regulations, and for the general management of the affairs of the institution. It is provided that the collection shall, under certain regulations, be open to public inspection. The collection includes among the pictures some of the finest paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many of the productions of the most eminent masters. Among the coloured engravings is a representation of the Farnese Gallery, the principal work of Anniball Caracci, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. There are many choice drawings and sketches by old masters; a unique set of the cartoons of Raphael; and several etchings and landscapes. The books include many works of great value; and there are some beautifully illuminated missals and richly-executed ancient manuscripts, models, casts, bronzes, and medals.

About the year 1822 Mr. Cotton married Miss Collins, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Collins, LL.D., Rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk. This lady was extremely beautiful and very accomplished. She died at the end of 1861, at Highland House, but left no children. Of Mr. Cotton's two sisters, the eldest, a lady distinguished for her many amiable qualities, and refined judg-

ment and taste in everything connected with the arts, married Dr. William Hall, of Leatherhead, who has resided for many years at Clifton-place, Exeter. She died in 1857. The youngest is the wife of Capt. F. N. Edwards, R.N., of Ludbrook House, Ermington.

During his residence at Ivybridge, Mr. Cotton promoted and subscribed liberally towards the erection of a church there, and was a joint patron with Lady Rogers of the perpetual curacy. He also co-operated heartily with the Rev. R. Cornish in establishing and conducting the National schools in the parish.

During the last few years Mr. Cotton's health had not been so robust as formerly. The death of his sister, Mrs. Younge, was a severe shock to him, but appeared to be somewhat compensated for afterwards by the interest he and Mrs. Cotton devoted to the orphan children whom his sister left behind. This improvement was not of long duration, and was followed by a second and much severer shock—the death, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Cotton. The effect on her husband was very great. He broke up his establishment, gave up the house at Ivybridge, sojourned some time in London, and then came to Plymouth, and went to reside at West Hoe-terrace. He now made arrangements with the committee of the Plymouth Public Library for the reception of the second part of his benefaction. This was done, at a considerable cost to the institution, and the pictures, prints, and other articles located under his immediate superintendence, towards the close of the last year. During the progress of this work he was evidently not well, and after its conclusion he became worse, and died.

Mr. Cotton was the author of several works, among which are "Celtic Remains;" "Illustrations of Stone Circles, Cromlechs, &c., in Cornwall;" "The Antiquities of Totnes, in Devonshire;" "Notes of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds;" this contains many interesting particulars about Plympton and the

neighbourhood; "A Catalogue of the Portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds," with notes as to the possessors of the pictures, and engravers if engraved; "A Catalogue of the Library at Leatherhead, Surrey;" and he was engaged up to the time when he was disabled by illness in preparing a work on the fine arts for the press.

Mr. Cotton was an earnest Churchman, of sincere piety. He was of quiet and somewhat nervously shy manners, and refrained from taking part in public business of any kind. He was indeed devoted entirely to art, and especially to that period of it which he has done so much to commemorate in his published works.

M. HORACE VERNET.

Jan. 17^a. At the Palace of the Institute, Paris, aged 73, M. Horace Vernet, the eminent painter.

The deceased, who sprang from a family of painters, was born in Paris on the 30th of June, 1789. His great-grandfather, Antoine, enjoyed considerable reputation at Avignon; his grandfather, Joseph, was employed by Louis XV. to paint the principal ports of France, and had the reputation of being the best marine-painter of his time; while his father, who died in 1836, acquired celebrity in delineating heroes and battles. The battles of Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, and the Passage of Mount St. Bernard employed his pencil. Horace shewed at an early age a decided taste for the art in which his family had acquired celebrity. After completing his studies at the College "Les Quatre-Nations," he took his first lessons in drawing from Moreau and the architect Chalgrin, and in colouring from Vincent; but his principal master was his father. Under paternal encouragement he sent to the Exhibition a mythological piece, which had little

^a A false report of his death was spread some time before, which gave rise to the erroneous statement in GENT. MAG., Feb. 1863, p. 256.

or no success. Not disheartened by this failure, he executed a second, the "Capture of a Redoubt," which had no other merit than in shewing a complete disregard of the classical traditions of David, so long the head of the modern French school. Horace Vernet was drawn twice for the conscription, in 1809 and 1815, and was each time bought off by his father. But the battles he was not destined to take part in as a soldier he resolved to perpetuate with his pencil. The *Chien du Régiment* and the *Cheval du Trompette*, commanded by the Empress Maria Louisa and Jerome Bonaparte, gained him much popularity under the first Empire. Napoleon gave him the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1814. In 1817 he painted the "Battle of Tolosa," and two years after the "Massacre of the Mamelukes." Between 1820 and 1823 he painted ten battle-pieces,—the best known of which are "Jemappes" and "Valmy,"—the "Barrier of Clichy" before the capitulation of Paris, the "Death of Ponia-towski," and the "Defence of Saragossa." His pictures of the battles of the Empire were refused admission to the "Salon" under the Restoration, and for this reason, more perhaps than from their superior merit, the painter was taken up by the Opposition. As he could not exhibit, Vernet opened his painting-room to the public, which was daily crowded by the adversaries of the Government. In 1825 and 1826 his "Mazeppa," taken from Lord Byron's poem, was exhibited. Eventually the Court looked on him with some degree of favour.

The Duke of Orleans was a great patron of Horace Vernet, and first as Duke, and afterwards as King, gave his pencil full employment. Early in 1830, the great battle-painter was appointed to succeed Guerin as Director of the French Academy at Rome, and during the five years he remained in the Eternal City in that capacity he seems to have been materially influenced by the study of the great Italian masters, and to have for a time abandoned the French soldier,

which he had made his peculiar property, for such subjects as "The Pope at St. Peter's," "Judith," "The Brigand's Confession," and "Michael Angelo and Raphael in the Vatican." On his return to Paris he found his former patron on the throne, and at once received commissions from him to the extent of £12,000 or £16,000. The tennis-court at Versailles was put at his command, and in that gigantic studio, during a period of ten years, he produced some of his finest works.

Louis Philippe wished Vernet to paint by himself a whole gallery at Versailles; and the painter, after some hesitation, undertook the gigantic enterprise. He was six years engaged upon the gallery of Constantine, which was completed in 1842. It was so called from the ancient Numidian town and fortress, whose siege and storm by the French army Vernet was employed to commemorate. The King often came to watch him while painting, and to converse with him during the progress of his undertaking; and, on one of these occasions, offered to make him a peer of France, an honour which was declined by the artist. This caused a coolness between them, and soon after Vernet made a visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received by the Emperor Nicholas with marked kindness. He returned to France after the death of the Duke of Orleans, and his relations with the Tuileries soon came to be on their old and friendly footing. In 1845 he painted, in eight months, a large picture, "The Taking of the Smalah," and the year following "The Battle of Isly." In 1856 he exhibited an episode of the siege of Rome, Bastion No. 9, which has been engraved, but is considered a failure. Beside these works Vernet painted a considerable number of portraits; among them Napoleon I., the Duke of Orleans, Marshals Gouvion St. Cyr and Girard, MacDonald Duke of Tarentum, and Oudinot Duke of Reggio, the Duke de Fitzjames, Louis Philippe and his sons, and the President Louis Napoleon, in 1850, in uniform on horseback, and followed by General

Changarnier and his aides-de-camp. He contributed one of his best pictures to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, to which he added some more recent ones—the “Cholera on board the *Melpomene*,” the “Portrait of Marshal Vailant,” “The Interior of a Painter’s *Atelier*” (this last dates from the Restoration), and “Mass celebrated in Camp.” The International Jury awarded him one of the grand medals of honour. That his career was one of great labour and activity is evident from the numerous works which he produced. On their artistic merit opinions have been divided, but military men dwell with delight on the minute and correct details of his costumes, and declare that some of his battle-pieces were actually military bulletins. Nearly all his works have been reproduced by the best engravers, and many of them lithographed.

He was named Commander of the Legion of Honour by Louis Philippe in 1842, and in 1846 elected member of the Academy of Fine Arts. From his connexion with the Institute he had apartments in the building of that learned body, but he resided chiefly at Versailles, where he had a handsome villa and grounds. His friends were greatly devoted to him, and not without reason. He was hospitable, open-handed, and generous to all who needed his assistance. He died full of fame and honour, leaving, it is said, a considerable fortune. He had no son, and his only daughter married the painter Paul Delaroche in 1844. The issue of the union, if a son, was to perpetuate the name as Vernet-Delaroche. Madame Delaroche, however, died in 1845 childless, so that the dynasty of the Vernets is become extinct by the death of Horace.

The rapidity and fertility of Vernet’s pencil were remarkable, but then he meditated his subject thoroughly in all its details, and had every part of it before his mind when he arrived in front of his canvas, so that he was enabled to paint at once without any preliminary sketch. His memory, too, was wonderful; and after the lapse of fifteen or

twenty years he could at will recall a form, a movement, or an attitude. So far back as 1842, according to one French authority, he had received £80,000 for pictures which he had painted. He has been well termed the “Raphael of a warlike people,” whose victories he has spent his life in depicting. Nor was the age ungrateful for those unwearied efforts to illustrate it. Vernet was a member of almost every academy of the fine arts in Europe; was the first painter ever made Commander of the Legion of Honour, and was entitled to wear on his breast the insignia of most of the orders of European knighthood. He has left behind him an imperishable name as an artist, and the equally honourable distinction of having been, in every relation of life, an upright, generous, and kind-hearted man.

W. H. STONE, ESQ.

Jan. 17. At Dorchester, aged 24, William Henry Stone, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

He was the son of the late Joseph Stone, Esq., of Dorchester. In 1850 he was elected a King’s Scholar at Eton, where he stayed till 1858. He was distinguished while there as one of the most elegant composers of Greek and Latin verse in the School, and in 1857 obtained the Newcastle Medal. In other departments of school life he displayed equal energy; he played two years in the cricket eleven, and was very famous as a football player. In 1858 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where at Easter, 1860, he was elected a scholar. In the next year he obtained the Browne University Scholarship, then for the first time thrown open without restriction to all Undergraduates. He took his degree in 1862, standing sixth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos—a place which was thought, by those best able to judge, not quite equal to his merits, although the year was an exceptionally good one. At the University he preserved his Eton reputation as a composer, while few, if any, of his

contemporaries were so familiarly acquainted with the Greek or Latin poets, or so well versed in Classical antiquities. He intended to devote his time to Classical studies, and had made some progress in an edition of Martial, which he was preparing jointly with Mr. F. A. Paley, the editor of *Æschylus*, *Enripides*, &c. His early death is felt by those who knew him as a scholar, as a serious loss to Classical scholarship, while by his schoolfellows and college acquaintance he will be remembered as a frank and warm-hearted companion, a true friend in need, and a foe to every form of falsehood and meanness.

REV. W. J. FFARINGTON, M.A.

Jan. 31. At the Parsonage, Townhead, Rochdale, aged 72, the Rev. William James ffarington, M.A., Incumbent of St. James.

The deceased, who was born in the year 1790, was the eldest son of Henry ffarington, Esq., of Manchester, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. ffarington, Rector of Warrington and Vicar of Leigh, and was descended from one of the oldest and best-connected families in the North.

Mr. ffarington received his early education at Macclesfield Grammar School, at that time enjoying a high reputation under the care of the Rev. Dr. Davies, and was afterwards entered of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees in Arts.

He was ordained deacon in 1817, and priest in the following year, at Chester, by Bishop Law, being nominated to the curacy of St. Mary's, in Manchester, by the Rev. John Gatcliffe, M.A., the Rector, and a Fellow of the Collegiate Church. He afterwards became Curate of Ackworth, in Yorkshire, whilst the Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., was rector; and on the 13th September, 1821, the day of the consecration of St. James's Church, Rochdale, he was appointed the first Incumbent by Mr. Hay, in right of his vicarage of Rochdale.

The new church not being so far com-

pleted at its consecration as to be ready for the permanent performance of divine service, Bishop Law ordered that it should not be publicly opened until the 28th of October, on which day Mr. ffarington first officiated.

The church was built by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed on the 14th of June, 1815, and there were many local and peculiar difficulties connected with its building. Two parties of excellent Churchmen in the parish lamented the deficiency of church accommodation in the town, but disagreed as to the precise mode in which it should be supplied. One party advocated the taking down and re-building of the parish church on a scale commensurate with the increased population, wealth, and importance of the town; the other, from ancient associations and feelings of reverential regard towards the old fabric, opposing the scheme and advocating the erection of a new church, to be invested with all the parochial rights and privileges of the mother church, but simply to be regarded as a chapel-of-ease.

It was long before the ebullition of feeling occasioned by this conscientiously agitated question passed away, and the early years of Mr. ffarington's incumbency were not his happiest. He endeavoured to avoid all partizanship in the matter, and filled his arduous office with commendable discretion, quietly discharging his ministerial duties with regularity, ability, and efficiency.

He was the first clergyman in the town who built on a large scale Sunday schools, and he was always an active supporter of those institutions. In the fulfilment of his public duties his character was marked by high independence and a firm adherence to his own principles and opinions; but his manners were courteous and his disposition pacific. In times of great political excitement in the town, he acted consistently and judiciously, his naturally retiring habits, as well as his maturely formed principles, leading him to avoid all party conflicts, which he considered to be incompatible with the position of the

parish priest, although he invariably supported those public measures which he deemed conducive to the good of his country, and to the stability of its constitution in Church and State.

As a preacher, Mr. ffarington was justly esteemed by his parishioners, as his fine sonorous voice and natural elocution rendered his delivery peculiarly impressive, and never failed to produce a favourable effect upon the minds of his numerous hearers. His sermons evinced correct and sound views of doctrine, and were conspicuous for their practical tendency and Christian moderation. He was, perhaps, in no sense a party man, but temperately maintained what are commonly called High Church views, without a tinge of uncharitableness towards those who might differ from him. He was distinguished in all the relations of life by strict integrity, sound judgment, and uniform Christian benevolence. In the domestic circle and in social intercourse he exhibited a disposition singularly attractive and pleasing. His manners were gentle, easy, and refined. No uncharitable or harsh expressions ever fell from his lips, and this was more the result of the settled influence of religious principle than the conventional result of good-breeding, although he was a nice observer of the latter both in himself and others.

Having attained "length of days," natural infirmities overtook him, and for some time his health was impaired, although his constitution appeared to possess a remarkable tenacity of life, probably the reward of long and regular habits of piety, temperance, and abstinence. On Christmas-day, and on the Sunday following, he preached in his church, and it was observed that his voice possessed much of its early sweetness and power, and that his discourses afforded decisive proof of a still clear and vigorous intellect. It is pleasing to have to record that his last public act was to attend the annual meeting of his Sunday schools, on the 12th of January, and to give his last blessing to his young flock. He returned home fatigued by the ex-

ertion, and never rallied. His remains were interred in the Rochdale cemetery, the coffin being borne by a number of the teachers in the Sunday schools.—*Rochdale paper.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 14. At Peshawur, the Rev. *Roger Edmund Clark*, son of the late Rev. Henry Clark, Harmston, Lincoln.

Jan. 28. The Rev. *John Jackson* (p. 389) was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817. He was author of "An Address to Time," and other poems, and "Letters of the Author to his Friends," (London: 12mo., 1808); being then described as of Harrop-Wood, near Macclesfield.

Jan. 30. The Rev. *Fiennes S. Trotman* (p. 389) was of Sidney College, Cambridge, B.A. 1818. He was author of "A Treatise on Christian Unity," &c. (Northampton: 1846.) He represented the Trotman family long seated at Shelswell and Bucknell, Oxon., and at Siston Court in Gloucestershire, and was descended, in common with the present family of Saye and Sele, maternally from John Fiennes, first Viscount and eighth Baron, who died 1662.

Feb. 10. The Rev. *C. H. Richardson* (p. 389), who was of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1857, was author of "The Canticles pointed for Chanting," &c. (London: 1859. Two editions.)

Feb. 14. At Nice, aged 61, the Rev. *James Tate*, M.A., Head Master of the Richmond (Yorkshire) Grammar School, and eldest son of the late Rev. Canon Tate, of St. Paul's.

At Shrewsbury, aged 48, the Rev. *Marmaduke Cockin*, M.A., Vicar of Dunton Basset, Leicestershire.

Feb. 17. The Very Rev. *John Littler* (p. 390) was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1822. He published "An Ordination Sermon," and a "Sermon for National Schools."

Feb. 18. Aged 55, the Rev. *James Cottle*, LL.D., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Weymouth.

Feb. 19. The Rev. *F. D. Williams*, Rector of Wishford, Wilts.

Feb. 21. Aged 71, the Rev. *Isham Case*, Vicar of Metheringham, and Rector of Springthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 23. At Forcett, aged 92, the Rev. *Wm. Heslop*, sen. He had been perpetual curate at that place for upwards of sixty years.

Feb. 25. Aged 76, the Rev. *W. T. Bree*, for forty years Rector of Allesley, Warwicksh.

March 1. At Sedlescombe Rectory, Sussex, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Owen*, M.A., of St. Leonard's, Bucks.

March 2. At the Vicarage, Blakesley, Northamptonshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Joseph de Belin*.

March 5. At Ulting Vicarage, Essex, the Rev. *William Lewis Pugh Garnons*, formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

March 7. At Monksilver, Somerset, aged 61, the Rev. *William Francis Chilcott*, M.A., Rector of Monksilver, and Prebendary of Wells.

March 11. Aged 81, the Rev. *Jas. Wilding*, M.A., Vicar of Chirbury, Salop, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Master of Cheam School, Surrey.

March 12. At his residence, Stevenage, Herts., aged 73, the Rev. *John Jenkyn*, formerly of Westlands, near Cowfold, Sussex, and Duesden-house, Biddenden, Kent.

At Harting, Sussex, aged 86, the Rev. *Wm. Wells*, Rector and Vicar of Harting.

March 13. At Torquay, the Rev. *Charles Kerby Porter*, M.A., second son of the Rev. Charles Porter, D.D., of St. Leonard's, Exeter.

March 14. Aged 62, the Rev. *William Robert Bewsher*.

March 16. At Stanley-hall, Gloucestershire, aged 69, the Rev. *S. Lloyd*, late Vicar of Horsley, in the same county.

At his residence, Fritton-hall, Suffolk, aged 67, the Rev. *L. B. Foster*.

March 19. At the Rectory, Elmswell, Suffolk, aged 88, the Rev. *Joseph Thomas Lawton*, for fifty-four years Rector of that parish.

At the Vicarage, Staines, aged 41, the Rev. *Edward Stokes*, Vicar.

March 22. At Ringmer, the Rev. *J. Constable*, Vicar of that parish for nearly half a century.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 24, 1862. At Cape-town, on his way home from India, aged 25, Charles Theodore Schmitz, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon at the Fort, Lahore, eldest son of Dr. Schmitz, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. He received his appointment as surgeon in the Indian army only about two years ago, having passed first in all the examinations. Shortly after his arrival at Sealkote, in India, he was sent into districts where the cholera was raging so fiercely. In consequence of his unwearied services on that occasion, he received a higher position at Lahore; but his health had been seriously impaired by the excessive exertions he had made, and he was seized with fever, which in a short time became so alarming that the medical authorities ordered him to return home. He sailed from Calcutta in the "Lady Jocelyn," and reached the Cape of Good Hope. Great hopes were entertained of his final recovery, but he unexpectedly sank, and suddenly died on the morning of December 24. He was buried on the same day, with military honours, in the English burying-ground.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

Dec. 27. At Demerara, aged 66, from the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs, Sir Wm. Arrindell, many years Chief Justice of Demerara. He was a native of one of the Virgin Islands, where he was born in 1796. He was of an old English stock, who had settled a generation or two back in the West Indies;

and he received his early education in England. Very early in his career (in 1823), when every other member of the colonial bar shrunk back from the task, he undertook the charge of defending the Rev. John Smith, a missionary, who was accused of having instigated, or at least caused, an insurrection among the slave population by the influence of his preaching. A court-martial found Mr. Smith guilty of having promoted discontent in the minds of the negroes, of having received an intimation the day before the revolt that some movement was intended, and of having held communication with one of the ringleaders. He was sentenced to death by the court, but through the exertions of his counsel the sentence was commuted by Her Majesty's Government into banishment from the West Indies; before the order arrived for his release he was dead. For the part which he took in this memorable defence Mr. Arrindell had to encounter great obloquy and loss, but he was a man of indomitable spirit, and eventually rose to a practice which has been stated in some of the colonial papers to have risen to the extent of £7,000 a-year; and he was eventually promoted to the post of Chief Justice of Demerara. He was also knighted by patent in 1858, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division). His remains were attended to the grave by the largest funeral *cortège* ever seen in the colony, the line of carriages extending for upwards of half-a-mile.—*Law Times*.

Dec. 29. At Penang, Major George John Condy, of the Madras Staff Corps.

Jan. 12, 1863. At Ajmeer, Rajpootana, Isabella, wife of Capt. T. Pierce, Assistant-Commissioner.

Jan. 27. At Calcutta, from an accident by fire, Sophie Amaranthe, wife of Pierce Taylor, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Ogwell, Devon.

Jan. 28. At Rawul Pindee, Lucy Maria, wife of Major G. A. Williams, 4th Sikhs.

Jan. 30. At Bangalore, East Indies, Louisa, widow of Maj.-Gen. J. Wahab, C.B.

At Dehra Dhoon, East Indies, Caroline Charlotte, widow of James Wemys, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 7. Maj.-Gen. John Cox, K.H. (p. 397), entered the service in March, 1808; became lieutenant in June, 1809; captain, Dec., 1819; major, August, 1828; lieutenant-colonel, Feb., 1837; colonel, Nov., 1851; and promoted to his late rank in Dec., 1855. He served, with the exception of a few months, throughout the whole of the Peninsular war with the 95th (Rifle Brigade), commencing with the first affair at Obidos, Aug. 15, 1808, and including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera (wounded), surrender of Lisbon, campaign in Spain with Sir John Moore's army and its winter retreat, outpost affairs at Talavera, night defence of the post of Barba del Puerco against very superior numbers, affairs of Gallegos and Barquilla, action at Almeida and defence of its bridge against a corps under Junot, affairs at Mora

Morta and Sula, battle of Busaco, affairs at Alenquer, Aruda, and Santarem, defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, actions with Marshal Massena's rearguard at Pombal, Redinha (wounded), Condeix, Caza Nova, Foz d'Arouce, Ponte de Marcella, Freixadas, and Sabugal, at Almeida five successive days, at Mariatva Bridge, battles of the 3rd and 5th of May, 1811, at Fuentes d'Onor, affairs at Naves d'Aver and Forcaylos, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo (in clearing the left breach was severely wounded—compound fracture of left arm), action at San Milan, battle of Vittoria and actions with the French rearguard at Echarianos and Pampeluna, forcing the heights of Santa Barbara and Echalar, carrying the entrenchments in the pass of Vera, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and action at Tarbes with Soult's rearguard (severely wounded, left leg fractured, ball lodged). Joined the army in Belgium in 1814, and in 1815 was present at Quatre Bras, battle of Waterloo (defended a battery with his company), capture of Paris, and served with the Army of Occupation in France until its embarkation for England in 1818. For the foregoing services his Majesty William IV. conferred on him the 3rd Class of the Guelphic Order. He also received the war medal with ten clasps, and the Waterloo medal, making eleven general actions.

Feb. 10. At Poonah, Bombay, aged 26, Lieut. Richard Statham, H.M.'s 33rd Regt., younger son of the Rev. R. J. Statham, Rector of Tarpoley, Cheshire.

Feb. 12. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow (p. 398), was the daughter of the first Earl of Gosford, and was married to the late General Sparrow in 1797, by whom she had two children, a son who died early in life, and a daughter, also deceased in 1848, who was the first wife of the late and mother of the present Duke of Manchester. Lady Olivia, who derived a very large fortune from her husband, was through life a strenuous and liberal supporter of the ultra-Calvinistic section of the Evangelical Alliance School. Though extremely narrow in her religious views, and obstinate even to bigotry in her support of them, she was eminently kind-hearted in her conduct of her temporal affairs. By her death the Duke of Manchester succeeds to £14,000 a-year under his mother's marriage settlements, and is also her heir-at-law.—*John Bull.*

At Reading, aged 70, Mrs. Robert St. Aubyn, second dau. of the late Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

Feb. 13. At the residence of his daughter, The Lawn, St. Giles's Fields, near Oxford, aged 83, William De la Motte, esq., late of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Feb. 14. At Breda, Aberdeenshire, aged 80, Robert Farquharson, esq., of Allargue and Breda.

At Madeira, aged 30, Charles Forbes Shepherd, esq., of the India Office, elder surviving son of the late Capt. John Shepherd, formerly

Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and Member of the Council for India.

Feb. 15. In Ledbury-road, Notting-hill, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Martin, of Knightsbridge Chapel, London, and dau. of the late Richard Zouche, esq., of the Treasury, Ireland.

At Goring, Sussex, aged 99, Miss Kemp. The deceased lady was the sister of the late Nathaniel Kemp, esq., of Ovingdean, and was a relative of the late Thomas Read Kemp, who formerly represented Lewes in Parliament, and who built Kemp Town, Brighton.

Feb. 16. At Bhagulpore, aged 28, Charles Bruce Skinner, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 18. Alexander Mackay, eighth Baron Reay (p. 398), who was born in 1775, succeeded his brother Eric in 1847. He was married in 1809 to Mrs. Ross, widow of David Ross, esq., of Calcutta, and had a large family, of whom only one or two survive. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Eric, Master of Reay, who was born in 1813.

The Earl of Cottenham (p. 398). The deceased, Chas. Edward Pepys, was born in London in 1824. He was the eldest son of the first Earl by the daughter of W. W. Baker, Esq., was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1846, and was Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from 1848 to 1851; in the latter year he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Surrey, and also succeeded his father.

Feb. 19. At the Manor-house, Lower Slaughter, near Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 43, William Thomas Vavasour, esq., J.P. for the county of Gloucester.

T. C. Hanbury Tracy, Lord Sudeley (p. 398), was born in Feb., 1801, and married, in 1831, Emma Elizabeth Alicia, second dau. of George Hay Dawkins Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire. By her, who survives him, he leaves five sons and five daughters; his eldest son, Sudeley Charles George, Captain Grenadier Guards, born in 1837, succeeds to the title and estates.

Feb. 20. At Bitterne, near Southampton, Mary Catherine, widow of Major-Gen. Roberts Evans, R.A.

At Manchester, Ellen Mary, wife of Col. Greathed, C.B., of Uddens, Dorset.

At the Rectory, Gressenhall, Norfolk, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dennis Hill, Rector of that parish, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Royle, formerly Vicar of Crimplesham, and of Islington, in that county.

At Frindsbury-hill, near Rochester, aged 72, George Lake, esq., formerly of Higham, Kent.

At Ifley, Elizabeth Holdsworth, wife of the Rev. Robert Walker.

At Llwyn Offa, aged 19, Frances Katherine, dau. of the Rev. A. B. Clough, Rector of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 21. At Exmouth, Devon, aged 86, Gen. J. W. Tobin, Commanding 3rd Brigade of the Royal Artillery, and senior officer of that

corps. He entered the service in Jan., 1794; became first lieutenant in August of the same year; captain, Feb., 1800; major, Jan., 1812; lieutenant-col., July, 1821; colonel, Dec., 1827; major-gen., Jan., 1837; lieutenant-gen., Nov., 1846, and was promoted to his late rank in June, 1854.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 83, Col. William Williams Blake, C.B., formerly of the 20th and 11th Light Dragoons.

At Ipswich, aged 59, Col. Robert Ramsay, Retired Bengal Army, late Deputy Military Auditor-General, Calcutta. His commissions bear date as ensign, Jan. 8, 1825; lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1825; brevet-captain, Jan. 8, 1840; captain, March 7, 1841; brevet-major, Nov. 11, 1851; major, July 14, 1853; and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 18, 1857.

At Ormsby-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 99, Marie Jeanne, relict of Charles Burrell Massingberd, esq., of Ormsby.

At Brighton, aged 83, Miss Bathia Robinson, formerly of Banff, N.B. "This lady will be mourned by many who knew her in the 'days of other years,' as the last of a large and much respected family long at the head of the social circle of the town, and which occupied no mean position in the society of the county of Banff and neighbourhood, the head of which well merited the epithet bestowed on him by a townsman who had seen much of life in almost every quarter of the globe, of 'the Patriotic Provost.' The Son of Sirach says, 'The thing that has been shall be,' but 'one thing is very certain,' that we shall not see, nor does the state of society either require or permit it, at the houses of any chief magistrate of Banff anything like the same amount of exuberant and almost princely hospitality with which every stranger of note or respectability was received at the ever open table of the 'Auld Provost.'"—*Banffshire Journal*.

Feb. 22. In Chesterfield-st., aged 85, the Lady Carteret. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Master, of the Abbey, Cirencester, and married, in 1801, John Thynne, third Baron Carteret, who died, without issue, in 1849, when the title became extinct. The deceased lady was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Sophia.

At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 89, James Borland, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

At Stoke-park, Surrey, Harriett, wife of Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq.

At Seamount, near Castletown, Isle of Man, aged 29, Selina Elizabeth, wife of Commander T. B. Christopher, R.N.

At Kelvedon-hall, Essex, aged 40, Thomas, youngest son of the late John Wright, esq., jun.

At Walton Manor, Oxford, Frances Matilda, wife of Robert Samuel Hawkins, esq.

At York-chambers, St. James's-st., aged 68, Capt. B. H. Vernon.

At Edinburgh, Thos. Hog Maitland Makgill

second son of the late David Maitland Makgill Crichton, esq., of Rankeilour.

At Trotterscliffe Rectory, Kent, Catharine Heyman, wife of the Rev. Edw. J. Shepherd.

At Springfield-house, Mid-Lothian, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Cuming, of Skeldon, Ayrshire.

Feb. 23. At Torquay, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Sir James Brabazon Urmston, of St. Leonard-on-Sea, and formerly of Chigwell, Essex.

At Truro, Harriet Amelia, wife of Edward Smirke, esq., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

In Sydney-st., Brompton, aged 84, Martha, wife of Lieut.-Gen. G. Sanders Thwaites.

In Pelham-st., Thurloe-sq., Capt. D. S. K. Maclaurin, formerly of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards.

Ann Reynolds, youngest dau. of the late Richard Frennd, esq., of the Black Friars, Canterbury.

In Albert-st., Morningson-crescent, aged 48, Sarah, younger surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Atherton, and sister of the Attorney-General.

Aged 82, William Palmer Morewood, esq., of Alfreton-park, Derbyshire, and Ladbroke-hall, Warwickshire.

Feb. 24. At his official residence, Old Jewry, Daniel Whittle Harvey, esq., Commissioner of the City of London Police Force, and formerly M.P. for Colchester and Southwark. See OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Col. John Sims Freshfield, late of the 1st Madras Cavalry, son of James William Freshfield, esq., of Mynthurst, near Reigate.

At Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Major Cornes, Paymaster H.M.'s 18th Regt.

At his residence, Elm-grove, Southsea, aged 69, John Campbell, esq., M.D., surgeon R.N.

At Gloucester-lodge, St. Leonard's, from a fatal accident in the hunting-field, Captain Arthur Edgcumbe Tuke, of Cheltenham.

Feb. 25. At Leamington, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart., of Downhill, co. Londonderry.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, aged 71, of disease contracted in the Crimea, Col. William Sadlier, retired full pay, of the 4th (the King's Own) Regt., after a service of fifty-six years.

At the residence of his son, Crouch-end, Hornsey, John Hatch, esq., R.N., late commanding Coast Guard, St. Margaret's Bay, Deal District.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, aged 21, Mary Frampton, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Jacob Wood, Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 26. At his residence, Brynhyffrydd, Menai-Bridge, aged 12, Thos. Vaughan Jones, esq., of Cromlech, eldest son of the late Thomas Jones, esq., of Cromlech, Anglesea, and Pentir-hall, Caernarvonshire.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth McCulloch, wife of Capt. Alex. Davidson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers.

Feb. 27. Muriel, infant child of the Hon. Augustus and Lady Harriet Vernon.

At the Homestead, Heacham, Norfolk, aged

81, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, late Vicar of Heacham.

At the residence of his father, Bath, aged 22, Thomas William Parke Airey, esq., late of the 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, and eldest son of Henry Cookson Airey, esq.

Feb. 28. At his residence, Minster-yard, York, aged 74, Thomas Simpson, esq., M.D. See OBITUARY.

At Pau, of gastric fever, Robert Hamilton Stubber, esq., D.L., of Moyne-house, Queen's County, Ireland.

In Lupus-st., Pimlico, aged 48, Chas. Knapp, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Brighton, aged 36, Ellen Matilda, youngest dau. of the late John Hirst, esq., of Great Ropers, Brentwood, Essex, J.P. and D.L. for the county, and formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At Wisbech, Cambs., aged 78, Thomas Dabarn, esq.

At Torquay, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Lewis Tugwell.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 69, Susan, relict of Nicholas Raven, esq., of Harpley, Norfolk, and second dau. of the late H. H. Henley, esq., of Sandringham-hall, Norfolk, and Leigh-house, Somerset.

Lately. At Versailles, aged 77, the Princess-Duchess de Poix, by birth a member of the house of Talleyrand-Périgord, widow of the Prince-Duke de Poix, formerly French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Under the First Empire she was Lady of Honour to the Empress Maria Louisa, and under the Restoration Mistress of the Robes to the Duchess de Berri.

At Turin, aged 85, Madame la Comtesse Anastasie de la Tour-Maubourg. She was the daughter of the famous Marquis de Lafayette and of Mlle. de Noailles, and was born in Paris on the 1st of July, 1777. She shared her father's captivity in the citadel of Olmutz, and, on her return to France, married Just. Charles César de Fay, Comte de la Tour-Maubourg. Her eldest daughter, Celestine, married the Baron de Brigode, Peer of France; and the youngest, Jenny, married the Comte Hector Perrone di San-Martino. Since 1848 she had lived in Turin with the Countess Perrone, and exclusively occupied herself with relieving the poor.

Aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Clarke, esq., of West Skirbeck-house, Boston. The deceased was the daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Claypon, who nearly a century since, in conjunction with the late Mr. Wm. Garfit (grandfather of the present gentleman of that name), established the well-known banking firm of Garfit, Claypons, and Garfits. Her late husband, in conjunction with the late Mr. Thos. Gee, of Brothertoft, established the Boston bank, now trading under the firm of Gee, Wise, and Gee. She was a lineal descendant from Mrs. Claypole, the favourite dau. of Oliver Cromwell the Protector, the family name of the Claypons being originally Claypole. The deceased lady has left only one dau., wife of Sir

Alan Edw. Bellingham, bart., of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth.—*Stamford Mercury*.

March 1. At Florence, Capt. James Johnston McCleverty, C.B., R.N., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert McCleverty, C.B. and K.C.H.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 64, Capt. Francis Liardet, R.N. Captain Liardet entered the Navy at an early age, as we find him a midshipman of the "Saucy Belvidera" in her memorable escape from Commodore Rogers and the American squadron; and from that period he served long and faithfully until promoted to the rank of captain, from the "Powerful," 84, for the taking of Acre, in 1840; and had it not been for the sad accident which befel him shortly afterwards in New Zealand, he would in all probability have died a decorated flag-officer on the active list, and not in the honourable retirement of Greenwich Hospital. The late Captain Liardet combined the qualities of a thorough seaman, a considerate disciplinarian, and a smart officer, with the courtesy of a gentleman—qualities which endeared him to all ranks and classes, whether ashore or afloat.

At Liverpool, aged 41, Thomas McNicoll, esq., fifth son of the late Rev. David McNicoll, and late Editor of the "London Quarterly Review."

At Bath, aged 42, Morton, eldest son of the late Rev. Ley Brooks, formerly of the Friars, Lichfield.

At the Court-lodge, Appledore, Kent, aged 41, the wife of Albert Cock, esq.

At Stowlangtoft Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, Lucy Maria, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Rickards.

In Dublin, aged 63, Elizabeth Helen, widow of Valentine Bennett, esq., of Thomastown-house, J.P. and D.L., King's County, Ireland, and youngest dau. of the late George Ryan, esq., of Inch, J.P. and D.L., county Tipperary.

Aged 43, Francis Lysons Price, esq., of the Great Trench, Tonbridge, youngest son of the late Ralph Price, esq., of Sydenham, Kent.

March 2. At Nice, aged 34, James Audus Whitehead, esq., J.P., of Park-house, Selby, Yorkshire.

At Ipswich, aged 41, Martha Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Charles Allan Parker, R.M.

At Fulham, aged 101, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Ansted, esq.

At Eston-lodge, Tulse-hill (the residence of her son), aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Zachary Brooke, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Great Horstead, Herts.

March 3. At Sezincot, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, the Hon. Lady Rushout. Her Ladyship was Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, wife of Sir Charles R. Rushout, bart., and niece to the Duke of Leinster.

At Barnborough, Yorkshire, aged 64, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas B. Percival, Chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburg.

March 4. At the Vicarage, Willesden, aged

56, Col. George Craven Armstrong, of H.M.'s Indian Army (retired), Commandant of the 4th Sikhs during the last Burmese war.

At Whitechurch-house, near Reading, Berks., Charles Sheppard Whitaker, esq., son of the late Edward Whitaker, esq., of the Deanery Manor-house, Bampton, Oxfordshire.

At the Rectory, Ayot St. Peter, Herts., Caroline, relict of the Rev. Edwin Prodgers.

At Walsall, Kate Hammersley, wife of the Rev. Albert P. Neele, Church Missionary to North India.

At Florence, Emily Irving, eldest dau. of Alexander Macabean, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Leghorn.

March 5. At Hyde-park-place, aged 25, Richard Pennefather, esq., only son of Lady Emily Hankey, Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris.

Aged 56, George, second surviving son of the late Ralph Caldwell, esq., of Hilborowehall, Norfolk, and grandson of the late Sir Justinian Isham, bart.

At Stanway-cottage, near Cheltenham, aged 58, Walter Welch, esq., late Lieut. 20th Regt., second surviving son of the late J. G. Welch, esq., of Arle-house, Gloucestershire.

At Trefusis-house, Exmouth, Miss Enys, late of Enys, Cornwall.

At Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park (the residence of her son-in-law), Charlotte, widow of George Granby Hely, Lieut.-Col. 11th Foot, and of Park-house, Southampton.

Aged 68, John Fox Downes, esq., of Ashford-house, near Ludlow.

March 6. At Blandford-square, aged 60, James Bryans, esq., of Belfield, Windermere, J.P. for Westmoreland and Lancashire.

At Wooden-house, Roxburghshire (the residence of her brother, Vice-Admiral Scott), Catherine, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Scott, minister of Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.

At Pinner, Middlesex, Christian Marianne, wife of H. Noel Humphreys, esq.

At Banff Castle, Banff (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Bremner), aged 88, Alexander Smith, esq., lately of Moor-end-house, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire.

March 7. At Middle Deal, Kent, aged 40, Harriett, wife of Lieut.-Col. Julius Brockman Backhouse, C.B.

At Chelsea, aged 54, Anne, wife of Major Sutherland, late 21st Fusiliers.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Thompson, esq., of Muckamore Abbey, Antrim.

March 8. At his residence, Kingston Villa, Trowbridge, aged 75, Major-Gen. Plomer Young, K.H. He served under Sir R. R. Gillespie in Java, afterwards in the first Burmese war, and more recently against the Canadian rebels in 1838.

At Lympton, near Exeter, Capt. Thomas Smith, R.N.

At Hastings, Mrs. Morton, of Kingston-on-Thames, widow of the Rev. William Morton, formerly of Calcutta.

At Margate, aged 44, Elizabeth Martha, wife of Col. Haughton James, commanding at Asseerghur, Bombay.

At Glanhonddu, aged 44, Mrs. Douglas Dickinson.

At Worcester, aged 82, Charles Phillips Johnstone, esq., formerly of the 3rd (or King's Own) Dragoons, and late of Newbold-manor, Staffordshire.

March 9. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 33, Henry Alleyne, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Withy, of Trinity Church, Huddersfield, and grandson of the late Sir John Gay Alleyne, bart., of the Island of Barbados.

At Fairfield-house, Fareham (the residence of her relative, Commander C. M. Chapman, R.N.), aged 89, Jane Eyre Wells, the last survivor of the children of the late Rev. Neville Wells, Rector of West Grimstead, Wiltshire.

At Malpas Parsonage, Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 83, Marianne, widow of the Rev. Henry Nicholson, D.D., of Twickenham, Middlesex.

At Glemsford Rectory, aged 43, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. George Coldham, Rector of Glemsford, and eldest dau. of the Rev. H. B. Faulkner, of Westgate-house, Long Melford, Suffolk.

At Bedford, Lieut. George Hamilton Eardley Howard, of the late 24th B. N. I.

In the North Bailey, Durham, aged 79, John Gully, esq. "Mr. Gully's was a strange, eventful career. He was born at Bristol in 1783, and originally followed the occupation of a butcher. He commenced public life, so to speak, as a prize-fighter, but after fighting several battles, he withdrew from the 'ring' and became an innkeeper. Subsequently he joined the turf, first as a commission agent, and finally as an owner of horses. He was connected with the turf for a period of fifty years, and made a fortune by it. He was a coal-owner to a considerable extent, being the proprietor of Wingate Colliery, and part proprietor of Thornley Colliery, both in this county. He purchased Acworth-pk., near Pontefract, and sat as member for that borough during two sessions of Parliament. In politics he was considered an 'advanced reformer.' He was obliged to relinquish Parliamentary duties owing to ill health. In 1861 Mr. Gully took up his residence at Cocken-hall, near Durham, formerly the seat of W. Standish Standish, esq. Here he resided until about a year ago, when he came to reside in the Bailey. In spite of his antecedents, gentlemanly demeanour and high principle were distinguishing traits in Mr. Gully's character, and most favourably impressed those who came in contact with him. His funeral, which took place at Acworth-park, near Pontefract, was attended by the Mayor and Corporation, and the bulk of the inhabitants of the town."—*Durham Paper*.

March 10. At Carrickmore, co. Tyrone (the residence of his son-in-law, Sir John Marcus Stewart, bart.), aged 49, George Powell Hough-

ton, esq., J.B. and D.L. co. Wexford, late of Kilmannock-house, in the same county.

At Campbelton, Argyllshire, Maj. Colin Alex. Campbell, brother of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, bart., of Barealdine and Glenure.

In Onslow-sq., Brompton, aged 81, Lucy, widow of Col. Wollaston, of Shenton-hall, Leicestershire, and sister of the late Sir Henry Strachey, bart.

At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 86, Hugh Bowen, esq., formerly Capt. in the 41st Regt.

At Plymouth, Louisa Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Phillips Carpenter, of Grenofen, Whitchurch, Devon.

At Sutton-hall, Yorkshire, aged 60, William Charles Harland, esq. The deceased, who was the son of a barrister residing at Durham, was one of the first members returned for that city after the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, on which occasion he was elected at the head of the poll. Mr. Harland was again returned at the general election in 1837. There were three candidates,—the Hon. Arthur Trevor, Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq., and William Charles Harland, esq., the Mayor of Durham at that time being Thomas Greenwell, esq. The declaration of the poll was a most exciting affair, according to the account of the "Durham County Advertiser" of the period:—"The Mayor announced the numbers to be, Mr. Trevor 465, Mr. Harland 373, Mr. Granger 371. Previous to the books being cast up and the numbers being declared by the Mayor, Mr. Granger required that two more votes should be recorded in his favour, on the ground that he had been defrauded out of them by the improper conduct of Mr. Harland's agents. After some dispute on this point the matter was left over for the decision of the House of Commons. The writs were then signed, and the chairing proceeded. Mr. Granger's friends had procured a chair, into which they attempted to force the learned gentleman, but he strenuously and successfully resisted their efforts. In his room Peter Watson was placed in the chair, but was speedily unseated by Mr. Harland's friends. The Editor of the 'Durham Chronicle,' imagining that Mr. Harland was in danger, was hastening to his assistance, when some of Mr. Harland's friends supposing his objects to be unfriendly, made a stab at him with a knife, which went through his coat and trowsers, but luckily only inflicted a slight wound on his person. With these ebullitions of ill-humour, peace, if not good-humour, was restored, and the remainder of the chairing passed over quietly. Proceedings were taken against Mr. Harland, but a compromise was effected, and at the next election Mr. Granger was returned unopposed."

At the Rocks, near Bath, aged 57, Digby Cayley Wrangham, esq., one of H.M.'s Sergeants-at-law. He was the eldest son of a distinguished scholar, Archdeacon Wrangham, and was not unworthy of his parentage, having taken a double first at Oxford in 1826. He was called to the bar in 1829, but he began public

life rather as a politician than a lawyer. He was selected, on the ground of his academical distinction, by Lord Audley as his private secretary at the Foreign Office; and he remained, at Lord Aberdeen's request, in the same office during the Duke of Wellington's administration. For a short time, too, he sat in Parliament for Sudbury. He then returned to practise at the bar, and went the Northern Circuit, but was soon induced to leave it by his increasing parliamentary practice, at first chiefly in election petitions, but afterwards, and for many years exclusively, in committees on private bills, in which he shared the lead with Mr. Austin, who retired in 1847, and Mr. Talbot, who died in 1852. His style of speaking, which was always classical, and when the occasion justified it eloquent, was thought by casual spectators and occasional practitioners slow and heavy, but those who were in constant intercourse and friendly conflict with him well knew that no advocate possessed more real power of argument and quickness of apprehension, surer judgment in the management of a case, or a clearer grasp and recollection of the most complicated details. In short, he was an advocate whom no client of experience willingly allowed to appear against him. Yet none had less of the qualities which are sometimes ignorantly supposed to be essential to success, especially before a tribunal of "laymen." For no man's victories were ever less achieved by mere dexterity, or by any approach to the verge of misrepresentation. Anything which Serjeant Wrangham stated as a fact might be implicitly received as true. Of the respect and regard in which he was held by his professional brethren of all classes, it would be difficult to speak justly without the appearance of exaggeration. He was truly regarded by every one as the father as well as the leader of the parliamentary bar. For many years his health had been feeble, and for several sessions he had been obliged to retire occasionally for a few weeks when business was at the heaviest. He married the sister of the present Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley, but had been a widower for many years. He has left two sons, the eldest of whom is at the bar, the second Vicar of North Cave, in Yorkshire, and a daughter who is the wife of Mr. Henry Calley, of Burderop-park, Wiltshire.

In Park-street, aged 86, Masterton Ure, esq., late of Brook-st., and formerly M.P. for Weymouth.

March 11. At Pau, aged 60, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., &c., of H.M.'s Indian Army. See OBITUARY.

In Berkeley-sq., aged 22, Caroline Rachel, youngest dau. of Lord and Lady Henry Cholmondeley.

At his residence, Hans-place, aged 80, Adm. C. G. Rodney Phillott.

At Ripon, J. P. Robson, esq., solicitor, and clerk to the magistrates for Ripon Liberty, Kirkby Malzeard and Halikeld Divisions, and coroner for the Liberty of Ripon.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 72, George Faithfull, esq., formerly M.P. for Brighton.

At Chelsea, aged 73, John Bagwell, esq., of Kilmore, co. Tipperary, late Capt. 60th Rifles.

In Fitzroy-terr., Gloucester-road, aged 18, Emma Jane, second dau. of the late Frederic Bullen, esq., of Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge.

Aged 88, John Hill, esq., of Haughton-hall, near Darlington.

March 12. At Tilbuster-lodge, Godstone, aged 70, Caroline, widow of Rear-Adm. Fanshawe.

At Broomhall, Sheffield, Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. M. Cassan, unattached, and eldest dau. of the late John Willoughby Marshall, esq., Post Captain R.N.

At Brentwood, Essex, aged 79, Edw. Taylor, esq., Professor of Music in Gresham College, London. "Of Mr. Taylor as a citizen, and as one who took a leading part in the establishment of those Festivals which have assumed so high a place in the musical world, Norwich has reason to cherish a grateful recollection. Besides the production of some of the finest sacred music of foreign composers, and of the unknown gems of Handel, Purcell, &c., it owed to him the introduction of Spohr into this country, at St. Andrew's Hall, where the oratorio of "The Last Judgment," the words translated and adapted by Mr. Taylor, was first performed in England. He was himself a singer of no mean powers, his voice being a bass of great depth, though somewhat wanting in resonance, his style pure perhaps to severity. His knowledge and appreciation of the highest class of music pointed him out as the most fit occupant of the professorial chair at Gresham College, which he held for a considerable number of years, and his lectures exhibited a profound acquaintance with the principles of the science."—*Local paper*.

At his residence, Stockton-hall, near York, aged 75, George Lloyd, esq., of that place, and Sewerby-hall, Yorkshire. Mr. Lloyd throughout his long life maintained the character of a thorough English gentleman. For many years he was master of the York and Ainsty Hunt, and by his courteous and sportsman-like conduct won for himself the greatest esteem and respect. As a magistrate he was zealous in the discharge of his duty, and he was ever anxious to temper justice with mercy. He was chairman of Dame Wilson's Charity Trustees, and in various other offices of trust and responsibility he was ever ready to discharge public duties. Mr. Lloyd married, many years ago, Miss Greame, of Sewerby, sister to the late Yarburgh Yarburgh, esq., and that lady (who survives him) inherits the Heslington and the Sewerby estates; her eldest son, George John Yarburgh, esq., now occupies the ancient mansion at Heslington and takes that fine estate; her second son will succeed to the Sewerby estate. The late Mr. Lloyd was an earnest member of the Established Church and a liberal patron of most of the institutions

established to promote her usefulness. His private charities were marked alike by their munificence and by a studied avoidance of ostentation, his great aim being to do the largest possible amount of good in the most quiet and unassuming manner.

March 13. At his residence, The Shrubbery, Romford, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. Benj. Graves.

In Eccleston-sq., aged 66, Charlotte Anne, wife of Vice-Adm. Walcott, M.P. This lady was the dau. of Col. John Nelly, Commandant of the Bengal Artillery, who distinguished himself at the taking of Seringapatam, at the siege of Bhurtapore, where he was severely wounded, and other important military operations. He afterwards resided in Dublin. Her mother was Charlotte, dau. of Chas. Lindsay, esq. Mrs. Walcott was born July 10, 1796. Having received the best education which English masters could afford, she cultivated her natural genius so as to become an accomplished artist, linguist, and musician, and was well acquainted with every branch of polite literature. Unassuming and retiring, it was in her home, and among friends especially, that her brilliant wit, playful humour, shrewd remarks, and extensive reading lent a charm to her conversation which those who enjoyed it will never forget. Charitable, generous, forgiving, tender in every relation of life, her talents were only equalled by her many amiable and endearing qualities, and it is a subject for regret that with the exception of letters addressed for the most part to her son, and of a single poem, published anonymously in a Church magazine, there are no remains bequeathed by her facile and graceful pen. In compliance with what her family believed would have been her own wishes, her funeral was conducted with the utmost simplicity in the cemetery of Christchurch, Hants., and a dole of £50 was administered to the poor after the Burial Service in the porch of the Priory Church, which has been enriched by her gifts. It had been her hope to have presented two flags, which she had ordered to be made, to the local Rifle Volunteer Corps, but this last act has been prevented by her brief illness and unexpected demise. On the day of her interment throughout the town the shops were closed out of respect to her memory.

At Stanley-house, Clitheroe, aged 69, Robert, second son of the late Francis Michael Trappes, esq., formerly of Nidd-hall, Yorkshire.

In Queen's-rd., Peckham, aged 62, J. J. W. Gutch, esq.

At Heidelberg, Germany, Harriett Amelia, eldest dau. of George Gough, esq., of Holmwood, Dorking.

At St. Germain's, Mr. Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, who had long resided in that suburban retreat. "In the days of George IV. Ball Hughes, or 'Golden Ball,' as he was called, was one of the leading dandies of a period which immediately followed that of Beau Brummell. Ball Hughes figured in the best society of London, among whom his fortune

and favourable personal appearance made him a welcome guest. One evening at the Italian Opera the audience were disappointed at the non-appearance of the celebrated dancer of the day, Mdlle. Mercandotti, who had unexpectedly become the wife of Ball Hughes. They departed for the Continent, and from that time the 'Golden Ball' was heard of no more in the circles of fashion in London."—*Paris Letter*.

March 14. At Nice, Margaret Henryson, wife of James Caird, esq., M.P.

At Dover, aged 76, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Vincent Eyre.

At his mother's residence, Warwick-street, South Belgravia, aged 24, Adolphus Arthur, youngest son of the late Capt. Henry Conn, R.N.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 13, Margaret, only dau. of Major-Gen. Downing.

In Porchester-sq., aged 16, Mungo, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. A. Park, late Bengal Army.

At Wellingborough, aged 68, Catherine,—and the next day, aged 74, Elizabeth, unmarried daus. of the late Rev. J. Boudier, Vicar of Grendon.

Aged 67, Mr. William Hale. He was many years Usher in the Court of Exchequer, and for upwards of forty-two years was Circuit Porter to the Judges of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, and was the last officer of that kind, the post being now abolished.

March 15. At St. Helen's, co. Dublin, aged 75, Frances Maria, Viscountess Gough.

At Southampton, Georgiana Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Michael William and Lady Georgiana Barnes.

At Kentish-town, aged 67, Anthony Munton Lyons, esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate of Demerara.

In Inverness-rd., Hyde-pk., Anna Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mednyanszky, and eldest and only surviving dau. of the late George Birkbeck, M.D.

March 16. In Bloomsbury-sq., aged 68, Major-Gen. Alex. Gordon, Royal Engineers.

At his residence, Beech-grove, near Newcastle, aged 77, William Mather, esq. Mr. Mather had long been regarded as one of the richest of our townsmen, and has left behind him property worth more than half a million, though at the failure of the District Bank in Newcastle he was a creditor to the amount of £86,000. He was brought up as a builder in Newcastle, and had, by industry and talent in his profession, amassed a tolerable competency before he became possessed, in 1835, of property said to be worth near £300,000, left to him by a very distant relative—a Mr. Naters, who had long resided in Switzerland. The property consisted principally of mortgages in England and estates in Switzerland; in the latter country considerable difficulty was raised by the Swiss Government in the exaction of a large claim for legacy duty, but after some delay, an arrangement was made. He has left three sons to inherit his property. —*Newcastle Paper*.

March 17. Lady Westbury, wife of the Lord Chancellor. Her ladyship, Ellinor Mary, dau. of Mr. Robert Abraham, was born about the year 1803, and married, November 19, 1825, Mr. Richard Bethell, who was then a Fellow of Wadham, and was for many years a distinguished University Tutor, but in 1861 attained his present high position.

In Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Gen. James Perry, Col. of the 31st Madras Light Infantry.

At Seaton Carew, Louisa, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, co. Durham.

Aged 69, Arthur Easton, esq., of Hyde-park-square, late of the India Board.

In Albert-st., Mornington-cres. (three weeks after her sister's decease), aged 58, Elizabeth Saunderson, sole surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Atherton, and sister of the Attorney-General, M.P.

At Thurso Castle, aged 70, Lady Camilla, wife of Sir George Sinclair, bart. Her ladyship was the dau. of Lord Huntingtower, and sister of Lionel, sixth Earl of Dysart. She married Sir George Sinclair (then M.P. for Caithness) in 1816.

In the Naval Hospital at Malta, aged 46, Commander Robt. Reid, H.M.S. "Trafalgar."

In Gower-place, Robert Hardy, esq., late of the 5th Fusiliers.

March 18. At Abergwynant, North Wales, aged 79, Emily Louisa Augusta, dau. of Col. the Hon. George Napier, and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, bart., of Barton-hall, Suffolk.

Suddenly, at Southsea, aged 42, Col. John M. Wemyss, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.

March 19. At Dover, aged 79, Richard Mee Raikes, esq., formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and brother of the late Rev. Chancellor Raikes, of Chester.

At his residence, Inverness-road, Hyde-park, aged 37, Henry Theophilus, eldest son of the Rev. H. Stebbing, D.D., F.R.S., of St. James's Parsonage, Hampstead-road, Rector of St. Mary's, Upper Thames-street.

Aged 44, Helen, wife of the Rev. C. D. Holland, Vicar of North Mundham, near Chichester.

March 20. At Stoke-house, Chichester, aged 62, Sir Henry Roper.

In St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 62, Major George Cuming, late of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and for sixteen years Adjutant of the Oxfordshire Militia.

In London, aged 23, Cecilia Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Hoare, esq., of Staplehurst, and Lady Mary Hoare.

At Brislington, near Bristol, Commander Wm. Pitman, R.N.

At Highgate, aged 55, Sarah, widow of John Hughes Wright, esq., and youngest dau. of the Rev. John Warner King, late Rector of Blachington, Sussex.

March 21. At Sledmere-house, Yorkshire, aged 90, Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. See OBITUARY.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 28, 1863.	March 7, 1863.	March 14, 1863.	March 21, 1863.
Mean Temperature			39°0	43°4	47°3	38°1	41°0
London	78029	2803989	1377	1440	1370	1561	1624
1-6. West Districts	10786	463388	286	202	220	257	270
7-11. North Districts	13533	618210	291	322	298	342	384
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	179	222	194	235	227
20-25. East Districts	6230	571158	260	296	303	336	340
26-36. South Districts	45542	773175	361	398	355	391	403

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 21	682	188	246	225	36	1377	1012	896	1908
„ 28	712	187	228	261	52	1440	1163	1077	2240
March 7	702	178	187	223	52	1370	957	875	1832
„ 14	806	188	234	257	48	1561	1006	946	1952
„ 21	793	214	266	305	46	1624	1129	1102	2231

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, March 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	1,984	46	11	Oats	200	24	0	Beans	193	34	11
Barley	1,148	39	5	Rye	36	33	1	Peas	91	32	7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	46	6	Oats	21	5	Beans	36	3
Barley	36	5	Rye	33	5	Peas	37	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 19.

Hay, 2l. 5s. to 4l. 4s. — Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 19.	
Beef	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	2d.	Beasts	1,280
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	2d.	Sheep	4,510
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.	Calves	232
Pork	4s.	0d.	to 4s.	10d.	Pigs	115
Lamb	0s.	0d.	to 0s.	0d.		

COAL-MARKET, MARCH 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d. Other sorts, 12s. 9d. to 17s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From February 24, to March 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	39	47	44	30. 26	fgy. cly. glmy.	10	36	43	39	29. 32	foggy, fair
25	43	49	47	30. 33	fair	11	35	42	36	29. 51	fair
26	49	51	40	30. 29	cloudy	12	36	41	40	29. 17	cloudy, rain
27	49	55	40	30. 21	fair, cloudy	13	37	50	41	29. 21	do. fair
28	40	53	43	30. 19	do. do.	14	37	48	43	29. 31	do. rain
M.1	45	50	43	29. 92	cldy. slight rn.	15	38	54	39	29. 16	do. hvy. rn. hail
2	49	55	50	29. 98	fr. cly. slgt. rn.	16	40	47	40	29. 81	do. slight rain
3	49	60	50	29. 78	do. do.	17	38	45	39	30. 09	fair, cloudy
4	47	60	48	29. 56	do. do.	18	37	45	39	29. 87	foggy, cloudy
5	47	57	50	29. 61	cloudy, fair	19	40	50	43	30. 00	cloudy, fair
6	49	54	48	29. 47	fine, cly. hy. rn.	20	44	54	49	30. 76	rain, cloudy
7	44	47	43	29. 41	do. do. rain	21	48	53	45	30. 01	cloudy, fair
8	38	47	40	29. 55	fr. cly. rn. hail	22	40	58	48	30. 26	fair, cloudy
9	35	46	41	29. 47	do.	23	43	60	45	30. 36	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		1. 4 pm.		16 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	237	1 dis. 3 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	239			12 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis. par.			108
28	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		1 dis. par.	229	16 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
M.2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2 dis. 2 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	237	9			108 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	91	91			227		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
5	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	91	240	2 dis. 1 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	1				108 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	The	Stock	Exchange	closed.				
9	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pm.		17 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	The	Stock	Exchange	closed.				
11	92	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	238	3 dis. par.	227		108 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	92	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 dis. par.		23 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	92	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	227		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$		par.	227 8		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$		4 dis.	229 30		108 $\frac{3}{8}$
17	92	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	1 dis.	227 9		108 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shut	5. 2 dis.			108 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	92	90	90		4. 1 dis.	228 9		108 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	92	90	90		1 dis.			108 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	5	227 30	16 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
23	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	233	5	227 30		108 $\frac{1}{2}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE Annual Meeting for 1863 will be held at Rochester, commencing Tuesday, July 28, and closing Tuesday, August 4, under the presidency of The Most Noble the Marquis Camden, K.G., P.K.A.S.

Rochester presents a centre of archæological attraction not only in the Cathedral and noble Castle, and in minor objects, but also numerous ancient sites and architectural examples, ecclesiastical, castellated, and domestic, of remarkable interest, advantageously accessible on such an occasion; as the ancient stronghold of the Cobham family at Cowling; Cobham Church, with its series of sepulchral brasses; the gallery of paintings at Cobham Hall; the supposed remains of Saxon architecture at Dartford and Swanscombe Churches; the churches of Cliffe, Darent, Stone, and Farningham; Boxley Abbey; Malling Abbey; Maidstone, with its fine church, museum, and numerous objects in the vicinity; the remarkable examples, moreover, of military architecture—the Mote at Ightham; Leeds Castle; Alington Castle; Old Soar; and Knole, with its celebrated assemblage of historical portraits. To those who investigate traces of Roman occupation, the extensive potteries in the Upchurch Marshes, near Rochester, present a subject of interesting inquiry; among remains of a still earlier age may be cited Kits Coty House, the most curious primeval monument in the south-eastern parts of England; and the fallen cromlech at Addington, the semicircle of stones and chamber at Coldrum. Of these localities many may be included in the scheme of general excursions now in preparation, whilst others, comparatively difficult of access, may be available to special parties. Mr. Roach Smith has offered his services as guide to either Coldrum or the Upchurch Potteries.

The general proceedings will, as usual, be arranged under three Sections:—HISTORY, EARLY AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES, and ARCHITECTURE, under the presidency of the Dean of Chichester, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and the Rev. Professor Willis. Among the subjects to be discussed, the Dean of Chichester

has promised a memoir on the Life and Times of Gundulph. The important questions connected with the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain will be brought before the meeting by Dr. Guest. The Architectural History of the Cathedral and Conventual Buildings has been undertaken by Professor Willis; and Rochester Castle by the Rev. C. H. Hartsorne. The Rev. J. Earle will give a dissertation on the Archæology of Kentish local names.

A Temporary Museum will be formed, by the kind permission of the Mayor and Corporation, at the Corn Exchange: and will embrace all objects of interest which may serve to aid Historical or Archæological researches, especially—but not exclusively—such as are connected with the city of Rochester or the county of Kent. Persons disposed to contribute objects to the Museum are requested to communicate with the Secretaries of the Local Committee at Rochester, or with the Secretaries of the Institute in London. Expenses of conveyance will be defrayed.

Portraits of Kentish Worthies, also manuscripts, autographs, or other biographical materials will be collected, as of Camden, Twysden, Sidney, Dering, Wyatt, Manwood, Finch, Walsingham, Wotton, Lambarde, Somner, Weaver, and Plot, with a host of other time-honoured memories. It has been suggested that the occasion were favourable for displaying the precious productions of the Father of English typography, Caxton, a native of the Weald of Kent.

Admission to the proceedings of the week, the Museum, &c., will be, as at the annual meetings of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, by tickets. Price for gentlemen, members of the Institute or visitors alike (not transferable), one guinea; ladies' tickets (transferable), half-a-guinea.

A Committee for preliminary arrangements has been formed at Rochester, and the following gentlemen have consented to act as Local Secretaries:—G. Bindley Acworth, Esq., Registrar of the County Court; Augustus Arnold, Esq.; and the Rev. R. P. Coates, M.A.

JOSEPH BURTT, } Secretaries
CHARLES TUCKER, } of the
ALBERT WAY, } Institute.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IRISH ROUND TOWERS^a.

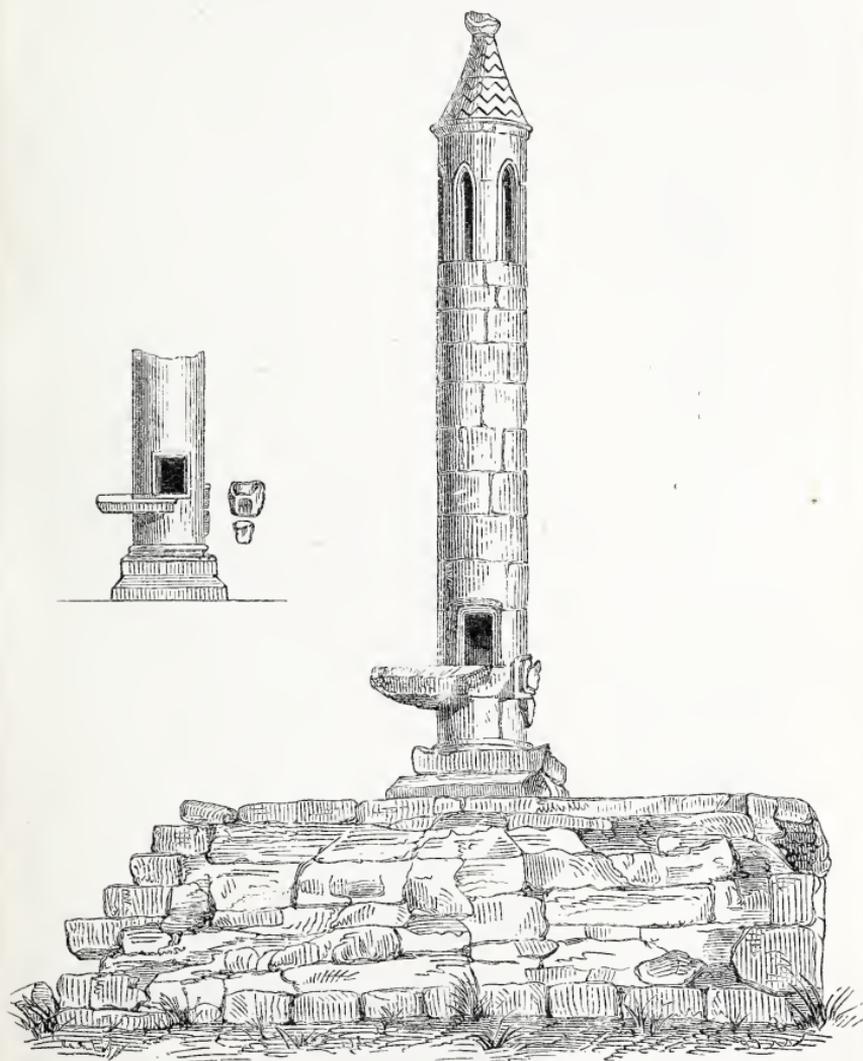
THE view which Mr. Westropp takes in this paper is indicated by its title. There is nothing absolutely new in the idea that there is a close connection between the *Lanternes des morts* in France and the Irish Round Towers. Mr. Westropp brings forward no new facts; these have all been collected and published by Dr. Petrie and M. A. de Caumont many years since. Nevertheless there is merit in what Mr. Westropp has done, and he deserves credit for the good sense and sound reasoning by which he shews the close analogy between these two classes of objects; and by placing them in juxtaposition he does to a considerable extent throw new light upon them. Both classes are structures erected in cemeteries by two nations of the Celtic race closely connected and allied: both had the same end in view, and both belong mainly to the same period, from the eleventh century to the thirteenth. We think that Mr. Westropp succeeds in shewing that it is probable the round towers were intended in some instances to have a light of some kind at the top, and that they were not erected merely as detached belfries, although they were certainly used for that purpose in many instances, and there is no reason why they should not have been used for both purposes. The sound of a bell was quite as likely to be useful in guiding funerals to the cemetery as a light-house, in a country without roads; the sound would often be heard where the light could not be seen; and the towers might be erected as monuments to some great chieftain, equally on either hypothesis.

^a "On the *Fanaux de Cimetières* in France, and the Round Towers in Ireland. By Hodder M. Westropp, Esq." 8vo., 5 pp. (From the Transactions of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.) GENT. MAG., Dec. 1862, p. 716.

"Notices, Historical and Architectural, of the Round Towers of Brechin. By Richard Rolt Brash, Esq., Architect, Cork." (From the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, vol. iv.) 4to., 24 pp. (Edinburgh: Neill and Co.)

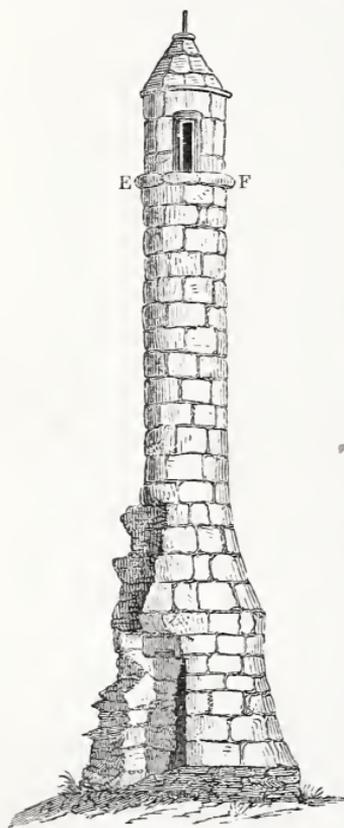
The *Cours d'Antiquités*, by M. A. de Caumont, has been familiar to us for very many years, but it seems to be new to Mr. Westropp, and may be so to many of our readers, for another generation of antiquaries has sprung up since it was published; and although his popular abridgment of it, under the title of *Abécédaire d'Archéologie*, is well known to many who have not seen the original *Cours*, the latter still contains many things necessarily omitted from want of space in a popular abridgment. The extracts and summary given by Mr. Westropp are therefore entitled to a hearty welcome, and we gladly assist in giving them a wider circulation:—

“In reading De Caumont's *Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales*, vol. vi., I have been struck with a remarkable analogy between the Irish round tower and what is named in De Caumont a *fanal de cimetièrre*, a ‘beacon of a cemetery,’ and also ‘lantern of the dead,’ which has led me to add another speculation to the already long list, and to infer that the Irish round towers derive their origin from France, and that they were erected in cemeteries as memorials of the dead, and were used as beacons to guide funeral processions to the churchyards, the light in the tower serving also as a signal to recall to the passers-by the presence of the departed, and calling on them for their prayers. The following is De Caumont's description of the *fanal*:— ‘*Fanax de cimetièrre* are hollow towers, round or square, having at their summit several openings, in which were placed, in the Middle Ages (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), lighted lamps, in the centre of large cemeteries. The purpose of the lamp was to light, during the night, funeral processions which came from afar, and which could not always reach the burial-ground before the close of day. The beacon—lighted, if not always, at least on certain occasions, on the summit of the towers—was a sort of homage offered to the memory of the dead; a signal, recalling to the passers by the presence of the departed, and calling on them for their prayers. M. Villegille has found in Pierre de Cluni, who died in 1156, a passage which confirms my opinion. These are the words in which he expresses himself with regard to the small tower of the beacon of the monastery of Cherlieu:— ‘*Obtinet medium cimeterii locum structura quadam lapidea, habens in summitate sui quantitatem unius lampadis capacem, quæ ob reverentiam fidelium ibi quiescentium, totis noctibus fulgure suo locum illum sacratum illustrat.*’ M. Lecoindre Dupont remarks that these towers or beacons are found particularly in cemeteries which were by the side of high roads, or which were in greatly frequented places. The motive for erecting these beacons was, he says, to save the living from the fear of ghosts and spirits of darkness, with which the imagination of our ancestors peopled the cemeteries during the night-time; to protect them from that *timore nocturno*, from that pestilence *perambulante in tenebris* of which the Psalmist speaks; lastly, to incite the living to pray for the dead. As to the origin of these sepulchral towers, and chapels surmounted by towers (these I shall mention further on), nothing certain is known. Le Cointre thinks that they are of very ancient origin, and can be traced perhaps to the early periods of Christianity. Without disputing this opinion, which would require to be confirmed by authorities which I am not in a posi-



Cemetery Tower at Cirou (Creuse).

tion to produce, I think that it was about the twelfth century, consequently about the time of the Crusades, that the greater number of these structures were built; for, among those which remain, I know of none to which an earlier date can be assigned than that of the end of the eleventh century, and many are of the thirteenth century. Some of those which were rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries took the form of a high tower; such is at Bordeaux the tower of Peyberland, not far from the cathedral. This very high tower was commenced in 1481, and finished in 1492; but it has succeeded or was built on a sepulchral chapel; for it is known that in 1397 the base on which it was built was used as a sepulchral vault, and that over the



Section at E F.

Cemetery Tower at Estrès (Indre).

sepulchral vault was a chapel in which canons celebrated mass. The belfry of St. Michael, of the same town, which has a sepulchral vault at its base, and which is of the fifteenth century (1480), has been perhaps also built over some sepulchral vault; it is detached from the church, and is in the midst of a plot of ground which formed the ancient cemetery. De Caumont then describes one of the towers at Antigny, near St. Savin, department of Vienne: 'It is in the middle of a square before the parish church, which evidently formed part of the ancient cemetery, for it is almost completely paved with tombstones. Four square windows, turned towards the east, west, north, and south, open, under its roof, at the summit of the tower; it was there the light was placed: the door was at some distance from the ground.' He then mentions others:—'The fanal of Fenioux is in the cemetery of the village, at a hundred paces from the church, opposite the south door. The fanal of Estrès occupies nearly the centre of a large plot of ground, to the south of which is the ancient road from Buzancais to Palluan, and to the north of which are the remains of the parish church of Estrès, a building of the eleventh century, the choir of which is still remaining. This plot of ground was formerly the burial-ground of the parish. This tower is built on an octagonal basement; its height is 8 metres 30 c. The fanal of Cirou is 150 metres from the church of the village, and, like that of Estrès, is in the centre of a vast cemetery. The fanal of Terigny l'Eveque was also in a cemetery, about 300 paces from the church, near which passed the ancient road, which, according to M. Damazy, was the ancient way which led from Mans to the Roman camp at Songè. It is terminated by a conical roof; its four windows are towards the four cardinal points; its height is 11 metres 70 cent.' He adds, 'I could also mention several

towers pointed out by different authors, which ought to be assigned to this class of building which I have pointed out.'

"This description, it must be allowed, bears a very striking resemblance to everything that is characteristic of the round towers, and would, I think, lead to the conviction that there must be a connecting link between the fanaux and the round towers in their almost identity of purpose. They were both used for sepulchral purposes; they were erected as memorials of the dead in cemeteries; they were placed in churchyards unsymmetrically, at some little distance from the churches; they were built in much-frequented places, such as Clonmacnoise, Glendalough; their four windows at the summit face the four cardinal points; they are also of the same period, the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and never later than the thirteenth; finally, there is a tradition they were used as beacons. I cannot but think that there is a similarity in principle, as well as in form; for we find in the dark ages the same customs were practised in different countries; for the early Christians, particularly those who were converted from paganism, frequently adopted and introduced, as has been the case in Italy, pagan customs and practices into the Christian religion; and it would be but natural to suppose that the custom of lighting a lamp in a tower in honour of the dead (for this was a pagan custom) was imported into Ireland from France; and, as Dr. Petrie argues with regard to the use of lime cement in religious edifices, a knowledge of this custom may have been imparted by the crowds of foreign ecclesiastics who flocked to Ireland as a place of refuge in the fifth and sixth centuries. We know that St. Patrick was a Frenchman, and was educated in France; a great number of St. Patrick's disciples were also foreigners. St. Declan, who it is said built the tower at Ardmore, travelled to Italy. St. Columbanus also travelled in France. Vergilius, in the eighth century, was born in Ireland, and, like most of his countrymen at that period who were distinguished for learning, left his own country and passed into France. St. Malachy consecrated several cemeteries, and rebuilt several structures, 'post ejus reditum e locis transmarinis.' In fine, there was in the early periods a constant intercommunication between Ireland and France, particularly with regard to religious dogmas and practices."—(pp. 1—3.)

Mr. Westropp goes on to shew that sepulchral chapels and crosses in churchyards are closely connected with the same subject. This hardly requires proof, and while we cordially agree with Mr. Westropp, it seems unnecessary to extract any more of his valuable paper, which those who are interested in the subject can readily obtain for themselves, as we recommend them to do.

Mr. Brash's view is altogether opposite to Mr. Westropp's; he still adheres vigorously to the wild Irish dreams of the last century, and hits hard at his opponents right and left, just as if he had a trusty shillelagh in his hand and was engaged in a regular Irish row at Ballinasloe fair. He begins by smashing Mr. Black for some errors in measurement, and shews that the actual height of the round tower of Brechin is 85 feet, and

that it does not lean over as stated by Mr. Black, but is perfectly vertical, and very well built. But as we have no wish to take part in the row, we decline to follow him in this part of his work, and content ourselves with endeavouring to extract the few grains of fact from the quantity of chaff. Mr. Brash goes in for the whole pagan theory, and a degree of antiquity so remote that it is lost in the clouds; and for the urn burial theory: however, only one instance is adduced of an urn being found, and this appears only to prove that the round tower was erected in an ancient cemetery, without proving anything as to the antiquity of the round tower itself. With the information we at present possess, it is impossible to say at what period the building of round towers began, but it is quite clear that they continued to be built down to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when their place was supplied by the equally tall square towers of the fourteenth and fifteenth, to which comparatively little attention has been given, but which are just as peculiarly Irish as the round towers. This change of fashion may fairly be attributed to the fact that by that time the Irish masons had become habituated to the use of squared stones, which they clearly were not in the time of Archbishop Malachi in the twelfth century, according to the testimony of St. Bernard in his Life of his friend and early companion. When masons had to build of rough stones or of flints, as in Norfolk and Suffolk, the corners were a great difficulty to them; quoins require squared stones, and in some districts it is very difficult to get stone that can be cut into square blocks, such stone having to be brought from long distances; or if the hard limestone of Ireland had to be squared, it required very skilful workmen and very superior tools to cut it. In the thirteenth century this art began to be acquired in Ireland, but not before; the only examples of cut stone in the twelfth century in Ireland, such as Cormac's chapel, are in those places where soft stone could be procured; but over the greater part of the surface of Ireland the limestone is as hard as the flints of Norfolk, and therefore the necessity of quoins was avoided by the simple expedient of building the towers round. If the Irish antiquaries would supply the incredulous Saxons with better accounts of the building materials used, and photographs shewing the mode of construction and the thickness of mortar between the stones, they would do far

more service to the cause of historical truth than they ever will do by their wild fanciful theories. Mr. Brash as an architect ought to be ashamed of the ignorance he displays on the history of his own art. The only person who has thrown any real light on the history of architecture in Ireland is Mr. Wilkinson, in his "Geology and Architecture of Ireland;" he at least saw what was wanted. To do Mr. Brash justice, however, he does establish the sepulchral character of the Irish round towers, but as they have long been known to be almost always built in cemeteries, there is nothing surprising in this, and nothing inconsistent with Mr. Westropp's theory that they were used also as *lanternes des morts*, nor with their having a bell in the upper story. Churchyard crosses were used as preaching places, and sepulchral towers may very well have been used for other purposes also.

Mr. Brash's paper is nominally on the "Round Tower of Brechin," but the greater part of it relates to the round towers of Ireland. The Brechin tower appears to be built in one of those districts where the stone naturally splits into large masses, and where the buildings are therefore erected of large stones, and are called by the absurd name of "Cyclopean masonry." It is not clear whether it was originally built without mortar, but it is stated that the joints between the stones are very large, and have been filled up with modern cement in order to destroy utterly its historical character:—

"The round tower immediately adjoins the south-west angle of the nave of the cathedral, a portion of its circular wall being incorporated with it. It presents to the beholder a circular tapering pillar, of large irregular blocks of a hard reddish-grey sandstone, crowned with a roof or spirelet octagonal on plan. The masonry is of admirable character, the surface of the stones truly worked to the curve of the tower. The material seems to have been carefully selected, as the surface is not much weather-worn, while the stone-work of the west end of the cathedral adjoining is considerably disintegrated and eaten away, though not so old, certainly, by several centuries."—(p. 1.)

"The stones in the base of this tower are of large size; they are inlocked into each other in several places, as is observable in almost every example of Irish towers. The joints of the masonry have been pointed with cement, which gives the work a comparatively smooth and fresh appearance. Before pointing it must have had a very ancient and time-worn look; the breadth of pointing in the joints indicates that the arrises of the stone were much weather-worn."—(p. 4.)

"In its dimensions and proportion, it bears a close resemblance to the round tower at Clondalkin, county Dublin; both are 85 feet high to eaves; thickness of wall at door sill, Brechin, 3 feet 10 inches—Clondalkin, same;

thickness of wall at attic windows, Brechin, 2 feet 10 inches—Clondalkin, 2 feet 8 inches; internal diameter at door sill, Brechin, 7 feet 9 inches—Clondalkin, 7 feet 4 inches; internal diameter at attic storey, Brechin, 6 feet 7 inches—Clondalkin, 6 feet 6 inches. This identity of dimensions gives the towers an identity of proportion and symmetry truly startling; and when we follow out the analogy, and find that both towers have string-courses of the same form, that the attic windows of both are quadrangular, that in fact all the openings in both structures are of the same form, the door of Brechin only excepted,—and if the latter is an insertion, as I believe it to be, the probability is that even these were alike,—surely the above coincidences are too remarkable to be the result of mere chance; they are startling facts, which give us grounds for asserting that they are kindred structures, erected about the same era, according to the same design and proportions, by the same race, and for the same uses. The external masonry of Brechin tower is of much similar character to that in the round tower at Oran, county Roscommon, and in the basements of the towers at Kildare, Kilmacduagh, and Kilalla. The dimensions of the tower at Tullrohin, county of Kilkenny, very closely coincide with those of the tower of Brechin; the heights, internal dimensions, and thickness of walling are the same.

“The most remarkable feature in the Brechin example is the doorway, the sculptured decorations of which have excited much attention, as stamping a Christian character on this tower, it being one of the three upon which such emblems are found, and one of five whose sculptured details are supposed to be of early medieval date.”—(pp. 7, 8.)

Mr. Brash proceeds to argue in a very unsatisfactory manner against this Christian character. He does not seem to know that in some instances at least the worked stone doorways and the sculptures are insertions of much later date than the rest of the masonry; but as finely worked stone, and especially carved stone, is far more likely to be of the thirteenth or fourteenth century than of the eleventh, it is very probable that the original structure may be of that period, and the doorway inserted two or three centuries afterwards.

The “converging jambs” on which he lays so much stress are merely an Irish provincialism, which continued in use as late as the seventeenth century, as at Galway, and is used in the Norman castles in Ireland just as much as in the round towers:—

“We have one fact certain, that the tower was in existence in A.D. 1012, and was then looked upon as being constructed with wonderful art, a mode of expression usually adopted towards any building of considerable antiquity, and that has successfully resisted the ravages of time.”—(p. 13.)

It would be more honest and far more satisfactory to quote the exact words of the contemporary author, Hector Boece, and give the whole passage, not merely a few words out of it.

The words of ancient authors have so often been misunderstood and misapplied, that second-hand quotations are very unsatisfactory :—

“The present trim appearance of Brechin tower may, in the opinion of some, militate against the great antiquity I would be disposed to assign to it; but let it be remembered, that it has not long since been pointed with cement, and every joint and crevice carefully filled, which now gives the whole a smooth and uniform appearance.”—(pp. 13, 14.)

“I have in my paper on Abernethy tower alluded to the sepulchral remains found therein, as well as in many of the round towers of Ireland; and I consider that I am perfectly justified, from the amount of evidence obtained in the course of the excavations made in those which have been already examined, in entertaining the theory of the sepulchral uses of those ancient structures. The idea, originally suggested by the talented though visionary Edward O’Brien, was adopted by the South Munster Society of Antiquaries, who determined practically to test its accuracy, by excavating the interiors of these edifices. The fact of the elevation of the doors from the ground levels suggested to them where they were to make these explorations; they surmised that the height of these entrances from the ground was owing to the retention of the basement storeys for the purposes of sepulture.”—(p. 14.)

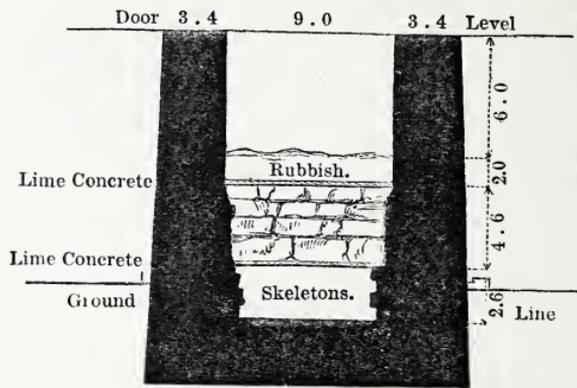
A number of these excavations are then recorded, which do, as we have said, establish the sepulchral character of some of these towers; but as in other instances the walls are built across skeletons without the slightest regard being paid to them, as shewn by Dr. Petrie, the fact is also established that they were built in ancient cemeteries. The carelessness of the mediæval builders about their foundations is notorious, and no inference can be drawn from this well-known practice. The fact of concrete floors being found within nearly all the towers that have been examined, and generally skeletons under those concrete floors, cannot be accidental :—

“I state these minute particulars to shew that Dr. Petrie’s objection, namely, that the towers were built in cemeteries, and the bodies accidentally enclosed in laying their foundations, meets in the above instances a most palpable refutation, the entombments in both cases being the results of most careful forethought and preparation. The entire depth excavated in this instance was thirteen feet below the sill of doorway.”—(p. 16.)

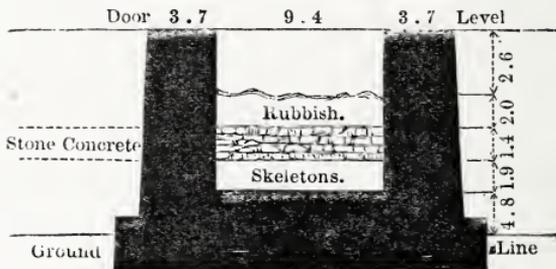
“*Tory Island tower, county of Down*, was examined on 7th and 8th August 1845. Under the *lime concrete* floor was found another of large blocks of stone, laid without order. Between the two floors was found a fragment of a sepulchral vase. The stone flooring or pavement was removed, beneath which was found some pieces of querns, but no further indications of human remains.”—(p. 19.)

At Kilkenny, “beneath this pavement was found a complete skeleton, in the very centre of the tower. At one side, and parallel to it, were the remains of two children enclosed in one oak coffin, put together *without*

nails or metal fastenings. At the foot of this coffin was the skull and portions of the skeleton of an adult, the lower extremities of which were covered by the foundation of the structure. The oak composing the coffin was soft and pulpy, and had almost lost its character as wood.”—(p. 19.)



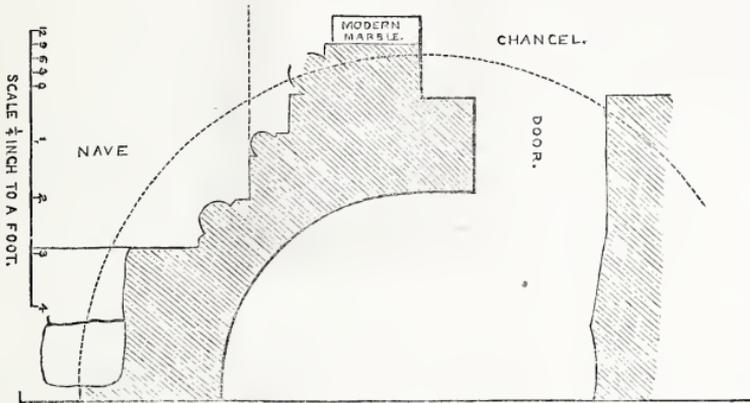
Section of Basement of Ardmore Tower.



Section of Basement of Cloyne Tower.

We have been favoured by Mr. Gordon Hills with an opportunity of inspecting his very remarkable and valuable series of drawings and sections of ALL the round towers in Ireland, sixty-three in number, which we sincerely hope he will be enabled to publish. He has also kindly supplied us with much valuable information respecting the building materials, and the mode of construction employed in each. From these data it is evident that they extend over a long period of time, as we had previously concluded from personal observation, though without the advantage of these extensive and complete data. Whether any of these are earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century remains an open question, of which it is not easy to bring positive proofs on either side. But that many belong to the twelfth, and some even to the thirteenth, appears to be proved to demonstration. For instance, in the round tower of Finghin's Church, at Clonmacnoise, the mouldings of

the chancel-arch are distinctly of the usual character of the twelfth century, and are cut on the same pieces of stone which form part of the round tower itself; there is no possibility of insertion or alteration here, as is said to be the case in some other instances.



Plan of Jamb of Chancel-arch, and part of Round Tower, Finghin's Church, Clonmacnoise, (shewing Norman mouldings cut on the same stone which forms part of the original construction).

The round towers of Ireland may be thus classed, according to the materials of which they are built:—

- 32 limestone.
- 18 sandstone.
- 5 slate rock.
- 4 granite.
- 3 basaltic whinstone.
- 1 metamorphic rock.

—
63

The mode of construction, and therefore the appearance of the building, must necessarily be influenced considerably by the materials; and some may appear far more ancient than others, without really being so. One thing is very remarkable, that in no single instance is the tower built of the earliest kind of construction, that is, of rough stones ranged together without mortar. In every one of these towers lime mortar is used; the use of lime is always admitted to be a proof of some degree of progress in civilization, mere savages do not burn stone into lime to make mortar; therefore the Irish round towers do not belong to the same primitive period as the cromlechs.

To proceed with our analysis from the complete data supplied by Mr. Gordon Hills. Of the 32 limestone towers,—
 17 are of the rude rubble character usual in the eleventh century, and some of them may possibly be earlier.
 14 have the usual characteristics of the twelfth century.
 1 appears to be of the thirteenth century.

 32

Of the 18 sandstone towers,—
 4 are of rubble, and probably of the eleventh century.
 12 appear to be of the twelfth century, and of these eight are of ashlar masonry (or cut stone), and two of them are fine-jointed, indicating a later date than the others.
 2 appear to be of the thirteenth century.

 18

Sandstone is so much more easily worked than the hard limestone of Ireland, that it is quite natural to expect a larger proportion of these to appear of later date, and it by no means follows that the corresponding limestone buildings which appear so much earlier are really so. The fact that in some instances the hard limestone is regularly cut and squared into good ashlar masonry, and even carved, as at Clonmacnoise, is far more important, as these arts were not acquired before the twelfth century either in England or France. In one instance only does the long-and-short work occur in Ireland which was so characteristic of English work of the first half of the eleventh century. In one instance the materials are mixed, limestone, granite, and sandstone, all cut to a smooth face, but not regular ashlar; this mixture of materials of course arises from the situation, and proves nothing as to the date. In general, rubble and random courses would indicate the first half of the eleventh century, regular courses the second half and the beginning of the twelfth, and ashlar the middle and latter half of the twelfth.

The 5 of slate rock are of course of rubble, or hammer-dressed only; it is not practicable to cut that material into regular ashlar, therefore these prove nothing as to date.

Of the 4 of granite mixed with limestone in random courses and hammer-dressed only, one is mixed with whinstone boulders in courses, and the fourth is almost entirely of boulders. These

materials obviously did not admit of being worked into regular ashlar masonry at any period, and are just as likely to be late as early. In all countries, granite buildings of the sixteenth or seventeenth century look very much like those of the eleventh or twelfth, and a little imagination can construe them into any age.

The 3 of basaltic whinstone have the construction still more decidedly governed by the material at any period, and therefore no conclusion can be drawn from them. One of these is mixed with porphyry in boulders, not admitting of any regular construction.

The 1 of metamorphic rock is also necessarily of rubble.

The only material among all these which really admits of being worked in a regular manner is the sandstone, and these are just the examples which appear to be the latest.

Throughout the Middle Ages everywhere the materials of the country were those commonly employed, because they were the cheapest and saved the cost of carriage, except in a few instances, where the material of the country was so hard and difficult to work that less labour was required to bring a better material some miles than to dig and work the hard stone on the spot. This was especially the case at Cashel, and there it is evident that the quantity of sandstone brought was not sufficient to complete the belfry as well as the chapel, and the deficiency was made good with the hard limestone found on the spot.

The round tower on St. Patrick's Isle, within the walls of Peel Castle in the Isle of Man, is thus described by Mr. Petit:—

“On the highest part of the island, not far from its centre, stands a round tower, of the same character with those peculiar to Ireland. Like them it has a door at some distance from the ground, and wider at the bottom than at the spring of the arch. There are also four square-headed openings near the top, and another lower down. The material of this tower is principally red sand-stone, laid in pretty regular courses of thin but long or wide blocks; the jointing is wide, and filled with a hard coarse mortar, which has been less acted upon by the atmosphere than the stone itself.”



Masonry of Round Tower
taken at the door.

This description agrees perfectly with the usual character of buildings of the eleventh century, and the small church or

oratory to which it is attached may very well be of the same period.



Round Tower on St. Patrick's Isle, in Peel Castle, Isle of Man.

The parapet at the top seems very well calculated for the erection of a beacon, if there is any access to it, which is not stated.

THE LADY-CHAPEL, CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The important work which has now for several years been going on in the Lady-chapel of our Cathedral affords a striking example of the way in which church restoration grows when once set on foot. The first proposal was to colour the Lady-chapel; the colouring became the parent of other improvements; the side openings in the middle bay were filled with triplets. Ere long, the Perpendicular east window, at the end of an Early English building, became such an eyesore that the Dean and Chapter determined to replace it by five lancets, such as had evidently been the original design. Thus the chapel appears, with some exceptions, as it came forth from the builder's hands between five and six hundred years ago.

The decoration of the interior, and especially of the roof which has lately been completed, is a beautiful work of art. The decoration is partly original, partly a restoration; the colouring of the groins, shafts, capitals, &c., being the same as what was brought to light by the removal of plaster and whitewash, while the medallions on the spaces or panels between the groinings are entirely Mr. Hudson's own, and the tone of colouring, as well as the treatment of the various subjects, is appropriate to the date of the building.

The larger medallions, which lie nearest the longitudinal rib running along the highest pitch of the roof from end to end, are twelve in number, and form a series, representing the chief events connected with the birth and death of our blessed Redeemer. The medallions next in size also are twelve in number. In the western and middle bays we have respectively the four greater Prophets and the four Evangelists—the first representing to us the evidence of prophecy, the second the evidence of eye-witnesses to the truth of God. In the eastern bay are the four Fathers or Doctors of the Church—St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory. Besides these there are many smaller medallions, some of angels with scrolls, and others heads of holy men and women.—*Chester Courant.*

COMTE DE VOGÜÉ ON THE HOLY PLACES AT
JERUSALEM ^a.

How seldom is it that we know our best friends. Of all men in the world James Fergusson is perhaps the most unpopular with steady-going archæologists and biblical students; for one fine morning some fifteen years ago, he woke up and discovered that the sites which, from the times of the Crusades, universal Christendom had agreed in believing to be those of the Passion of our blessed Lord, were all wrong; and that they were to be sought for on quite the opposite side of the city. Just the same, indeed, as if he had asserted the site of the church built by Eadward the Confessor to be on the top of Ludgate-hill, and not near Westminster Bridge. Of course, in this instance, we very well know to the contrary; but then London has not been destroyed two or three times over, like Jerusalem; and although the foundations of old St. Paul's have been grubbed up to build the present cathedral, still enough of Eadward's work remains at Westminster to enable us to identify the site even had we not a long series of documentary evidence. It is needless to say that no one likes to have his convictions disturbed, more especially when they happen to be those universally adopted for the last eight hundred years, and accordingly Mr. Fergusson's discovery was by no means received with the enthusiasm he expected, and people were very much more disposed to ignore the matter than to seriously set to work to answer it; just in the same manner as a certain bishop of our day is prohibited from preaching, instead of being answered in a scholarly manner, as he would have been in the days of Usher or Jewel. In the meanwhile, both the bishop and Mr. Fergusson are in their way useful members of the community, for without being right themselves, they will have caused an increased amount of study and criticism on the subjects they have taken up; and therefore we shall all be the gainers in the end. Thus Mr. Fergusson's book has been followed by other works, by Robinson, Barclay, Williams and Willis,

^a "Les Eglises de la Terre Sainte. Par Le Comte Melchoir de Vogüé." (Paris: Didron. 1860.)

Comte de Vogüé, Lewin, &c. ; and if it were possible to make a properly conducted series of excavations, we might probably be enabled to obtain a clear solution of the question^b. Unfortunately this at present is impossible, although of late years Mohammedan fanaticism has so far been mitigated as to allow Christians to be admitted to the Haram area and the Dome of the Rock, from which they were formerly excluded. The weak point of Mr. Fergusson's theory is best given in his own words, from his pamphlet of 1861^c :—

“When the Christians were expelled from their churches and the city in the beginning of the century (by El Hakim), and afterwards crept back as tolerated exiles, they built about the year 1048 a church of the Holy Sepulchre in their own quarter of the town. There was no more fraud in this than in building one in Cambridge or in London. It was their duty and business to do so. The mistake was that fifty years afterwards, when the Crusaders returned, the successors of those who built the new church had not the courage to say, *This is the simulated, that the true sepulchre of Christ.* Men were not so critical in those days as they are now, and one sepulchre in Jerusalem excited devotion just as much as another.”

It is needless to say that M. de Vogüé does not take Mr. Fergusson's view of the matter, but is a staunch advocate for the usual traditions. Leaving aside the Jerusalem of Solomon and Josephus, he confines himself solely to the Jerusalem of the Crusades, and has succeeded in making not only a most interesting work, but in adding another chapter to the great book of twelfth and thirteenth century art, shewing the architect how to adapt the most severe architecture to the necessities of a burning climate, and to a country where the almost total want of wood entailed the necessity of flat roofs. Yet the architecture does not appear to have suffered from these disadvantages, and the church of the Holy Sepulchre, when decorated with its mosaics, of which there are even now one or two small remains, must have equalled, if not surpassed, the Capella Reale at Palermo, or the Cathedral at Monreale. The fact is that the architects were imported from France, and, like sensible men, made the very best use of the materials and workmen they found to hand. Thus the carving was done by native artists, and presents an evident imitation of classic work : such

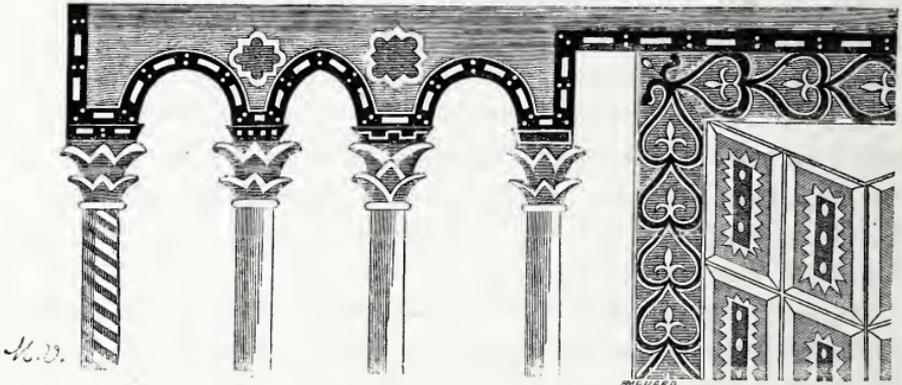
^b This has been done by Signor Pierotti, though the account of his discoveries has not yet been published.—ED.

^c “Notes on the Site of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem: an Answer to the ‘Edinburgh Review.’ By James Fergusson, F.R.I.B.A., &c.” (London: Murray. 1861.)

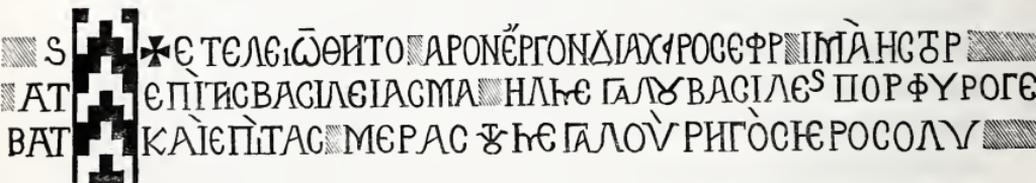
is also often the case with the mouldings. On the other hand, our author thinks the two carved lintels at the entrances of the church of the Holy Sepulchre were sculptured in France, and sent from thence. The peculiar archivolt, like a quantity of small tiles, which occurs in the same doorways, is found in many Arab edifices, and, curiously enough, in the south of France. The question naturally arises to whom does it belong—to the French, or the Arabs, or was it an invention of the Crusaders? As before observed, our architect had little wood at his disposal, so he filled in his groining solid, and finished his building with a flat terrace, or occasionally with a dome; and for ornament he had the best and most lasting decoration, namely, mosaics executed by Byzantine workmen. Time and violence have destroyed most of the ornaments, and very many of the churches, but still sufficient remains to shew us that the Jerusalem of the latter half of the twelfth century must indeed have been a noble city, and worthy of the holy and touching remembrances for ever connected with it.

The first church described in the present work is that built at Bethlehem over the grotto of the Nativity, and which M. de Vogüé attributes to Constantine. It consists of an atrium (now in ruins), a triple vestibule, a nave with double north and south aisles, transepts and choir with apsidal ends and side aisles. Underneath the choir is the grotto of the Nativity, the manger, and several other historical sites, e. g. the cell where St. Jerome spent thirty-six years of his life. The drawings shew us forty-six monolithic Corinthian columns supporting flat architraves. Above is an unpierced triforium, if such a term be allowed, and over it a clerestory with small round-headed windows. The roof itself is a very plain open-timbered affair, and was put up at the end of the seventeenth century, supplying the place of a former one to which Philip le Bon of Burgundy contributed the funds and Edward IV. of England the lead. The walls of the aisles appear to have been covered with a placage of marble, whether ancient or not it is impossible to say, for all vestiges of it have disappeared. But the great ornaments of the church were the mosaics on a gold ground, which covered the triforium space, the clerestory, the choir, and the transepts. Of the former very considerable portions remain, enough indeed to enable us to make out the design. Immediately above the architraves of the columns ran

a row of nimbed busts representing the ancestors of our Lord, their names being written in Latin. The space above was occupied by alternate arabesques and buildings, the latter containing altars and résumés of the various general councils written in Greek. Above all, and between the windows of the clerestory, were large figures of angels. The other parts of the building appear to have been covered with Scripture subjects, of which portions remain of the Entry into Jerusalem, the Transfiguration, the Incredulity of St. Thomas, and the Ascension. The annexed woodcut shews the curious mixture of



round and pointed arches in the background of the Incredulity of St. Thomas. On the right hand are the closed doors which formerly had the inscription *IANVIS CLAUSIS*. The second cut



gives us part of a long bilingual inscription, still to be found, although considerably mutilated, in the choir apse. Luckily Quaresmius copied it when it was complete, and from it we learn that,

“The present work was finished by the hand of Ephrem, painter and mosaicist, in the reign of the Emperor Manuel Porphyrogenitus Comnenus, and in the days of the great King of Jerusalem, the Lord Amaury, and of the very holy Bishop of the holy Bethlehem, the Lord Raoul, in the year 6677, Indiction 2.”

As the Greek computation places the birth of our Lord in the

year of the world 5508, this makes the date of the work 1169 of our era. The inscription, besides the date, also affords us the key to the many iconographical anomalies to be found in these mosaics; thus the nimbi given to the ancestors of our Lord, the occurrence of only one sibyl in the Radix Jesse, the arabesques, the ornaments of altars under the decrees of the councils, and the decrees themselves, are all Greek; whereas the large angels with naked feet in the clerestory, and at least one-half the inscriptions, to say nothing of the pointed arch, belong to Latin art. The church of Bethlehem has always been a fortunate church. It appears to have escaped successfully from the hands of Chosroes, El Hakim, and the defenders of Jerusalem in the first crusade, when all the other churches in the vicinity of the city were destroyed. At the end of the thirteenth century it was still perfect, and astonished by its exceeding magnificence the Monk Brocardus, who relates the particulars of the miraculous escape it had had from the avarice of the Sultan of Egypt, who wanted to take away the marbles and columns for his palace at Cairo. It appears to have remained tolerably perfect until the repair of the roof in 1478. At the end of the sixteenth century we learn from Quaresmius and others that some of the mosaics had disappeared, and that the marble covering of the aisle walls had been removed to enrich the great mosque at Jerusalem. At the end of the seventeenth century the Turks having found the lead contributed by Edward IV. exceedingly useful for bullets, had carried portions of it away, and the roof consequently having got into bad repair, was reconstructed, and a general restoration took place at the expense of the Greeks, who had about that time (1672) managed to get possession of the church. They had no sooner done it than the treaty of 1690 restored it to the Latins (French), but in 1758 the Greeks were reinstated, to the great chagrin of M. de Vogüé, who thereupon devotes a whole page to the wickedness of the Greeks, the wrongs of the Latins, and the insolence of the Turks.

As might naturally be expected, the history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre takes up no small portion of the present work, and most excellently has M. de Vogüé traced the history of the building from the time of Constantine to the present day. According to him we have still nearly all the great church built by the Crusaders, only it is enclosed and dis-

figured by the wretched repairs made by the Greeks after the fire of 1808. The account begins with a slight notice of "la theorie audacieuse" of Mr. Fergusson, which is thus touched off in a note: "Quoiquè par l'ëccentricité des conjectures et le ton de la discussion, cette theorie soit de celles qu'on ne refute pas," &c. Now the way to dispose of an adversary is to confute him fairly; but to pass by him in this manner, is to leave an impression that he cannot be answered. There is hardly any one who takes an interest in the matter but would wish it to be clearly established that the place where so many generations of Christians have prayed and wept should really turn out to be the sepulchre of our Lord; but a doubt has been raised, and until that doubt shall have been clearly set at rest it will always have some amount of force with certain people; and M. de Vogüé, as a man of the world, ought to know that a refutation is never effected by calling hard names, and might have followed the Rev. G. Williams's example, who takes very great pains to prove Mr. Fergusson in the wrong, both as regards history and the actual sites. This course was the more to be desired on M. de Vogüé's part, as his work is likely to be the continental text-book on the subject. However, this is almost the only point on which one feels inclined to attach any amount of blame to the present work, more especially when we see how much the author must have had his heart in his subject, and how hard he must have worked to have produced what we see. He takes for the foundation of his theory Professor Willis's excellent chapter to the Rev. George Williams's work on Jerusalem, where the Professor, with his usual acumen, suggests that Constantine might have cut away the rock all round the sepulchre, leaving it as a monument in the middle of his basilica. Starting from this, M. de Vogüé reconstructs the basilica of Constantine. Eusebius, it is well known, has given a long description of the splendid church erected over the holy sepulchre, but unfortunately he has so indulged in the "choice flowers of rhetoric," that it is in parts exceedingly difficult to make out what he actually does mean. According to M. de Vogüé, who here differs considerably from Professor Willis, the church was a double-aisled basilica, with an atrium at the east end, and an apsidal western termination, from which latter projected three smaller apsidal recesses, viz. to the west, north, and south; and this apsidal wall, with its three smaller apses, both

authors agree, has continued to form a portion of all the succeeding churches, the present one included. In the centre of the apse was the detached rock containing the sepulchre; in the south aisle rose up the rock of Calvary; and in the atrium the cistern where St. Helena found the three crosses. In 614 the army of Chosroes destroyed the magnificent building of Constantine, which was afterwards replaced by a number of small erections, executed under the direction of Modestus: these, again, were levelled, and the rock of the sepulchre partly destroyed (1010) by the madman El Hakim, who finished by expelling the Christians from the holy city. Again, these small chapels were reconstructed by the liberality of the Byzantine emperors, and it was in this state that they passed into the hands of the Crusaders, who once more connected the various sites under one roof. The restoration of the Crusaders' church in the present work differs in some respects from that given by Professor Willis in his chapter to the Rev. G. Williams's work; but still these differences are not very great, and shew how much we owe to our accomplished countryman. After the fire of 1808, the Greek architect appears to have enclosed the old construction in a new casing instead of destroying it; but so great is the alteration, that no one at first sight would be inclined to suspect that an excellent French twelfth-century church lies hidden beneath the heavy rococo modern architecture.

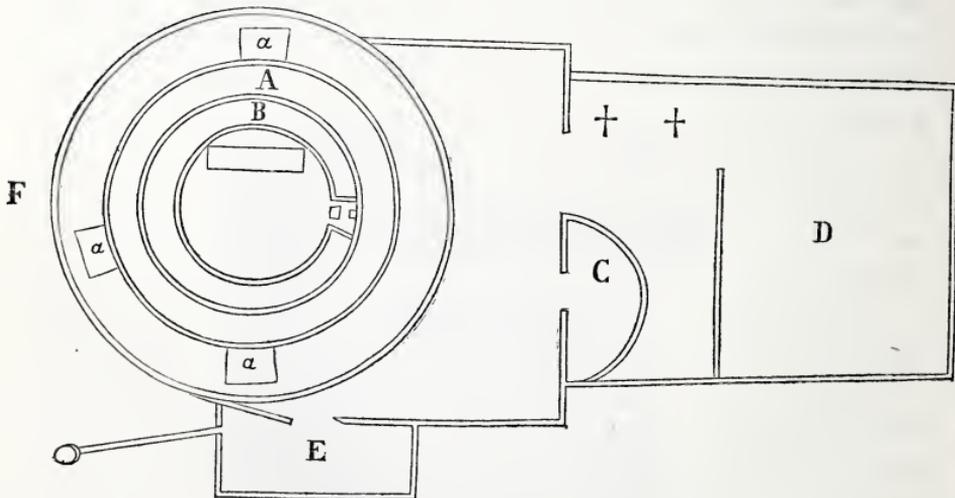


The above Byzantine capital is a fragment of the rebuilding after the persecution of El Hakim; while the next

cut shews us the outside form of the sepulchre itself, such as it was restored in 1555, and such as it was before the great fire of 1808.



All these successive changes are illustrated by an immense amount of documentary evidence, the most curious of which is the well-known description of Arculphus. M. de Vogüé has discovered another version of his plan in the Bibliothèque Im-



periale MS., Lat. 2,321, which is here given. On the spots marked by the letters are the following legends in the original—A Ecclesia Anastasis id est Resurrectio; *aaa* Altare; B Monumentum Domini; C Golgothana Ecclesia; D Constantiniana ecclesia ubi crux Domini inventa est; E Ecclesia Sancte Dei Genitricis; F Occidens.

As to the modern casing, which M. de Vogüé says was most unnecessarily added by the Greeks, no words can express its intense bad taste and ugliness. Could the various Christian Churches be got to agree among themselves for a little while, perhaps the most excellent act Louis Napoleon could do would be to send some first-rate French architect to restore the church and the holy sepulchre to the state they were in when Saladin expelled the Crusaders.

The church of St. Anne, at the north-east angle of Jerusalem, is an excellent illustration of the common type of the Crusaders' churches. The plan consists of nave, aisles, transepts in a line with the aisles, and three apses semicircular within and demioctagonal outside. Over the intersection of the nave and transepts is a low story, from which rises a dome. The nave proper has but three bays, the westernmost being much plainer than the others. On looking at the section we behold a French church of the plainest possible type; the piers are compound it is true, but all the members are rectangular; so also are the edges of the arches. There are no mouldings to speak of; the stringcourses are, however, moulded, and one at the west end is even carved with the Classical egg and tongue and the Norman billet-mould in most amicable juxtaposition. What little ornament the architect had to dispose of, is lavished on the upper window of the west end, which has columns with carved caps supporting the tile-moulding, surrounded by a dripstone most elaborately decorated with acanthus leaves. The groining is plain quadripartite, and as the aisle-roof is quite flat, there is no use for a triforium, which is therefore omitted.

The next chapter treats of the celebrated Hospital, of which sufficient ruins still remain to enable M. de Vogüé to give us a restored groundplan of the church, cloisters, &c., the former of which appears to have been very like that of St. Anne just mentioned: the details, however, were much richer, the piers being decorated with columns, &c., while the northern entrance, which still remains, presents us with the twelve labours of the year sculptured on the dripstone. The tympanum also had a sculptured subject, but the removal of the centre column (for the doorway was double) has entailed the destruction of so much as to render it impossible to make out the intention of the artist.

An account of the Dome of the Rock and the mosque of El Aksa next follows. Here the usual traditions are again followed, the former being identified with the site of the Temple, and the latter with the remains of the Mary Church erected by Justinian. As to the Dome of the Rock, the architecture is attributed to Greek artists employed by the Arabs in 688, and the hole in the rock is identified with the sewer from the outer altar of the Temple.

Representations of some of the more curious of the moneys of the Latin kings are also given, viz. one of Baldwin IV., shewing the tower of David, the donjon of the feudal Jerusalem; one of John de Brienne, with an edifice the roof of which is truncated: this is evidently the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is again shewn in the accompanying seal of the Canons attached to it. The seal, however, not only



M. D.

Seal of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre.

gives the church, but presents us with the holy sepulchre inside, shewing the *loculus* where our Lord was laid, and the small spire which crowned the cave. A third coin belongs to Guy of Lusignan; on the obverse is the Temple, which is again represented on the seal of Amaury I., in connexion with the tower of David and the holy sepulchre.

It would require a very considerable space to enter into even a short description of the many other subjects touched upon by M. de Vogüé in his very clever and interesting work, and we leave them the more willingly as they may be supposed to be but short hints of the subjects to be treated in the larger work which report asserts that gentleman is now engaged upon; in the mean-

while it may be sufficient to say that the seventh chapter is occupied with an account of the lesser churches of Jerusalem, and of the various sites in the Via Dolorosa. The succeeding chapter treats of the churches and tombs situated outside the walls, such as the tomb of the Virgin, the grotto of the Agony, the church of the Ascension, the Cœnaculum, the houses of Caiaphas and Annas, &c. ; while the rest of the book gives us short pieces of information respecting the environs of Jerusalem, the towns of Galilee and Samaria, those on the seashore, such as Acre, Tyre, Ramleh, Lydda, and finishes with a few words on the edifices of Cyprus and Rhodes.

Such are the contents of a work interesting to the antiquary and biblical student, as a painstaking account of the most venerated Christian monuments, but still more valuable to the architect as shewing how his predecessors of the twelfth century went to work when they had to adapt their architecture to another climate, and under different conditions to those to which they had been accustomed. Had we followed their example of sound good sense in the works required in our Colonies and in India, we should never have seen such a monstrosity as Calcutta Cathedral, to say nothing of sundry Lincolnshire churches with their large windows and high roofs transplanted to the burning climate of India.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—It may interest our readers to know that the life-boat that was doubtless seen by many of them in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at the time of the International Exhibition, and was afterwards carried in procession through London, is now actively employed at Tynemouth. Its cost was defrayed by Mr. George John Fenwick, of that port. Indeed, many of the Society's boats appear to have been presented by individuals; this is a form of benevolence the wisdom of which cannot be questioned, and which is as little liable to abuse as any that can be conceived. Thus a boat provided by Miss Burdett Coutts appears at Plymouth, and another at Margate; a lady who had suffered shipwreck on the Irish coast gave £300 as "a thank-offering" for her deliverance; other ladies are mentioned as collecting £200 or £300 each; and another, whose name has not

been revealed even to the Secretary, has contributed the cost of no less than four boats. General Sir G. Bowles has placed a life-boat at Howth; a Norwich lady has furnished one for Blakeney; and a gentleman has promised not only to furnish a boat, but in addition to endow it permanently. Lastly, the sum of £500 was subscribed in the town of Ipswich, by which means a boat was provided that has since done good service on the exposed Suffolk coast. The Queen annually bestows £50, and the Society is also supported by many of limited means, as a yearly subscription of 5s. from "the child of an old sailor" is recorded, and a Kentish clergyman recently presented a song and duet entitled "The Life-boat," by the sale of which he trusts to be able to supply another boat and transporting carriage. Every person must surely wish that such examples may become yet more numerous.

ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS^a.

THE study of ancient inscriptions is a branch of archæology the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. Upon epigraphic literature depends much of the modern historian's data and deductions; and this is nowhere more clearly shewn than in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," where the aid he obtained from lapidary inscriptions is continually manifested. On the other hand, the omission of this element in the education of a writer of history detracts from the value of his labours, as all must admit who inspect the works of some of our most popular historians, and find the events of the first four centuries scarcely touched upon; or, if glanced at, dismissed in a few pages.

The materials for this study, which is worthy of being made part of our collegiate courses of education, are of great extent, especially when foreign collections are included; and there is no saying when a stone may not turn up in Spain, or in Algeria, or in any other country once a Roman province, freighted with words of precious import to some obscure point in Britanno-Roman history. Fortunately the large mass hitherto collected is being continually added to by fresh discoveries; and in these new accessions are often the correctives of error as well as the confirmation of sound decision. In no department of archæology will error be more likely to creep in and rule for awhile than in that of inscriptions. It is almost impossible that it should be otherwise when the state in which they are often discovered, and the manner in which they are frequently presented to the student, are considered. It is seldom they have so far resisted the wear and tear of time as to be wholly perfect and legible; and very often they baffle the interpretation of the most experienced owing to the dislocation of letters, words, and even entire lines. It is, moreover, very seldom that the most competent critics get access to the inscriptions themselves; and copies, originally imperfect and erroneously read, often become more confused by successive transcripts and emendations—so much so, indeed, that it has not unfrequently happened that access to an original has enabled a practised eye to detect some trivial misreading, a rectification of which has changed the entire character of the interpretation.

It is therefore with pleasure we hail the accession of a man like the Rev. Dr. M^c Caul to the little band of students of our Romano-British inscriptions, for he is particularly well qualified to aid their researches;

^a "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, with Critical Notes. By the Rev. John M^cCaul, LL.D., President of University College, Toronto, &c." (8vo. Toronto and London.)

and he brings to the labour of love the essentials of patience, good scholarship, and an evident desire to promote knowledge, and, if possible, attain truth. With such objects in view it is, to use his own words, "of comparatively little consequence who is right or who is wrong." And it may be safely asserted, from the spirit in which his criticisms are conducted, that no one feels more sensibly than Dr. McCaul himself how much easier it is sometimes to detect error in the interpretations of others than to give original readings from defective inscriptions which shall be wholly unobjectionable and impervious to adverse criticism.

For the last five years Dr. McCaul has been an occasional contributor to the "Canadian Journal" of articles on Latin Inscriptions found in Britain. He has now revised and arranged them into a volume, so that, probably for the first time, they will come before the antiquarian public of the mother country, and we hope their reception will encourage the learned epigraphist to continue his researches and criticisms.

The inscription found at Chester in March, 1862, is among the first noticed, from the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The only question was the reading of MAG. as *Magister* or as *Magistratus*, the latter being inclined to by some of the Chester Archæological Society. Dr. McCaul does not hesitate in reading *Magister*; and so, it appears, Mr. Roach Smith renders it in his *Col. Ant.*, vol. vi. In the same way Dr. McCaul thinks the MAG. in *Monum. Hist. Brit.* should be expanded, and not MAGNAM, as suggested by Mr. Matthews, GENT. MAG., 1842, p. 598.

In several inscriptions discovered on the line of the Roman Wall the *Cohors I. Nervana Germanorum* is repeatedly mentioned. We also find the *Cohors III. Nerviorum* GR. The GR. Horsley and Hodgson interpreted as *Genio Romæ*. Mr. Roach Smith proposed *Germanorum* as according with the others; and he cited Tacitus to shew that the Nervii were especially proud of being considered of German descent. Lysons read the word *Nervana* as indicating a compliment paid to the Emperor Nerva, or to the cohort by the Emperor. Dr. McCaul thinks Mr. Roach Smith's application of the passage in Tacitus very ingenious; but he meets it with objections, one of which is that the G.R. as given by the earlier authorities, may be a misreading for C.R., *civium Romanorum*; yet after a very fair and almost exhaustive discussion of the question, he concludes by observing, "It is difficult to decide which opinion should be preferred, as there are objections to both: on the whole I incline to Mr. Smith's; but I am not satisfied that it is correct." Probably further discoveries will remove the doubt.

Under the head of Derbyshire the whole of the inscriptions on pigs of lead found in this country are discussed with much ability; but without advancing our knowledge on the subject in any important degree or

with positive certainty. Still all the suggestions are useful. The most novel is an emendation of the stamp NERONIS AVG. EX KIAN IIII' COS. BRIT. Instead of adopting for the EX KIAN, *ex Kiangis*, as Mr. R. Smith and Mr. Wright have proposed, Dr. M^cCaul substitutes EX K(*alendis*) IAN(*uariis*), remarking,—

“We know from Pliny, xxxiv., ch. 17, that there was a law prohibiting more than a limited production of lead in Britain, *ne plus certo modo fiat*; and it seems probable that with a view to this law the blocks, at least in some reigns, bore marks of the time at which they were made, so that it might be known what blocks were manufactured, and consequently what quantity of lead was produced during the year. The mention of the consuls, or not unfrequently of one, especially the Emperor, was, as is well known, the recognised mode among the Romans of distinguishing the year. But it may be asked, why mention *Kalendis Januariis* when that day was commonly known to be the first of the consular year? To this it may be answered, that it was not uncommon for the Emperors to enter on the consulship at different periods of the year; and hence it may have been necessary to specify in this case the date of the commencement of the Emperor's fourth consulship. Another reason, peculiar to Nero, for this specification, may be, that it conveyed a flattering reference to his having rejected the proposition of the Senate that the year should begin with the month of December. Tacitus, *Ann.*, xiii. 10, notices this fact,—*Quamquam censuissent patres ut principium anni inciperet mense Decembri, quo ortus erat, veterem religionem Kalendarum Januariarum inchoando anno retinuit.*”

As a further justification of this ingenious interpretation, Dr. M^cCaul explains the lateral inscription, IVLPMCOS to stand for IVL(*ias*) P(*ost*) M(*ensem*) CO(*n*)S(*ulatum*), “some such form as K or N or I being put before IVLIAS.” And he concludes:—“If the views which I have suggested relative to these obscure inscriptions be adopted, the simplest explanation of the statement of the time—from the 1st of January to the—— of July—seems to be that it denotes the period for which the imperial tribute was paid by the set of pigs, of which this was one.” The *De Ceang*: (*De Ceangis*), on one of the pigs of lead of the time of Domitian, Dr. M^cCaul will not allow to be equivalent to the *Ex Kian* (*ex Kiangis*) of that of Nero.

In his reading of the following inscription Dr. M^cCaul does not seem to be so happy:—

DIS
MOVNTI
BVS . IVL
FIRMIN
VS . DECE ?

This, Dr. Bruce, “Roman Wall,” 2nd Edit., p. 398, translates:—“To the gods of the mountains, Julius Firminus, the Decurion, erected this.” Dr. M^cCaul remarks:—“The rendering of *Dis mountibus*, as ‘the gods of the mountains,’ or ‘the gods of mountains,’ seems to me very questionable. There is no doubt that mountains were worshipped as gods, e. g. *Orelli*, n. 2107; but I do not recollect having ever seen

an example of the spelling *mountibus*. I suspect that the true reading is *monentibus*. Firminus erected the altar *ex monitu deorum*, but did not know who the gods were that directed him." The learned critic does not give us a precedent for *monentibus*. The district (like that of Auch in France, where a dedication to the mountains (*Montibus*) was found^b) of High Rochester, where the altar figured by Dr. Bruce was discovered, is just the locality where we might expect an altar dedicated to the mountains; and the orthography does not seem to us in any way to invalidate Dr. Bruce's reading.

The interesting inscription now in St. John's College, Cambridge, first published by Camden, and which has received important emendations from modern antiquaries, has a new light thrown upon the sixth line by Dr. McCaul, who finds in it a second dedication, namely, to *Orestea Diana*, instead of *Sub Dianio*, or *Dianio Antonino*. Renewed examination will be needed of the stone itself, which unfortunately is much injured by exposure; but the two figures upon it certainly appear to have been intended for Apollo and Diana; and, so far, Dr. McCaul has evidence in his favour. Still, three lines intervening between the names of the two divinities throw suspicion on the soundness of the proposed correction.

The inscriptions of Caerleon have naturally attracted Dr. McCaul's attention. That of pl. xviii. of Mr. Lee's "Delineations of Roman Antiquities," &c., which has been so much discussed on account of the word *conjuges*, he prefers interpreting, "Cornelius Castus and Julius Belisimnus vowed the altar (to Fortune and Bonus Eventus)—their wives erected it." Under what circumstances these two persons made a vow which it was left to their wives to discharge, imagination must be exercised to conceive; or why, if it were so, two words at least were omitted, while there was abundant room for their insertion, is not easily explained. Although unauthorised by inscriptions, we prefer adhering to the acceptance of the word *conjuges* in the sense of *contubernales*, or yoke-fellows, in the same way as Columella applies the word *conjux* to one tree coupled to another:—"At si teneram ulmum maritaveris, novam sufferet: si vetustam vitem applicueris, *conjugem* necabit^c." To us it seems a less violent solution of the difficulty; and it must be borne in mind that it is one of the peculiarities of lapidary inscriptions to deviate occasionally from classical precedent and from their own formulæ, as in the inscription at Caerleon, in which the word *centurias* occurs, and is universally accepted as meaning a barrack, or soldiers' quarters.

While many of Dr. McCaul's corrections are really important, some are almost needless rectifications of palpable errors, as *CVR. AG.*, *curator agrorum*, for *curam agente*, which have accidentally been repeated. And when he asserts that such and such matters are "erroneous" he may

^b *Bulletin Monumental* for 1849.

^c *De Re Rustica*, lib. v. cap. 6.

sometimes be questioned; as for instance when we stated^d, in reference to one of the Caerleon inscriptions, that its date must be limited from the year A.D. 253, when Valerian made Gallienus *particeps imperii*, to A.D. 259, when Saloninus was killed, we are told:—"These statements are erroneous: Gallienus was not associated in the empire until A.D. 254, nor was his son, Saloninus, 'the young Cæsar,' killed until A.D. 260." We are quite willing to rest upon the dates we have given, which are usually accepted; and refer Dr. McCaul to the elaborate Paper on the family of the Emperor Valerian in the Baron Marchant's *Lettres sur la Numismatique et l'Histoire*^e.

The *Principia et Armamentaria conlapsa* of the Lanchester inscription, first published by Horsley (Durham, xii.), as most, if not all, understand it, must surely mean buildings which could decay and fall into ruins. *Principia* existed, no doubt, in temporary camps, without the necessity of being more than the place for the officers' tents; but Lanchester was a stationary camp, walled, and fortified; and there no doubt the *principia* were buildings. It is probable the word also occurs in an inscription found at Bath, published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in the "Archæological Journal," March, 1855; in which inscription there may be a question, as Dr. McCaul (and everybody else) observes, whether Caracalla or Elagabalus be intended. Most will incline to Mr. Franks' opinion, in favour of the latter. Upon coins Caracalla is usually styled *GERMANICUS* or *BRITANNICUS*, titles never given to Elagabalus, who is very commonly styled *Felix*. But Dr. McCaul, although he quotes Eckhel, will have some difficulty in discovering a coin upon which Caracalla is styled *invictus*. Elagabalus is commonly called both *INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG.* and *SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG.* Still, inscriptions cannot be criticised too severely.

One of the most successful and important rectifications made by Dr. McCaul is that of a name in the Risingham inscription, (Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," p. 287; *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. cxvi.; Henzen, n. 6701, &c.):—

"I have no doubt," he observes, "that the individual here named is the same *Adventus* who some years afterwards, in A.D. 218, was Consul, with the Emperor Macrinus. His *nomen gentilicium* is variously given as *Coclatinus*, *Oclatinus*, and *Oclatinus*.—*Oclatinus Adventus* was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He entered the army as a common soldier, serving among the *Speculatores* and *Exploratores*. Then he became successively a *tabularius* and *cubicularius*, from which he was raised to the office of *procurator*. Subsequently to his serving in England he accompanied Caracalla in his Parthian expedition as colleague of Macrinus, and was, I suspect, privy to the murder of the Emperor. After that

^d GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, p. 152.

^e Paris, 1851. "Comme il est positif que Salonin est mort en 259," &c., p. 550. A.D. 253 is even more generally admitted as the year in which Valerian admitted Gallienus as his imperial associate.

he was despatched by Macrinus to Rome, *ad funus Caracalli ducendum* as Reimar^f states in his note, but in reality to get rid of his pretensions as a rival aspirant to the imperial throne; for Adventus did not scruple to tell the soldiers, after the death of Caracalla, that the sovereignty properly devolved on him as the senior of Macrinus, but that in consideration of his advanced age he would give place to his junior. After his return to Rome he was in great favour with Macrinus, who elevated him to the rank of Senator, and to the office of *Præfectus Urbi*.—Then he became consul with Macrinus, and, after the death of that emperor, finished his year as colleague of Elagabalus. Dio Cassius speaks of him very contemptuously, and derides his want of qualifications for the high positions to which he had attained; but his career proves he must have been a man of very uncommon ability. The inscription confirms the accuracy of the historian as to his having held the office of *procurator*; and disproves the conjecture of Reimar, that he had been *procurator rei privatae*.”

The OFFS of the last line but two, considered by Henzen as initials of the *cognomina* of the cohort, are more satisfactorily amplified by Dr. M^cCaul into *operibus perfectis*.

The Duke of Northumberland's liberality having led to the discovery of some important, though mutilated, inscriptions at High Rochester, the proprætor Tib. Claudius Paulinus was found to be mentioned in one of them. This proprætor had not before been met with in any monument discovered in this country; but he figures conspicuously in connection with Britain in a most valuable and interesting inscription found at Vieux in Normandy, (see *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. p. 95). Dr. M^cCaul also detects him on another of the High Rochester stones, veiled as *C. Claudius Apellinius*. The c. he proposes to read *cura* (*sub cura*); and in full *sub cura Claudii Paulini*, the *prænomen* Tiberius being in this instance, as in the Vieux inscription, wanting.

The report of the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of December, 1862, introduced to Dr. M^cCaul two of the latest inscriptions discovered in this country. To this report we refer our readers to refresh their memory before they study the Doctor's remarks, which are as follows:—

“The difficulty common to the two inscriptions is the name of the deity. It is not improbable that *Antenociticus* and *Anociticus* represent the same god, but I have never before met with either designation, and am unable to offer any probable suggestion on the subject. The other portions of the first inscription are so plain that it is unnecessary to offer any remark on them; but the second is by no means clear. There is a passage, however, in Suetonius, *Claudius*, 25, which, when compared with Vegetius, ii. 7, seems to me to throw much light on the inscription. The first is—*Equestres militias ita ordinavit, ut post cohortem, alam; post alam, tribunatum legionis daret*; the second—*Tribunus major per epistolam sacram Imperatoris judicio destinatur: minor tribunus provenit ex labore*. From these passages we learn that Claudius made the tribuneship of a legion a higher grade of service than the prefecture of an *ala*, i.e. that the promotion should be

^f Dion Cassius, *Hist.*, lxxviii. 14, ed. Reimar, Hamburgh, 1752, p. 1322.

from *præfectura equitum* to *tribunatus legionis*. We also learn that there were two classes of tribunes—the greater and the less. The higher office was conferred by order or decision of the emperor; the other, the lower, was obtained by service. There can, I think, be no doubt that these two classes are the same otherwise called *tribuni laticlavii*, and *tribuni angusticlavii*. (Compare Suetonius, *Domitian*, 10, *Otho*, 10, and Horace, *Sat.* i. 6, 25, 28). Accordingly I regard the words in *præfectura equitum lato clavo exornatus* as denoting that Tineius Longus was promoted to the office of *tribunus laticlavus* whilst he held the office of *præfectus equitum*. And in precisely the same sense I understand the verse in the inscription found at Caervoran, given by Dr. Bruce, “Roman Wall,” p. 393:—*Tribunus in præfecto dono principis*. The Q.D. I am inclined to take as standing for *questor designatus*, as in Horsley’s “Westmoreland,” viii.

“But we have to take up the preceding lines, *judiciis optimorum maximorumque imperatorum nostrorum sub Vibio* (or *Ulpio*) *Marcello consulari*. The term *judiciis* is plainly not to be regarded as a deity. It is evidently used in the same sense as *judicio* in the passage cited from Vegetius, and the reason for its being in the plural seems to be, that by one *judicium* the appointment of *tribunus laticlavus* was conferred, by another that of *questor designatus*. Hence it appears there is no necessity for looking for conjoint emperors in explanation of IMPP. N., nor for an example of *optimi maximique* applied to such. These *judicia* may have been by different emperors at different times; and, in my judgment, it is not improbable that the two emperors referred to are Trajan and Hadrian, each of whom was styled *optimus maximus*, e.g. Orelli, nn. 795, 3742; or, it may be, Nerva and Trajan. The Marcellus under whom Tineius Longus served when he was promoted, was, as seems to me, neither Ulpus Marcellus, the general under Commodus, nor Ulpus Marcellus, the legal adviser of Antoninus Pius, but L. Neratius Marcellus, who is named in Trajan’s diploma of A.D. 104. He was *consularis*, for he had been consul in A.D. 103, and there are examples of the omission of both *legatus* and *propratore*. But how can this opinion be reconciled with the statement that Dr. Bruce’s rubbings ‘shewed clearly that VLP., as suggested by Mr. Clayton, was correct?’ Can it be that Marcellus had two *nomina gentilitia*—*Ulpus* and *Neratius*? Or may I venture still to question the reading, and to suggest a re-examination of the stone, with the view of ascertaining whether the letters may not be NER. or L.NE., or NE.?”

The name of the deity to whom the two altars are dedicated appears as *Anociticus* and as *Antenociticus*; and in this variation of the spelling in what is doubtless one and the same name, is another instance of the blundered manner in which such names are sometimes presented in ancient monuments. Mr. Roach Smith suggests it may be a name of Apollo, or the Sun; while Captain Shortt (in a private communication) thinks it may refer to Antinoüs, the deified favourite of the Emperor Hadrian.

The difficult inscription, Horsley, *Brit. Rom.*, Northumberland, n. cviii., in which instead of reading *Præfectus Equitum Cæsariensium Corionototarum*, Dr. M’Caul proposes . . . *Præfectus Equitum, cæsi Corionototarum manu* (recording an engagement between the Romans and Britons), though ingenious, will not be so readily adopted as many of his rectifications, which in the main are highly worthy attention. Altogether the book is a valuable accession to the study of a difficult and important branch of our national archæology, which is only seriously attended to

by few. And we trust the author's ability will be further taxed by the discovery of other monuments of this class, for there can be no doubt that in the north of England hundreds are yet awaiting, especially along the line of the Roman Wall, the researches of the archæologist. It is understood that Dr. Bruce is about to produce a third edition of his "Roman Wall;" and also a separate work on the Roman inscriptions of the district. In these publications, no doubt, many of the emendations of Dr. McCaul will be anticipated, while it is probable others may be confirmed or modified by unpublished additions.

APPLEBY TOKEN.

WE copy the following from the "Kendal Mercury" of March 28, 1863, conceiving it of interest, as tending to settle a question in numismatics upon which different opinions have been entertained.

"In taking down the old dwellings on the south side of Allhallows'-lane, Kendal, consequent on the widening of that street, the workmen have turned up a small brass token of the seventeenth century, issued at Appleby, in Westmoreland, in the year 1669.

"Mr. Brockett, in his 'Tradesmen's Tokens (of the seventeenth century) issued in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland,' 1853, and republished in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May of that year, has omitted to notice this specimen; it is however engraved and described in the latter publication for March, 1792, p. 209, without, we believe, being assigned to any county. In Mr. Boyne's elaborate work, 'Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland,' 1858, and also in Mr. North's 'Leicestershire Tokens,' 1857, it is given, but in both dubiously appropriated to Appleby in Leicestershire.

"We think, however, there can be no question that we are right in claiming this token for *our* Appleby, from the fact of its occasional—though it must be admitted rare—occurrence in this part of the country, and also that William Smith (doubtless the issuer of the token now under consideration) was Mayor of Appleby, in this county, in the years 1667 and 1673.

"If any of our Appleby correspondents could identify the pigeon chosen for his obverse by the William Smith of the token as having any reference or allusion to the trade or occupation of their Mayor of that name, it might further tend to confirm our assumption, and finally decide the question of this token's parentage.

"The token just discovered is of brass, of the farthing size, and is in excellent preservation. It contains on the

"*Obverse*—WILLIAM-SMITH* = A pigeon pecking.

"*Reverse*—IN-APPLEBYE-1669* = ^{.*}
w s. _{.*}

And is now in the possession of John Hudson, Esq., of Larch How.

"We believe this to be the first time the above token has been accurately delineated, as in all the descriptions we have met with the name of the town is spelled APPEBIE, instead of APPLEBYE.

"*Kendal, March 25, 1863.*

"K. K."

CORNISH CHURCHES.

VII. ST. BREAGE—ST. GERMÖE—ST. PERRAN-UTHNOE.

BREACA, a lady of rank, and Germoe, a king, belonged to that large company of Irish missionaries, which, according to the tradition, landed, some time in the fifth century, at Riviere, at the mouth of the Hayle. Several of these saints were slain, says Dr. Borlase, near where they came ashore, by Theodoric, a heathen king of Cornwall. Dr. Whitaker, on the other hand, contends that this king was a Christian, that a few of the party were killed only, through mistake, and that as soon as Theodoric became aware of the nature of their holy mission he treated them with great hospitality, and permitted them to go where they would.

“Germoe mather
Breaga lavethes.”

i. e. “Germoe a king
Breage a midwife,”

is an old Cornish distich which some have attempted to explain in a spiritual sense. However this may be, it seems that St. Breaca and St. Germoe crossed from Riviere to the southern coast^a, where the former caused a church to be built, and St. Germoe made his abode at a short distance.

ST. BREAGE is the mother church of St. Germoe, St. Cury, and St. Gunwalloe. The parish of Sithney intervenes between St. Breage and St. Gunwalloe, but St. Germoe adjoins St. Breage on the west and is separated from St. Perran-uthnoe only by a narrow strip of the parish of St. Hilary, which in a curious manner runs down to the sea, apparently just to claim the prominent headland known as Cudden Point. St. Germoe does not extend to the sea, for all the line of coast, excepting Cudden Point, from Maendu, which is a little eastward of St. Michael's Mount, to Porthleven, is included in the parishes of St. Perran-uthnoe and St. Breage. A glance at the map will shew how strangely this group of parishes is divided.

Starting either from Helston or Penzance it would be pos-

* Dr. Whitaker seriously suggests that St. Breaca came to this spot to reform wreckers! And strange to say, there are still to be found a few persons so utterly ignorant in regard to their own country as to believe that wrecking is even now practised in Cornwall!

sible, with tolerable ease, to visit in one day the three churches which form the subject of this paper. If not pressed for time a pleasant excursion might be made by leaving Penzance and proceeding direct to St. Perran-uthnoe Church, thence down to Perran Sands, and across Cudden Point, just beyond which is Prussia Cove with a coast-guard station and a few fishermen's houses. Then on to the fine stretch of beach called Pra Sands. About a quarter of a mile from the shore stands Pengerswick Castle, built in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was the residence of the Militons. One of this family, Job Milton, was governor of St. Michael's Mount in the time of Edward VI. The greater part of the building has long ago fallen into decay, but a three-storied and battlemented tower remains in tolerable preservation. An upper room adjoining the tower had panelled walls, each panel containing a rude painting with a legend in verse beneath^b.

Following along the coast, the next remarkable place is Trewavas Head, where a detached mass of granite called the "Bishop Rock" assumes the form of a colossal figure with its back to the sea, and with clasped hands resting on a lectern, whilst the robe trails down the cliff side. It does not require the aid of imagination to trace in this naturally formed figure the striking resemblance to a kneeling monk, and it is much superior to many similarly situated rocks on the coast to which names have been given for their supposed likeness to familiar things or remarkable personages^c.

Referring to this locality, Mr. W. J. Henwood says:—

"The wild romantic character of the coast is inferior to nothing of the kind in Cornwall; and Wheal Trewavas^d, which has its engines perched on the

^b The following, entitled "Perseverance," affords a good example of these verses:—

"What thing is harder than the rock?
 What softer is than water cleere?
 Yet wyll the same, with often droppe,
 The hard rock perce, as doth a spere;
 Even so, nothing so hard to attayne,
 But may be hadd with labour and payne."

Other lines refer to certain abuses of the time of Henry VIII., probably strictures on that monarch himself.

^c The Rev. C. A. Johns has figured the Bishop Rock in his instructive "Week at the Lizard."

^d Wheal Vor, also in this parish, has been in its time one of the richest mines in Cornwall:—"The present working of Wheal Vor has been continued about

cliffs, and its workings beneath the sea, is quite as picturesque as Botallack or Levant in the St. Just district^c.”

St. Breage Church is little more than two miles from the coast, and to succeed in the tour of inspection of the three churches it would now be necessary to proceed to the church town, and thence to St. Germoe.

Before describing the church it may be worth while to refer to a few other objects in St. Breage. In this parish are two hills called Godolphin and Tregoning, which are conspicuous from all the shores of Mount's Bay. At the foot of the former stands the old mansion-house, (a quadrangular building of the time of Queen Elizabeth,) of the noble family of Godolphin. The meaning of the word Godolphin has not been satisfactorily explained, and it appears that the family took a portion of the word literally, and adopted a dolphin for their crest, as may be seen on the old helmets in St. Breage Church.



Helmet, St. Breage.

On the summit of Tregoning Hill are the remains of a large fort, or as it is termed in Cornwall, a “hill-castle.” This appears to have been of great strength, and was one of the largest structures of the kind in Cornwall. The hill was formerly called Pencairn, and Leland refers to the castle as Cair Kenin, *alias* Gonyn and Conin.

It was to this hill of Pencairn that St. Breaca first came after leaving Riviere, and, says Leland, “*ædificavit eccl. in Trenewith et Talmeneth.*” The ancient name of the parish was Pembro, and the place called Trenewith is some distance from the site of the present church, which stands on rising ground adjoining the high-road leading from Helston to Penzance.

The church possesses no architectural features of particular interest; it consists of a chancel and nave, with western tower,

eighteen years, and in that time about £1,240,000 worth of tin has been raised, of which I believe that more than £100,000 has been profit to the adventurers.”—*W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S., in Trans. Geological Society of Cornwall, vol. v. 1843.*

^c Trans. Geological Society of Cornwall, vol. v.

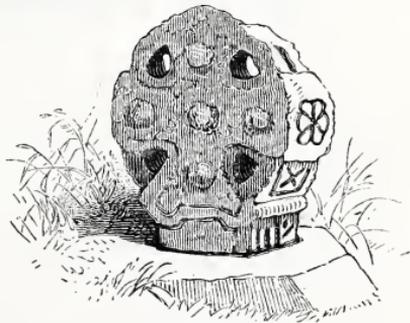
north and south aisles, each with a small transeptal projection, probably constructed as chapels for, and at the cost of, important families of the locality. The wooden roof of the north transept has some well-carved bosses. The south aisle has a porch of the same local character as those of St. Burian and St. Wendron previously described.

The piers separating the aisles from the nave are of the usual type, consisting of four rounded and four cavetto mouldings; the cavettos, however, are broader than usual. The capitals also resemble those found in other Perpendicular churches in western Cornwall. Indeed, the church throughout is of the fifteenth century; all traces of earlier work, if any exist, being obscured by later additions and alterations. The tower is so nearly like that of St. Germoe that the description to be given of the latter will serve for both. There is considerable difference, however, between the tower-arches. At St. Breage the arch is panelled, of lofty proportions, and is perhaps the finest Perpendicular arch to be found in any of the churches of the district.



Capitals, St. Breage.

A few years ago the head of a cross was discovered buried in the churchyard; it is similar in form to others existing in churchyards in Cornwall, is evidently much older than the present church, and may be contemporaneous with the original fabric. As at St. Burian, this cross has lost its shaft.



Cross, St. Breage.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., (A.D. 1288-91,) the entry is as follows:—

“Ecclesia Sanctæ Breacæ. Taxatio £16; Decima £1 12s.; Vicaria ejusdem £1 6s. 8d.”

ST. GERMŌE at one time appears to have been a Decorated cruciform church; the north transept having been superseded

by a fifteenth-century aisle, to which a shallow transeptal projection was added as at St. Breage and elsewhere.

The south transept, wall of nave, and porch, are all that remain of the Decorated work, and these present interesting and remarkable features, differing materially from other churches



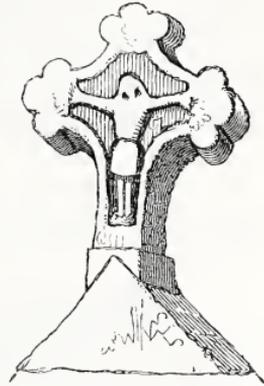
St. Germoe Church.

of the district. In most of the early transeptal churches the porch either adjoins or is very near the transept, as if later additions; here, however, the porch is 11 ft. from the transept, and between the two, in the wall of the nave, is a peculiar Decorated square window of three ogee-headed lights with quatrefoils in the head. The south window of the transept was apparently of the same design, but the quatrefoils have been removed and the space between the points of the three lights and the square hoodmould occupied by solid masonry. This accounts for the great height of the mould above the lights. In the east wall of the transept is a window of two ogee-headed lights.

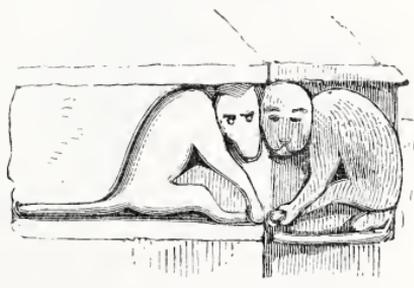
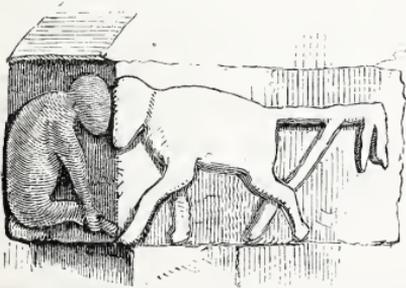
There does not appear to have been an oblique wall at the junction with the chancel, but at the angle mouldings are carried up to the height of seven feet, where they sprung into a diagonal arch, of which only twelve or thirteen inches remain.

This probably formed the narrow passage at the end of the screen, and led from the chancel to the transept. If such were the case it shews that the primary object of this peculiar construction was rather to afford means of communication than for the purpose of a hagioscope, though we have seen they are in several instances combined. At St. Perran-uthnoe another variation of the prevailing plan will be noticed. The transept is divided from the nave by a single pier rising from a rude block of stone, between two and three feet high before the moulding commences, and supporting a square beam of oak, extending across the breadth of the transept. The capital and mouldings of this pier are similar to those between nave and aisle at St. Wendron^f. A moulded corbel projects from the west wall of the transept, and probably supported an earlier roof.

The inner and outer doorways of the porch have deep mouldings of a superior character. The pretty gable cross, and grotesquely sculptured gable corbels, are also features of rare occurrence, indeed they may be said to be unique in West Cornwall.



Gable Cross of Porch,
St. Germoe.



Gable Corbels of Porch, St. Germoe.

The tower at the west end of the nave is Perpendicular, of three stages, unbuttressed. Plain set-offs mark the stages, each receding a little to the parapet. More labour than usual has been bestowed on the upper part. The battlements are certainly of a simple description, but the pinnacles vary from the general type; each springs from an angel, and consists of

^f GENT. MAG., Feb. 1863, p. 156.

a square, panelled shaft, battlemented, crocketed above, and capped by a flat square finial, on which a cross is placed. At the foot of the parapet are grotesquely sculptured gargoyles.

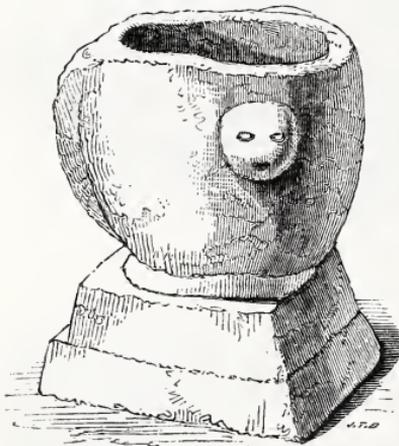
The four belfry windows are each of three lights, with two quatrefoils in the head. A well-moulded plinth is carried around the base, and about 2 ft. above it a bold stringcourse. The western doorway consists of a four-centred arch under a square hoodmould, with square terminations, on which oak-leaves are sculptured.

The tower-arch has ogee mouldings.

There are three bells, all dated 1753, and with the same founder's mark, a bell. Two have the founder's initials, "A.R.," whilst the third is inscribed,—

"Abel Rudhall
Cast us all."

Although the church may have existed as a Decorated cross church, the font is certainly of earlier date, and is perhaps one of the most ancient fonts in Cornwall. It is rudely and irregularly formed, and has on opposite sides two heads carved in bold relief, whilst just between them is a curious projection of a fish-like form, extending the whole depth of the bowl.



Font, St. Germoe.

On the floor lies the fragment of a Norman font, which may have belonged to some chapel in the neighbourhood.

The chancel has been rebuilt.

At the north-east angle of the churchyard is a curious structure, popularly known as "St. Germoe's Chair," or, "King Germoe's Throne." Its form is oblong, measuring, internally, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 3 in. The front is formed by two arches, each 6 ft. high, and supported on round pillars. At the back is a seat, 1 ft. 4 in. high, extending the whole length of the building, and divided into three equal compartments by two shafts, which serve as supports for three arches; those on the sides being 3 ft. 8 in. high, whilst the centre one rises 4 in. higher, and has on its apex a sculptured head of the Blessed

Virgin wearing a crown. A head also projects from the outside of the front wall.



St. Germoe's Chair.

These sedilia do not appear to have been removed from elsewhere, but to occupy their original position. The situation commands a view of the greater part of the churchyard, and it is possible the structure was erected for the convenience of priests in churchyard ceremonies. The work is of early character.

Referring to St. Germoe's Church, Leland says, "his tumber is yet seene ther." He also speaks of "St. Germoke's Chair in the Chirch-yard," and of "St. Germoke's Welle a little without the Chirch-yard." No traces of the latter remain, but a small stream runs just by the southern entrance to the churchyard, and here the well may have stood.

ST. PIRAN, one of the most noted saints of Ireland, came into Cornwall in the early part of the fifth century. That he was highly esteemed amongst the Cornish is shewn by the fact that four parish churches in the county bear his name—Perranzabuloe, Perran-arworthal, Perran-uthnoe^s, and St. Kevern or Pieran, called Lanachebran in Domesday. There is also the well of St. Perran on the northern shores of Perranzabuloe.

^s In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, St. Piran-uthnoe is entered "Ecclesia de Lanudno."

The church of St. Perran-uthnoe is situated near the coast, opposite St. Michael's Mount. It seems probable that the site was, at an early date, occupied by an ecclesiastical edifice, though there are few remains of an ancient character in the existing building.

Judging from the external appearance of the walls, the oldest part is the transept, which has the hagioscopic passage at the junction with the chancel resembling those in the churches of the Lizard district. The oblique wall, however, forms a much less angle; it is very rudely constructed, and at the height of eighteen inches from the ground projects a little from the foundation. One of the lower stones has marks of incised decoration of a very primitive character, and probably formed part of a much earlier structure.

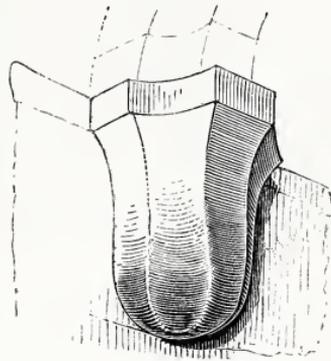
This oblique wall has no window as in the other examples, but adjoining it in the eastern wall of the transept may be seen, internally, an obtusely pointed arch, two feet in breadth, and forms a recess, which now extends only to the springing of the arch, though there are traces that it once reached the floor, and was either a narrow aperture through, or a shallow recess 4 ft. 8 in. high in, the wall. Externally, the masonry has been much disturbed, and the upper portion, at least, appears to have been pierced through.

Whether this peculiar arrangement is any way analogous to certain provisions made for the benefit of what are termed Cagots, referred to by Mr. Wright, may be worthy of consideration. In this maritime part of the country, and so near St. Michael's Mount, it is not unlikely that many individuals, from whom the inhabitants of the country would keep apart, might be brought into the neighbourhood.

In plan, the church is much the same as others already noticed. In addition to the chancel (recently rebuilt) and south transept, it has nave with western tower and south porch, and a north aisle. There is a space of 5 ft. between the transept and the porch, and in the intervening wall of the nave a small ugly modern sash window, the only window, in fact, in the nave. The transept window is of like character. A Perpendicular window of three lights occupies the west end of the aisle; those in the north wall, each of two lights, are of Debased character.

The piers between nave and aisle are of rather an unusual section; the capitals consist of a series of plain chamfers.

As usual, the tower is Perpendicular, of three stages, battlemented and pinnaced, with four belfry lights, a western window and doorway under a square hoodmould. The corbels of the tower-arch are worthy of notice, as varying from the ordinary type. One only is finished, as shewn by the woodcut, the other being inserted as a plain pentagonal block, intended probably to have been subsequently worked on.



Corbel, Tower-arch, St. Perran-uthnoe.

The font, of granite, is square, with one side panelled, and may be of early date.

The hoodmould terminations of the south door are sculptured heads: one of a bishop. The keystone is a head with a lolling tongue, over which, built into the wall, is a piece of granite, having a sculptured figure of St. James the Great with his staff and book. Some interest may be attached to this stone because we have pretty sure knowledge of its date; it affords, therefore, an example of the capabilities of the workmen in this neighbourhood at a certain period. In the first instance, it is rare to find at all in West Cornwall churches representations of particular saints; what little sculpture exists is mostly of a general character, so there must have been some reason why St. James was specially selected.



Keystone of South Doorway, and Figure of St. James the Great, St. Perran-uthnoe.

It is said, and there can be little doubt on the subject, that this stone was brought from the ruins of a chapel at the village of Goldsithney, in this parish. Documentary evidence proves the existence of such a chapel, and Dr. Oliver states in his *Monasticon* that St. James's Chapel at Goldsithney was licensed July 12, 1450. Now, as pilgrimages were made to St. Michael's

Mount, it is very easy to conceive that a chapel would have been erected at that spot

“Where the great vision of the guarded Mount”

first burst on the gaze of the weary, yet gladdened, travellers. When the noble bay was first seen spread out before them, and the strange sight of the monastery on the island rock came into view, the pilgrimage might have been considered as almost concluded; and here, in the chapel of the very patron of pilgrims, were thanks given for escapes from all dangers, and for protection granted on the way.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—Among the many remarkable discoveries recently made in Pompeii is that of a bronze statuette, representing Narcissus listening to the voice of Echo (Ovid's *Metam.*, iii. 7), which has been pronounced as one of the most admirable monuments of antique art yet brought to light. The identity of the figure has been established by the expedient of adorning the sandals with a representation of the flower that bears the name of this prototype of coxcombs. M. Fiorelli, the director of the excavations at Pompeii, is of opinion that this exquisite work of art is to be referred to the school of the sculptor Lysippus: the height of the figure is about 21 inches, exclusive of the circular base upon which it stands. The important discovery of the perfect impression of a human figure in a superincumbent mass of hardened ashes has led to the employment of much greater care in the removal of the rubbish, and on the appearance of one of the hitherto-disregarded cavities the work is now suspended, and the director instantly called to the spot. Any bones or other objects that may be contained in the hollow are carefully extracted by means of a pair of tongs, the liquid plaster is then poured in, and the crust afterwards removed. The following is a description of the result obtained in the instance above recorded:—“The plaster presents the figure of a man lying upon his back. The mouth is open, and the chest and belly are swollen like those of a drowned person. The left arm is entire and outstretched, and the hand contracted and containing portions of bones mixed with the plaster. An iron ring is worn on the little finger. The right arm is wanting, having been destroyed to make the hole for the admission of the plaster. On the left arm and the chest are certain inequalities, supposed to be the traces of clothing. The belly is bare, the leggings turned back over the thighs, the feet clothed in sandals, with the print of the hobnails upon the soles. It is apparently a man of fifty years; the nose and cheeks are plainly marked, but not the eyes or the hair. The gaping mouth shews a few teeth wanting. Here and there the texture of the clothes can be seen.” A few days after this discovery, another cavity was brought to light. The experiment of casting was renewed, and yielded the spectacle of two female figures in a posture that mournfully records the anguish of their last moments. Here the texture of the dress is more faithfully preserved; the arms were covered with sleeves reaching to the wrist, and the feet were encased in embroidered shoes. Near the bodies were found two pairs of earrings, a golden finger-ring, two iron keys, and about one hundred pieces of money, probably the household valuables which the unhappy victims were endeavouring to save from destruction.

THE HEREFORD MAP OF THE WORLD ^a.

THE geographical knowledge of our ancestors has not pursued as much as it might have done a constantly progressive course. This fact, indeed, becomes more and more apparent if we examine closely what memorials they have left of their drawings, that is to say, of their maps, those "books of a single page," as they have been so happily called by one of our most learned colleagues.

Without wishing, like the Lawyer in Racine, to trace things back to "before the creation of the world," we may be allowed to suppose that the first general idea that man entertained of his terrestrial habitation would be that of an "immense quadrilateral," an indefinite reduplication of his own range of vision; and it would be a considerable progress upon this hypothesis to consider the earth to be a large circular disc, surrounded by a flowing ocean, such as it is described by the most ancient Greek poets. Again, when Pythagoras and Aristotle had taught that the earth was a "spherical globe," on which human domiciles occupied at the most the northern part of a single hemisphere, they endeavoured to represent that habitable portion on a plan, and supposed it to be stretched out as the peel of a quarter of an orange, which represented a sort of oval ellipse, analogous to the form of a leaf, (such as was depicted by Dionysius the Areopagite ^b in his verses, and after him by the poet Priscian, his Latin translator): or perhaps, better still, to the short mantle or "chlamyde" of the Greeks, of which we have an example in the map of Ptolemy, the earliest which has come down to us.

The Middle Ages, which witnessed a second birth of European arts, commenced with the same cycle of ideas, and offer to us in their turn "quadrilaterals"—as the map of Cosmas, or the

^a A Notice of the famous Historical Map in the Cathedral of Hereford, read before the Geographical Society of Paris, November 30, 1861. By M. D'Avezac, President of the Society.

^b A clerical error probably on the part of M. D'Avezac. He alludes to Dionysius Periegetes, whose treatise, with that of his translator Priscian, was a text-book in England to the close of the tenth century. Cf. Wright's *Archæological Essays*, vol. ii. p. 6, 1861. Priscian, a grammarian, taught at Constantinople A.D. 526.

Anglo-Saxon chart in the British Museum—and discs without number, from the nameless designs of the utmost simplicity to the well-known hemispheres of Sanuto, of Bianco, or of Fra-Mauro^c; and oval ellipses, such as the map of Ralph Higden^d, or the Florentine chart of the Pitti Palace, until we finally return to the outlines of the “chlamyde” of Ptolemy.

One of these simple discs is the subject of these few hasty pages which I have the honour to read to you to-day. It is remarkable for its large dimensions, curious from the designs and legends of which it is full, more curious still for the use to which it has been applied, for it served as an altar-piece in one of the chapels in the cathedral of Hereford, on the borders of Wales. It is drawn on a thick vellum, glued to a framework of wood, square at the base and rising to an obtuse point at the top, and measuring in height about six feet. After divers vicissitudes, it is now suspended against a wall in the library of the chapter-house, and in spite of injury from dust, time, and careless neglect, still preserves strong traces of gilding and emblazonment.

One of the most renowned archæologists in England of the last century, Richard Gough^e, directed the attention of the learned to this interesting relic of the past, and some notices, scattered here and there in scarce books, alone recalled at intervals a knowledge of its existence; when, in the year 1830, the Royal Geographical Society of London obtained permission of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to cause a copy of it to be placed in the collection they were then commencing, and after some months an excellent fac-simile, drawn at Hereford at the expense of the Society, was received by them in London. Thus brought to the knowledge of learned geographers in one of the principal centres of study in Europe, this Hereford chart acquired a more extensive celebrity. The announcement of its publication was circulated, and tourists did not dare to speak of Hereford without mentioning its ancient map; and the Dean^f, availing himself of the publication of the fac-simile

^c Three celebrated geographers at Venice: Sanuto published his chief work on geography at Venice in 1588; Bianco, his maps and charts in 1436; and Fra-Mauro in 1458.

^d Ralph Higden, a Benedictine monk, died 1363. He wrote the *Polychronicon*, an English translation of which was printed in London by Caxton, folio, 1482.

^e British Topography, vol. i. pp. 71, 74.

^f The late Dean Merewether.

to give a better account of the original, presented for this purpose a special monograph to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hereford. So far so good—but one of our number, who for a long time had searched far and near for geographical antiquities with which he might enrich the collection created by his care in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Monsieur Jomard, endeavoured to obtain at least one exact copy of the fac-simile in London; and at last, in April, 1841, he received one by the hands of him who now has the honour to read this paper to you, and caused it to be placed here, the true centre of literary learning, as a contribution to the general stock of our geographical knowledge. You, gentlemen, will no doubt remember that in the following year you saw the proofs of its lithographed reproduction in six large sheets, destined to ornament that magnificent collection of fac-similes originated and arranged by our learned colleague with his usual zeal. His liberality was such that he allowed all, even strangers, to investigate those plates; also small portions of this map were published, in succession, by the Comte de la Borde, for Palestine; by M. Hommaire de Hell, for the Caspian and Black Sea; by M. Vivien de St. Martin, for Asia Minor. These proofs also furnished the subject of a remarkable lecture by the learned Mr. Thomas Wright before the British Archæological Association, which met at Gloucester in the year 1846. They produced also in the course of time, in 1849, at Hereford itself, under the surveillance of Mr. Saxe Bannister, a reprint of the portion specially referring to the British Isles: and lastly, they raised up a competitor, almost a rival to him, in another of our colleagues, the Vicomte de Santarem, whom death surprised in the midst of his labours; and they obtained at his hands a lengthened notice, occupying fully a half-volume of his “*Cartography of the Middle Ages.*”

These plates, gentlemen, which you see before you, ornamented as to the border with divers devices, represent a terrestrial disc surrounded by a circular ocean, describing a radius of sixty-six centimetres, Jerusalem being its centre. It is placed from east to west as regards its length, and from north to south as regards its width. The large upper portion is allotted to Asia, the lower portion, divided into two unequal parts by the Mediterranean Sea, assigns the larger division to Europe and the smaller to Africa. You must not expect to

find anything to indicate in detail the relative position of the countries, nor their especial geographical characteristics; but numerous explanatory legends, agreeably varied by descriptive pictures, unite to assist the interpretation of the designs.

You can fix your attention upon all those curious animals^g, real or imaginary, on all those monstrous and fantastic races of men (of which fabulous recitals were bequeathed to the Middle Ages by antiquity), peopling more particularly India and Africa; only you must not be astonished at some singular misplacements, by which (as if the designer could not always find the right place and sufficient room for his ornaments) he transports the monkey to Norway, the scorpion to the banks of the Rhine, and the "oroc" [auroch] to Provence.

The Bible and ecclesiastical history have both equally inspired the pen and pencil of the artist. At the extreme right, at the top of the map, the terrestrial Paradise is represented by a "precipitous and shoreless" island, where the Tempter is seen seducing our first parents and accomplishing their expulsion, represented on the neighbouring continent. In descending westward the portrait of Abraham is seen in Chaldæa, and that of Moses on Mount Sinai. Near Jerusalem, occupying the centre, the crucifix is planted on Mount Calvary. Amid the deserts of Ethiopia St. Antony is recognised, with his hook-beaked satyrs and fauns (one-half man, one-half horse) of which mention is made in monkish legends. St. Augustin in his pontifical habits marks the situation of his own Hippo.

But hovering over this terrestrial disc, a representation of the Last Judgment occupies the upper margin lying between the map and its frame, and helps to explain the situation which this map, so pregnant itself with grand religious ideas, had obtained in the cathedral church of Hereford. Our Lord, seated on the clouds, lifts up His hands bearing the prints of the sacred wounds, and pronounces (such without doubt is the intention of the artist to shew) these words written on a scroll,

^g These representations dotted about the map embrace salamanders, pelicans, goats, crocodiles, Minotaurs, Cyclopes, birds, beasts, dog-headed figures, hooded monks, bishops in pontificals, jesters, winged beasts, castles, mermaids, horses, elephants, camels, fish, lions, stags, apes, towers, dragons, swans, armed knights, crabs, crowned kings, human figures in every varied attitude, anthropophagi, and "men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders:" and, in all the credulity of the mediæval ages, "Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire."

“*Ecce Testimonium Meum.*” On His right hand an angel summons the elect; on his left, on the contrary, another angel dismisses the condemned to eternal punishment. At the feet of the Saviour, the blessed Virgin on her knees, exposing her breast, intercedes for the offenders. Legends in Anglo-Norman French determine the office (*rôle*) of each of these personages. The Virgin has these lines written above her figure:—

“*Veici beu fiz mon piz : dedenz la quele chare preistes ;
Cef^h mameleetes : Dont leit de uirgin quiestes ;
Eyez merci de tous : si com nos memes deistes ;
Ke m’ ont serui : haut Sauveresse me feistes.*”

“*Regard, my Son, the flesh of which Thou’rt made ;
Behold the breasts on which Thou once wast laid ;
On all who worship us pray pity take ;
Who me revere, me their Saviouress make.*”

To the right of the Virgin Mary an angel is represented as leading by the hand the elect, with this inscription attached:—

“*Levez, et montez à joie perdurable.*”

On the left hand of the Virgin an angel, represented as holding a whip, drives away the condemned to a flaming pit, with this inscription written over it:—

“*Levez, et allez en feu d’enfer estable.*”

The four letters of the word “*Mors*,” disposed in illuminated characters around the map, appears to confirm the same fundamental, or religious idea, and would point out that the empire of death encompasses all parts of the habitable globe.

In the lower corners, on the two sides of the map, are traced two other designs of a different character to the last, but not the less worthy of attention. These serve in some sort as an introductory preface to the principal work, of which they enable us to discover the subject and the author. In the one corner is written the decree, issued by Cæsar Augustus, for the general taxing of the world, according to the quotation of the verse Luke ii. 1; beneath which the Emperor, seated on his throne and crowned with his tiara, delivers to the “*Geodotes*” Nichodoxus, Theodotus, and Polycletus his command to go throughout the earth, and to make a report to the Senate of its extent. These words are represented on a scroll proceeding

^h Old form for Ces.

from the Emperor's lips:—“Ite in orbem universum et de omni ejus commerciâ referte ad senatum. Ad istam confirmandam huic scripto sigillum meum apposui.” The imperial seal is placed below, with this explanation attached:—“Sigillum Augusti Cæsaris Imperatoris.” Inscriptions also in large uncial letters, placed on the outer border of the map, give the names of those who made that famous mensuration, Nichodoxus having had for his portion the East, Polycletus the South, and Theodotus the North and West. We can recognise in these names a direct borrowing from the common “Cosmography of Ethicus,” but after a vitiated text, such as Albertus Magnus made use of in the thirteenth century; and in which the name of Didymus, the fourth Geodete, to whom the West had been especially entrusted, was wanting.

An inscription placed in the opposite corner completes the exterior explanations, and gives in some sort the same title of our map in these words:—“Descriptio Orosij de Ormestâ mundi, sicut interius ostenditur.”

So far about the work itself: now let us proceed to discover who was its author.

In the corner of the map opposite to that which contains the representation of the Emperor Augustus and his decree, the author has described himself in these Anglo-Norman verses, forming six rhythmical lines:—

“Tuz ki cest estorie ont
Ou oyront ou liront ou veront
Prient à Jhesu en Deyté
De Richard de Haldingham et de Lafford eyt pité,
Ki l'at fet e compassé
Ki joie en cel li seit doné.”

“May all who this fair historie
Shall either hear, or read, or see,
Pray to Jesus Christ in Deity
Richard of Haldingham and Lafford to pity;—
That to him for aye be given
The done and happiness of heaven.”

And yet further, the engraving placed in the same corner with this inscription represents Richard of Haldingham and Lafford, bare-headed, on a palfrey richly caparisoned, and followed by a page (holding in a leash two greyhounds), towards whom he turns as if addressing to him these words—“Passe avant.”

Haldingham and Lafford, more commonly called Holdingham and Sleaford, are two neighbouring towns in the county of Lincoln. The hall at Lafford was built in the twelfth century, during the reign of Henry I., by Alexander de Blois, Bishop of Lincoln, who was deprived by King Stephen. Its subsequent history we will not enter into, but leave that to the learned archæologists of Lincolnshire.

In default of the information which fails us on this side of the water in determining by the age of its author the probable date of his map, we must search directly in the map itself for the discovery of the time at which it must have been made. Its palæography is not a sufficient indication of its date; the differences of fixing with certainty the age of MSS. are so many, according to the place where they are found, and the country of the critics deciding upon them; and we must necessarily discover in the construction of the work itself the elements determining its true date.

The first requirement in that search must be to read attentively all the legends and nomenclature of this ancient map, in order to acquaint ourselves with the origin of each emblem employed, and to fix by the means of the most modern the chronological limits beyond which it could not possibly extend.

We have scrupulously fulfilled these conditions, and our descriptive analysis of this Hereford Map makes almost a volume. It is only the conclusion arrived at that I am about to set before you. The author himself has given the first rank to Orosiusⁱ as his chief guide; he has placed in the next rank Solinus, Martian Capella, Isidore of Seville, and Ethicus the Sophist^k; but he has gleaned from other works, of which he has furnished no information as to their author or title. Some of these are recognised from the literal transcription of quotations which especially belong to them. Others again reveal themselves with equal certainty by signs less complete indeed, but unmistakeably characteristic of them. Others we can only guess at, there being no proof of a direct quotation by which

ⁱ Orosius wrote his work on the History and Geography of the then known world about A.D. 400, at the instance of St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo; it was translated by King Alfred about 890.

^k Solinus, A.D. 230, Martian, 250: these two geographers lived and wrote at Rome. Isidore of Seville, a learned monk, died 636. Ethicus, or the geographer who wrote under this name, lived probably about the middle of the fourth century.

we can arrive at their probable source. The rest, lastly, afford nothing but presumptive conjecture. In arranging all these chronologically we shall see that they form a collection, descending step by step, from the first century of our era, to which belong Quintus Curtius and Pliny, down to the thirteenth century, in which Gervase of Tilbury, Albertus Magnus, and Vincent de Beauvais, flourished. This should be our starting-point for the right discovery of the date we are in search of.

The opinions which have been already expressed on this subject are very various, but not one of them appears to be the result of well-directed study. The most generally received of these is that first formed in England, by reference only, as it appears, to its palæography, which points generally to the commencement of the thirteenth century. Lelewel¹ has from this internal evidence given A.D. 1220 as its precise date in his "Chronological Table of the Geography of the Middle Ages."

We at once allow that this date reconciles itself without difficulty with the date of the *Otia Imperialia* of Gervase of Tilbury, from which book Richard of Haldingham has quoted this Leonine verse, which he wrote upon the Eternal City:—

"Roma caput mundi tenet orbis fræna rotundi;"

and the quotations from Albertus Magnus and Vincent of Beauvais being probable, but not absolutely certain, cannot be accepted as irrefragable proofs of the necessity of a later date. But, however this may be, our study conducts us to a different but much more certain result.

Our investigation in Great Britain, the birthplace of the author, gave us no assistance, but our own country has afforded us greater facilities in the solution of the problem. It would be beside the question to detain ourselves at the inscription of the name of Arragon on the French side of the "Pyrénées Orientales." That inscription is the sign of an arrangement, the duration of which extends within such wide chronological limits, that it cannot render us much assistance in solving the question before us. We have happily other more effectual indications to help us. On the one side, in spite of the mistakes in the relative position of the places, it has evidently been the intention of the author to mark a separation between Flanders and the rest of France; and on the other side, whatever be

¹ *Geographie du Moyen Age*, par Joachim Lelewel, tome i. p. cxxvii.

the imperfection of the details, an inscription, *most significant*, placed across the Saone and the Rhone, marks, between Lyons and Vienne, the separation of France and Burgundy: and these afford the most valuable materials for arriving at a chronological certainty.

In the first place, the annexation of Lyons to France challenges a date for our calculation subsequent to the epoch when Philip the Fair actually effected that union by a treaty of exchange, on the 30th of April, 1313, with Peter the Archbishop of Savoy; and the accession of Vienne to the kingdom of Burgundy requires also a date prior to the re-union of Dauphiny to the crown of France, by means of the cession which the Dauphin, Humbert II., consented to with Philip de Valois by a treaty on the 30th of March, 1349. We have, therefore, between these two extreme dates of 1313. and 1349, an interval of thirty-six years, within which our researches can no longer err.

But of this interval itself, we must except one remarkable portion during which the actual position of Flanders, with regard to France, does not coincide with the conditions we have laid down. In reality, from 1313 to 1349, the politics of the turbulent Flemish cities present themselves to us through three successive well-defined phases, the division of which is sufficiently marked by two distinguishable dates. For from the time of the treaty signed at Paris on the 2nd of May, 1320, between Philip le Long and Robert de Bethune, Count of Flanders, down to the great insurrection suddenly proclaimed in 1337 by the famous brewer of Ghent, Jaques Artevelde, the sovereignty of France was never for one instant called in question. The troubles and the frequent rebellions of that time were simply quarrels between the Count of Flanders and his unruly subjects; but after the tremendous revolt of 1337, Flanders became openly the ally and vassal of Edward Plantagenet, and we should be inclined to believe that that defection of the Flemish from Philip King of France in favour of Edward III., King of England, is what Richard of Haldingham must have wished to perpetuate upon his grand map. Nevertheless, one important consideration obliges us to withhold our consent from this conclusion. It is well known that at the very time Edward III. patronised the Flemish insurrection, he publicly took the title of King of France, and assumed the shield of blue and the golden fleurs-de-lis. If, therefore, Richard of Hald-

ingham had drawn his map at that epoch, Edward III. being in his opinion the legitimate King of France, and the suzerain by that title of the province of Flanders, the English geographer would not have had any sufficient motive to separate Flanders from the rest of France.

The period from 1337 to 1349, as well as that between 1320 and 1337, is excluded from the interval within which our enquiries must be confined, and we must have them circumscribed, therefore, within the sole period of the wars of Philip le Bel, of Louis le Hutin, and Philip le Long, against Flanders; that is to say, therefore, between the two dates of the 30th of April, 1313, and the 2nd of May, 1320, a period sufficiently near for our purpose, enabling us in reality, by taking the mean of these two limits, to avoid any error beyond the space of three years on either side. Moreover, we believe that a very simple and natural consideration enables us to arrive at a date even more precise. The two internal evidences which we have already alluded to, and which remain after examination, as the only indications to be found in this work of Haldingham, are not such as would be likely to have a place in the map, unless by reason of some special interest taken in them by the compiler, and that interest on this occasion is that of novelty. According to all appearance it was while Richard of Haldingham and Lafford was actually executing his map, that he learnt step by step the acquisition of Lyons^m by the King of France, in April, 1313, and the march of that Prince at the head of an army, against the Count of Flanders, in the month of September following; in consequence of which he inserted the inscription specially relating to the new boundary of Burgundy, and to the separation of Flanders from the rest of France. Such insertions must have been made on the very occurrence of the events. Founding our opinion upon the natural course of events, and allowing him a sufficient time for the accomplishing of his work, we do not hesitate to assign as the probable date of his map the beginning of the year 1314. Such is the final conclusion of our research.

^m Philip took possession of Angoulême and La Marche; he also acquired the city of Lyons and its territory, which had been given by Louis IV., with his daughter Matilda, to the King of Burgundy.—*Outlines of History*, p. 277.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

March 26. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, the 23rd of April next ensuing, and that no Fellow whose subscription was in arrear would be allowed to vote on the occasion.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a lump of lead found in the Thames, with a name or names impressed, and resembling other similarly impressed lumps of lead described in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. The Christian monogram was discernible.

JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver vase, with coins, found at Coimbra. As a specimen of Roman plate, so rarely found, this was an object of great interest.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Esq., communicated a paper full of very curious matter on the traditions of the Esquimaux.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess.

April 16. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The report of the Auditors was read by the Treasurer. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services. Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting, and the List of the Council and officers as proposed for election was read.

Mr. HANMER exhibited what was stated to be an unpublished medal of Fairfax.

Mr. HENDERSON exhibited an Oriental object, consisting of a hollow rod enamelled and damascened in gold and silver on steel. A small knife was hidden at one end, and a stiletto at the other.

Mr. LAMBARD exhibited, through J. J. Howard, Esq., what was stated to be the original MS. of William Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent."

The EARL OF ENNISKILLEN exhibited three small bells.

Mr. HART also exhibited a small bell found at the taking of the Redan.

Mr. HART also laid before the Society notes on two wills: (1.) That

of John Holbeine, who resided at Folkestone, 1528—1534, and bequeathed *xlviis. viiiid.* for a new font, still in existence in Folkestone Church. (2.) That of the widow Jane Holbeine, dated 25th Nov. 1534. The Director was of opinion that these persons were not connected with Hans Holbein the painter.

The Rev. J. H. POLLEXFEN exhibited an interesting collection of Roman antiquities found in and near Colchester—such as a mirror, rings, fibulæ, a medallion of blue glass, moulded, with the head of an emperor in relief; also a gold ring of late Roman work, and a gold mediæval ring of the fourteenth century. On this exhibition the Director and the exhibitor made some remarks.

By permission of the Solicitor of the Treasury the DIRECTOR exhibited three gold fragments, all that was left of a *find* of British ornaments discovered last January while ploughing a field at Mountfield, near Battle. It appeared that the original weight of bullion was over eleven pounds avoirdupois; the ornaments had consisted of a Celtic torque and bracelet.

Mr. AKERMAN exhibited a small British urn found near Abingdon.

Mr. SAMUEL WOOD, F.S.A., exhibited three sets of bronze implements covered with very beautiful patina, on which the Director made some remarks. Of one of these implements no explanation could be given.

The Meeting then adjourned over the anniversary to April 30.

April 23. Anniversary Meeting, St. George's Day. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and subsequently EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

W. Smith, Esq., and J. W. King, Esq., were appointed scrutators of the ballot.

At 2.30 the PRESIDENT arrived, and proceeded to deliver the annual address. The obituary notices furnished less matter than usual for the accustomed comment at the hands of the President. His Lordship, however, had the more pleasing task of congratulating the Society on the great improvement which had taken place in the Society's rooms by the judicious expenditure made last autumn under the auspices of the Council, the Apartments Committee, and the officers of the Society. The address also contained the agreeable and highly flattering announcement, that in reply to a letter written by Lord Stanhope to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Council, requesting the favour of allowing His Royal Highness to be placed first on the list of royal patrons of the Society, His Royal Highness had been graciously pleased to intimate his willingness to confer this honour on the Society.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the President for his address, and the request that it might be printed was granted as usual.

The motion of altering the hour of meeting from 8.30 to 8 P.M.,

and for closing the ballot at 9.30 instead of 10 P.M., was then submitted to the votes of the Meeting, and was carried, the one by a majority of 35 to 21, and the other all but unanimously, only two votes having been recorded against the change.

At a quarter past 3 P.M. the President declared that the ballot was closed, and it was found that the following gentlemen were elected members of council and officers for the year 1863-64.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.—The Earl Stanhope, President; William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P.; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P.; John Winter Jones, Esq., V.-P., and Auditor; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Director; John Bruce, Esq.; W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.; A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.; Francis M. Nichols, Esq., M.A.; W. J. Thoms, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Auditor; Dr. William Smith, Auditor; The Lord Aveland; William Henry Black, Esq.; Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lennard; Richard Henry Major, Esq.; Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq.; Henry Reeve, Esq.; Rev. Professor Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D.

Secretary.—C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 10. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

The names of several newly elected members were read.

Dr. Henry Johnson, M.D., Secretary to the Excavations Committee at Shrewsbury, communicated, through Mr. Albert Way, a few notes on the recent progress of the investigations at Wroxeter. During the latter part of the past year the old diggings have not been touched, but have been kept open, and are visited by numerous persons. In October, the ground where the old north gate is alleged to have stood was opened, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any remains could be found. The foundations of a town-wall were traced running towards Norton, but nothing like a gateway was discovered. A few days were also spent in excavating in the cemetery, when sufficient evidence was afforded that the ancient burial-ground had extended along thus far from the gate. The diggings were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, and among the discoveries made were—1. A square building underground, and similar to what was found in another part of the cemetery: there was no floor, nor any remains of a body; 2. About a dozen entire sepulchral urns, of various forms and sizes, containing burnt bones, chiefly human; some of the urns contained lachrymatories, in one of which Dr. Johnson detected traces of oil; 3. A beautiful clear glass urn about eight inches high; 4. One entire speculum, and another in fragments; they are of copper, with a large mixture of tin, so as to seem white, are brittle, and of a brilliant surface; 5. Several nearly perfect lamps, which Dr. Johnson supposes to be made of foreign clay; one of them has the head of Hercules figured upon it;

6. A nondescript article in bronze, much resembling a lancet. Dr. Johnson stated that additions are constantly added to the museum.

The Rev. F. W. Baker, M.A., gave an interesting account of excavations and restorations which have been going on for several years past at Beaulieu Abbey, under the direction of the Duke of Buccleuch^a. All the foundations of the Abbey church, upwards of 330 feet in length, have been now clearly traced, and the position of every buttress and pillar discovered. The whole site, which had formerly been covered by cowsheds, and workshops, and sawpits, has now been carefully turfed and enclosed by an iron railing, to prevent further desecration. His Grace has also caused the cellarage and dormitories to be thoroughly cleared of the rubbish and accumulations of many years, and the doorways and windows to be restored according to their original form where such can be traced. The walls of the cloister still remain, and portions of the chapter-house and sacristy. The dormitory of the hospitiium is in a fair state of preservation, and must originally have been nearly three hundred feet in length. After the dissolution of abbeys the refectory was converted into the parish church, and contains the well-known Beaulieu stone-pulpit, with its groined passage in the thickness of the wall. Many lead coffins have at different times been found on the site of the Abbey church; and, during excavations made for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been a crypt under the choir, the remains of a female wrapped in lead were discovered in front of the high altar. No rings or ornaments of any kind were found near the body, which, no doubt, was that of Isabella, daughter of Earl Pembroke, and wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, better known as King of the Romans, and brother of King Henry III. Kennett, in "Parochial Antiquities," says, "Prima uxor (Elizabeth) Ricardi ducis Cornubiæ et Imperatoris, sepulta in choro." She was buried at Beaulieu, with great pomp, in 1239; and an incised stone, with the effigy of a female much defaced, has lately been discovered, bearing this inscription,—*JACET : YSABELLA : PRIMA : V . . .* : The last word is doubtless *VXOR*, there being space for those letters before the dots, which indicate the commencement of the next word. On the other side of the stone, which is much worn, may be faintly traced, *RICARDI : ROMANORVM* : Richard married, secondly, Cincia, or Sancha, the sister of the Queen (Eleanor of Provence); and thirdly, Béatrice, niece of Archbishop Conrad. Having been elected King of the Romans, at Frankfort, in 1257, he was crowned, with his Queen Cincia, at Aix-la-Chapelle, on Ascension Day. Among the bosses on the roof of the refectory at Beaulieu there still remains the carved head of Richard, bearing the imperial crown of Aix-la-Chapelle. Leland says, "The heart of Richard himself was afterwards deposited here in a marble vase." Adjoining the tombstone of Isabella is another incised slab, upwards of ten feet in length, and which once bore a figure under a canopy, and over the top of the canopy a royal crown. This is the stone which, till lately, was supposed to have covered the remains of Isabella; but the inscription on the first-mentioned stone shews this supposition to be incorrect. It once had a long inscription, but the only words now traceable are *JESV : CRIST : OMNIPOTENT*. Mr. Baker expressed himself anxious to receive any assistance in discovering to whom this stone could have belonged, whether to Cincia, the second

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, pp. 68 *et seq.*

wife of Richard, and sister of the Queen, which might account for the royal crown; or whether it could possibly have been in memory of Eleanor of Aquitaine, the mother of King John, whom local tradition and county historians state to have been buried here. Miss Strickland, on the authority chiefly of Stothard, maintains that she was buried at Fontevraud, by the side of her husband Henry II.

Mr. William Molyneux furnished a valuable paper on some mediæval remains that had been excavated by him at Beaudesert, in Staffordshire, on the estate of the Marquis of Anglesea. Beaudesert is on Cannock Chase, and on one of the hills is a series of banks and ditches, which have been variously attributed to the British, Saxon, and Danish races of the country. Of these, Castle Ring is the largest, and possesses the most commanding position; and here, with the permission, and at the expence, of the noble proprietor, Mr. Molyneux began his explorations. He was successful in laying open a ruinous building, 66 ft. in length by 38 in width, and of which no written or traditional record is known to exist. The building is divided into two rooms, and a kind of lobby continued from the entrance, which is on the east side. The exterior walls are more than five feet thick, those of the interior are two feet, and built exclusively of sandstone. No trace of pavement was found, but the flooring was of clay, mixed with gravel; and over this, at irregular intervals, were found the different objects exhibited, and consisting of numerous specimens of pottery, strips of lead, horns of the fallow-deer, a mason's chisel, some chipped flints, iron bolts, and a series of hazel-nuts found four feet beneath the surface, and perforated by squirrels. Carefully prepared plans of the excavations and of the ruined building were exhibited. Mr. Molyneux was inclined to believe that the building formed part of a castellated dwelling that belonged to the early Norman kings, and which was standing in the time of Elizabeth.

The Duke of Buccleuch exhibited a stone vessel found a few years ago on the site of Beaulieu Abbey; it is, however, of late Flemish manufacture.

The Count Stuart d'Albanie brought for the inspection of the meeting a plombus, or glandus, found in the scoria of a large and ancient lead-mine in the kingdom of Granada, wrought by the Romans, and believed to have been worked by the Celtiberians. The Count mentioned that the scoria are still smelted for the production of silver.

Mr. James Yates, F.R.S., made some interesting remarks on the glandus, which was very similar in form and device to those that have been found on the plain of Marathon and in other parts of Greece.

Mr. Albert Way exhibited a spoon of pewter, or some white metal, supposed to have been found near the Thames, in London. On the handle is the head of Queen Anne, and the initials A. R. On the reverse are imitative hall-marks, the lion, leopard's face, &c., but not conformable to those of any year in the reign of that Queen. The metal resembles that of which so many objects found of late years near the Thames are formed.

The Rev. Lambert B. Larking sent a brass object—probably the mount of a standard or weapon—recently found in Kent. It is ornamented with the Prince of Wales's plume, and underneath is represented with considerable spirit the wild horse of Saxony.

Mr. Henry Farrer, jun., exhibited a very beautiful parcel-gilt pax in its original *cuir bouilli* case, a statuette of Venus in cinque-cento work,

a tazza of Limoges enamel painted *en grisaille*, and a curious boxwood bust, said to be of Queen Fredegonde.

Mr. Burges brought a ewer of *cloisonné* enamel. It is of Chinese workmanship, of good design, and bears the date of its manufacture.

Mr. Joseph Bond sent a silver-gilt chalice and a silver-gilt tazza, the bowl of which is of very fine workmanship.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Duke of Buccleuch for his cordial and practical encouragement to archæological science, and to Mr. Baker, Mr. Molyneux, and Dr. Johnson, for the pleasure they had afforded the meeting by their several discourses.

The Chairman said it must be gratifying to members of the Institute to find continually placed before them the results of archæological research undertaken in various parts of the empire, and in foreign lands. He mentioned as an interesting circumstance, and as having some connection with the subject brought before the meeting by Mr. Baker, that, in obedience to a commission conferred upon him by the present Emperor of Austria, the Rev. Dr. Franz Bock, Canon of Aix-la-Chapelle, and a member of the Archæological Institute, has been busily employed for some years in collecting materials for a work on the Regalia of the German Emperors. This book is entitled *Clenodia sacri Romani Imperii*, and so much of it as is finished was exhibited last year, in the Austrian Court of the International Exhibition. To Englishmen a most interesting discovery was made by Dr. Bock, in the course of his enquiries among the documents in the treasury of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperors of Germany were thrice crowned; first, with the iron crown of Lombardy, at Monza; secondly, with the silver crown of Germany, at Aix-la-Chapelle; thirdly, with the golden imperial crown, at Rome. Now it happens that the silver crown, which is still in existence, and kept with much care at Aix-la-Chapelle, was the gift of an English prince, wrought by an English hand, most likely at London. When Prince Richard, Henry the Third's brother, was elected King of the Romans by dint of his own bribes, he had to get made for himself, in England, the crown and robes with which he was to be invested, and took them over with him to Aix-la-Chapelle for his phantom coronation; and in the archives of that celebrated church may yet be read the diploma signed by Richard, making over his regalia as an offering to the altar on the occasion. The crown is large, of silver-gilt, and is now closed, or arched, but the bow is evidently an addition bestowed upon it when the emperors assumed the embossed crown.

Dr. Rock announced that at their next meeting Professor Willis had kindly promised to supplement his valuable discourse at Worcester last year^b with some further notice of the crypt and chapter-house of that cathedral; and that the President of the Institute, Lord Lyttelton, had been good enough to express his intention of taking the chair on the occasion.

A special exhibition of examples of sculpture in ivory will be formed for the meeting in June, and will be open to the members and their friends from Monday, June 1, to Saturday, June 13, inclusive.

^b GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, pp. 313 *et seq.*

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 25. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

J. H. Challis, Esq., of St. James's-place, and the Chairman (for the time being) of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, the Canadian Institute, &c.

The Chairman exhibited a charter 15 Edw. III., giving to the prior and convent De Bello Novo (Newstead) the manor of Northmuskam, Notts.

Mr. Wentworth, of Woolley-park, exhibited a Placita in an action at Nisi Prius, 31 Edw. III., Joan Voy, of Pontefract, *versus* Sir Peter de Maulay, of Doncaster, Knt. Also an inquisitio post mortem with regard to the estate of the same Joan Voy, dated 43 Edw. III.

Mr. Gunston exhibited two bone tubes, apparently the handles of large implements, found in Egypt; one was carved with rings and a band of eyelet-holes, the other with triangles and cross lines.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson considered them decidedly Egyptian, and illustrated the eyelet-hole ornament upon a scarabæus in his possession. He regarded the handles as belonging to a late date.

Mr. Pettigrew entertained no doubt as to their being Egyptian, and instanced seven examples of the eyelet-hole ornamentation from specimens in the Museum at Leyden on scarabæi, also a talc figure of a man carrying an animal on his shoulders covered with these figures, and a scarabæus having the figure of a child surrounded by the fantastic ornament.

Mr. Gunston also exhibited a small bone haft of early date, incised on each side with two lines of chevrons found in Clerkenwell, and a triangular blade of bone, probably a spatula, found with Roman antiquities in Southwark.

Mr. Clarence Hopper forwarded a notice fixing the date of the decease of Bogo de Clare, 23 Edw. I., a man of large property, whose daily expenditure had been laid before the Association, as illustrative of the domestic manners of that reign, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. He possessed the fruits of Thatcham and Chieveley, Berks., which upon his decease passed to Nicholas, Bishop of Sarum.

Dr. Lee exhibited a Chinese tea-pot, representing various fruits, seeds, &c., peculiar to the reign of Kang-Hi (1661—1723). They are beautifully modelled.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a Chinese model, in porcelain, of the capsule of the hibiscus, most naturally modelled.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited a German tobacco-pipe of the close of the reign of Leopold I., which from the armorial bearings would appear to have belonged to him. The surface of the wooden bowl is incrustated with pearl-shell mosaic and brass piqué-work, mounted with broad silver ferrules, and having a conical cover of silver representing the spire of a building. It was found near the ruins of the old castle of Pekau, a few miles from Gratz in Lower Styria.

Mr. T. Gunston exhibited a bronze statuette of a satyr, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. It belongs to the pseudo-antique class of objects belonging to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He also exhibited an early example of the cheek-piece of a powerful bit of cast brass, the extremities having dragons' heads. It was found in Southwark.

Miss Westmacott exhibited a pair of snuffers of the Elizabethan

period. Mr. Gunston produced a pair executed from the same mould, having a head of Mercury with a medallion profile above, guilloche border, foliage, &c. Mr. Vere Irving exhibited a pair of a later period, found in Lanarkshire; and Mr. Cuming read a paper "On the Various Kinds of Ancient Snuffers."

Mr. T. Wright read a paper, written by the Chairman, "On Thurbles," giving their history, and an account of the most remarkable specimens in gold, silver, copper, bronze, and terra-cotta. Several examples were produced by Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Forman, Mr. Fitch, and others.

April 8. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The following Associates were elected:—Sir Henry Halford, Bart., of Wistow Hall, Leicester; James Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, M.P. for Durham; and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Barclay, Principal of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Forman exhibited a fine bronze of Greek workmanship, a leopard's head, which appears to have been fixed to the side of a bowl as a spout, as seen in some specimens of mortaria and in the enamelled gemellione of the thirteenth century, examples of which were produced in illustration by Mr. Syer Cuming.

Mr. Forman also exhibited a leaden seal, supposed to be that of a "magician" of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is a curious object, and the mystic or cabalistic legends are conveyed in a singular combination of letters, Greek, Arabic, &c. There are also figures of the pentacle, double triangle, &c.

Mr. Vere Irving produced photographs of fragments of stone conjectured to have belonged to an ancient priory at Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, and acquainted the Association that it was intended to make excavations and trace out the plan of the building, which Mr. E. Roberts, from an examination of the photographs, assigned to 1100–1120.

Mr. Cæsar Long made a communication relating to the discovery of two leaden coffins on the site of the priory of St. John the Baptist at Holywell, Shoreditch. Evidence was adduced to shew that they contained the remains of Sir Thomas and Lady Lovel, and belonged to the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas having died in 1524.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper "On a Fragment of an Easter Sepulchre in the Yeovil Museum obtained from Glastonbury," which gave rise to an interesting discussion by the Chairman, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Page, and others.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne's revised paper, "On Queen Eleanor's Cross at Northampton," which will be printed with the other proceedings of the late Congress.

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

March 24. An address was delivered, at the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on "The Condition and Prosperity of Architectural Art," by Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.A., D.C.L., President of the Society.

He said, that it had heretofore been the practice to commence the session of the Architectural Museum by an evening devoted to conversation and to the distribution of prizes, but on that occasion they would deviate from the custom, without, however, ceasing to uphold architec-

tural art in the various forms in which the Museum existed to promote it. They were met at a time of considerable interest to the architectural world. Last year was a kind of saturnalia of art, with its Great Exhibition held in that neighbourhood and its little exhibition held in the building in which they were assembled. They had had an autumn to collect their senses, and were now, he hoped, wiser and better instructed than before. The present was a year of unusual interest, but there was nothing like a crisis in art to be apprehended. Everything with respect to the Museum and to architectural art was going on as heretofore, but with the great impulsion which it had received.

He selected the term "architectural art" not without due consideration, but with a special view to the functions of the Architectural Museum. Architectural art was not architecture. Architecture might be an art, it might be a science, or it might be a business. It was a business in many senses; it was a science so far as it dealt with obscure and naked rules of mechanics. To set things on end so that they would not tumble down was the first and simple function of architecture; but it became an art when it dealt with the consideration of how to make things so set up on end beautiful without the elaboration of their beauty interfering with their stability. If it did so interfere, it might be art, but it was not architecture. The Museum did not deal with architecture as an art,—it dealt with architectural art. The difference between architecture as an art and architectural art was very simple. The former dealt with the mass—the outline, the sky-line, the vista, the relation of one apartment to another; it dealt with proportion; in fact, with the building as a whole: and for the development of architecture as an art many societies were in existence. Architectural art, however,—of which the Museum took special charge,—consisted in the fringing, the flouncing, if he might so say, of architecture as an art; it dealt with delicate details, with the manipulation of form—the carvings, the colourings, and all the other accessories which are to architecture what the glazing, which painters apply as a finishing to their works, is to the picture. That was the special work of the Museum, and it was right that such a body should exist in order to supplement that which might be forgotten in the grand scramble for effect. They existed, as he had specially defined it, for architectural art, which was something more minute than architecture itself as an art. How did they exist for that? There had been of late years a great movement in this country, in respect to what were called "Schools of Design,"—schools that should teach people the art of drawing, and of elementary forms. Was the Museum a school of design? No, for they had no systematic teaching. What, then, were its functions? He would give them a very practical answer. Such of them as had mixed in public life knew that there were no such useful people as those who filled offices to which no assignable line of duty could be allotted, for it was universally found that there were a great many things which fell out of the category of cut-and-dried official duties, but which must be done, and of course required somebody to do them, and these duties were discharged by the people to whom he alluded. The persons who filled those offices were the "odd men" of the administration. There was a deal of odd work to be done, and somebody must do it, and odd men were found to do it. The Architectural Museum was the "odd man" of the architectural and artistic world, and did a great deal more than was a return in money's worth for the money invested. If their income reckoned by thousands

as it reckoned by hundreds,—if they had a grand palace of their own, and had a subsidy guaranteed by Parliament,—they might effect a good deal more than the odd man's work; but with their limited income their exertions were also limited: still they had a very hearty zeal, and a determination to do their best within their own limits. Under other circumstances they might do more; but, standing in the position they occupied, they discharged a very useful function in the artistic movement of the day. In the first place, they had collected a museum of specimens which, to say the least, exemplified many phases of Gothic art of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries; these they distributed, of which he would say more hereafter; and they gave a course of lectures, of which they commenced the session that evening. These lectures were not and could not be intended as a systematic teaching. The idea of systematic teaching by lectures was a fallacy. The lecturer might generalize truths, and might set folks a-thinking; and in that way lectures possessed a marked value; but beyond this they did not pretend to go. The Society then provided a museum for people to study in; for the art-workman to copy the best models that could be provided; for the architect quietly to work out those details which he had already conceived, but to complete which it was necessary for him to resort to ancient models. Those whom he addressed had not attended that evening to support the Government institution in which they were assembled, and to which they owed a great debt of gratitude; they were not assembled to support one of those many excellent schools of design which now existed in various parts of the country; but they were come to take part in an association which existed for itself and by itself, and with a view to supplement certain great elements that were found to be wanting, and which, until they were supplied, would leave the machinery of art defective.

Before he came to speak of architectural art he would dwell for a moment on architecture as an art. Without being exclusively or bigotedly, they had been always consistently, supporters of the Gothic, rather than the Classical side of the architectural movement. Had they been worshippers of a past antiquity—had they been archæologists purely and simply—had they been looking to the thirteenth century as an Elysian age, as a kind of millennium, which began and ended in that century? Far from it. They, of course, respected antiquity, for without it they would remain perpetual children in art; but he appealed to all who had taken an intelligent part in the operations of the Society to testify whether they had not, with one united and strong voice, declared that they had taken up the Gothic movement because it was the movement most practical for the material and the social, and the political and the religious needs of this progressive and agitated century. He did not speak of what architecture might be in 1963, but this he did say, that whatever it might be, it would have drawn more of its life from the principles which they upheld than from those of the antagonistic school of Classicists. The architecture of which they claimed to be advocates had been triumphant. It was called, to be sure, Gothic; and they adopted the term. Was it because they had any special respect for the Goths or the Vandals, or for the Huns either? Was it because they looked upon the pointed arch as the only line of beauty, as if they did not see any beauty at all in the semicircular line, or in the horizontal beam of the Greeks? No. But it was because Gothic was a term of reproach that they had adopted it.

He had stated that their principles were triumphant; and it needed but a morning's stroll through the metropolis to prove that they were so. Look at the improvement in street architecture. Look at the points that had been gained since the Exhibition of 1851. Formerly the ideas that existed in the mind of the London builder were cement mouldings run, and capitals cast. Now, however, materials were changed. Colouring was introduced, not only into public buildings, but into private dwellings. Carved stone was used for shop fronts, sometimes grotesquely, more often beautifully. He could point, as an instance of the great advance that had been made, to the Renaissance house in Upper Brook-street, in the occupation of the well-known jeweller, Mr. Emanuel; to the Grosvenor Hotel; to the London Bridge Hotel; to the gigantic structure of a similar class about to be erected in Langham-place; and to many others. Not that these were Gothic buildings, but they were equal evidences of their victory in the reality of the materials, the carefulness of the carving, and above all in the sky-line. What they had always insisted on was the pre-eminent necessity of the sky-line not being forgotten. That was a point which the London architect ten years ago did not care about—did not understand, or if he did, repudiated. There was no design, no taste; but now the necessity for attending to the sky-line had been recognised, the pyramidising of the sky-line now formed a constant element of artistic conception. That shewed the growth of educated feeling in architectural art.

He would avoid speaking on that occasion of ecclesiastical architecture, although in that, also, there were triumphs to be recorded—triumphs of composition—of materials—of form—on which he might dilate, but the field was too wide; he should content himself with pointing to the advances which had been made and the victories that had been achieved in secular architecture, as a proof of the success of the principles for which they had contended.

What was now the special function of architectural art in the sense in which the Museum applied it—he meant the art specially of the stone-carver, the wood-carver, the decorative painter, and the manufacturer of indestructible coloured material in tiles? The Museum started some ten years ago, when the condition and position of the workman had begun to excite the attention of those who had emancipated themselves from the trammels of pedantic architecture. Up to that time the workman was looked upon as little better than an intelligent machine. Certain forms were put before him for the purpose of following. Those he had to hew out, but there was no invention developed in what he did. The carefulness of his works was very little considered. There was a certain rough conventionality which was required of him, and which he had to comply with, but more was not expected. Invention was nowhere. It was not necessary for him to have a knowledge of art, of the play of the human figure, of the expression of the human face, and of those various forms into which animal and vegetable nature throw themselves, and that are producible by a plastic art. These were beyond his scope. They were not thought of much by any one, but with the development of free art the necessity of a wider field of decoration came to be recognised on all sides. The architect had seldom time to compare, and still less time to superintend, the elaboration of his designs, and so the responsibility fell

upon the operative class,—the art-workman,—to whom the details of the structure were confided. This was a wholesome thing; it taught these people the dignity of their own vocation, that they were not merely executives of certain pre-existing diagrams, but ministers of beauty and gracefulness, active contributors to the whole artistic effect of the structure on which they were engaged. It was only by bringing this home to them that anything like a real artistic movement in the people could be consummated, and accordingly the Architectural Museum was established. It was not, however, set up to teach men anything, but for the purpose of furnishing examples in the shape of models and casts, to which those who had been elsewhere taught might resort with a view to carry out the spirit of their teaching. For that reason the Museum had been brought together; but it had not been so without forethought; for, true and wholesome as the doctrine he had stated was, the art-workman ought not to be enslaved by example, but encouraged to cultivate originality; to take the flower of the field as it grows, the human face as he found it, the passing animal as he saw it, and to draw his inspiration from them.

True and wholesome as the doctrine to which he had alluded was, as to giving the workman an idea of the dignity of his position, and that he was not a mere machine, incapable of thought, yet, like all other doctrines, it had its vicious side; and the greater the success that was attained, the more that was seen of the good fruits which it produced, the more they ought to avoid that vicious development which would lead to the springing up of a crop of weeds around the goodly plants. The whole system of mere bookwork, mere imitation of a model without feeling thrown into the details, without originality evidenced in the lines and curves, was deadening, and might lead to a rapid recoil from free invention on the part of the art-workman. But, on the other hand, was it true that mere instinct was sufficient to develop the principle of free invention? Was it sufficient to set before the art-workman a group of animals or a bouquet of wild flowers, and to tell him to imitate them, and take them as his model? Could a man, in short, imitate without education? He could not. In art, as in politics and religion, the doctrine of the perfectibility of the human animal was at fault. There must be training and education. There might be the germs of the beautiful in human nature; but he did not believe in its instructive existence, for any practical purpose, without training. It was one thing to feel, it was a totally different thing to reproduce. The principle of putting the art-workman in possession of ability to copy nature as it is, should be adopted only on the condition that that workman had received such instruction as made it possible for him to analyze beforehand, to follow out and to combine those elements of beauty which lay veiled in the material forms before him. They should not run wild after originality, with the idea that the human animal is capable of unknown degrees of perfection. The principle of turning the art-workman loose, and giving him full scope at his work, was good, but if carried too far it was dangerous. Originality should be kept within due bounds. First-rate imitation was far better than second-rate originality. The Architectural Museum held up examples to be copied, and it also distributed prizes. How far had these prizes carried out its principles? It might be said that they gave the rein too much to invention, and led to a sort of feeble originality. He did not think there was any ground

for such apprehension. In last year's exhibition, the wood-carvings were of a high order of merit. Carvings in stone came next. The other work, he was sorry to say, disappointed them all. This year they had thrown their strength upon wood-carving. They had offered few prizes, but these were of considerable value, and a long year had been given for the completion of the works intended for competition. They did so thanking those who co-operated with them in other branches, and acknowledging great merits in the works sent in; but they thought that a higher degree of merit was now required. They wanted, in short, to abolish the art-workman, and to create instead the working artist. He might be a man who only carved foliage or mouldings; but he might rise higher, and carve the human form. He should, however, work in the spirit of an entire conception of the work on which he was engaged as an artist. Much might be taken out of books; for the scholarly work of a working artist would involve more or less of originality, and more or less of copying.

There was another branch of architectural art of which he should say a word. He alluded to the movement in the matter of colouring. It was in a state of transition; but it should go on and become much more extensively developed. The craving of the eye for beauty of colour in our buildings was increasing. True they had to contend against an adverse and malignant climate,—an atmosphere overcharged with smoke and with gases which greatly deteriorated and interfered with the effect of colouring. What was required was something that would give outlines of beauty in colours, and which would at the same time resist the atmosphere and the smoke. And had they not that in the vitreous materials which retained the colours that were imprinted on them, under any circumstances of fog or haze, in March winds and November clouds, and whose surface only required the pelting shower to cleanse it again and restore its beauty? They should make use of the opportunity thus afforded, and grasp at the growing appreciation of the truth, that colour, no less than form, was one of God's good gifts. The world of colour was co-extensive with the world of form. Great study should be devoted to the working out of detail. The day was going when strips of colour stuck up and down at hap-hazard were considered sufficient. Something bolder—something bigger—something more constructional, was now required. Architecture in burnt earth should be as completely architectural art, as architecture in carved stone. Here also originality and copying should go hand-in-hand. The materials might be original, but the principles of design were old and immutable. So it was, also, with architecture in iron, in which there was great scope for the exercise of invention and originality, but in which much might be acquired by existing precedents.

It might be thought that he had spoken more against than for the purposes of the Museum, for, as he had stated, the Museum had no systematic teaching of its own; it had no classes; it had merely its collection of casts and models; but it was in the consciousness that these materials would work together for good that they had adopted that line of action. They held strong convictions—prejudices, some might consider them,—but they proclaimed what they believed to be the truth in art, leaving all others to fight their own way, and knowing that truth was great and would prevail. They believed in reality of materials, playing with the sky-line, attention to symmetry of form, and infinite

variety of dealing with wood and stone, and now with pottery and iron. They believed that architecture had produced its most glorious development in the Gothic of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Much had been light and beautiful in the centuries since. Many mechanical inventions had been produced; many new forms of beauty and infinite resources in design had been developed; a new world with its flora and fauna had been thrown in; the revival of Classical art, which seemed to deal a death-blow to the Gothic, but which, if properly handled, would have been the font of its regeneration;—all these were consistent with the free architecture of Europe. We have everything the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries could give us, together with all that is our own, and all that the invention of printing and the spread of literature have opened up. Art is in a transitional state; the minds of men are in a transitional state; politics are in a transitional state. We live in a century that some years since we used glibly to say was an uneventful age, but it has, on the contrary, proved to be a century of revolutions—of which even the sixteenth or seventeenth century produced no similitude. Empires are crashing, new worlds are forming—the strong are being made weak, and the weak are becoming unexpectedly strong. And in the midst of all this zeal and turmoil, there is the grand figure of Christian, progressive, European, and especially English art, rising higher and higher from the dark and surging waves of the ocean; and we shall in the future be noted with a good or bad mark according as we perform well or ill our sworn service to that good, majestic mistress of ours.

A vote of thanks to the President, moved by Earl Powis, seconded by Lord John Manners, terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 16. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The printed notice convening the meeting was read from the chair. In conformity with the recommendation of the Council taken into consideration by the meeting, it was unanimously resolved,—That it be humbly submitted for Her Majesty's gracious consideration that the Royal Gold Medal for the year 1862 be awarded to Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., Fellow, of 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.

The Report of the Council relative to the essay and drawings received in competition for the medals and prizes of the Institute, and the design for the Soane medallion, having been read, the adjudication of the prizes was confirmed as follows:—

To Mr. Thomas Hardy, of 9, Clarence-place, Kilburn, for his essay "On the Application of Coloured Bricks and Terra Cotta to Modern Architecture." Motto, *Tentavi, quid in eo genere possum.*—The Institute Medal.

To Mr. Thomas Morris, of Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent-street, Associate, for his Essay "On the Application of Timber-work in England, Constructively and Artistically, from the year 1400 to the Present Time." Motto, *Labor, observation, thought.*—The Medal of Merit.

To Mr. George Twigge Molecey, of 20, Hugh-street, Eccleston-square, Pimlico, for a set of thirteen drawings and description of St. Mary's Church, Maxey, Northamptonshire. Motto, *Thorough.*—The Institute Medal, with Five Guineas.

To Mr. George Augustus Scappa, of 75, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, for a set of six drawings and description of a design for a church to contain 1,500 persons, without any detached columns or piers. Motto, *Quam dilecta tabernacula tua Domine virtutum.*—The Soane Medallion. The successful competitor, if he go abroad within three years after receiving the Medallion, will be entitled to the sum of £50 at the end of one year's absence, on sending satisfactory evidence of his progress and studies. The competition for the Soane Medallion is open to all members of the profession under the age of thirty years.

To Mr. R. Phéné Spiers, of 89, Ebury-street, Pimlico, Associate, for a set of three drawings of a design for a sculpture gallery. Motto, *In spe laboro.*—The President's (Mr. Tite) prize of Ten Guineas: to this the Institute have added a Medal of Merit.

To Mr. Thomas Henry Watson, of 9, Nottingham-place, Marylebone-road, Associate, for a set of three drawings of a design for an Isaacoustic Music Hall, to hold 5,000 persons. Motto, *Virgil poured out many verses in the morning, and spent the day in revising them.*—The Institute has awarded a Medal of Merit: to this the President (Mr. Tite) has added the sum of Five Guineas.

To Mr. R. Herbert Carpenter, of Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent-street, for a set of six drawings of a design for a Railway Station. Motto, *Nil sine vapore.*—Sir Francis E. Scott's prize of Ten Guineas.

March 23. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The death of the late Duca di Serradifalco, honorary and corresponding member of the Institute, was announced; and the President and Professor Donaldson, Fellow, spoke of the high merits of the work *Le Antichità della Sicilia*, &c., of which he was the author, for the compilation of which he had possessed unusual advantages, and for which he had spared no expense, having employed the highest talent in the preparation of both the illustrations and the text.

A paper was read by the Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Member, "On the Abbeys of Ireland," which was illustrated by a profusion of original sketches by himself, and many of which will appear as fac-similes of his characteristic pen-and-ink drawings, together with the paper itself, in the Transactions of the Institute. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Gordon Hills, Associate, added much valuable information, which he had gleaned in personal investigation in the same field of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Ireland, and he exhibited many plans and drawings from his own measurements of the most interesting abbeys that had been alluded to by Mr. Petit.

Several new members having been elected by ballot, the meeting was adjourned until the 20th of April, when a paper will be read by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Honorary Member, "On the Crypt and Chapter-house of Worcester Cathedral," detailing some most interesting discoveries made by himself during recent investigations under unusual advantages, afforded by the work of restoration in progress.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 26. A Committee Meeting was held at Arklow House,—present, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the President, in the chair; the Rev. J. C. Jackson, the Rev. T. Helmore, T. Gambier Parry, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Sperling, and the Rev. B. Webb.

The Right Rev. the Missionary Bishop of Central Africa was admitted a patron, and R. T. Bayne, Esq., Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, was elected an ordinary member.

The Rev. J. C. Jackson exhibited a curious polyptych, made of paintings of religious groups, of a Flemish style, lately purchased in Italy, and now hinged afresh according to the original plan.

After some conversation about the proposed designs for stained glass and for mosaics in St. Paul's Cathedral, and about the removal of the iron grilles which used to separate the sanctuary from the aisles, it was agreed to request the President to communicate with the Restoration Committee. It was also agreed to co-operate, if possible, in the opposition to the proposed railway viaduct across Ludgate-hill.

The President submitted, from the British Consul at Stockholm, a design for an English church intended to be built in that city, from the designs of Mr. Hamilton. He also laid before the meeting Mr. Powell's sketch, from Messrs. Hardman, of a design for painted glass for the north transept window of Sydney Cathedral, to be presented by C. Kemp, Esq., an honorary member of the Ecclesiological Society.

Mr. Preedy, Mr. Hills, and others, met the Committee, and exhibited various designs and cartoons. Mr. Lightly reported that the church used by the Dutch congregation in Austin Friars was too much damaged by the recent fire for possible preservation. It is intended to replace the ruin by a new Gothic church.

Mr. Burges exhibited tracings of his design for Cork Cathedral, which has been successful in the late competition, and also his drawings for a temporary church, intended to be used hereafter as a hall, at Brighton. Some conversation took place on the competition for the west façade of the Duomo of Florence. Mr. Burges exhibited a drinking-cup, very skilfully chased, engraved, and fitted with gems, from his designs, by Messrs. Hart and Son.

Mr. Brooks laid before the Committee his plans for the very remarkable alterations of St. Mary's, Haggerston, recently made by him; for a chapel-school at Plaistow; for a school at St. Matthias', Stoke Newington; and also for various secular works.

A letter on the restoration of his church was received from the Rector of Bosham. The Committee had no funds from which to make a grant; but wished to give publicity to the case in the hope that some members of the Society might be disposed to help it:—

“Bosham Vicarage, Emsworth,
“Feb. 12, 1863.

“Sir,—Will you do me the favour of laying before the members of the Ecclesiological Society, at their next meeting, the following statement.

“The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have most liberally offered to make a complete restoration of the chancel of Bosham Church (Sussex), and to raise the roof to its original height, at the cost of £514, *provided* the roof of the nave be raised to its proper elevation, and the restoration of the nave itself be proceeded with *simultaneously*. I need scarcely say how desirous we are to accept this munificent offer, but am compelled to add, that in a work involving so great an outlay, without extraneous assistance, it will be utterly impossible for us to do so.

“The undertaking meets with the cordial approval of the Bishop of the diocese (Chichester), and his Lordship has promised a liberal contribution. The Archbishop of Canterbury (who has no pecuniary interest in the parish) has also kindly forwarded a subscription of £10.

"The restoration of Bosham Church commends itself to more than ordinary notice for the following reasons:—

"1. It was built by the Saxons, and is one of the oldest churches in this part of England.

"2. Its tower is the highest in England of Saxon origin.

"3. Within the sacred edifice rest the mortal remains of a daughter of Canute.

"4. In the opening scene of the Bayeux Tapestry Harold (who, as well as Earl Godwin, occasionally resided at Bosham) is represented taking leave of Edward the Confessor at Winchester, on his journey from thence to Bosham; and then with an attendant entering Bosham Church.

"Perhaps these facts may warrant my taking the liberty of asking your Society to assist us in the work of restoration.

"It is well I should add, every care will be taken that the restoration be done in the most efficient and correct manner possible.

"With every apology for making this appeal, I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"HENRY MITCHELL, Vicar of Bosham.

"The Rev. the Secretary
of the Ecclesiological Society."

The Committee examined with much interest some specimens of glass mosaic lately manufactured by Messrs. Powell. The Committee thought the mosaics very successful, both in colour and in substance; but a specimen of finer and more delicate work was in their opinion ineffective. No particulars of price were given.

Mr. Vigers, undertaker to the Guild of St. Alban, submitted some specimens of bronzed coffin-ornaments, which are much cheaper than gilt metal-work, and much better-looking than the common black-japanned iron. The Committee highly approved of the process, but would be glad to hear that some alternative pattern of coffin-ornaments might be produced. Mr. Vigers has obtained the help of Mr. Burges in designing some more appropriate funeral-cards than are now manufactured; and Mr. Burges will substitute typographical detail for the ordinary embossed patterns.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 14. J. CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair.

A paper, "On the Antiquity of Man," was read by Mr. J. Crawford, the President. The author objected to the recent work of Sir Charles Lyell, in respect to certain branches of the subject on which he had bestowed special attention. He stated at once his own conviction that the presence of man on the earth had an antiquity far beyond the usual estimate, and that there was no question as to his having been the contemporary of the fossil elephants, lions, and rhinoceroses.

He opposed Sir C. Lyell on the points of the unity of the human race and the Aryan theory of language, and the origin by transmutation of man from the apes. On the first point Mr. Crawford concludes that there is no shadow of evidence for the unity of the human races, and none for any having undergone any appreciable change of form. If 1,000, or 4,000, or 10,000, or 100,000 years, supposing the last to be the age of the skeletons of the Belgian race contemporary with the mammoth, have yielded no differences from the present European type, it is, he believes, reasonable to consider that multiplying any of these sums by a million of years would yield nothing but the same cipher.

On the second point, he said that Sir Charles's object, following the

philosophers of Germany, would seem to be to reduce all languages to a small number of primordial ones, in the same manner as the authors of the theory of transmutation of species would reduce all the species to a few monads. If there were any truth in the Aryan theory thus advocated, it would, Mr. Crawford said, of necessity follow that there would be no language at all in Western Asia or Europe, ancient or modern; and that Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, with all the modern languages, would be reduced to the rank of mere dialects, or subdivisions of our primordial tongue—the airy and fabulous Aryan, the mere creature of Teutonic imagination.

On the third point, Mr. Crawford confessedly took only a popular view. He considered that man was marked by a superiority of intellect, by having the power of speech and the capability of framing languages; and that although monkeys have an outward and even structural resemblance to man beyond all other animals, it was nothing more than a mere resemblance, and that why nature had bestowed upon them this similarity was a mystery beyond our understanding.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Busk, Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, Dr. Collier, Professor Macdonald, and Mr. Mackie took part. It was stated by Sir Charles Lyell that, by a letter he had received that day, he had heard that M. Boucher de Perthes had found a human jaw in the flint-bearing beds of Abbeville, but, on the other hand, it was said that Mr. Prestwich had seen the specimen, and was not convinced of its genuineness. Nothing certain seemed to be known about this relic.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 19. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Charles Golding, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. G. Sim communicated an account of a discovery of coins made in taking down an old building known as “The Wheatsheaf Inn” at Ayr. The coins, 128 in number, consisted of groats, half-groats, and pennies of Robert III. and the first five Jameses of Scotland, and of Edward III. and IV. and Henry V. and VI. of England. With the exception of a few coins of James III., IV., and V. they were all considerably worn.

Mr. Evans read a communication from Mr. F. Calori Cesis, of Modena, written in Latin, and describing an extremely rare coin of Offa, with the legend OFFA REX MERBOR and a head on the obverse, and S. PETRVS and a small cross in the centre on the reverse. M. Cesis suggested that it might have been struck for payment of the “Peter’s pence,” or tribute, due from England to the Roman See, but wished for information about the coin, stating that the only work on English numismatics at Modena was the “Numismatic Chronicle.”

Mr. Evans read a paper, by himself, “On a Full-faced Brass Coin of Constantius I.” The full-faced Roman coins of the latter part of the third century and the commencement of the fourth are of very rare occurrence, and are usually of gold, there being only one known of Maxentius in silver and one of Carausius in third-brass. The coin cited by Mr. Evans is in the collection of coins belonging to the Bodleian Library, and differs slightly from that described by Cohen as

having been formerly in the Tiepolo Museum. It may be described as follows:—

Obv. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Laureate full-faced bust draped at the shoulders.

Rev. SALVS AVGG. Salus seated to the left; in her right hand a patera, from which she feeds a serpent coiled round a cippus.

Æ size $4\frac{1}{4}$.

It is remarkable that the full-faced third-brass coin of Carausius has the same reverse of SALVS, though standing instead of seated.

Mr. Madden read a paper communicated by E. J. Powell, Esq., on "Marking *not* Milling," in which he commented on the necessity of precision of language in numismatics, and objected to the use of the term "milled" as applied to the edge of a coin, inasmuch as "milled-money" is properly used for coins struck by the mill and screw, in contradistinction to hammered money or that coined from dies struck by a hammer; and the production of any device or engraving on the edge of a coin is known at the Mint as "marking," and not "milling."

THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

March 31. The annual meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, J. CROSSLEY, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Canon Raines, Rev. Thomas Corser, and Messrs. J. Harland, W. Beamont, G. Peel, B. D. Naylor, W. A. Hul-ton, W. Langton, and Rodocanachi.

The report of the Council congratulated the members on the fact of the Society having now accomplished a period of twenty years, during which it has not failed in issuing, according to its original pledge, three publications for each year, and which at present form a series of sixty volumes. The works for the year 1862-3 have all been issued, and are now in the hands of members.

"The first of them is the third and concluding volume of 'Mamecestre,' edited by Mr. Harland. With it appears the Introduction, which reviews the previous writers on the same subject, and gives a useful summary of the work itself. A Glossarial Gazetteer, which brings together an extensive body of etymological collectanea on the various names of places within or near the manor of Manchester, concludes the volume. As a secular and feudal history of Manchester, from the Norman Conquest to the latter part of the fifteenth century, built on the solid basis of charters and contemporary documents, this elaborate and very careful publication by Mr. Harland, the fruit of great labour, ability, and antiquarian knowledge, leaves nothing to be desired, and has supplied a desideratum, which has been long felt and complained of, in the most satisfactory manner. The only subject of regret is that, though a summary is given of the later history of the manor, the series of charters and original documents terminates with the rent-roll of Thomas West, Lord la Warre, in May, 1473, and that the extent of the work compelled the editor to withdraw a collection of about three hundred and forty abstracts of grants and charters, &c., relating to the manor, and which had been prepared as an Appendix to it. These, however, it is to be hoped, may form materials of a future publication. The other two volumes for the year 1862-3 comprise the 'History of the Chantries within the county palatine of Lancaster, being the Reports of the Royal Commissioners of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary,' edited by the Rev. Canon Raines. Transcripts of these reports, a mine of ecclesiastical history previously unexplored, were obtained from the Duchy Office by the late Rev. Joseph Clarke, Rector of Stretford; and at his death, through the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at whose suggestion they had been obtained, were placed in the hands of the learned and

reverend Canon, to edit for the Chetham Society. It is sufficient to say of the work, as now published, and a higher character can scarcely be given of it, that it forms a worthy and appropriate supplement to Gastrell's 'Notitia.' The particulars it contains and preserves are of the most curious and interesting nature; and the light which it throws on the history of our church edifices and their founders clears up innumerable difficulties, and, while it serves to correct the mistakes into which various writers have fallen, supplies their frequent deficiencies and lacunæ by information of the most authentic kind. The reports are accompanied by that rich and copious, it would scarcely be too much to say exhaustless, store of illustration which the reverend editor has always at command; and he has added to the obligations of his readers by affording a clear and condensed view of the history and statistics of chantries in his judicious, learned, and entertaining introduction.

"The publications contemplated, or in progress, are:—

"1. 'Collectanea Anglo-Poetica.' Part III. By the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A.

"2. 'Documents relating to Edward, third Earl of Derby, and the Pilgrimage of Grace.' By R. C. Christie, Esq., M.A.

"3. 'Catalogue of Tracts for and against Popery in the Chetham Library.' Part II. Edited by T. Jones, Esq., B.A., Librarian of the Chetham Library.

"4. 'A True and Impartial Relation of the Warre that was between King Charles and the Parliament, so much as happened of it within the county palatine of Lancaster.' From the original MSS. at Knowsley.

"5. 'Stanley Papers,' Vol. III., containing the Diary, Prayers, and Meditations of James, seventh Earl of Derby. Edited by the Rev. Canon Raines, from the original MSS. in the possession of the present Earl of Derby.

"6. 'Narrative of the Apprehension, Imprisonment, and Release of Richard Abbott, a servant in the employ of Caryl Lord Molyneux in 1689. With a further account, containing many particulars not given in the Report contained in the "Jacobite Trials" (Vol. XXVII. of the Chetham Series), of the Trials at Manchester, October, 1694.'

"7. 'A Selection from Dr. John Byrom's unprinted remains in Prose and Verse.'

"8. 'A New Edition of the Poems collected and published after his Death, Corrected and Revised, with Notes, and a Prefatory Sketch of his Life.'

"9. 'Worthington's Diary and Correspondence.' The concluding part. Edited by James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A., President of the Chetham Society.

"10. 'Heraldic Visitations of Lancashire.'

"11. 'Hollinworth's Mancuniensis.' A new edition. Edited by Canon Raines.

"12. 'A Volume of Extracts, Depositions, Letters, &c., from the Consistory Court of Chester, beginning with the Foundation of the See.'

"13. 'Extracts from Roger Dodsworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library at Oxford relating to Lancashire.'

"14. 'Annales Cestriensis.'

"15. 'A General Index to Volumes XXXI. to LX. of the Publications of the Chetham Society.'"

The Chairman, after some remarks on the works already issued, commented briefly upon the publications contemplated or in progress. The "Relation of the Warre" would be interesting, as it had never yet been issued for historical purposes, and was written by a party opposed to the Royalists. The "Diary, Prayers, and Meditations of the seventh Earl of Derby," who was executed at Bolton, had been placed in Mr. Raines's hands, and they would form a very desirable volume. The narrative of the apprehension and imprisonment of the servant of Lord Molyneux had been prepared by Dr. Gosse, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, and certainly no one reading his preface and introduction would think they were reading the preface of a Roman Catholic Bishop. The selection from Dr. Byrom's "Remains" had been delayed in consequence of the inability of Miss Bolger, who transcribed the short-hand notes, to assist in the publication. Worthington's "Diary and Correspondence" he thought he might say would be

ready at any time, and would probably form one of the publications for the year. The "Heraldic Visitations" they must refer to Mr. Langton for publication. The present meeting was one of some importance to them, as they had completed a period of twenty years, and that was a long period in the life of any man and in the life of any society. They stood upon a sort of vantage-ground, and looked back, and he thought also they might look forward. He could not but remember in looking back how much they were indebted to many, some of whom were not present, and others were removed by death. Dr. Flemming gave a large amount of energy to the Society. He established it, and carried it on with great spirit and business accuracy, and as long as he was in Manchester he attended to it with very great perseverance. Nor could he ever forget their excellent friend Dr. Parkinson, who was a valuable adjunct to the Society. Then there was a venerable lady who now represented the stock of Byrom, and to whom the Society owed a great deal of its prosperity. He referred to Miss Atherton. When he considered the advantages they had derived through her allowing them to publish an extremely interesting series of papers, and the pecuniary assistance they had received from her, they could never forget how largely they were indebted to her. The Chairman concluded by noticing the important services of Miss Ffarington.

The Rev. Canon Raines said, with regard to the wills of the Derby family, to which reference was made at the last meeting, two important results had followed from mentioning the subject. Attention had been called to the private and domestic character of James, the seventh Earl of Derby, and his present noble and distinguished representative, jealous of the reputation of his ancestor, had placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society a variety of manuscripts from his private library, and they consisted not merely of prayers and meditations, but also of metaphysical tracts and philosophical discussions, and a commonplace book of the Earl, which did not appear to have been printed; and it would be gratifying to know that a selection of these documents would be published by the Council, and would constitute another volume of the "Stanley Papers." The other event he referred to as having been probably accelerated by the mention of the subject, was that a public-spirited and large-minded member of their Society, the editor of one of their publications—he referred to Mr. French—had been led to move in the matter; and it was probable that some public memorial, in the shape of a statue of the seventh Earl of Derby, would be erected at Bolton, at which place he met his hard fate in so courageous and Christian-like a manner. The statue had been designed by Mr. C. Marshall, and he thought it would be a fine work of art. It would form a fitting monument of that great member of the greatest and oldest house in the county, and would, after the lapse of two centuries, shew that justice was done to the memory of the Earl.

The Council for the ensuing year was then elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 2. ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman read a letter from Sheriff Strathern, V.-P., offering to read a continuation of his sketches of Glasgow Street Celebrities at the meeting in April. It was pointed out by the Secretary that this would occasion a meeting beyond the usual limits, but after some discussion the offer was unanimously accepted.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society, viz, Mr. William T. Provand, Mr. John Burnet, Mr. John Gilmour, and Mr. D. Lamond Macnab.

Dr. Scouler then read a paper "On Celtic Mythology," of which the following is a summary.

"During the present century, philologists have shewn that an ancient race of men have spread from the north-west of India to the plains of Bengal on the one extremity, and on the other through Western Asia to the extreme west of Europe. No doctrine in comparative philology is better established than that the language of the Vedas, the Greek, Latin, Slavonian, and Celtic, are all descendants of a primitive language spoken by the ancestors of such a variety of nations. Science is progressive, and taking the linguistic affinities of the Aryan tongues as a proof of common descent, we now attempt to find, in addition, the evidences of a common faith in the study of their mythologies and the investigation of their religious monuments. The mode in which this research should be conducted had been sketched out in the admirable Essay by Professor Muller, which went to shew that mythology is very much a branch of philology. The contents of the Veda hymns enabled us to assist at the formation of a mythology, and shewed us the true origin of pagan myths. The early religion of the Aryan races consisted in the worship of the heavenly bodies and the powers of nature. As these objects exhibit many phenomena, and run through many changes, these attributes were considered apart, and afterwards personified, and hence the endless fables relating to these attributes. This system of personified attributes pervades all the Aryan mythologies, from Greece to Scandinavia and Ireland. A more important consideration is, that the names of these predicates can be usually traced back to the Aryan language in its oldest surviving child, the Veda hymns. In some cases the evidence of this appears on the surface: thus there can be no doubt that the Dyans and Varuna (the firmament) are the Zeus and Uranos of the Greeks; and the myths of Homer and Hesiod may be traced up to the people of Aryana.

"It is more difficult to apply this to the mythologies of Western Europe. These have reached us in a modern and fragmentary state, and in no case more so than in that of the Celts. What Grimm has done for German mythology, may be attempted with the Celtic, although at best with far more meagre results.

"The oldest and most interesting remains of Irish mythology which we possess is to be found in the hymn of St. Patrick, of which a manuscript eight centuries old still exists. In this hymn, which is in the Irish language, we have the expression, *cretim in dulemain duie*, that is, *credo in numinis elementorum*. We have here the pagan name for the Deity, the Christian term being *Dia*^c. It is remarkable that this pagan name is used by the Irish and Highlanders of the present day. In an ancient gloss given by Zeus, we have *dule*, equivalent to *creatura res*, and *mundus* and *dulem*, equivalent to 'Creator.' The word *dul* occurs in Welsh, and also in the ancient language of Gaul. Dioscorides tells us that the plant 'cinquefoil' was called *πεμπεδουλα* by the Gauls. It is obviously the same as *dula*, Sanscrit; hence *φυλλον*, *foleum*, from *φω*. *Dulem* is therefore the all-pervading, animating power, the source of life and activity in all things^d.

"Under this *dulem* the elements also were worshipped, and evidence of this was given from the pagan oaths of the Irish, and other sources. That the Irish and other Celts worshipped fountains, was shewn by quotations from the Life of St. Patrick and Adamnan's Life of St. Columba.

^c Petrie on Tara Hill.

^d Zeus, Grammatica Celtica.

“With respect to groves and trees, Irish history abounds in evidences of the veneration in which they were held. It is true we find nothing to be compared to the ash of Yggdrasil, but what is perhaps as important, we find undoubted vestiges of an Aryan origin. A frequent expression in old Irish writers to designate a sacred tree or sanctuary is *fidh nemedh*. The Irish *fidh* is equivalent to *vih*, a wood or grove, old Saxon *vidh*, hence *vi gild*, equivalent to *cultus idolorum*. The second word *nemedh* is called in Latin *nemus*, from the Sanscrit *nam*, equivalent to *sanctus*; hence the Irish *naomh*, a saint; hence *fidh nemedh*, equivalent to *sylva sacra*. This explains the passage in the Capitularies of Charlemagne, ‘De sacris sylvarum quæ nemidos vocant,’ that is, the worship of trees; and the form of the law shews that it was intended for Celts, not for Teutons. That the term was common to the whole Celtic races is obvious. In Strabo we find *δρυμενον*, a grove of oaks. In Venantius Fortunatus, a Christian poet of the fourth century, we have the following verses, which prove that he had a knowledge of the Celtic tongues when he translates:—

‘Nomini Vernemetis voluit vocitare velustos
Quod quasi fanum ingens Gallica lingua refert.’”

The object of the paper, which is the first part of a more lengthened one, was to shew that the mythic names of the Celts did not stand alone, but had a manifest affinity with those of the Germans and Slavonians, and that all had their source in the language and mythology of Aryana.

With reference to certain observations by Dr. Scouler, that to the goddess of poetry, *Brigid*, we owe the personal name *Bridget*, and that she was represented in the Scandinavian mythology by *Bragi*, the god of poetry, Dr. Mackinlay remarked that as *Brigid* gave origin to the female Celtic personal name *Bridget*, so did *Bragi* give origin to the Norse male personal name *Bragi*, and that this personal name is now perpetuated among us as a surname under the form of *Bragg*. Dr. Mackinlay also mentioned that the name of *Loki*, another Scandinavian god alluded to by Dr. Scouler, had come down to us in the same way, and was found in England as a surname under the form *Lockey*, and in Scotland as *Luckie*, and *McLuckie*.

Mr. Robertson said that a remnant of the superstitious veneration entertained by the Celtic people of Scotland for holy wells, and of the varied ceremonies practised at them, existed down to within the last thirty years. It was the custom in his young days for parents who had weakly children, to carry them for many miles to “Grueswell,” in Perthshire, for the purpose of bathing them in its waters, which were believed to be particularly efficacious in the prevention and cure of rickets. This was done every year on the first Sunday in the month of May, and the people came in hundreds to it from far and near, many of them on foot, some in carts and on horseback: and by way of securing the full benefit of the curative or preventative properties of the sanctified water, they invariably left a small offering of money or some trifling article either in or near the well before leaving. It was customary also for country people in the north to decorate the interiors of their houses with flowers and green boughs, and to play off practical jokes on each other on the first day of May, or, as it was usually called, “Beltan-day.” Large fires were also kindled in the fields and on the heights on the evening of this day, the young people dancing hand in hand around them, and taking running leaps over them through the flames; these fires were called “Beltan fires.” Another piece of superstition was that the month of May was firmly believed to be a most unlucky one to get married in;

* Grimm, Deutsches Mythologie.

indeed, few or no marriages take place in this month at the present day, these ceremonies being almost invariably suspended from the last Friday in April to the first Friday in June.

There was also a custom akin to the preceding which prevailed down to within the last three or four years in the county of Ayr, more especially in the parishes of Kilwinning and Irvine—that of kindling large fires every year on the evening of a certain day in the last week of August. These were called “Tannel fires,” and great numbers of old and young of both sexes gathered round them to spend a merry evening in eating, drinking, and dancing, which was kept up to a late and oftener to an early hour; the proceedings ending not unfrequently in quarrelling and fighting. This festival was always inaugurated by the youngest child present setting fire to the “Tannel.” The preparations for these meetings required considerable time and labour, and many of the Tannels were supplied with as much as two or three tons of coal and wood piled up on the tops of earthen mounds, some of which were six or eight feet high, and from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter. They were often erected at or near cross roads, and some of the larger ones remained standing throughout the year, requiring only to be repaired when the season came round for their use, the place where they stood receiving the name of “The Tannel.”

The children at the same season erected small mounds of earth and danced joyfully round their miniature Tannel fires, in imitation of their seniors.

The same custom of having Tannel fires was common in and around Paisley, but began to be discontinued about forty years ago, and is now wholly extinct. The memories of the Tannel fires lives only among the older inhabitants. There used to be a large Tannel on the Hut Brae, and two very fine ones always blazed, as the evening returned, in the middle of the river Cart, upon a circular platform of stones raised about two feet above the surface of the water; one was between the Seedhill and Cross bridges, and the other between the Seedhill bridge and the rock called the Hambles. Each of these fires consumed several tons of coal, and contributions of money for them were collected during some weeks previous to the grand display. Tradition vaguely referred this custom to “some ancient pagan superstition,” and it may be that a proper feeling of gratitude for an abundant harvest was the origin among our ancient forefathers of the Tannel fires which no longer exist.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Mackinlay, a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Dr. Scouler for his very able and learned paper, which it was agreed should be printed.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 18. A special meeting convened by the President, in pursuance of a requisition from several of the members, was held in the Society’s apartments, William-street, with the object of considering the propriety of presenting a testimonial of their appreciation of his services, as Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, to the Rev. James Graves.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society, having taken the chair, read the requisition on which the meeting had been

called; and next, on the motion of Mr. Culley, Bank of Ireland, Mr. Prim and Mr. Robertson were requested to act as secretaries to the meeting, and in carrying out such arrangements as might be resolved on.

Mr. Prim then read numerous letters from members of the Society who were unable to be present. The Lieutenant of the County, Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, wrote requesting, in case he should not be able to attend, that it might be mentioned "that it would give him much pleasure to join in any mode that may be adopted of expressing the members' approbation of the signal services of Mr. Graves in promoting the interests of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society."—The Earl of Courtown intimated that "he had great pleasure in taking this opportunity of saying, that he thought that Mr. Graves' exertions in behalf of the Society deserve the warmest thanks of its members."—Lord James Butler observed that "he was sure there was but one feeling with regard to Mr. Graves personally; and as to the value of his services there could be no question."—Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrowes wrote, "I beg to state that I fully concur in the contemplated measure of the Society to express to the Reverend James Graves its sense of his services to that body. The long, the able, and untiring efforts freely exercised on the part of that gentleman in a most successful and disinterested manner in extending the operations of the Society, and tending largely to the interest and instruction of the public mind by his effective supervision of its Journal, deserve well of its members, and the present occasion affords a fitting opportunity to the Society to testify its grateful acknowledgments of his valuable services, by tendering to him some grateful tribute to his long-tryed and well-known merit. I shall therefore thank you to put my name down for £2 towards furthering this object in whatever manner the Society may determine."—Sir James Langrishe, Bart., "as a very recently admitted member, would be willing to join in any arrangement which might be come to for suitably testifying to the appreciation felt by the members of Mr. Graves' exertions on behalf of the Society."—The Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin was "sure that all would agree in testifying to the care and diligence which Mr. Graves bestows in his arduous duties of Treasurer and Secretary. To him we owe the Society, now in such a prosperous, healthy state, and I trust some measure may be proposed to mark our sense of his valuable gratuitous services." Many more letters couched in similar terms were read, justifying the remark of the President that these were very gratifying testimonials indeed of the manner in which Mr. Graves was regarded by the members of the Society, far and near.

Peter Connellan, Esq., D.L., Coolmore, moved the first resolution—"That the services of the Rev. James Graves, A.B., M.R.I.A., in first establishing this Society and since sustaining it by his unceasing exertions, are fully appreciated, and demand from us a mark of recognition."

Captain Humfrey seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Browne then moved—"That for effecting this object, a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Graves with a suitable token of our regard."

Daniel Cullen, Esq., J.P., seconded the motion, which also was carried.

R. Culley, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Ireland, moved—"That a Committee be appointed to communicate with Mr. Graves, to ascertain the form our presentation should assume to be most agreeable to him; and that it be an instruction to such committee to keep strictly in view, so far as consistent with Mr. Graves' wishes, that the subject selected shall be connected with Archæology, and in some way illustrative or promotive of the objects of this Society."

Mr. Cullen said that there had been different opinions as to what shape the proposed testimonial should assume, but his view was that something connected with Mr. Graves' favourite pursuit, and with which his name was identified, would be most suitable. However, the resolution left it open to them to consult Mr. Graves' own feelings, by which, of course, they would be largely swayed.

It was then resolved that the Very Rev. President, Mr. Culley, and Mr. Prim should form the committee.

Peter Burtchaell, Esq., County Surveyor, moved—"That the Secretaries be requested to issue circulars to all members with a copy of our proceedings here to-day, requesting them to co-operate in this matter, and that Richard Culley, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Ireland, Kilkenny, be requested to receive subscriptions and act as Treasurer."

Mr. W. J. Douglas seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Some discussion followed as to the advisability of limiting the subscription to £1.

Mr. Burtchaell thought it would be wrong to put any limit to the amount; it had been found to act very prejudicially in the case of the Boyde testimonial. He recommended that whatever any one wished to give, no matter how high or how low,—as men who could not afford £1 would wish to give their mite,—should be taken.

This suggestion was adopted, and the subscription list was then opened as follows:—The Right Hon. Colonel Tighe, £5; the Marchioness and the Marquis of Ormonde, £5; Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrowes, Bart., £2; the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, £2; Mr. Connellan, £2; Mr. Culley, £2; Mr. Prim, £2; the Rev. J. F. Shearman, £1; Mr. Douglas, £1; Rev. Dr. Browne, £1; Mr. Cullen, £1; Mr. Burtchaell, £1; Captain Humfrey, £1; Dr. Barry Delany, £1; Mr. P. A. Aylward, £1; Mr. Robertson, £1; Dr. James, £1; Mr. Joseph Greene, £1.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

March 17. Mr. G. G. Scott, F.S.A., R.A., delivered a lecture on "The Gothic Revival—the true Groundwork for the Development of a distinctive Architectural Style." He commenced by observing that there were few, probably (scarcely excepting even those who had made the history of art their special study), who duly appreciated the remarkable position of architecture at the present day. The only period in the history of architecture which at all resembled it was that which was known as the "Renaissance," the period of the breaking up of the artistic traditions of the Middle Ages, and of attempted return to those of the ancient world. That revival was in many respects the most remarkable event in the whole history of architecture. It was the only

instance, up to that period, of the falling back upon a bygone style. Up to that time architecture had, whether in its advancement or its decay, followed a regular and systematic progression. The true history of architecture might be said, in a certain sense, to have terminated in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. All previous architecture had followed a true and natural course of change, but thenceforward a wholly abnormal state of things set in; natural tradition ceased; the great stream of art which had rolled on from the earliest days of Egypt, through the arts of Assyria and Persia, of Greece and of Rome; through the Byzantine and the Romanesque, to the exquisite pointed or Gothic styles of our own and neighbouring countries; a stream so gradual and so unbroken as to render the latest of these styles the true lineal descendant of the earliest;—that mighty stream was rolled back upon its own channel, and the architecture of the age was displaced to make way for the revival of that which had prevailed fifteen centuries earlier in its course. By a union of singular artistic power with earnest enthusiasm, the earlier artists of the Renaissance succeeded for a time in making that style thoroughly their own. The position of architecture among ourselves at the present moment bore a marked parallelism to that. Little by little, step by step, without any previous intent of concert, they had spontaneously and almost unconsciously revived a style, and, for one class of buildings at least, rendered its use almost universal. As in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there was a Classic, so now they had a Gothic Renaissance.

After referring at some length to the opposition which the Gothic revival had met with, Mr. Scott proceeded to affirm that no style was ever, or ever would be, deliberately or intentionally invented, and he shewed that the various changes observed had in all instances been the result of spontaneous and unobserved growth. He further maintained that no new style could be developed without a distinct moving cause, and after an able defence of the Gothic revival against the attacks made upon it, and a brief inquiry into the necessary conditions of, and the principles which should guide, a healthy course of architectural development, he concluded by expressing his trust that he had been able to shew that the development of a style, in any degree new, had never taken place, and never could take place, without some distinct, marked, and adequate motive cause; that one, and only one such cause of the groundwork of new development existed among ourselves, and that that was to be found in the one great fact, the one warm, energetic, earnest, and spontaneous movement of the day, the Gothic Renaissance; a fact so thoroughly established that it was absurd for its opponents to dream of its subversion. That great movement, he maintained, was in its spirit and in its nature eminently practical and expansive; and in carrying it out unflinchingly, on the principles of freedom, common sense, and of sound and cultivated taste, moulding it unhesitatingly to the wants, the materials, the modes of construction, the feelings of our day, and making it open its arms to welcome and cherish its sister arts in all their perfection,—in that course lay the one, the only hope and promise of the attainment of what this age loudly demanded, a true and characteristic style which it could fairly call its own.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 30. The Rev. J. H. HILL, Rector of Cranoe, in the chair.

The Rev. T. Drake, Vicar of Mountsorrell, and the Rev. J. T. Beresford, Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, were elected members.

Among other articles exhibited, Mr. G. H. Nevinson produced a bunch of keys formerly belonging to Fotheringay Castle. The largest was $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. in length, and had a triple plume of feathers between the initials F.C., and on the other side the date 1586. On the bunch was a curious iron instrument, consisting of turnscrews and implements for cleaning the locks and keys.

Some discussion took place in committee relative to the autumn meeting and excursion of the Society, when it was decided that Kibworth should be made the centre of the proceedings, and that Hinckley—owing to the uncertainty of the railway to that town being finished in time for the meeting—should not be visited this year.

After this the Rev. J. H. Hill read a valuable genealogical paper upon the ancient family of Talbois, which we hope to print at a future day.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

March 4. J. CLAYTON, Esq., in the Chair.

Dr. Charlton (in the absence of J. H. Hinde, Esq., who was unavoidably prevented from being present) read some notes from that gentleman on the life of John Horsley:—

“Among the antiquaries of the north of England the name of Horsley must ever stand pre-eminent, and a very natural curiosity exists to know something of the incidents of his life. His biography has, accordingly, occupied the attention of two gentlemen well known in this locality, the late Rev. Wm. Turner, and the late Rev. John Hodgson, to both of whom we are indebted for particulars respecting him which, but for their investigation, would probably have passed into oblivion. A third essay on the same subject has recently proceeded from the pen of Mr. Tate, of Alnwick; but this is rather a recapitulation of the facts collected by his predecessors than a contribution of new materials; and after all which has been done, our information is still vague and unsatisfactory. The birthplace and parentage of Horsley are both uncertain, nor am I able conclusively to determine either; but I will state the grounds on which I rest my opinion that he was a native of Newcastle. I have heard the late Mr. John Thompson, of Northumberland-street, whose father was a contemporary of Horsley and a man of kindred pursuits, both having gained distinction as lecturers on astronomical and mathematical subjects, speak of him as a Newcastle man, coupling his name with those of Bourne, the historian of this town, and Avison, the author of the essay on Musical Expression, as having all been tailors' sons. I should not have founded anything on my recollection of a conversation forty years ago, had I not met with some confirmatory evidence. In the early part of the last century there was certainly a family of Horsleys resident in Newcastle who were members of the Tailors' Company. Charles Horsley, of this family, resided in Westgate-street, being himself the proprietor of the house in which he lived, and of a house adjoining, as appears from a list in my possession of owners and occupiers of property in the parish of St. John in 1726. In 1722 he voted at the contested election for the county of Northumberland, in right of his interest in the freehold coal-mines at Elswick, jointly with George Ledgard and Robert Cay. Now we know that the Ledgards were near relations of our Horsley, and the Cays his most intimate friends; and it is difficult to believe that the association of both these names with Charles Horsley was en-

tirely fortuitous, and that there was no relationship between the latter and the subject of this notice. The Ledgards had been connected with Elswick Colliery for fifty years previous, but I do not find the name of Cay or Horsley as a proprietor at an earlier period, which leads me to infer that they derived their interest through the Ledgard family. Charles Horsley survived our author, as his name occurs, with that of Charles Avison, among the members of the Tailors' Company who polled at the Newcastle election in 1734; but not in the succeeding contest in 1741. This is not inconsistent with the supposition that he was the father of John Horsley, as, if the latter had been living in 1734, he would not then have been fifty. That Horsley's parents resided in Newcastle, and not, as has been supposed, in the vicinity of Morpeth, is further probable, from the circumstance of his being educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle, at a time when a similar institution existed in good repute at Morpeth. It is singular that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Hodgson speak with certainty of the place where he was educated.

“Mr. Tate quotes Calamy's Memoirs to shew that Horsley was settled at Morpeth as a Presbyterian minister as early as 1709. Mr. Hodgson, however, is of opinion that up to 1721, at which time he resided in Widdrington, he had not received ordination, but preached as a licentiate. This was probably the case up to a later period; for during his sojourn at Widdrington, which extended to 1723, he certainly followed a secular employment as agent to the York Buildings Company, who had contracted to purchase, and were then in possession of, the Widdrington estates. I find references to him in this capacity in advertisements in the ‘Newcastle Courant’ of that date, and Mr. Hodgson himself has printed some particulars among the ‘Widdrington Miscellanea’ in his History, which refer to the rental ‘as improved by Mr. Horsley in 1721.’ These improvements appear to have included disparking and disforesting the demesnes, as some of the advertisements refer to the sale of timber and of deer-skins.

“Mr. Hodgson has transcribed a note by Spearman relative to Horsley from his copy of Hutchinson's History of Northumberland. I transcribe a somewhat more extended notice from a similarly annotated copy of the octavo edition of Mackenzie and Dent's History by the same hand:—‘The Rev. John Horsley kept an academy in Morpeth, where the Rev. Newton Ogle, afterwards Dean of Winchester, and others, had their education. He was a man of polished manners, as well as great learning, attached to his religious principles, without bigotry, and universally respected. He died possessed of a good fortune, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married Samuel Hallowell, almost the first surgeon of eminence in Newcastle. She inherited her father's love of learning, and is said to have injured her health and shortened her life by her nightly contemplations of the stars. She left a son, Samuel, educated for his father's profession, who died when a student in Edinburgh, and a daughter who married — Walker, of Leeds, son of the Rev. Thos. Walker, of Wylam, Northumberland, where he had a good estate, and from his wife above-named valuable sheep lands in the hill country towards Scotland. Hallowell, senior, to his second wife married a sister of — Button, of Newcastle, merchant. By her he had no family.’ Mr. Hodgson has noted that Spearman is in error in stating that Horsley left an only child, whereas in addition to Mrs. Hallowell, he had another daughter married to Mr. E. Randall, besides a son, who, we find on other authority, was apprenticed to his brother-in-law Mr. Hallowell, a surgeon. His friend Professor Ward, in a letter to Dr. Cary, Bishop of Cloufret, which has been recently printed, says that he left a numerous family. Horsley's earliest published work is advertised in the ‘Newcastle Courant,’ of Oct. 5, 1728,—‘Vows in Trouble; or a plain and practical discourse concerning the nature of Vows made in Trouble, and of the reasonableness and necessity of a faithful performance of them. By John Horsley, A.M. London: Printed for A. Ford, and sold by R. Akenhead, Bookseller, on the Bridge, Newcastle. Price, stitched, 9d.’ His lectures at Morpeth, of which the advertisement has been printed by Mr. Hodgson, commenced on the 15th of May, 1731; and these were repeated in Newcastle ‘at the request of some gentlemen.’ In a preliminary advertisement, July 3, 1731, he states that ‘They will begin in a little time, and be finished in five weeks, if the company think fit to attend five times each week.’ On the 31st of the same month, he further announces that ‘The course of experiments lately advertised in this paper, begins (God willing) at Mr. Prior's house, at the head of the Tuthill Stairs, on Monday, the 23rd of August, at 6 in the evening; when the times of meeting afterwards, and other circumstances, shall be adjusted and settled to the satis-

faction of all those that design to attend.' The charge to the whole course was a guinea and a half, as at Morpeth.

"The following winter Mr. Horsley undertook two more courses of lectures in Newcastle, at Mr. Prior's summer-house, at the foot of Westgate,—the first on astronomy, in ten lectures, commencing on the 13th of December; the second, on natural philosophy, in five, commencing on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1732. The admission to the astronomical course was one guinea, in addition to a payment of half-a-crown to Mr. Prior, 'for preparing a contrivance to render the conception of these things more easy and clear, by shewing them to the eye.' These mechanical contrivances, not yet known by the name of orreries, were then in their infancy, and Mr. Prior, who prepared this, was a man of very great ingenuity. He was assayer-master at Newcastle, and when it was proposed to abolish the Provincial Assay Offices, he was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, and very highly commended in their report. The second series exhibited the principal experiments which were comprised in the more extended course delivered the previous summer, and 'were chiefly designed for the benefit of some who paid the whole subscription on the last occasion, and yet were necessarily absent from a great part of the course.' These in a spirit of very creditable liberality were admitted gratis, the charge to others being half-a-guinea for the course, or half-a-crown for a single lecture.

"There is a melancholy significance, almost prophetic, in the qualification with which Horsley reverently announces his lectures to commence 'God willing.' He was indeed permitted to commence and to complete both courses, but within a week of their conclusion he had ceased to exist. His last lecture was delivered on the 7th or 8th of January, and he died on the 12th, being, in the words of Professor Ward, 'suddenly and unexpectedly taken off by an apoplexy.' Mr. Hodgson notices that Mr. Turner erroneously ascribes his death to the 12th of the previous December, whereas the dedication to the *Britannia Romana* is dated January 2, 173½. The original error, however, does not rest with Mr. Turner, but is found in the contemporary record of his death in the 'Newcastle Courant' of January 15, as follows:—'Morpeth, December 12. This day, died here, Mr. John Horsley, A.M. and F.R.S. He was a great and eminent mathematician, and much esteemed by all that had the happiness of his acquaintance.' Here December 12 is obviously printed in mistake for January 12. It may seem strange to us that his reputation is here based on his mathematical acquirements, but we must remember that he had distinguished himself as a man of science, not only by his lectures, but by his communications to the Royal Society, whilst the *Britannia Romana* was yet unpublished; and his rare antiquarian learning was known only to a few persons of kindred pursuits, with whom he was in the habit of corresponding. A few months later, as we learn from Bourne, his fame as a natural philosopher was eclipsed by his celebrity as an antiquary. In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1732 the *Britannia Romana* is announced as having been published on the 5th of April; but it had been advertised in the 'Newcastle Courant' of April 1, as 'just published,' with an intimation that 'those who have promised or intend to take books of the author's widow and family, are desired to send notice to Mr. Robert Cay, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. N.B.—There are some printed upon large paper.' Horsley's 'set of mechanical, hydrostatical, optical, and pneumatical instruments' was never brought home after his last course of lectures, but remained at Mr. Prior's for more than a year, and was advertised to be sold there, together or in parcels, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1733. His books were at the same time advertised to be sold by auction at his late dwelling-house in Morpeth, on the 4th of April following. Mrs. Horsley still occupied the house, which was advertised to be let from the following Whitsunday, with a reference to Mr. Thomas Shipley, Morpeth. It is described as containing ten fine rooms, with a good cellar, stable, brewhouse, garden, and other conveniences.

"It is not to be disputed that Horsley died a victim to his labours in the cause of science, and to his too close application to his great antiquarian work, and this is, no doubt, matter for sorrowful reflection; but I find no evidence that he was subjected, as Mr. Hodgson supposes, to neglect during his lifetime, or his family to penury after his decease. He had a recognition of his high scientific attainments in his admission to the Royal Society; a distinction not then lightly conferred. He enjoyed a good social position. His wife was the daughter of an eminent professor of his own university; and he was admitted to the correspondence of Mr. Gale, of Scruton, and Professor Ward, and the friendship of such men as Mr. Collingwood,

the Recorder of Newcastle. His school seems to have been a flourishing one, and little prejudiced by his position as a Dissenting Minister, numbering as he did among his pupils at least one who was intended for the ministry of the Established Church, and destined to attain no mean rank in it. We may attach what weight we please to Mr. Spearman's assertion that he died possessed of a good fortune. The publication of the *Britannia Romana* may have pressed heavily on his finances, and the sale of copies of so large a work may have been an object to his widow and family; but, undoubtedly, they were never in circumstances of difficulty or destitution. Had such been the case, the books and philosophical apparatus, which were no longer required, would have been at once turned into money; and the large house, no longer used as an academy, would at once have been vacated. But all were retained considerably more than a year after his decease. Neither, if he had lived, would he have had cause for disappointment with that reception given to the work on which his fame rests. Such a work even at the present day cannot pretend to the sort of popularity which waits on the fashionable novelist or the brilliant historian; but if to be at once received as the highest authority on antiquarian subjects is the legitimate ambition of an antiquarian writer, such certainly was the success of the *Britannia Romana*."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 24. JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—Mr. John Reed Appleton, Western Hill, near Durham; Mr. John Cook, W.S.; Mr. William Muir, merchant, Leith; and Dr. George Paterson, Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy, Edinburgh.

Thereafter the following communications were read:—

I. Some Remarks on the Scottish Language, particularly as employed by the earlier Scottish Poets. By the Hon. Lord Neaves, F.S.A. Scot. The writer directed attention to the Scottish language as generally used in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and entered minutely into its grammatical construction and peculiarities. He illustrated his remarks by extracts from the works of the two early Scottish poets, Barbour and Wyntoun, and contrasted them with the works of Chaucer and Langlands. He adverted to the difficulty of understanding how a Teutonic speech came so soon to supersede the Celtic tongue, which prevailed in Scotland in the time of Malcolm Canmore, and drew the general conclusion that Scottish and Old-English are sister dialects; that the Low-German dialect, which is the basis of the Scottish, must have differed considerably in its structure and forms from the language of the West Saxons, which became the Anglo-Saxon of literature; and that, with slight local diversities, the same dialect probably prevailed over the whole district between the Humber and the Forth.

II. Notice of Remains from the Ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Switzerland, and from the Drift of the Valley of the Somme. By Professor G. J. Allman, F.S.A. Scot. Professor Allman gave an interesting and minute description of the curious remains of ancient habitations recently discovered in all the Swiss lakes, dividing them into classes from the diversity of the objects found beneath their ruins. He exhibited a stone weapon and some charred grain which had been found, and contrasted the former with specimens of flint hatchets found under the drift in the valley of the Somme, pointing out the greater size and rudeness of the latter, and drawing the conclusion, from various facts which he detailed, that the remains found under the drift must be held to

prove both the great antiquity of the deposits and the existence of men at the time.

Dr. Smith was not inclined to concur in the view thus advocated, and adduced various facts to shew the possibility of the result having been brought about by other agencies than those suggested by Professor Allman. Professor Simpson also expressed his opinion that the question must as yet be regarded as an open one. Mr. Joseph Robertson, Lord Neaves, and Dr. Robertson took part in the discussion.

From the lateness of the hour the reading of a communication from Dr. Smith, regarding a bronze implement found in a bed of undisturbed gravel at Kinleith, near Currie, was postponed.

Many donations to the Museum and Library were announced, but none that call for any particular remark.

April 13. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The following communications were read:—

I. Remarks on a Bronze Implement, found in a bed of undisturbed gravel at Kinleith, near Currie, Mid-Lothian. By John Alexander Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot. It appeared that this relic, which was formed of a thin perforated plate of bronze about four inches long, and with sharp circular edges, had been found by Mr. Bruce in the course of last autumn while digging the foundation of a chimney, at a depth of about twelve feet, under a bed of undisturbed gravel. Dr. Smith after describing the geological features of the locality, proceeded to compare the relic in question with somewhat similar objects discovered in Ireland and Switzerland, and concluded that it might have been a razor used by the ancient Britons, who, as we learn from Cæsar, were in the habit of shaving their bodies except the upper lip.

II. Note of Human Remains in Wooden Coffins, found in the East Links of Leith. By Robert Paterson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. Dr. Paterson gave a description of the circumstances under which these coffins were found, and of the human remains in them, from which it appeared that they had contained the bodies of the victims of the plague which desolated Leith in 1645-6.

III. Notice of the supposed Cranium (which was exhibited) of Robert Logan of Restalrig, who died 1602. By D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. Dr. Robertson gave an account of the discovery of a coffin in the church of South Leith, containing human remains much disturbed, and advanced various reasons which led him to believe that they were the bones of the notorious laird of Restalrig.

Mr. Laing did not think that Dr. Robertson had brought forward any fact to connect the remains with those of Logan.

IV. Note respecting Coins found at Newstead, Roxburghshire, and in the Walls of an old House in the Town of Ayr. By George Sim, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

A bronze ornament or armet, found in excavating over the ruins of a "Picts' house" at Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, was exhibited by Mr. Alexander Walker, gardener, Castle Newe. This beautiful specimen is ornamented with pieces of mosaic, and attracted general notice.

The Bishop of Brechin described the circumstances under which a clay urn was dug up at Ninewells, near Invergowrie, Forfarshire.

It was found in a short cist, is of an unusual type, and was presented to the Society by the finder.

Several donations to the Museum and Library were announced. Among them were bones and portion of pottery (red Samian ware), found in a "Picts' house" at Pitcur, near Coupar-Angus—by S. T. M. Hood, Esq., Pitcur; ring of jet, found at Huntly Castle, Strathbogie; small bead, found in Glenfiddich, Banffshire; two flint arrow-heads, stone ornament, and a stone whorl, from Strathdon—by Alexander G. Anderson, Esq., Strathdon; bronze circular brooch, small brooch, and ornament, found near Tarbat Lighthouse, Ross-shire—by the Rev. J. M. Joass, Eddertoun Manse; and a brass-mounted pistol, found at Sheriffmuir—by Mr. A. Dods.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 3. JOHN FORD, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. W. Knapton, of York, was admitted a member.

The Rev. John Kenrick stated that the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, Malton, had addressed a letter to him in reference to the recent discovery of Roman remains at Langton, of which he gave the following particulars. In his communication Mr. Norcliffe says,—

"The Roman road from Malton to Langton diverged from the road between Malton and York at a point on Langton Wold, which has long been known by the name of 'Panyer Man's Stone,' and skirted the western edge of the Wold. Some remarkable ridges or dykes, four in number, cross the Wold from north to south, parallel with this road, at a distance of half a mile; and between the two roads is a tumulus. The church, village, and mansion-house of Langton occupy the summit of a well-defined Roman camp, which extends about half a mile from west to east on rising ground, having low land and a broad trout stream immediately at its base. The field in which the remains were discovered is a mile east of the village, adjoining the four cross roads which respectively lead to Birdsall, Langton, Malton, and North Grimston. It is two hundred feet above the level of the sea, that is, one hundred feet less than the highest point of the Wold, from which it lies four hundred yards due south. About half a mile to the north are two tumuli, two sides of a square camp, and some earthworks. This field bore the character of being full of stone, consequently the ploughing was always shallow. Nevertheless, great inroads had been made by it in the tessellated pavement which was last month discovered. A portion of above a foot square was uninjured, and was found to be composed of 162 pieces, most of which have a cube of an inch and a half. They are all cut out of chalk, whereas the site is coralline oolite, and there is no chalk within two miles. If brought from the nearest point, they have come from Birdsall or Settrington Wold. There were also found above 130 detached chalk tesserae of this size, ten of a smaller size, ten of still smaller dimensions, four of a very large size, and four made of brick, seven pieces of cement, and two pieces of an urn. Specimens of all three are sent for the Society's acceptance. There were also found, three feet below the surface, a large quantity of wood ashes, and part of the upper jaw of a boar, respecting the antiquity of which there may be two opinions. Several blue tesserae were also found, corresponding in size with the smallest of the chalk, which may come from the clay shales of the Wolds. A little to the west, foundations running north and south were traced for about forty yards, at which point was found a large block of freestone, undoubtedly from the Birdsall quarries, squared, chamfered on three sides, and pierced at the top,—the correspondent of the 'Times' newspaper thinks, 'for the reception of a column.' This hole is a circle of five inches diameter, one inch and a quarter deep, while the stone is $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 27, and 12 in. deep. The disproportion seems to point to a mediæval origin, to a boundary pillar or cross, rather than the base of one of the columns of a Roman portico."

The Rev. John Kenrick next read some additional remarks on the

subject of the Roman Waxed Tablets discovered in the gold-mines of Transylvania :—

“I am afraid the members of the Society may be weary of the subject of the Transylvanian tablets; but it appears to have excited some interest, and I wish to have some opportunity of correcting in one point, and enlarging in others, what I said in my first notice^f. I have had some further communications from Mr. Paget, and though I have not succeeded in obtaining a translation of the Dissertation in the Hungarian language, which I formerly mentioned, he has sent me a pamphlet in Latin and Hungarian, which has nearly supplied its place.

“In my first paper I said that the tablets published by Massmann had been *abstracted* from the library of the college of Clausenburg. This was not exactly the case; they had been *deposited* there, and were claimed by the representative of the depositor. They were on fir-wood. He sold them to a trading antiquary, by whom they were resold to the nobleman who placed them in Massmann’s hands. Of their genuineness there can be no reasonable doubt. But while they were in the possession of this same trading antiquary, he forged two tablets on beech-wood, not fac-similes of them, but in a character which he passed off for Hunnic or Scythian, and which resembled some inscriptions found in Transylvania. Now it is highly probable that these forged tablets were those which were offered for sale to Sir Frederic Madden, and rejected by him as spurious; and I have his authority for saying that he is now far from maintaining that any of the Latin tablets are fictitious. The inscription in modern Greek characters, which I noticed in my first paper as so suspicious, was not on the Latin but on the forged tablets. Thus all is satisfactorily cleared up. Sir Frederic’s decision on the specimens offered to him appears to have been correct; but the credit of the Latin tablets is unimpaired.

“I am able now very much to enlarge the list of these discoveries. The first took place in 1786, but one of the two tablets was destroyed by an injudicious attempt to dry it before the fire; the other is still in existence in the library of the seminary at Weissenberg (the Alba Julia of the Romans), but it has been rendered nearly illegible by the frequent handling and rubbing which it has undergone.

“2. The second was that of which I have already spoken at length, in 1788—Massmann’s tablets, now in the Museum at Pesth.

“3. In 1790 two of a very small size were found in a mine in the same locality, which are now in the Museum at Pesth, but they have not been deciphered, and their purport is not known.

“4. In 1820 some tablets on lime-wood were found in a mine, which seem to have passed into private hands, and have not been clearly traced.

“5. In 1854 some miners found, in pursuing their operations near the village of Korna, a cave, in which was a furnace that had evidently been used for metallurgic purposes, and along with it scattered fragments of waxed tablets, which have been transferred to the Royal Museum.

“6. In 1855 some miners found, in a cavity of the mine of St. Catharine, at the depth of 150 fathoms, not only several waxed tablets with fictile lamps and other objects of the Roman times, but some also of apparently a later age, shewing that the mine had continued to be worked after the Romans had abandoned it. Of these tablets a fac-simile is given in the dissertation of Dr. Erdy. The character is the same as that of the Massmann tablets, but more nearly approaching the common forms. What is very remarkable is that the seven seals of the attesting witnesses are still visible, as well as the triple perforation in the margin of the wooden tablet. Now we learn from a passage of the jurist Paulus (who lived in the reign of Alexander Severus), quoted in the before-mentioned dissertation, that no contract on tablets could be enforced in a court of law unless the tablets were bound together by strings passing through perforations, with the seals of the witnesses placed over the knot. The correspondence of this with the appearance of the tablet of which I exhibit a lithograph is very remarkable. These tablets, discovered in 1855, have been partially deciphered. The Consuls mentioned, a circumstance necessary to make a contract valid, are Antoninus Pius for the second time, and Bruttius Præsens also the second time, i.e. A.D. 139, 140. They are therefore rather earlier than the Massmann tablets, whose date was A.D. 167. All

^f GENT. MAG., Dec. 1862, pp. 733, 736; Jan. 1863, p. 82.

that have been deciphered appear to be agreements. One is for the sale of a girl warranted not to steal or run away, illustrating a well-known passage in Horace, (Ep. i. 16—45). The satirist is arguing against the negative merit of not committing crime, and supposes a slave to boast that he had not committed theft nor run away. ‘Very well,’ he replies, ‘you have your reward; you don’t smart under the scourge.’ That is all you can claim.

“I think I may venture to say that the genuineness of these curious documents is established beyond a doubt, and that they may be quoted by archæologists without fear of being reproached with being imposed on by palpable forgeries.”

April 7. The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK in the chair.

Wm. Moore, Esq., of St. Mary’s; Capt. Brickenden, of Minster-yard; and Mr. John Teale, Parliament-street, were elected members.

T. S. Noble, Esq. (Hon. Sec.), read a list of donations and purchases, some of which formed the subject of a communication from the Rev. John Kenrick.

Dr. Procter read a paper on photo-lithography, photo-zincography, and other methods of heliographic engraving, which was illustrated by specimens of the several processes described; after which Mr. Noble read the following communication from the Rev. J. Kenrick, in reference to several of the donations which had been made to the Society:—

“The silver coin is of Corinth, exhibiting on one side the head of Minerva, on the other the winged horse Pegasus. The silver medal of Charles II. (Carolus or Carolo), with the figure of Britannia, and the motto QUATUOR MARIS VINDICO, ‘I claim the four seas,’ alludes, no doubt, to the famous dispute between the Dutch and the English in the seventeenth century. Grotius, in his *Mare Liberum*, had denied the exclusive rights of England; Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, had maintained them.

“Some copper tokens and coins from Mr. Noble are the coinage of foreign countries, as France, Sicily, Holland, our own colonies, India and Ceylon, issued by the East India Company. The largest number are local tokens, value a farthing, a halfpenny, or penny, issued by individuals or companies, to supply the want of copper currency. They belong chiefly to two periods, 1791 to 1796, and 1811 to the end of the war, when we know that a great want of small change prevailed. They exhibited civic arms, emblems of trade and manufactures, or heads of individuals, real or mythical, as Bishop Blaize and the Arch-Druid of Anglesey. Antiquaries have bestowed much pains in collecting and illustrating the local tokens of the seventeenth century, and it is desirable that those of later times should be preserved, which in their turn will become antiquities. There are also in this collection some copper medals, struck in honour of individuals—Fox, Howard, Nelson, and Wellington.

“From G. J. Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall, has been received what appears to be a mint weight for the silver contained in a half-crown. It was found at Heslington Hall, but it is not known whether it came from a wall which had been pulled down, or from a pond which had been cleaned out. On the obverse it exhibits the King on horseback, in the attitude common on his coins, with the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE; on the reverse C.R., with some letters which it is not easy to decipher; below is 2s. 6d. Weighed against some half-crowns of Charles I., in the Society’s cabinet, it so nearly corresponds with them in weight as to leave no doubt that it has been a mint standard for the half-crown. A mint was established in York in St. William’s College (see Mr. Davies’s paper in Proceedings of the Y. P. S., p. 243) in 1643-4, and this is probably a relic of the coining apparatus.

“The Society may be congratulated on having obtained possession, through the kindness of Mr. Rush, of the inscription on Corellia Optata, found on the Mount, and described in the report for 1861*. It has been placed in the lower room of the Hospitium, and is one of the most interesting monuments in the Society’s collection.”

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

INDENTURE OF AWARD AND AGREEMENT, *temp.* HENRY VI.

MR. URBAN,—The accompanying Indenture of Award and Agreement between the Prior and Convent of Malton, Yorkshire, and the parishioners of Winterton, Lincolnshire, A.D. 1456, appears to be worthy of a corner in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as affording a curious insight into the relations between patrons of churches and parishioners in ante-Reformation times. The original record has probably perished. It was in existence in 1703, when Abraham de la Pryme wrote his "History of Winterton." He gives in his pages an imperfect transcript, varying from the following in no important particular. He informs his readers that the "seal is of red wax, oblong, having on it y^e representation of y^e Virgin Mary with Christ in her armes, and about it SIGILLUM PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS BEATÆ MARLE DE MALTON."

De la Pryme's History has not been printed. The original manuscript, a small quarto of fifty pages, is in my possession. It is entitled "A Short View of y^e History and Antiquities of Winterton, at y^e Request of Thomas Place, Gent., of y^e said Town, collected by A. P. Min. of Thorn, 1703^a."

The transcript here published has come down to me from my ancestors, among a large mass of early evidences. It will be observed that it contains several clerical errors, but such, I need hardly remark, is very commonly the case in law papers of the period.—I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

THIS Indenture made Betwixt the Prior and the Co'uent of malton in the Countye of yorke, Parsons of the kirke of Winterton in the Countye of Lincolne, th'one p'tye, And Lyon Haytfeilde, Esquire, Henry Clyderow, John Attepall, John Lacy, John Ripplingh'm, William Lacy, John Elluersall, John Maydenwell, W'm Browne, John Spicer, Thomas Yokefleet, And all

^a For a biographical notice of this good and learned man, see Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 179.

other p'ishoners of the same towne of Winterton on th'other p'tye, Beareth witnesse that where the saide p'ishoners Clamed to haue of the said Prior and Co'uent yearly a decon shoulde (*sic*) in the said kirke of Winterton sufficiently learned in Readinge and singinge, to the mainten'nce of godes service in the same Place. Also the said p'ishoners Clayme yearly to haue of the same Prior and Co'uent of malton, on the ymber dayes before Christmas, one quarter of Wheat meale and two oxen, to be geven to the pore people of the same p'ishen (*sic*). And also the same p'ishioners Clayme yearly of the same Prior and Co'uent ffyve gowens and fyve paire of shoens, to be de'lt to the poore people of the same p'ishe. Beareth witnesse that it is agreed the Prior of malton and Co'uent and their Suckcessors shall haue swape^b of Certen medowes Called ffrier Crofte, Typpit, Thackpole, for all the tyth medows in Winterton Inges, and in Brawater w'ch belongeth to the houses Called by the name of messuages, And for Coteher Calfeclose. And the said Prior of Malton and Co'uent and their successors, after they haue hade the swape of the said grounde Called ffrier Croft, Typpet, and Thackpole, And to leade^c the medowe awaye their groweing, Accordinge to the Custome there vsed, and to haue no further interest in the said grownde, Then it is agreed to be vsed accordinge to the Custome. Where vppon the said Prior of Malton and Co'uent, And Lyon Hatfelde, Esquire, and the other p'ishioners of the same towne of Winterton, haue agreed them to abide the Rule and Arbitrement of Roger ffauconbrige, Esquire, of all the p'mises and of all other matters betwixte them frome the beginning of the worlde to the day of making this Indenture. And the said Roger ffawconbrige, takeing of hym the said Rule and Arbitrement, Hath awarded and Deemed by the Agreement of both p'ties, That the said Prior of malton and Co'uent and their successors shall yearely giue ten shillings to the kirk masters of the kirke of Winterton, at the ffeast of the Purification of our Lady at Winterton, and their successors, to be disposed to the wellfare of the kirke of Winterton. Also the said Prior of malton and Co'uent and their successors shall at their owne Cost repaire a dike liggig in Winterton, betwixt ffriere Crofte and brawater, as often as it needeth to be repaired. In witnesse hereof the said Prior and Co'uent of Malton to the Indenture remayninge w'th the said p'ishoners haue sett to their Common seale. Giuen at malton, the tenth daie of the moneth of August, the yeare of the Raigne of King Henry the Sixth xxxiiij.

This is a Coppie of the Indenture made betwixt the Prior and Co'uent of malton and the p'ishoners of Winterton. And the Indenture itself vnder seale remaines in the hand and custodie of Thomas Howe, of Winterton, in the yeare 1622.

^b The sweep or sweepage, i. e. the right of mowing the hay; A.-Sax., *swebban* or *sweopan*. See Coke's Institutes, vol. i. p. 4 b, edit. 1684; Cowel's Law Dictionary, *sub voc.* 'Sweepage' and 'Swatha.'

^c *To lead* and *leadings* are still commonly used by the rural populations of Lincolnshire and Holderness to signify the act of carrying agricultural produce and cartage generally. A rural builder will contract with his employer to do the *leadings*, and a farmer will promise his labourer to *lead* his coals from the Trent side. "Cartyne or lede wythe a cart" occurs in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*. See Halliwell's Diet., vol. ii. p. 510.

ISLE OF WIGHT VERNACULAR.

MR. URBAN,—The lines I herewith send you were written by my cousin, Mrs. Moncrieff, of Pitcaithley House, Bridge of Earn, Perth, a few weeks before her death, which occurred on the 1st of the present month. They were sent me in consequence of my having stated to her that my brother (Major Smith, R.M.) had compiled a Vocabulary of words peculiar to the Isle of Wight, our native place. From the date of her reply to my letter, she must have composed the verses forthwith, and without much, if any, premeditation. They include many words which are well known to us; but there are some quite novel to me; and which are probably becoming rapidly obsolete. The composition may be acceptable to many of your readers, as (to use her own words) “a sketch of the Isle of Wight clothed in the primitive vernacular of my youth.”

Mrs. Moncrieff, upwards of half a century ago, published a small volume of poems^d, of no ordinary merit. They evince a highly cultivated mind, deep thought, and elegance of expression; but, for some mysterious reason, she suppressed the sale of the book, and, in consequence, it is now extremely scarce, our own copy having been procured by accident. It is dedicated to the Rev. John Barvis, Rector of Niton, and dated at Wroxall Farm. The dedication, and a Sonnet addressed to the Rev. Thomas Dalton, Rector of Northwood, whom she styles “preceptor! second father! friend!” intimates the sources of a refined and matured education engrafted upon uncommon natural abilities. She married, in 1814, Mr. George Moncrieff, a son of Sir Henry Moncrieff, and left the Isle of Wight for her husband’s residence

^d “Original Sonnets and other Poems. By Mary F. Johnson.” (London: Longman and Co. 1810.) The following epitaph, by Miss Johnson, is a pleasing specimen of her poetic talent. It is inscribed on the monument of her father, John Johnson, Esq., of Wroxall, in Newchurch Church, Isle of Wight:—

“Here, till the awful trance of death shall end,
 The fondest father and the warmest friend,
 Ere Man’s contracted date approached its close,
 From years of suffering sunk to calm repose.
 If faults were his, and faults to all belong,
 His judgment only, not his heart, was wrong;
 And if he err’d, misled when Passion wooed,
 Where Error strayed, Atonement still pursued.
 Now, while her thoughts to those blest regions soar,
 Where join Affection’s ties, to break no more,
 The grateful child who closed his dying eyes,
 This stone and verse to Johnson’s name supplies.
 Obiit Junii 11^o, A.D. 1810, ætatis 59.”

in Scotland. I am informed (for I never knew her personally) that she probably did not revisit her own, and what was her father's, property, at Wroxall, unless she may have done so shortly after her marriage.

I had written thus far, when I received from Dr. Laing, Mrs. Moncrieff's executor, a slightly emended version of her poem, which, by the date (February 28th), it appears she wrote on the evening before, and within a few hours of, her death. Although she had not kept her bed, and her mental faculties remained as vigorous as ever, in the few lines which accompanied the corrected transcript she says she is suffering acutely, and thinks she is sending me "the final assurance of her affectionate regard." She retired to bed at midnight; before her physician arrived in the morning she was unconscious; and she died without a struggle at noon.

I am, &c.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Temple Place, Strood, Kent,
March 30, 1863.

A DREAM OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

I DREAMT of thee, Vectis, and thine as of yore :
 Joy thou in thy change as I mine deplore.
 My dream was of seeking for emmets¹ again,
 For my pheasants in nooks made soft by the rain.
 I was climbing the shoot² at the top of the butt³,
 But the path by a founder⁴ of hummock⁵ was shut :
 So I lopped⁶ o'er the fence to a ramshackled⁷ shed,
 Where cattle was foddered and mud-calves⁸ were fed :
 For good cowed⁹ milk, thought I, this will do ;
 But the kittle¹⁰ was empty, the cows were assue¹¹.
 A man in a corner, in smockfrock¹² and stogs¹³,
 Loll'd, lazily sorting the mores¹⁴ and the logs ;
 For he grubbed like a want¹⁵ ; one source of his pelf
 Being trapping the heaving, blind roamer himself :
 A larapping¹⁶ fellow, a native I'll vouch,
 By his hybrid gait, between lounge and slouch.

¹ *Emmets*, ants, or pismires.

² *Shoot*, a sharp or steep ascent.

³ *Butt*, a small enclosed meadow.

⁴ *Founder*, a fall of incumbent earth.

⁵ *Hummock*, an irregular grassy mound.

⁶ *Lopped*, loose, awkward, jumping or scrambling over.

⁷ *Ramshackled*, dilapidated.

⁸ *Mud-calves*, weaned calves.

⁹ *Cowed* (cow-hot?), milk warm from the cow.

¹⁰ *Kittle*, kettle.

¹¹ *Assue*, dry, (pronounced *azew*).

¹² *Smockfrock*, blouse.

¹³ *Stogs*, leggings.

¹⁴ *Mores*, grubbed roots of large trees.

¹⁵ *Want*, the mole.

¹⁶ *Larapping*, loose-made, slovenly, shambling.

He was dunch¹⁷ as a plock¹⁸, and fully as dull;
 Then, inwardly grumbling, he handled a zull¹⁹,
 Which he wistfully tighted²⁰ from right hand to left;
 And then declined meddling because of the heft²¹.
 From a farmer's small bargain²², a plot of few lugs²³
 He cultures as garden, and, as freehold, hugs;
 Where too, among greens, small fruits and ruds²⁴,
 A wire stops the hare as nibbling she scuds;
 Out thence the fleet comer never will go,
 But wait, in snug covert, the thuckster's²⁵ "So, ho!"
 The cur at his heel can larger game harry,
 A lank, scaithy²⁶ whelp, trained to fetch and to carry,
 As he skulks through the copses for sparrows²⁷ and ledgers²⁸,
 Which he stealthily sells to thatchers and hedgers.
 He, with the long yawn of habitual delay,
 Said, "Tell me aneuse²⁹ the time of the day;
 The duck's³⁰ coming on, I'll be off in astore³¹,
 The fry will be burnt, though 'twas swimming galore³²:
 My Gimmer's³³ at market; one calf she will sell,
 Reserving the lebb³⁴, pluck³⁵, and haslet³⁶ as well.
 I know she was hindered on peering³⁷ the flick³⁸;
 But there she is coming, and just in the nick.
 No empty backcoming whenever she roams;
 And now 'tis a griskin³⁹ that on her head bomes⁴⁰.
 Why behold her, close by, just only there look,
 Nighst the old gallybeggar⁴¹, by the corn pook⁴².
 We'll through the church litten⁴³, and leather that troop
 Kicking there up a dust, all high cock-a-hoop⁴⁴."
 Fate hangs on a moment, while going they stood,
 A waddling, clamorous pair and their brood,
 From the dwyes⁴⁵ of the withy-bed⁴⁶ brook where they dived,
 For a feast on the long earth-bread eaces⁴⁷ arrived:

¹⁷ *Dunch*, deaf.

¹⁸ *Plock*, block.

¹⁹ *Zull*, plough.

²⁰ *Tighted*, poisoned.

²¹ *Heft*, weight.

²² *Bargain*, a farm of small holding.

²³ *Lugs*, poles, or perches.

²⁴ *Ruds*, marygolds.

²⁵ *Thuckster*, sportsman.

²⁶ *Scaithy*, hungry, filching, (A.-S. *scath*, 'a thief?')

²⁷ ²⁸ *Sparrows* and *ledgers*, hazle-rods and withy or willow twigs used for thatching roofs and ricks.

²⁹ *Aneuse*, close by, near to.

³⁰ *Duck*, dusk.

³¹ *Astore*, quickly and soon.

³² *Swimming galore*, swimming in fat.

³³ *Gimmer*, wife, old woman.

³⁴ *Lebb*, calf's stomach.

³⁵ *Pluck*, the liver and lights.

³⁶ *Haslet*, edible part of the calf's viscera.

³⁷ *Peering*, melting.

³⁸ *Flick*, the lard lining the inside of a pig.

³⁹ *Griskin*, pork steak.

⁴⁰ *Bomes*, swinging or loosely carried.

⁴¹ *Gallybeggar*, a scarecrow.

⁴² *Pook*, a cock of corn or hay.

⁴³ *Litten*, a churchyard.

⁴⁴ *Cock-a-hoop*, uproarious exultation.

⁴⁵ *Dwyes*, eddies.

⁴⁶ *Withy-bed*, willow-bed.

⁴⁷ *Eaces*, large earth-worms, (A.-S. *aes*, often applied to bait for fish).

When, wo to the mallard ⁴⁸! a death-dirge his quack,
 With her younglings his mate a widow went back.
 Then I said, "Ducks will serve when one cannot get geese:"
 He leered and slunk off, just drawling out "Eēs ⁴⁹."
 Then waking, dream, dreamer, were lost without trace,
 Leaving Vectis identical only in place.

SIELDS OF ARMS IN NORTH LUFFENHAM CHURCH.

MR. URBAN, — Having just made another examination of the east window of this church, I am in a position to reply to the letter in your last Number from Mr. Manley, who seems to have had a much better opportunity of conning the shields than I had on my former visit. The result I beg to append.

(1.) In this shield I have omitted the fess, which, as Mr. Manley remarks, is almost entirely hidden by the saddle-bar of the window.

(2.) Is the same as I have before given.

(3.) I do not quite agree that there are martlets on both sides of the rose; I look upon them as being *fleurs-de-lis*; and I certainly think that it is still a *chief* and not a fess, because it takes up only one-fourth of the shield.

(4.) In this coat I have omitted the fess.

(5.) In this coat I see reason to alter my account only in this respect, that the griffins rampant are not on as many escutcheons.

(6.) This coat I have misnumbered; it ought to be 5; but I see no reason to alter my opinion as to its proper blazoning. Hugh Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry" (ed. 1829, p. 30) states, "If there be two, three, or more [roundles] in a coat, counter-changed, being of any colour or metal, they retain the name of roundle; when of metal, bezants; when of colour, *torteauxes*." If I may be allowed to hazard a speculation, the field was originally or, and the arms belonged to the powerful family of Wakes.

(7.) This coat I have described as

being very dirty and hardly distinguishable. I look upon the sinister coat as being, Checky or and azure, two bars gules, and the dexter as described by Mr. Manley.

(8.) Or, three chevrons gules.

(9.) Gules, three annulets or. These annulets are circular and hollow, and are, I think, described heraldically.

(10.) Checky or and azure, a fess gules. No. 9 is described again in No. 10 of my former account inaccurately.

(11.) Or, a fess gules between two chevrons of the *last*.

(12.) Gules, a cross patonce or.

Mr. Manley states that I have omitted several of the more important coats, and gives a list of them. No. 13 I certainly overlooked; Nos. 15 and 16 I saw, but I looked upon them as being the opposite, and as a fanciful insertion, as I viewed them from the ground. No. 14 I have described under No. 10 in this account; and No. 13 Mr. Manley describes as Argent, a cross gules. I do not agree with him in describing this coat. The field is certainly argent, but the cross is sable, as viewed through a powerful glass from the ground (for I do not like trusting to ladders), and there seems to me to be a smaller cross within of gules, in the centre of which is a pellet (?). Lastly, with reference to the last error in the second quarter of the arms on the monument to Sir Richard Cust, Bart., in St. George's Church, Stamford, I have again examined the same, and I find that the field is argent, the bend ermines, and the cinquefoils (2 and 1) are as white as the field. I

⁴⁸ *Mallard*, the male duck.

⁴⁹ *Eēs*, yes.

am perfectly aware this is not according to the laws of the science, but it must be understood that the coat is upon white marble, and it would puzzle the most learned herald to say of what colour they are upon the monument in question.

In conclusion, permit me to apologise to you, MR. URBAN, for troubling you with so long a letter. I trust that it will be clearly seen that many of my errors arose from my viewing the win-

dows of the above church from the ground, and with the naked eye only, and I may remark also, that I had placed a note of interrogation after most of the numbers in my former account.

Hoping that the above explanations will be received in the spirit they are given,

I am, &c.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford, April 18, 1863.

THE DANISH ROYAL SUCCESSION.

MR. URBAN,—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE appears to me to be the proper place for the following Pedigree, which sets in a clear light a subject that has special interest for this country, which is now, by the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra, so closely connected with the ancient Realm of Denmark.

It may be necessary to premise that the succession to the crown of Denmark was from 1665 to 1853 regulated by the "Royal Law" of Denmark, according to which, in case the male heirs of Frederick III. should fail, the crown would go, first to the daughters of the last king and their heirs, then to his sisters and their heirs, then to his father's sisters, &c. Accordingly, on the death without children of Frederick VII. the present king, [A.] in the following Pedigree, and of his uncle Frederick Ferdinand the heir presumptive [B.], the crown would devolve on Louise Charlotte, Landgravine of Hesse, [C.] But there were several claimants to Schleswig and Holstein on failure of the male heirs of Frederick III. Russia claimed Holstein Gottorp, asserting that Paul had ceded his rights in favour only of the male heirs. The Duke of Augustenburg claimed both Schleswig and Holstein; and there were other

claimants. In order to prevent the dismemberment of Denmark, the King of Denmark and the great Powers signed a treaty in London, in May, 1852, by which the integrity of the Danish possessions was acknowledged as a permanent principle. The succession was limited, on failure of the male heirs of Frederick III., to Prince Christian of Holstein Glucksburg (formerly Holstein Beck) [D.], who became a prince of Denmark; Russia renouncing her claims in his favour, the Landgravine of Hesse and her other children renouncing in favour of her daughter Princess Louise, and the Princess Louise renouncing in favour of her husband Prince Christian and her children. The Duke of Glucksburg, Prince Christian's elder brother, was ineligible, as he had sided with Prussia in the war against Denmark on the Schleswig Holstein question; the same objection applied to the Duke of Augustenburg. The latter ceded to Denmark all his estate in Schleswig, and his pretensions to the Duchy, for a sum of 1,500,000 double dollars, payment of debts to the amount of 334,855 double dollars, and a further sum of 140,000 double dollars. (See Yosch's "Denmark and Germany since 1815.")

I am, &c.

F. B.

CELTIC REMAINS IN KENT.

MR. URBAN,—A watery sky, a cutting wind, and muddy roads are not incentives to tempt the gentle archæologists of England to pursue investigations into the customs of the aborigines of this island; nevertheless, on Saturday last, any one more intent on his neighbour's business than his own would, at the Strood station, have been struck with the determined aspect of three individuals, who with sticks and umbrellas took their railway tickets for Snodland, a station on the North Kent line half way to Maidstone.

It was, then, on this day my good fortune, with Mr. Roach Smith as pioneer, to accompany our friend Mr. Charles Warne to view some Celtic remains in Addington Park and at Coldrum. We had a delightful walk through the villages of Birling and Ryarsh to Addington, where, despite the rain, we arrived at one o'clock. In summer this must be a lovely walk, and in winter time it is not wanting in scenery. After a cheery lunch at a Royal Hotel, we went to Addington Park, the ground of which is very undulating. On entering you see before you an elevation, but whether natural or artificial is doubtful. Mr. Warne inclined to the belief of its being natural, and being an authority on such points his opinion should be final; but probably a moderate outlay in excavation would be more conclusive, as the angle of elevation on one side appears to be a little too sharp to be in accordance with natural causes. Be this, however, as it may, on this elevation were the remains of a cromlech, consisting of two or three upright stones in such position as to form part of the head of a man-shaped cromlech; close by was a huge stone, horizontal, which had been thrown out of position, and was most probably the head capstone. At a distance of ten or twelve yards from the head were other stones, of smaller bulk, grouped so as to form what I take to be the foot of the crom-

lech; outside, on the decline of the rise, which certainly appeared to have a circular figure, were other large stones; but whether in the destruction of the cromlech they had from wantonness been rolled there, or formed part of a circle, there was not sufficient evidence to shew, for they do not appear numerous enough to warrant the latter conclusion, nor can we suppose that, having been taken up for an ulterior purpose, they would have been conveyed so short a distance and then set down.

Two hundred yards further on, and to the right, is a second cromlech. It may be called a perfect one; but it is only perfect in so far as from its present appearance its original form can be predicated. Here, unlike the last, an imposing mass of stones presents itself for examination. In the first place we observe three large capstones shelved one within the other, like half-pence inclined at an angle of 80°; secondly, around and beneath smaller masses of stone; thirdly, odd blocks horizontal, some few yards in rear of these: and I have no doubt that more would now remain, (if they do not in fact remain beneath the soil,) had they been of less convenient size to cart away. That this was an oblong or man-shaped cromlech, such as we see in Jersey and Guernsey, I feel convinced, and its present appearance has arisen somewhat in the following manner:—the three capstones originally rested on the smaller blocks, now around and beneath, then upright; but that from some cause these latter having given way within and without their original setting, these capstone masses have gradually slid down one within the other as we now see them; and that the odd blocks in rear indicate the remains of a continuance of the chamber, similar to that on L'Anresse Common in Guernsey, &c.

There is another circumstance which deserves attention, and that is the nature of the soil, which is sandy: this may ac-

count for finding so few stones upright, and also for so few stones being visible; consequently, if judicious excavations were undertaken, probably a more certain indication of the form of these cromlechs would be made manifest, besides obtaining any relics that may still be preserved for us.

The cromlech at L'Anresse in Guernsey is situated close to the sea-shore, and being completely exposed to the influence of the sea-breeze, there is no wonder at its being so thoroughly embedded in sand as it was, till exposed a few years ago; but at Addington Park we lack the constant sea-breeze, and cannot suppose that two or three thousand years should make no difference in the consolidation of sand-soil, so liable to be shifted by wind or moved by human agency: and therefore I conclude that the light soil continued to be blown about by the wind till forest-trees arose and vegetation gradually crept up, putting a stop to further accumulation; and to this cause we are probably indebted for its present appearance.

From Addington Park we pursued our way through a silent wood to Coldrum, accessible also by the carriage road. To those who in summer-time desire to combine their recreations, there will be ample opportunity for increasing entomological and botanical collections; nor need more delicate feet hesitate to follow a path strewn with the beauties of nature.

The Celtic remains at Coldrum are essentially different from those in Addington Park: they are situated on the top of rising ground, cut away in part to form the road by which you approach, and further excavated for chalk, by which one of the finest Celtic remains in Kent has been almost destroyed. The difference in level between the rising ground and road is about twenty-five feet, so that two large stones are on the edge of a precipice. The remains at present consist of about seventeen stones in a horizontal position in oval form, though I doubt not, when these stones

were upright, the form was circular. Mr. Warne conjectured that the present shape has resulted from the decline of the stones within and without the original setting. They are partially covered with earth. The stones of this oval approach close to the edge of the quarry, and at one point two large blocks of stone set on edge, and as if forming two of the stones of a chamber, project over the precipice: they are almost parallel, and, on a rough measurement, are about three yards long, one and a half deep, and two feet thick; at their inner end next the circle a space of about three feet and a-half is blocked up by a foot-stone; the overhanging ends towards the road are five feet apart. In the quarry below are fourteen huge blocks of stone—one triangular, more than eight feet long, and well calculated to form a capstone, some square, but the majority oblong.

From the shape of these stones and the position of the two large blocks already spoken of, I infer that this cairn has been of superior construction to those I have before noticed, and has been built of oblong blocks fitted together and covered by capstones, and not built, as I have elsewhere seen, of triangular uprights overlaid by triangular blocks,—two triangular blocks making together a parallelogram,—having in fact a more coffin-shaped appearance.

Comparing these cromlechs with those I saw last year in Jersey and Guernsey, they do not appear to differ in construction, but only in the size of the blocks of stone; and probably the Channel Islands' cairns owe their preservation to the abundance of the material and a limited population, whereas the very reverse obtains here. I have called them man-shaped cromlechs, as I conceive that their form was suggested by the human figure.

There is something very grand in the contemplation of these vast masses of stone, reared by the pious industry of our ruder yet more elegant-minded forefathers over the remains of what they ever held dear to them, certainly a vast

deal better than that repugnant-looking black box we would-be-civilized thrust our lifeless remains into, and on a par with the disgusting emblem of death the Middle Ages gave us!

Having spent an agreeable afternoon in viewing what I have feebly endeavoured to describe, we walked over the fields to Birling Place, doubtless once the manor-house of Birling, judging, in the absence of document, from the extent of the antique garden wall and adjoining premises, which were built of elegant mouldings placed anyhow into the sides of the farm outhouses. This building, as likewise the churches of Snodland, Birling, Ryarsh, &c., will doubtless receive careful examination at the hands of the Archæological Institute, which meets at Rochester in July.

In conclusion, MR. URBAN, I have only to remark that Mr. Roach Smith intends to get photographs of these interesting remains; and from the silence of our friend Mr. Warne I am convinced that he will certainly contribute an erudite paper at the forthcoming Congress, so well versed as he is in the Celtic remains of Dorsetshire. Further, in the absence of restraint and in social converse, interspersed with classical and humorous sallies from our friend Roach Smith, I made one of the most delightful antiquarian excursions I have ever had the pleasure of undertaking, and can only say to those interested, Go and do likewise.

I am, &c.

CHARLES MOORE JESSOP.

Chatham, March 19, 1863.

MR. THORPE'S "DIPLOMATORIUM ANGLICUM."

MR. URBAN,—I grieve to observe in your pages that Mr. Thorpe's valuable work is still delayed for lack of subscribers. One of your correspondents in his zeal suggests that the Society of Antiquaries should subscribe for a large number of copies; but he seems to forget that the Society has no powers for such a purpose, and that our own publication, the *Archæologia*, is sadly in arrear. Yet what can hardly be done with propriety by the Society of Antiquaries collectively, its Fellows may easily accomplish individually. I understand Mr. Thorpe would venture on publishing if the small number of two hundred subscribers were obtained; and one would fain have hoped this number would readily have responded from the

ranks of a Society which numbers well-nigh seven hundred members. But if such a modicum of zeal and support might reasonably have been expected of the Society of Antiquaries alone, how much more from the many Archæological Societies with which Great Britain teems? The unhappy fact is, that amidst the crowds of pseudo-followers of archæology her real votaries are but very few indeed, and a large proportion of their names will be found inscribed in Mr. Thorpe's subscription list. The rest do nothing, know nothing, support nothing, and that they should affect such an uncongenial pursuit is a perpetual marvel—*que diable allaient ils faire dans ce galère?*

I am, &c. F.S.A.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Hargrove, in his "History of Knaresborough," states that Serlo de Burg is commonly supposed to have been the founder and builder of Knaresborough Castle and the afforester of the forest of Knaresborough; which opinion is erroneous, as may be proved

by consulting ancient documents on the subject. I shall pass over the question of the afforesting of Knaresborough Forest to some future opportunity, and confine my present remarks to the building of the castle.

Serlo de Burg was Baron, or rather

son of the Baron of Tonsburg, in Normandy. He and his brother John came with William to assist in the conquest of England, and, it is said, he had given to him by the Conqueror, as a reward for his services, the barony of Knaresborough, with other lordships, and that he was the founder and builder of Knaresborough Castle. At the death of Serlo, John Monoculus, his brother, was said to succeed him in the lordship of Knaresborough, to whom succeeded his son, Eustace Fitz-John, in the same lordship.

It appears, however, from records, that Serlo de Burg was never the grantee of the manor and honour of Knaresborough, and therefore could not have been the founder or builder of the castle, unless he did it as *custos* of the place, and carried on the works for the king. The story of Serlo de Burg, the pretended founder of the castle of Knaresborough, which has hitherto passed current, rests solely upon the traditional *Stemma Fundatorum* inserted in the chartulary of their house by the monks of Malton, which, like the genealogical legends of that date, will not bear the test of criticism.

If we examine Domesday Book, we shall find that when the General Survey was made, by order of the Conqueror, Chenaresburg (Knaresborough), with its eleven berewicks, had been held in demesne by King Edward the Confessor, and was then in the hands of the king. At the time of the Survey (1086) the whole had been afforested and subject to an assized rent—as was usual in regard to forest lands—of twenty shillings, but no mention is made of the castle there, nor any notice taken of any building going on. No doubt, therefore, the lordship of Knaresborough during the Conqueror's reign was never granted out, but remained in the hands of that monarch. William the Conqueror was therefore not the founder of the castle, but he afforested the lands, for the purpose, no doubt, of forming a royal chace, which acquired the name of Knaresborough Forest, shewing clearly that he

kept the manor and its dependencies in his own hands and for his own amusement. It is probable that he appointed Serlo de Burg to be the keeper or ranger of the royal chace, and he may have been employed by the king in laying the foundations of a royal residence; but as William died in the year 1087, it is most probable that the building of the castle was begun by one of his sons, either William the Second or Henry the First.

The reign of William the Second, or Rufus, was short, and there are no documents now extant which shew that the castle was founded in his reign; but there are documents existing which shew that in the reign of his successor, Henry the First, the castle of Knaresborough was in the course of erection, and the works carried on there by the orders of the king. The founder, therefore, of Knaresborough Castle was either William Rufus, or his brother, Henry the First.

Under the reign of Edward the Confessor, Burc (Aldborough), with three berewicks and an extensive soke, constituted a royal manor, worth ten pounds annual value. In the year 1086 the whole of the soke had been afforested, and the value of the manor was thereby reduced to fifty shillings. King Edward had also Chenaresburg in demesne, with eleven berewicks, when it was worth six pounds annually; but at the time of the General Survey the whole had been afforested, and the assized rent in consequence reduced to twenty shillings. In the reign of Henry the First, twenty-two pounds (by tale) was the quota of these two royal manors to the ferme of the county, which sum was abated to the sheriff, as they had been given in ferme (that is, on lease) by that monarch to Eustace Fitz-John, who accounted for them separately in the Exchequer Roll of the 31st of the reign of King Henry the First, which alone has come down to us^e. Serlo de Burg left no

^e "Eustachius filius Johannis reddit com-
potum de xxij" numero, de firma de Burg et

issue, but was succeeded in his office, whatever it might be, by his brother John, called John Monoculus, from having only one eye; which John was succeeded by his son Eustace; but it is quite clear from the note below that the honour of Knaresborough did not descend to Eustace Fitz-John, as nephew and next heir of Serlo de Burg, the pretended founder of the castle, but that he occupied it simply as custos, and that the works were carried on there for the king.

Mr. William Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office in London, has furnished the following documents connected with the early history of Knaresborough Castle:—

“Pipe Roll, 31st Henry I. York and Northumberland.—Eustace Fitz-John renders account of £22 of the farm of Burg (Aldborough) and of Chenaresburg (Knaresborough). In the Exchequer £11, and in the King’s works of Chenaresburg £11, by the King’s writ.—And he is quit.”

“Close Roll, 8th John, A.D. 1207. The King to the Barons, &c.—Account to Brian de Insula, for that which he has reasonably laid out, by the view and testimony of lawful men, in the works of the castle, and our houses in the castle of Knaresborough by our command.—Witness ourself at York, on the 28th of May. By the same in the eighth year.”

“Close Roll, 9th John, A.D. 1208. The King to the Barons, &c.—Account to Brian de Insula, for that which he has laid out, by the view and testimony of lawful men, in making the ditches of the castle of Knaresborough.—Witness ourself at Marlborough, on the 17th of March, in the 9th year of our reign.”

The above extracts relate solely to the building of the castle, the houses, &c., within the walls, and the making of the moat or ditches surrounding the castle. The following extracts will shew that the castle and honour of Knaresborough were always in the hands of the Crown, but that, as at the present day, the

sovereign was wont to grant for term of years, and at a fixed rent, the ferme or lease of the castle and honour, to be held during the pleasure of the lessor:—

“Close Roll, 1st Henry III., A.D. 1217.—The King to all, &c. Know ye, that by the advice of our trustees, we have granted to our well-beloved and trusty Brian de Insula our castle of Knaresburg, with all its appurtenances, to have and to hold until we have completed the fourteenth year of our age, at the old farm of £50. And in witness whereof, &c. Given at Lincoln on the 23rd of May, in the 1st year of our reign.”

“Close Roll, 3rd Henry III., A.D. 1219. Of the Hermitage of Knaresborough.—The King to the Constable of Knaresborough, greeting. We command you to cause our beloved Master Alexander de Dorset to have the custody of our hermitage of Knaresborough, with its appurtenances, to whom we have committed the same during our pleasure.—Witness, the Lord R. As above, by the same.”

“Ibid. Of the lands of Eustace de Vesey.—The King to Robert Lupus greeting. We have commanded you to cause our beloved uncle W., Earl of Salisbury, or his certain messenger, bringing these letters, to have seizin, without delay, of the lands and fees, with the appurtenances, which were of Eustace de Vesey, in the confines of the castle of Knaresborough; the custody of such lands and heir we have committed to him, retaining in our hands the lands and fees which to the custody of the castle aforesaid pertains; and only act therein, so that there will be no necessity for us to take the matter in hand.—Witness, the Lord P., Bishop of Winchester, at Winchester, 30th Jan. By the same and the Justice.”

“Close Roll, 7th Henry III., A.D. 1223. Of the castle of Knaresborough.—The King to the Barons of the Exchequer, greeting. Know ye that we, some time since, granted to our trusty and beloved Brian de Insula our castle of Knaresborough, with the town of Knaresborough, and all its appurtenances, to be kept during our pleasure, rendering therefore yearly the old farm of £50 at our Exchequer. And therefore we command you that you allow that grant to the same Brian, so that you exact nothing further from him in respect of the abovesaid custody than the aforesaid £50 yearly, as aforesaid, until we shall therein otherwise com-

de Chenaresburg. In thesauro xlii; et in operibus Regis de Chenaresburg xlii, per breve Regis. Et quietus est.”

mand.—Witness, the King, at Westminster, 30th May, in the 7th year of our reign.”

From the foregoing statement it would appear that in the time of King Edward the Confessor, Knaresborough and its appendages belonged to that monarch, and that he held it in demesne, or, in other words, retained it in his own hands. He would have a residence there, or in the neighbourhood; not a castle, for such buildings were almost unknown to the Saxons, but simply an aula, or place of occasional residence, and I believe such residence to have been at a place now called Connygarth (Koning-garth), or King's Garth or Inclosure, in the township of Scriven, near to the town of Knaresborough. After the Norman Conquest, the same fell into the hands of the Conqueror, who retained it and made no grant of the fee, as appears by Domesday Book; he made a royal forest there by afforesting all the lands now comprised in the forest of Knaresborough, and other lands which succeeding monarchs either sold or granted off; but he did not build the castle of Knaresborough, although he might have intended so doing had he lived, for such a magnificent site for a castle could not have escaped the military eye of William; and in all probability he might

appoint Serlo de Burg to the office of steward of the lordship and keeper of the forest, but he certainly did not make to him any grant of the honour of Knaresborough, that being too valuable a possession for such lovers of the chase, as were the Norman kings, to part with.

William Rufus succeeded his father in the lordship of Knaresborough and its dependencies, but there is no proof that he built the castle, or laid the foundations of it; but after his death, his brother Henry the First succeeded to the honour of Knaresborough: and now for the first time in public records the castle is mentioned, and in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that that monarch was its principal, if not the original builder, for in his reign we have accounts of money expended by the king in buildings going on at the castle of Knaresborough: the making of the moat or ditches, however, seems not to have been completed by Henry, and was not finished until the reign of John. From these circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that we may safely infer that the Norman King Henry the First, and not Serlo de Burg, was the builder of Knaresborough Castle.

I am, &c.,

I. S.

ST. PAUL'S AND THE RAILWAY VIADUCT.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me in your columns to appeal to the St. Paul's Cathedral authorities, especially to the Improvement Committee, to raise their voices against the proposed obliteration of their grand west front. If the railway bridge is allowed to cross Ludgate-hill as proposed, the word obliteration will scarcely be an exaggeration. We have far too few fine buildings in London for us to suffer such an unhappy business as this. It has been said that these viaducts may and ought to be treated architecturally, that they might vie with this and that arch of antiquity, and so on; we might have Rialtos of Venice and I know not what at every

turning: all I can say is, that supposing we did, I for one should get uncommonly sick of them. But in this case it is not to be borne that this very fine front, in this great and rich city, should be spoiled for commercial purposes. Of course I am fully aware of the great importance of commerce to a country like England, but it will be a bad day for us when commerce blinds us to all other objects, when beauty and art are to be given up for the sake of money-making. Be sure that if this unhappily should come to pass, moral beauty will not linger long after its fair cousin.

However fine this viaduct may be made, even supposing it be a very

creditable work in itself; in front of St. Paul's it will be an eyesore, painful for ever to all sensible passers by: and however hideous the effect may be, if once done there will be no possibility of alteration, it will be there for ever.

If the Cathedral powers do not exert

themselves to the uttermost to defeat this project, they will deserve all the reprobation which will undoubtedly fall upon them from the whole Art world. It will be a disgrace to them little short of ignominy.—I am, &c.

J. C. J.

THE TABERNACLE IN MEDIEVAL TIMES.

MR. URBAN,—Before the Reformation the vessel for containing the pix in which the holy eucharist was preserved was almost always in the form of a cup or box of gold, silver, or some less precious material. Dr. Rock^f gives an engraving from an illumination in a Life of St. Edmund the Martyr^g which well illustrates the manner in which this receptacle was suspended over the altar, decorated by a corona, and enclosed in a sacrament cloth of cloud-like muslin.

Dove-shaped tabernacles were evidently very uncommon in this country. I have read almost all the *printed* inventories of English ecclesiastical furniture, and can but call to mind one instance in which record is made of a tabernacle in this form:—"Item corona una argentea cum cathenis iij. argent. cum columba argent. ad Eukaristiam^h."

E. P., F.S.A.

Easter Monday.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S GRAVE IN LEICESTER ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers, especially members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, throw light on the following quotation from Mr. Throsby's "History of Leicester Abbey," in connection with the grave of Cardinal Wolsey?—

"As to the great Cardinal Wolsey's sepulchre, the best account which I have met with is from one Mr. John Hasloe, whose grandfather, Arthur Barefoot, was gardener to the Countess of Devonshire, who lived in the abbey before the Civil War. He tells me that the church stood, part of it, in what is now a little garden, where his grandfather with others digging, found several stone coffins, the cavities of which did not lie uppermost, but were inverted over the bodies. That one of them was taken up, about six feet one inch long, and four wide, and a foot deep: that it seemed very sound at first, but when it was exposed to the

air soon mouldered away; that he observed that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them, near five inches diameter, but for what end he could not tell. That among them he discovered Cardinal Wolsey's, which, however, the Countess would not suffer to be stirred, but ordered it to be covered again," &c.

The above extract can be seen in Howard's "Wolsey and his Times," ed. London, 1824, p. 583, from which I have quoted it, not being able to refer to the original work. I have been informed that in the last century Browne Willis and other antiquaries made various excavations in the abbey-grounds, with the view of discovering the Cardinal's grave, but without success.—I am, &c.

JOHN DALTON.

St. John's, Norwich.

^f Church of our Fathers, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 206.

^g Harl. MS. 2,278, fol. 55 b.

^h Invent. Ornametorum in Ecclesia Sarum, A.D. 1222, in Dr. Rock's Church of our Fathers, vol. iii. pt. ii. second pagination 101.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Three Witnesses, and the Three-fold Cord; being the Testimony of the Natural Measures of Time, of the Primitive Civil Calendar, and of Antediluvian and Postdiluvian Tradition, on the principal Questions of Fact in Sacred or Profane Antiquity.

The Objections to the Historical Character of the Pentateuch, in Part I. of Dr. Colenso's "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua," Considered, and shewn to be Unfounded. By EDWARD GRESWELL, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (Rivingtons, Parkers, Deighton and Bell.)

The statement that has been ostentatiously put forward as if it were an undeniable truth, that it has been attempted to silence Dr. Colenso instead of answering him, cannot continue to be made with any shadow of fairness after a perusal of these works of Mr. Greswell. The first was evidently drawn up without any special reference to Dr. Colenso, but it answers the doubts and cavils of sceptics in general, and shews that, without any other concession from them than the mere fact of the existence of the Scriptures, in either the original languages or in the authorized English version, there are no less than three kinds of corroborative external testimony as to their historical truth. This argument is worked out in a manner that may be fairly described as demonstrative, and cuts away the ground from under the feet of Dr. Colenso; but, lest it should still be said that his attacks on the Pentateuch and Joshua have not received a specific answer, the second work is devoted to this purpose. It candidly deals with twenty-two propositions, in which the Bishop of Natal has either covertly or directly charged the inspired writer with ignorance, or

falsehood, or both; and the statement is not too strong to say that it demonstrates him to be himself in error on each individual point. The publication of such a work as Mr. Greswell's is a real service to the cause of truth, and it should be in the hands of all who can appreciate a conclusive and scholarly refutation of one of the most shallow yet mischievous of books.

Liber Cantabrigiensis. Part II. An Account of the Changes made by recent Legislation in the Colleges and the University of Cambridge; with an Appendix, containing the Examination Papers for the Open Minor Scholarships in 1861—1862. By ROBERT POTTS, M.A., Trinity College. (Parker, Son, and Bourn.)—The "changes made by recent legislation" have been so considerable as to render this second part of Mr. Potts' valuable work an absolute necessity. All who are or have been themselves connected with Cambridge will do well to make acquaintance with its contents, and all who contemplate sending sons or wards there will be really to blame if they do not turn to its pages and learn the present state of the scholarship funds of the different Colleges. Very liberal concessions have been made for the aid and encouragement of deserving students, and the incomes now available every year for scholarships, exhibitions, sizarships, and prizes are as follows:—

"St. Peter's College, between £1,100 and £1,200.

"Clare College, between £1,200 and £1,300.

"Pembroke College, between £1,000 and £1,100.

"Gonville and Caius College, between £1,900 and £2,000.

"Trinity Hall, between £600 and £700.

"Corpus Christi College, between £1,200 and £1,300.

“King’s College, the New Statute not yet in force.

“Queens’ College, between £700 and £800.

“St. Catharine’s College, between £1,000 and £1,100.

“Jesus College, between £1,300 and £1,400.

“Christ’s College, between £1,800 and £1,900.

“St. John’s College, between £6,600 and £6,700.

“Magdalene College, between £1,400 and £1,500.

“Trinity College, between £8,900 and £9,000.

“Emmanuel College, between £1,500 and £1,600.

“Sidney Sussex College, between £2,100 and £2,200.

“Downing College, between £800 and £900.

“In some cases the whole of the revenues assigned for the augmentation of the Scholarship Funds have not yet become available for that purpose, on account of the rights of persons under the old Statutes not having yet ceased and determined.”—(p. xii.)

The information here summarized is given in detail in the body of the work; and the Appendix will supply the means of judging of the amount of scholarship required to enable young men to participate in the advantages held out to the studious.

Church-rates and the Liberation Society. By the Rev. W. ACWORTH, M.A., F.S.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—We earnestly commend this pamphlet to the attention of our readers. A protracted litigation in regard to a rate for the enlargement of the churchyard of Plumstead, Kent, of which Mr. Acworth is Vicar, has, very unexpectedly, and as is believed erroneously, resulted in a verdict in favour of the Liberation party. In consequence, Mr. A. and a friend are now liable for the purchase money of the land, which was advanced on the security of the rate; added to which, the surviving

churchwarden (an artillery officer on half-pay) is responsible for the costs of the suit, which amount to nearly £1,000, and “lives in daily dread of a distress being levied on his goods, or his person taken in execution.” Mr. Acworth seeks to obtain funds for a new trial, as also to procure an indemnity in the case of his churchwarden, and, above all, to bring about a settlement of the law of church-rates; providing, in the mean time, a legal staff and a general fund among Churchmen to prevent the re-occurrence of such a triumph to an unscrupulous Dissenting organization. He concludes with the declaration, “Of one thing I am sure—that, unless such measures be speedily adopted, it will ere long be impossible to get men of education or position to accept office as churchwardens, or to enter the ministry of the Established Church;” a view with which we entirely agree; and that all who feel thus may know how to give practical proof of their sympathy, we beg to intimate that contributions in aid of the churchwarden, and of the expenses of a new trial, may be paid into Messrs. Hoares’ bank, Fleet-street, or forwarded to the Rev. W. Acworth, the Vicarage, Plumstead, S.E.; or to the Churchwardens, at the same place.

Counsels and Warnings before and after Confirmation; being Three Discourses. By W. B. CAPARN, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.) These discourses, though pursuing the beaten track of instruction usually followed at Confirmation time, having excited considerable interest during their delivery, are put on record as a memorial of a first Confirmation in a new parish, that of St. Peter, Draycott, Wells, Somerset; and they appear well suited for that purpose, as well as for the continued guidance of those to whom they were at first addressed, and others who may be similarly situated.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THOUGH the distress in the manufacturing districts continues unabated, happily no further scenes of violence have occurred; but the opinion appears to be steadily gaining ground that either a drafting into other employments, or emigration, or both, must eventually be resorted to, as the only efficient means of providing for the half million of men, women and children, now living upon public charity. The great difficulty, however, is, that comparatively few of the men are likely to be found physically capable of the hard work (as "navvies") that is proposed for them, and all lighter occupations are already overstocked.

Abroad, the Polish insurrection is evidently not suppressed, nor even apparently weakened, by the withdrawal of Langiewicz, the Dictator. The people shew no disposition to avail themselves of an amnesty that has been proffered by the Emperor of Russia, and the feeling in their favour is so strong in France, as to cause serious apprehension of a European war, in case the Russian Government should not make greater concessions than it is considered at all likely to do.

Several very embarrassing questions have lately arisen from the conduct of the American naval officers, in pushing their belligerent rights to an extreme (or as it is considered, greatly exceeding them) in regard to British vessels suspected of being concerned in trade with the Confederates. In the meantime the iron-clad ships of the Federals have sustained a very serious repulse in an attack on Charleston, and their land forces have been equally unsuccessful before Vicksburg. Their losses indeed appear to be quite heavy enough to incline them to peace, if they are to be influenced by the same considerations as usually have weight with other nations.

APRIL 6.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton.—The third annual review of the Volunteer forces of London and the South of England took place on Easter Monday, and is considered to have been even more successful than its predecessors. The force present (beside the 9th Lancers) consisted of 131 corps, which were formed into a cavalry brigade, two brigades of field, and one of garrison artillery, and two divisions of infantry, the first comprising five, and the second four brigades. Major-Gen. Lord William

Paulet was in command of the whole force; Lieut.-Col. Drysdale, C.B., commanded the cavalry, Colonel Ormsby the artillery, and Major-Gens. Russell and Sutton the infantry. The whole force numbered about 20,000 men, of which by far the greater part was conveyed to and from Brighton by railway.

About 12 o'clock Major-Gen. Lord William Paulet took up his position facing the Grand Stand, and on the opposite side of the course he was attended by the following officers, who formed the general staff:—Colonel

M'Murdo, Inspector-Gen. of Volunteers, and Colonel Morris, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Luard, Lieut.-Col. Ibbetson, Lieut.-Col. Hume, and Lieut.-Col. Harman, Assistant-Inspectors. There were a number of other mounted officers present, and the Earl of Chichester (Lord-Lieut. of Sussex) occupied a position next the commanding officer.

The force intended to represent the enemy in the sham fight first marched past. They were headed by a detachment of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, and a body of Artillery. The Infantry consisted of the Fifth Brigade, numbering nearly 1,700 men, and commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Brewster, with Captain M'Lean, of the Rifle Brigade, as Brigade Major. The force consisted of the 32nd Middlesex, 3rd City of London, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th ditto, and the 2nd Essex Administrative Battalion.

Next came the Artillery, commanded by Colonel Ormsby. The first brigade consisted of the Hon. Artillery Company, with other Metropolitan corps, and the second brigade was composed of local corps.

The infantry came next, the whole force occupying an hour and a half in marching past.

In the sham fight the invading force was represented by the fifth brigade of the first division. This force was supported by the Hon. Artillery Company, with four 6-pounder guns, on the left, and by the 3rd Middlesex, posted in the rear with four 24-pounder guns. The main body, supposed to have landed at Rottingdean, crested the ridge of Pleasant-hill, and appeared marching on London, the heavy guns of the 3rd Middlesex supporting them from Red-hill, some distance behind. The right of this force rested upon Woodendean, a farm surrounded by trees; and before it, and extending some distance to the left, ran an irregular fence, along which were ranged the enemy's sharpshooters, composed principally of the Inns of Court Volunteers. The position of Woodendean was strongly occupied by skir-

mishers, and was well protected by artillery. It was the key of the enemy's position.

The attacking force was composed of two divisions, the second division forming the first line of attack, while the first was drawn up to the rear. The second division was under the command of Major-Gen. Sutton. This division extended from Warren Farm on the right to a position in advance of Baldsdean on the left. There were four guns on each flank of this division, those on the right consisting of two 18-pounders of the 1st Sussex Artillery, and two of the Cinque Ports Artillery; whilst those on the left consisted of four 6-pounders of the 1st Sussex. Behind and to the right of Warren Farm was another battery of artillery, consisting of four 18-pounders belonging to the 3rd Sussex. Far away to the right were the Cinque Ports Artillery, whilst four 18-pounder guns belonging to the 1st Sussex were placed in an advanced position before the right of the attacking force.

The first division was drawn up behind and in support of the second division; Major-Gen. Russell was in command.

There was but a small force of cavalry on the ground, consisting of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieut.-Col. Drysdale, C.B., and the 1st Hants. Light Horse Volunteers. A detachment of the Light Cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company acted as orderlies. The cavalry were with the attacking party, and posted in the valley midway between the hostile forces.

The troops having occupied the various positions assigned to them, the entire view was extremely beautiful. The ground on which they were arranged may be described as an amphitheatre—the invading force occupying the southern hills—Pleasant-hill and Red-hill, with their backs to the sea—the attacking force planted on the northern hills with their front to the sea. The elevations to the west towards Brighton were occupied by spectators. The strong points of the opposing forces were Woodendean,

on which the right of the enemy or invading force rested, and Warren Farm, on which the right of the attacking army rested—both positions being strongly supported by artillery, which swept the intervening valley. The question was, which would be able to descend the valley and drive his opponent from the commanding hills.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock the enemy's guns on Pleasant-hill opened fire on the advancing battalions, and soon afterwards the Inns of Court sharpshooters, under cover of the wood and fence, began to fire on the skirmishers thrown out by the attacking force, while the heavy artillery from Red-hill kept their advancing columns in check. By this heavy discharge the skirmishers of the attacking force were checked and driven in. Their cavalry then advanced in support, whilst their guns thundered from the north, but the cavalry were stopped at the foot of the ascent of the hill by the well-directed fire of the sharpshooters, and they retired. After a time they again advanced, and drove the invaders towards Ovingdean, where they formed squares to resist cavalry. This brought the proceedings of the day to a close, and the whole body of Volunteers was conveyed by railway to their respective destinations, happily without any casualties; but several severe accidents, and the loss of two lives, occurred among the spectators.

APRIL 15.

Wedding Presents to the Princess of Wales.—The new court at the Kensington Museum was opened this evening for the exhibition of the wedding presents, by ticket. In the centre of the court an inner court has been erected, in the midst of which rise two lofty poles from bases copied in electrotype from those which stand in the Piazza of St. Mark, in Venice. Two long silken banners hang from these, emblazoned, the one with the arms of the Prince, and the other with the arms of the Prince and Princess impaled. Round these the cases have been arranged by Captain

Fowke in such a manner that the visitors can pass around and between them, so as to see with as little crushing as possible the contents, which have been most effectively grouped by Mr. Redgrave, R.A. Each of the two sets of cases containing the jewellery consists of four placed together in the form of a cross, in the angles of which are groups of exotics. These are on the south side of the court, and on the opposite side are two cases containing the plate and miscellaneous articles. The arrangements of the police have been made so as to admit only by one entrance, and to prevent any movement but in one direction, and the need of such precautions was well shewn on the occasion of the so-called private view, to which somewhere about ten thousand persons were admitted by tickets.

The gifts are divided into five classes—that is, jewellery and goldsmith's work, silver plate, porcelain, textile fabrics, and miscellaneous; but except in the matter of jewellery, no actual division is attempted, and the plate and china, shawls, laces, and works of art are grouped together with beautiful effect as to form and colour.

Of the jewels, the first place is due to the pearl and diamond necklace presented to the Princess Alexandra by the Prince of Wales, and which formed part of her bridal adornments. The necklace is formed of eight circular clusters of brilliants, with a large and beautifully-shaped pearl in the centre of each. The clusters are connected by festoons of diamonds, while from each of the three principal clusters is suspended a pear-shaped pearl. Among the other presents of the Prince of Wales to his bride, is a splendid diadem of brilliants, the circlet formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant; the design of the diadem is extremely rich and beautiful. Another gift of the Prince is a gold necklace with Etruscan ornaments, which is well worth looking at, for the antique simplicity of the design as well as for the fineness of the work.

Next to the Prince's gifts are those of the Queen; and first among them for beauty may be placed one given in the names of H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs of his Royal Highness—a parure of opals and brilliants, consisting of three circles, brooches, a pair of ear-rings, a cross, and a bracelet. The opals are remarkable, not only for their size, but for their exquisite purity, and the contrast of these lustrous tinted stones with the brilliants is peculiarly fine. Another present of the Queen to the Princess is a suite of Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. These ornaments include a corsage, a pair of bracelets, and an armlet, the stones of which are remarkably fine. Most of the presents from the Royal Family are the work of Garrard and Co., except one exquisitely beautiful gold necklace, given by the Prince, the Etruscan form of which shews it to be the work of Mr. Phillips.

The young Princes and Princesses of our Royal Family make a joint present of a noble brooch of brilliants and sapphires; the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse a bracelet of turquoise and brilliants; the Duchess of Cambridge a magnificent diamond and emerald brooch; the Princess Mary a diamond bracelet; and the Duke of Cambridge also a diamond and enamel bracelet.

Among the gifts by the Danish friends and relatives of the bride, that of the King of Denmark is a superb necklace of pearls and diamonds, in five divisions, with festoons of pearls, connecting ornaments of gold with a large brilliant in the centre of each. The centre of the necklace is formed of a scrollwork in diamonds, with one round and two large pear-shaped pearls, and suspended from it is the fac-simile of the cross of Dagmar, executed in enamel, ornamented with pearls and diamonds. The style of the necklace is Byzantine*.

The Landgrave William of Hesse and

his sisters give a most beautiful parure of solid gold, of a fine old English design; and the Chamberlain Juel another suite of the same richness; while the inhabitants of the two islands Laaland and Falster also send a gold suite, consisting of a massive diadem, armlet, brooch, hairpin, button, ear-rings, and finger-rings, all of massive gold, and of quaint Runic design.

Of collective gifts the magnificent diamond necklace presented by the Corporation of London stands deservedly first. It consists of thirty-two brilliants, all of them magnificent stones, beautifully graduated, the centre one being of unusual size. The opal and diamond bracelets presented by the ladies of Manchester and Leeds are extremely beautiful, as also are the bouquet-holders presented by the ladies of Gravesend, the Lady Mayoress, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. This last is not only extremely light and beautiful, but highly ingenious in design.

In the silver plate the most conspicuous ornament is the noble silver-gilt toilet service presented by the royal household; it is certainly the most beautiful, and is said to be the most costly, present of the kind ever made. Near it is a magnificent silver-gilt and jewelled vase, in the style of Holbein, the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Among the porcelain gifts there is a vase almost large enough to bathe in, given by the King and Queen of Prussia, from the royal factory at Meissen. The middle portion contains a wonderfully life-like portrait of the King. Near this are an ewer and plateau in the style of the sixteenth century, an imitation of the exquisite Limoges enamels, from the Royal Worcester Works; these are the gift of Lord Spencer.

Of the textile fabrics, the Norwich shawls and cloaks and the lace sent by the ladies of Ireland were particularly admired. Among the miscellaneous articles is a gorgeous, or rather, over-ornamented Bible, presented by the committee of the Bible Society, but most visitors looked with more interest on three books, plainly though elegantly bound, consisting of two Bibles and a Prayer-book, presented by the children of the Windsor and Whippingham schools.

* GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 282; April, p. 500.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 3. The Hon. and Rev. William John Brodrick, M.A., presented to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, void by the promotion of Dr. Charles John Ellicott, late Dean thereof, to the see of Gloucester and Bristol.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 31. Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Purves Phayre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Right Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Antigua, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

James Kirk, esq., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Tobago; Joseph Goodman, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia; John Stevenson Grant, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands; and Copeland James Stammers, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Turk's and Caicos Islands.

John Gordon Kennedy, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Washington, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Beda approved of as Vice-Consul at Leith for H.M. the King of Prussia.

Mr. B. R. Hebler approved of as Consul-General in London for the Free City of Frankfurt.

April 7. Richard Reade, esq., now British

Vice-Consul at Bengazi, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bengazi.

Horace Philips White, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Cyprus, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Cyprus.

Mr. Robert Lowe approved of as Consul at Perth for H.M. the King of Hanover.

April 10. Mr. Eduardo Clifton Carne approved of as Consul at Falmouth, and Mr. Diego Lloyd as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, for the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Carlos Stanhope Watson approved of as Vice-Consul at Montreal, Canada, for H.M. the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

April 14. 35th Foot. Major-Gen. S. Baynes to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir G. L. Goldie, K.C.B., deceased.

Major John Clayton Cowell, of the Royal Engineers, the Governor to H. R. H. the Prince Alfred, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. Julius Achenbach approved of as Consul at Bombay for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway, and Mr. Edwin G. Eastman as Consul at Cork for the United States of America.

April 17. Col. Neville Bowles Chamberlain, C.B., of the Bengal Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Charles Piers, esq., to be Superintendent-General of Convicts for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

M. le Comte de Castelnu (Consul-General) approved of as Consul at Melbourne for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

April 21. Charles Stewart Scott, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

B I R T H S.

April 5. At Windsor Castle, H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), a dau.

Jan. 16. At the camp, Otahuhu, New Zealand, the wife of Capt. John A. Tighe, 70th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 3. At Gowhatty, Assam, the wife of Capt. Charles Hayter, Assistant-Commissioner, a son.

Feb. 5. At Theyat Myo, British Burmah, the wife of Dr. Sparrow, Surgeon 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

Feb. 7. At Fyzabad, the wife of Col. J. McN. Walter, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt., a son.

At Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Brook S. Bridges Parlyby, H.M.I.F., a dau.

Feb. 9. At Cairo, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Washington, M.A., a dau.

Feb. 15. At Sehore, Central India, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Forbes, a dau.

Feb. 18. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. C. R. Kerr Hubback, King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

Feb. 19. At Hooghly, the wife of Capt. W. E. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Burkee Road Division, a son.

Feb. 21. At Agra, the wife of Major C. Warde, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Feb. 22. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay, the wife of W. Heurtley Newnham, esq., Civil Service, a son.

Feb. 23. At Fort Garry, Red River, the wife of A. G. Dallas, esq., Governor of Rupert's Land, a son.

Feb. 26. At Futtygurh, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Frederick Napleton Dew, esq., 88th Connaught Rangers, a dau.

Feb. 27. At Peshawur, Punjab, the wife of Major Keith Maitland, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, a dau.

March 2. At Clapham Common, Surrey, Mrs. Alfred Jenoure, a dau.

March 3. At Bangalore, the wife of Major Boudier, late 51st Regt. Madras Army, a dau.

March 5. At Mallygaum, in the Bombay Presidency, the wife of Capt. D. Thomson, Royal Engineers, and Executive Engineer, Candeish, a son.

March 7. At Poona, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, of Nea-house, Christchurch, Hants., 4th (King's Own) Regt., a son.

March 8. At Droitwich, the wife of the Rev. J. Wild, a dau.

March 12. At Bombay, the wife of Capt. Jenkin Jones, R.E., a dau.

At Shenfield, near Brentwood, Essex, the wife of Capt. Alexander Stewart, R.A., a son.

March 13. At Quebec, the wife of Major Feilden, 60th Rifles, a son.

March 15. At Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Capt. J. C. Hobbs, 30th Regt., a dau.

March 16. At Sydenham, the widow of Jas. John Berkeley, esq., C.E., a posthumous dau.

At Peshawur, Punjab, the wife of Dr. T. Goldie Scot, H.M.'s 79th Cameron Highlanders, a son.

March 19. At Monghyr, Lower Bengal, the wife of Henry Beverley, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Henry Proctor, 22nd Regt., a dau.

March 21. At Ness Strange, Shropshire, the wife of Col. Edwards, a dau.

March 22. At Veitch's Hotel, George-st., Edinburgh, Lady Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, a son and heir.

At her father's, The Hurst, Derbyshire, the wife of J. C. Didham, esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, H.M.S. "Indus," a son.

At Wapley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Gibbon, a dau.

March 23. At Tettenhall Parsonage, Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. H. D. de Brisay, a dau.

March 24. At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Maxwell, C.B., late 46th Regt., a dau.

At Deal, the wife of Henry F. Cooper, esq., Capt. Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Beattie, M.A., Chaplain and Head Master of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, a dau.

At Farnborough Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hugh Cholmondeley, a dau.

The wife of Seton Lionel Smith, esq., late Major 54th Regt., a dau.

At Bournemouth, the wife of James Gibbs, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, a son.

At Dawlish, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Arnold W. Wainwright, a son.

March 25. At Easter Elchies, Craigellachie, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. George Grant, of Grant, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of the Rev. J. P. Norris, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Dr. Fyffe, Surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At the Vicarage, Warminster, the wife of the Rev. James Erasmus Philipps, a son.

March 26. At East-hill, Athlone, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a son.

At the Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. H. G. Liddell, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Walter Hamilton, Vicar of Waldershare-with-Whitfield, a son.

At Fishbourne, Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Beresford Harris, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

March 27. At Nettleworth-hall, Notts., the wife of Col. FitzHerbert, a son.

At Ford, near Bideford, the wife of Capt. W. M. Dowell, H.M.S. "Barrosa," a dau.

At Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. T. Birkett, M.A., Tenby, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major G. Digby Barker, 64th Regt., a son.

At Clonfert-house, co. Galway, the residence of her father, the wife of Arthur Burdett, esq., a son.

At Whitchurch, Herefordshire, the wife of Chas. Brettingham, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

At Old Sodbury Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Seymour Nash, a dau.

At Stoke Villa, near Devonport, the wife of Capt. Guy W. Sanders, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. S. Stacy Skipton, 78th Highlanders, a son.

March 28. At Hopton Congeford Parsonage, Mrs. Gilbert Vyvyan Heathcote, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. John J. Manley, M.A., Rector of Cottered, Herts., a dau.

March 29. In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Isabella Stewart, a son.

At Chobham, Surrey, the wife of Major Edwin Gream Daniell, of twins (daus.)

At Woodville, Eskbank, near Dalkeith, N.B., the wife of Lieut. R. Scott Chisholme, R.N., a son.

In Guilford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. Richard Whittington, a son.

March 30. At Adisham Rectory, the Lady Victoria Villiers, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, a son.

In Albemarle-st., Mrs. Charles Tempest, a son and heir.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. W. H. Eccles, late Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Monier Williams, esq., a son.

At Buckhorn Weston Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Stapleton, a son.

March 31. At Farnham, the wife of Major Goode, 6th Regt., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Marmaduke Constable, esq., a dau.

At the Grange, Casterton, Yorkshire, the wife of John Wylde Whittell, esq., a dau.

At Church Knowle Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Owen L. Mansel, a dau.

At Old Vicarage, Chirk, the wife of the Rev. J. Thorp, jun., a son.

At Rushhall, the wife of Capt. T. Pattison Wood, late of H.M.'s 29th Regt., a son.

At Ashfield-house, the wife of the Rev. Frank R. Chapman, Incumbent of Walshamle-Willows, a dau.

April 1. In Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of John Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Major Field, H.M.'s Madras Army, a son.

At Bagstone, Gloucestershire, the wife of Major Gaisford, a son.

At Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Livingston, M.A., Minor Canon of Carlisle, a son.

At Teddington, S.W., the wife of Captain Charles R. Stainforth, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

In Oakley-st., Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. R. Frederick L. Blunt, a son.

At Howe Hatch, Brentwood, the wife of Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq., a dau.

At Ure-lodge, Ripon, the wife of the Rev. Edward Baynes Badcock, a dau.

At Sunderland, the wife of Alexander Corder, esq., a son.

April 2. At Downside, Epsom, the Lady Alicia Young, a dau.

At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, a son.

At Whitestock-hall, North Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. John Romney, a son.

At Folkestone, the wife of Major E. W. Bray, 83rd Regt., a dau.

In St. George's-road, S.W., the wife of Elliot Maenaghten, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Lytham, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Dowding, a son.

At Liverpool, the wife of Adolphe Parks, esq., R.N., a dau.

At Westbourne-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence J. Harrison, M.A., a dau.

April 3. At Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. Chas. Webley Hope, R.N., a dau.

At Edgbaston, the wife of Capt. Lascelles Blake, R.M.L.I., a son.

April 4. At Stoke Talmage, Oxon., the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. T. Hopwood, esq., M.P., a son.

At Heathfield Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bryan Combe Spurway, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Grey, 37th Regt., a son.

At Ashton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Oddie, a son.

At Osidge, Southgate, the wife of the Rev. Horace Meyer, Vicar of North Mymms, a dau.

April 5. In Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a dau.

At Thorpe Morieux, the wife of the Rev. George de Hochepeid Larpent, a dau.

At Oifton Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. John E. Thompson, a son.

April 6. At Egginton-hall, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Sir Henry Flower Every, bart., a dau.

At Drummur, Banffshire, the wife of Major Gordon Duff, a son.

At Odiham, Hants., the wife of the Rev. John B. Bartlett, a son.

At Templeton-house, Roehampton, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wood, a dau.

April 7. At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, a son.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Lady Helena Newenham, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Trayton Fuller, Chalmington Rectory, Sussex, a son.

In Upper Seymour-st., W., the wife of Capt. J. F. Fischer, R.E., a son.

At Eglington-lodge, Monkstown, the wife of A. La Touche, esq., a dau.

In Old Palace-yard, the wife of Edward M. Barry, esq., A.R.A., a son.

At the Grange, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Ernest J. Towne, a dau.

April 8. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir William Parker, bart., a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. Boyle, R.A., a son.

At Newnton Longville, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. J. Roydon Hughes, a son.

At Southampton, the wife of Capt. A. de C. Scott, a dau.

April 9. At the Earl of Gainsborough's, in Portman-sq., the Lady Louisa Agnew, a dau.

At Plumstead, near Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Desborough, R.A., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. C. Day, Uffington, Shrewsbury, a dau.

At Churchill-house, Dover, the wife of Edward Foss, esq., a dau.

At Westwood-lodge, Finchley New-road, the wife of Capt. H. Cardew, R.A., a dau.

At East Dulwich, the wife of the Rev. Baron Hichens, a dau.

April 10. At Monkstown, Cork, the wife of Major Cornwall, late 93rd Highlanders, a son.

At Clogwyn, Dolgelly, the wife of Major Foster, H.M.'s 95th Regt., a son.

At Bray, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Rouse Douglas Douglas, 96th Regt., a dau.

The wife of Capt. Slade, 100th Foot, a son.

April 11. At Biarritz, France, the wife of J. Gerald Potter, esq., of Mytton-hall, a son.

In Mortimer-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. Collins, a son.

At Cambridge-lodge, Tooting, the wife of the Rev. George Stanham, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Archibald Hamilton Bell, esq., R.A., a son.

In Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, the wife of the Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., a dau.

At Sufton-court, Herefordshire, the wife of Thomas Evans, esq., a dau.

April 12. At the Cedars, Putney, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Henley, Incumbent of Putney, a son.

At Welham, near Malton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Boyle, a son.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Dr. Burns, R.N., a dau.

At Bugbrooke Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of Henry T. Salmon, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Hooton-Pagnell, near Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, a dau.

April 13. Lady Southampton, a dau.

At Laleham, Chertsey, the wife of the Rev. M. H. Buckland, a dau.

At Tenbury Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Ayscough Smith, a dau.

At Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Henry G. Gervase Cutler, a dau.

At Swindon, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. St. A. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn, a dau.

At Weston Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Maylin Theed, a dau.

At Portsea, the wife of the Rev. Anthony S. Webb, a son.

April 14. At Burton Grange, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Major-Gen. Drought, a dau.

At Burham-court, near Rochester, Mrs. Jos. Peters, twins, boy and girl.

At Stopham-house, Petworth, the wife of Major England, 55th Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Ringwood, the wife of the Rev. R. Holmes Tuck, A.M., a dau.

At Cople-house, Bedfordshire, the wife of Thomas Barnard, esq., a dau.

At Lockington, the wife of the Rev. Logan Dobinson, a son.

April 15. In Kensington-crescent, the wife of W. Noël Salisbury, esq., a son.

At Barford-house, Somerset, Mrs. Richard Meade-King, a dau.

April 16. At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. the Hon. James T. Fitzmaurice, Commanding H.M.S. "Sealark," a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Col. H. A. Turner, R.A., a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Augustus T. Gervis, esq. (late 52nd Light Infantry), a dau.

At Woolwich-common, the wife of Capt. Arthur B. Hawes, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Cole, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Bottesford-manor, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, Lucy, the wife of Edward Peacock, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Farley-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Rowland Hugh Cotton, esq., of Etwall-hall, Derbyshire, a dau.

At Dummer, near Basingstoke, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Terry, a dau.

At Wellingham Rectory, Gainsborough, the wife of the Rev. Edward Hawke, a son.

At Admiralty-house, Deal, the wife of Dr. Frederick T. Hulke, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Vaughan Payne, a dau.

April 17. At Woolwich, the wife of Major-General Tuite, R.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. Harding Steward, R.E., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. J. Wilson, R.E., a dau.

April 18. At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. G. W. Savage, 37th Regt., a son.

April 19. In Devonshire-place, the wife of Henry Paull, esq., M.P., a son.

At Saltmarsh, Yorkshire, the wife of Philip Saltmarsh, esq., a son.

At Lymington, Hants., the wife of George F. St. Barbe, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Layer Breton, near Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Blow, a son.

At Privett Parsonage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. C. S. Burder, a son.

April 20. At Dromoland, Newmarket-on-Fergus, the Lady Inchiquin, twins, a son and dau.

At Torquay, Devon., the wife of Colonel the Hon. Jas. Colborne, a son.

In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Major-General H. P. Burn, a dau.

At Duddon-hall, Cumberland, the wife of Major Rawlinson, late 12th Lancers, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Dr. Fraser, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, a son.

At Standish-hall, near Wigan, the wife of Nathaniel Eckersley, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Carmichael Grant, M.A., a dau.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., a son.

At Affpuddle Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of W. T. Waldy, esq. (late Captain 43rd Light Infantry), a son.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Capt. Alfred Wickham Pym Weekes, 78th Highlanders, a son.

At Coton Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Jameson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Auckland, New Zealand, Major James Paul, 65th Regt., Major of Brigade, to Annette, eldest dau. of the late Dugald McKellar, esq., M.D.

Feb. 14. At the Cathedral, Bombay, Arthur Whatley Chitty, esq., I.N., to Mary Anne, dau. of Major-Gen. G. I. Jameson.

Feb. 17. At Sirsa, Punjab, J. O. H. N. Oliver, esq., Deputy-Commissioner, to Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. James T. C. Saunders, of Cheltenham.

Feb. 19. At the Cathedral, Madras, James Wilkinson Breeks, esq., M.C.S., of Edengate, Wareop, Westmoreland, to Susan Maria, eldest dau. of His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras.

March 3. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Horace A. Cockerell, Bengal Civil Service, to Julia Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Edmund Drummond.

March 4. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, William Bust, son of the late Thomas Turner, esq., of Croydon, to Dora, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Burnell, esq., of Cliffside, Bonchurch.

March 12. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Henry, third son of James Dundas, of Dundas, and the Lady Mary Dundas, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.

March 14. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, the Rev. George Carew Reynell, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, eldest son of John G. Reynell, esq., of Sheffield-gardens, Kensington, to Laura Broughton, third dau. of Henry Smith, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

March 19. At Hawkshead, Lancashire, Edmund Juxon, youngest son of the late Rev. John William Whittaker, D.D., Vicar of Blackburn, to Frances Maria Caroline, second dau. of Sir William Henry Feilden, bart., of Feniscowles, Lancashire.

At Holy Cross, Canterbury, T. Sidney Cooper, esq., A.R.A., of Vernon Holme, East Kent, to Mary, third dau. of W. Cannon, esq., of St. Stephen's, Canterbury.

At the British Church, Leghorn, William Macnamara, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards, to Catherina Amelia, eldest dau. of Captain Elphinstone, R.N., of Sidmouth, Devon.

March 24. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Frederick A. Boyce, esq., Capt. R.N., son of the late Henry Pitches Boyce, esq., to Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Charles des Vœux, bart.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, George Orr, son of William Wilson, esq., of Lark-hill, co. Dublin, to Annie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ponsoby Shaw, late of the Madras Army.

March 25. At Edinburgh, Douglas Wimberley, esq., 79th Cameron Highlanders, to

Helen Charlotte, dau. of the late Major Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of Colin Campbell, esq., of Kilmartin.

March 26. At Widcomb, Bath, William Owen, eldest son of the late William Harling, esq., of Upper Seymour-st., Portman-square, London, and formerly of Chester, to Elizabeth Pinckney, dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq., Prior-park, Bath, and Poundsford-park, Somerset.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles, eldest son of the late Charles Herd, esq., H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta, and formerly of Clyst Honiton Manor, Devon, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Richard Harris, esq., of London.

At Edinburgh, John Dalziel, esq., Writer to the Signet, to Isabella Geddes, eldest dau. of James Sanderson, esq., Surgeon Major, H.M.'s Madras Army.

March 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Glynn, second son of the Rev. Thos. John Trevenen, Rector of St. Ewe, Cornwall, to Mary Anne Inman, second dau. of W. A. Hunt, esq.

At St. John's, Margate, Walter Cramp Hudson, esq., of Clapham, to Maria, fourth dau. of Lukyn Yeats, esq., and granddau. of the late Capt. John Yeats, formerly of Skelsmergh-hall, Kendal, Westmoreland.

April 6. At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, Wm. Robt. Goodall, esq. (late Capt. Military Train), son of the late Wm. Goodall, esq., of Penlee, near Plymouth, to Flora Louisa McLeod, eldest dau. of Captain George Macquarie, formerly of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch).

At St. James's, Piccadilly, J. Heathcot Amory, esq., of Bollam, North Devon, to H. Mary, only dau. of W. Unwin, esq.

April 7. At Broadwater, Sussex, Augustus, eldest son of the Rev. Horace and Lady Caroline Pechell, to Lucy Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. D. Beckford.

At Harborne, the Rev. C. T. Cary, M.A., Vicar of Kingsbury, to Sarah Wilmot, dau. of the late Thomas Cave-Brown-Cave, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir William Cave-Brown-Cave, bart.

At Wimborne Minster, the Rev. Robert William Plumtre, Rector of Corfe Mullen, only son of the Rev. Robert Bathurst Plumtre, Rector of North Coates, Lincolnshire, to Ellen Blanche, third dau. of John Bingley Garland, esq., of Stone, Wimborne, and Leeson-house, Langton, Dorset.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., James Taylor, esq., of the Black Friars, Gloucester, to Eliza Anne, third dau. of the late John Stone, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, and the Prebendal, Thame, J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Bucks.

At Fleet, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Jacob Stur-

ton, A.M., Curate of Barnsbury, Wilts., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Jerram, Rector of Fleet.

At St. Leonard's, Exeter, William Gilbert Goddard, esq., of Broadchalke, Wilts., to Caroline, sixth dau. of the late A. T. Corfe, esq., Salisbury.

At Acton, C. J. J. Hannay, esq., of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the late W. Hannay, esq., of Nottingham, to Mary Frances, dau. of the late Rev. P. Williams, Rector of Llan-sannan, Denbighshire.

At Widcombe, Bath, John Shaw, esq., of Madras, to Sophia Alicia Byam, youngest dau. of the late John Houlton Gunthorpe, esq., Madras Horse Artillery.

At Fishguard, the Rev. Wm. Ware Harries, of Castle-hill, Fishguard, Curate of Codicote, Herts., to Annie, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Rowlands, Vicar of Fishguard.

At St. Matthias', Bristol, the Rev. Walter Theodoret Rowley, Curate of Plumstead, Kent, to Margaret Whitlocke, dau. of the late Henry Gandy, esq., of Plymouth.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, R. M. Sandford, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, fifth son of the Arch-deacon of Coventry, to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of the late E. J. Grant, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 17th Regt.

At Headington, Oxford, the Rev. B. C. Caffin, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Worcester College, and Second Master of Durham School, to Margaret, third dau. of the late W. Tuckwell, esq., surgeon, of Oxford.

April 8. At Tor, Devon, Charles Alfred Swinburne, esq., of Manchester, youngest son of the late Col. Swinburne, of the 83rd Regt., to Frederica Frances, only dau. of William Entwisle, esq., of Rusholme-house, Manchester.

At Bolton, Northumberland, Robert Thompson, esq., late of the 48th M.N.I., to Essex, eldest dau. of William Gray, esq., of East Bolton, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Walter Ker.

At Bollington, Cheshire, Capt. John Henry Brown, R.A., to Hannah, eldest dau. of Martin Swindells, esq., of Bollington.

At Whitwick, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. T. L. Stayner, Curate of Hagley, to Ruth Amelia Pyemont, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Smith, D.D., Incumbent of St. George's, Whitwick.

At the Chapel of the British Consulate, Smyrna, the Rev. W. M. Wray, M.A., Chaplain R.N., to Mary Louisa, third dau. of Chas. Blunt, esq., H.M.'s Consul.

At St. James's, Croydon, Frederic Wynch, third son of Capt. Gardner, R.N., of Addeleston, Surrey, to Marianne Wiggins, niece of James Winning, esq., of Croydon.

At Emmanuel Church, Forest-gate, Essex, John Wells, esq., J.P., of Booth Ferry-house, West Yorkshire, to Eliza Augusta, youngest dau. of James Morley, esq., of Greenstreet, East Ham, Essex.

At St. Andrew's, Auckland, co. Durham, the Rev. James E. Wallis Loft, M.A., Rector of

Healing, Lincolnshire, to Margaret Jane, eldest dau. of William Trotter, esq., of Bishop's Auckland.

At St. John's, Coventry, Richard Powney Ebdon, esq., M.A., eldest son of the Rev. J. C. Ebdon, M.A., Vicar of Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, to Anne, dau. of the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, M.A., Rector of St. John's, Coventry.

At St. John's, Wakefield, the Rev. Thomas Wade, M.A., of Blackheath, Kent, to Rosamond, eldest dau. of Thomas Bramley, esq., St. John's, Wakefield.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, William Bond, esq., Capt. Royal Longford Rifles, eldest son of Henry M. Bond, esq., of Newtown Bond, to Mary Letitia, only dau. of William Lewis, esq., of Drimnacor, in the same county.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Arthur John Grieve, esq., of Kilburn, Middlesex, to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Major Firebrace, formerly of H.M.'s 58th Regt., and of Melbourne, Australia.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, John, eldest son of the late John Vaughan, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Eleanor Anne, youngest dau. of the late Edward Owen, esq., of Garthynghared, Merionethshire.

From the residence of the Rev. Sir George Prevost, bart., at Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, Arthur J. B. Goodwyn, esq., of Bedford, Middlesex, to Margaret Catherine, dau. of the late Very Rev. Charles Fyvie, M.A., Dean of Moray and Ross.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Jasper Francis, only son of John Wheeler, esq., Tudely, to Isabella Julia, only dau. of William Cox, esq., of Thompsons, Hadlow, Kent.

At Farningley, Notts., the Rev. Geo. Dobree, eldest son of Geo. Dobree, esq., of St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, to Miriam, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. H. Woodhouse, Rector of Farningley.

At Coolkenno, co. Wicklow, the Rev. W. B. Stanford, Balliol College, Oxford, to Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Frederick Owen, Coolkenno Rectory.

April 9. At Maltby, Yorkshire, Joslyn, Lord Muncaster, to Constance, second dau. of Edmund and Lady Harriet L'Estrange, of Tyntelodge, co. Leitrim, and niece of the Earl of Scarborough.

At the British Embassy, Paris, R. J. Eustace Robertson, esq., Capt. 60th Rifles, only son of Robert Robertson, esq., of West Grange, to the Lady Katharine Legge, fourth dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dartmouth.

At St. John's, Paddington, Major Robert Wilmot Brooke, 60th Royal Rifles, son of Wm. Brooke, esq., Master in Chancery, to Elizabeth Joanna Anne, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B.

At Barton-under-Needwood, Henry Cunliffe, only son of the late Samuel Pole Shawe, esq., of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire, to Georgina Wilmot, second dau. of the late Rev. Sir Wm. Nigel Gresley, bart., of Netherseale-hall, Leicestershire.

At St. Paul's, Prince's-pk., Liverpool, the

Rev. Wm. Kenneth Macrorie, M.A., Rector of Wapping, E., elder son of David Macrorie, esq., M.D., of Mount Vernon, near Stroud (late of Liverpool), to Agnes, younger dau. of the late Wm. Watson, esq., of South-hill, Liverpool.

At St. Pancras, Frederick Brooksbank, eldest son of Wm. Garnett, esq., of Thurloe-sq., Brompton, to Mary Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Laurie, Royal Bombay Artillery.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. H. Francklin Hepworth, M.A., second surviving son of the Rev. R. Hepworth, of Cheltenham, to Frances Wensley, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Garratt, esq., of Bishop's Court, Devon.

At East Grinstead, the Rev. Anson W. H. Cartwright, B.A., eldest son of Henry Cartwright, esq., Ere-hill, Tiverton, to Rose Catherine, third dau. of the late Ed. Crocker, esq.

At Steynton, Pembrokeshire, Wm. Edward Parry, son of the late William Harvey Hooper, esq., R.N., Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Augusta Buchanan, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brigstocke, B.D., Incumbent of St. Katherine's, Milford.

At Lee, Kent, Francis Kingan Bell, esq., of Queen's College, Birmingham, youngest son of the late Horace Bell, esq., to Fanny Deborah, youngest dau. of John Lankester, esq., J.P., Poole, Dorset.

At St. Alphege, Greenwich, the Rev. Percival A. Fothergill, Rector of South Heighton, Sussex, to Julia Charlotte, only dau. of Thos. Lamb Polden Laugharne, esq., Senior Capt. R.N., of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, and of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Ferguson, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, to Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Holt, esq., of Wedderburn-house, Harrogate.

At Milton Abbott, Tavistock, Geo. Andrew, younger son of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq., to Frances Grace, eldest dau. of the Rev. St. Vincent Love Hammick, Vicar of Milton Abbott.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Fred. A. Radcliffe, Rector of Milston, Wilts., youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, to Rebecca Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick, Rector of Killinick, co. Wexford.

At Ripley, Yorkshire, Edw. Bowen Cooke, esq., late Major 83rd Regt., youngest son of the Rev. Henry Bowen Cooke, Rector of Darfield, Yorkshire, to Marianne Jane, second dau. of the late Geo. Lloyd, esq., of Cowesby-hall, in the same county.

April 10. At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Lee, of Roxburgh, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Chiene, esq.

April 11. At St. Paul's, Avenue-rd., Regent's-pk., Hanmer William Webb, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. J. B. Webb, M.A., of King's Pyon-house, Herefordshire, to Frances Emily, eldest dau. of Robert Lush, esq., Q.C.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Edward G. Davenport, esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of Edward Oxenford, esq., of Tours, France, and late of Mecklenburgh-sq., London.

At Lodsworth, Frederick Francis, eldest son of the late Frederick Ommaney, esq., and grandson of Sir Francis Ommaney, to Margaret Ann, second dau. of Hasler Hollist, esq., Lodsworth-house.

At Dudley, Edward Sweetapple, esq., of Hurstbourne, Whitchurch, second son of Thos. Sweetapple, esq., of Godalming, Surrey, to Jane Willmon, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Davies.

April 13. At Kensington, Lieut.-Gen. Jas. Eckford, C.B., to Mary, only dau. of Arthur Forrest, esq., late of Forest-lodge, Binfield, Berks.

The Rev. James St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor, and Chaplain to the Queen, to Isabella Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. John Stokes, Vicar of Cobham, Kent.

At Bexley-heath, the Rev. Thomas Kirk, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary Emma, third dau. of the late John Feltham, of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

April 14. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Percy Mitford, esq., Attaché to the Legation at Brussels, eldest son of Henry Beverly Mitford, esq., of Exbury-house, co. Hants., to the Hon. Emily, third dau. of Lord Egerton of Tatton.

At Knaresborough, Godfrey Alister Edward, fourth son of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart., of Rudding-park, Yorkshire, to Geraldine Mary Wright, third dau. of the late Anthony George Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton-park, Sussex.

At Weston, near Bath, Major Robert Carmichael-Smyth, Norfolk-cres., Bath, to Dorothy Susan, eldest dau. of the late William Tudor, esq., of Kelston Knoll, near Bath.

At St. James's, Norland, the Rev. Walter Apsley Bathurst, M.A., eldest son of the late Commodore Walter Bathurst, R.N., to Emma Mortimer, youngest dau.—and at the same time and place, the Rev. T. Evans, Senior Curate and Precentor of All Saints', Kensington-pk., to Eliza, second dau., of the late Major John Brutton, R.M.L.I.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Bulkeley, second son of John Allen, esq., of Oldfield-hall, Altrincham, to Mary Emma, younger dau. of the late Edward Lynn, esq., of Run-corn, Cheshire.

At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Horace, fourth son of the late Major-Gen. Charles Waddington, C.B., to Adelaide Mary, younger dau. of the late David Thomas, esq., of Pwllwrrach, Glamorganshire.

At Barlough, George Bucknall, only son of the Rev. E. B. Estcourt, Rector of Eckington, Derbyshire, to Margaret Monica, dau. of the Rev. Martin Stapylton, Rector of Barlough.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Archibald Hammond Utterson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 17th Regt., fifth son of the late Rev. Alfred Gibson Utterson, M.A., Rector of Layer Marney, Essex, to

Isabella Melissa, only dau. of Henry Burstall, esq., Watnall-hall, Notts.

At All Saints', Kensington-park, Frederick George Frith, 19th Regt., eldest son of the late Henry Frith, esq., to Ada, youngest dau. of the late Robert Taylor Spooner Abraham, esq., of Crewkerne, Somerset.

At Sedbergh, Yorkshire, the Rev. G. Moreton Platt, Perpetual Curate of Cautley and Dowbiggin, Yorkshire, to Emma Sedgwick, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Matthews, Incumbent of Cowgill, in the same county.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, the Rev. N. Liberty, Curate of St. Mary's, to Elizabeth Miriam, dau. of the late George P. Whitfield, esq., of Hereford-square, West Brompton.

At Kingsworthy, near Winchester, the Rev. Cornelius W. Wilson, Rector of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, to Eliza, only child of the late James Prinsep, esq., of Calcutta.

At Trinity Church, Bridgwater, the Rev. Richard Herbert Mullens, M.A., of Huish, North Devon, to Julia Percival, younger dau. of Richard Anstice, esq., of Bridgwater.

At Lamborne Woodlands, near Hungerford, the Rev. W. R. J. Dickson, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Welford, Berks., to Elizabeth, dau. of John Aldridge, esq., of Inholmes, Berks., and Prince's-gate, London.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. H. J. Carter Smith, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Haverstock-hill, to Susannah, eldest dau. of J. Fraser Simpson, esq., of Kentish-town-road.

At Hastingleigh, the Rev. J. Powell Metcalfe, Rector of Bilbrough, near York, to Rose Althamiah, only dau. of the Rev. Gostwyck Prideaux, Rector of Hastingleigh and Vicar of Elmsted, Kent.

April 15. At Old Swan, near Liverpool, John Gerard, second son of Edward Widdrington and the Hon. Mrs. E. W. Riddell, of Bootham-house, York, to Katherine Flora, younger dau. of Edward Chaloner, esq., of Oak-hill, near Liverpool, and Hermeston Grange, Notts.

At Southbersted, near Bognor, Lieut. Robert Moseley B. Thomas, H.M.'s 10th Regt. N.I., eldest son of Robert Moseley Thomas, esq., of Calcutta, to Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Philip W. Le Geyt, of the Bengal Legislative Council.

At Pitchcombe, the Rev. Thomas Walker Sale, M.A., Incumbent of Brothertoft, near Boston, to Emma Grace, eldest dau. of John Caruthers Little, esq., of Pitchcombe-house, Gloucestershire.

At Childwall, Lancashire, Reginald, second son of Thomas Haigh, esq., Elm-hall, Waver-tree, near Liverpool, to Flora, fourth dau. of Admiral Grenfell, I.B.N.

At Harlaston, James Gibson Starke, Advocate, eldest son of James Starke, esq., of Troqueer, Holm, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Edinburgh, to Amelia Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, Rector of Harlaston, Staffordshire, and granddau. of the late Gen. Goldie, of Goldieleigh, Kirkcudbrightshire.

At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, Thomas,

eldest son of the late J. Lomax, esq., of Springfield, Bury, Lancashire, and Bodfach, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, to Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. R. Pughe, Rector of Llanfihangel, Montgomeryshire.

At Ecclesall, the Rev. Arthur Pettitt, B.A. Cantab., of the Iron Church, Filey, Yorkshire, to Eliza Sibilla, eldest dau. of Henry Vickers, esq., of Holmwood, Ecclesall, Alderman and ex-Mayor of the borough of Sheffield.

April 16. At Milton, near Cambridge, Geo. Gardner Mitchell, esq., of Hull, Yorkshire, to Julia Maria, second dau. of the late Sir John Chapman, of New Windsor, Berks.

At Buckland Dinham, Somerset, Russell, second son of William Duckworth, esq., of Orchard Leigh-park, Somerset, to Jeannette, only child of the Rev. Henry Clutterbuck, Vicar of Buckland Dinham.

At Chorley, Joscelyn T. Westby, esq., (late of H.M.'s Royal Scots Greys), of Mowbreck-hall, Lancashire (now, by Royal license, J. T. Fazakerley-Westby), to Matilda Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Henry Hawarden Fazakerley, esq., of Gillibrand-hall and Fazakerley-house, Lancashire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. F. Arden Close, R.N., to Paulina, second dau. of the late W. Kraentler, esq., of Cornwall-terr., Regent's-park, and Strasbourg.

At Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terr., George William, second son of Adm. Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton-court, Kent, to Sarah Duesbery, only surviving child of the late John Hill Coulson, esq., of Scarborough.

At St. Mary's, Shincliffe, near Durham, John Henry Le Keux, esq., late of Argyle-st., New-road, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Mr. George Andrews, bookseller, of Durham.

At All Saints', Marylebone, James, eldest son of the late Rev. S. J. Gambier, Incumbent of Sandgate, Kent, to Harriot Cordelia, second dau.—and at the same time, the Rev. George Goodenough Hayter, M.A., Rector of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, to Mary Emma, fourth dau.—of the late W. Beyer, esq., of Chateau de Wisques, St. Omer.

At St. James's, Paddington, William Peere, eldest son of William Peere Williams Freeman, esq., of Pylewell-pk., Lynton, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Herman Merivale, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. James Steuart Ruddach, Castle-house, Shooter's-hill, Kent, Minister of Trinity Church, Woolwich, eldest son of the late Capt. Ruddach, 27th Foot and 19th Lancers, to Louisa Anne, widow of John Joseph Field, esq., of Caldicot-house, Aldenham, Herts., and dau. of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Incumbent of Blackpool, Lancashire.

April 18. At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Major Henry Edward Jerome, V.C., 19th Regt., to Inez Temple, second dau. of H. A. Cowper, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Porto Rico.

At St. Andrew's, Croydon, Edward Hadham, eldest son of John Nicholl, esq., of Canonbury-place, to Mary Amelia, second dau. of the late D. Roberts, esq., D.C.L., of Ewell, Surrey.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

March 26. At Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire, aged 73, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

His Grace, who was born Feb. 10, 1790, was the eldest son of George Henry, fourth Duke, by the Lady Charlotte Maria Waldegrave, second daughter of James Earl Waldegrave. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated as M.A. in 1814. For several years he was in the House of Commons, under the courtesy title of Earl of Euston, having represented Bury St. Edmund's from 1826 to 1830, and again had a seat for Thetford from 1834 to September 1844, when he succeeded to the dukedom. In both branches of the legislature he sided with the Whig interest, though he was of too independent a character to be considered a very decided partisan. He married, June 20, 1812, Mary Caroline, third daughter of the late Hon. Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, by whom (who survives his Grace) he leaves issue three sons and two daughters; namely, the Earl of Euston, M.P. for Thetford, who married on the 10th of Feb. 1858, Mary Louisa Anne, daughter of the Hon. Francis Baring, brother to Lord Ashburton; Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy, Equerry to the Queen; Colonel Lord Frederic Fitzroy; Lady Mary Elizabeth, married to the Hon. and Rev. Augustus F. Phipps; and Lady Louisa, married to the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P.

The late Duke was hereditary ranger of Whittlebury Forest, and ranger of Salecy Forest.

“He took little part in public life, but his loss will be severely felt by the poor on his estates, both in Northamptonshire and Suffolk. He was an active magistrate in both counties, and invariably took a lenient view of cases brought before the bench. His kindness of disposition and his personal care for the poor were most remarkable. He would visit regularly the cottages on his estates, inquire into the wants of the inmates, and not unfrequently himself leave articles, such as blankets, of which they might be in need. He invariably inquired before accepting a tenant, whether he was a communicant of the Church, a custom adopted, we apprehend, by few of those who make greater pretensions to strong support of the Church. He advocated years ago, before such an idea was general, more frequent services in existing town churches rather than the building of new ones.”—*John Bull.*

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.

March 11. At Pau, aged 60, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., &c.

The deceased, who was the son of Mr. Benjamin Outram, of Butterley-hall, Derbyshire, a civil engineer, but belonging to a good family long settled in the county, by Margaret, daughter of Dr. Anderson, of Mounie, in Aberdeenshire, was born on the 29th of January, 1803. He was left an orphan at the age of two years, and was educated in Scotland under the care of his maternal relatives, first at Udny, and afterwards at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he greatly distinguished himself. He went out as a cadet to India in 1819, and was afterwards appointed adjutant to the

23rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, having been for some time previously in command of a body of irregular troops. From 1828 to 1835 he served in Candeish, and in the latter year he was employed in organising a regular force in Guzerat. In 1838 he was aide-de-camp to Lord Keane, and took an active part in the capture of Ghuznee. He subsequently discharged, in succession, the functions of political agent at Goojerat, and those of commissary in the Upper Scinde, besides undertaking the duties of British Resident at Hyderabad, at Sattara, and at Lucknow. In all these capacities he especially recommended himself to the esteem of his superior officers, as well by his military vigour as by his admirable administrative qualities. In 1842 he was appointed commissioner to negotiate with the Ameers of Scinde, in which position he adopted views at variance with those of General Sir Charles James Napier, a difference which, after he quitted Scinde, found very decided expression in the publication of a work, in which he severely criticised the conduct of Sir Charles relative to the conquest of that country. An angry correspondence was published at the time, but from first to last Sir James Outram played a most disinterested part, and Sir C. Napier himself styled him publicly the "Bayard of India, *sans peur et sans reproche.*" Sir James had the satisfaction of knowing that in the end his views were confirmed by the Board of Directors; and as the best proof of the honesty of his opinion, that the Ameers had been hardly dealt with, he paid over his share of the Scinde prize-money to the public charities at Bombay. He visited England on furlough in 1843, and in the following year he was appointed to a command in the Mahratta country. In 1847 he was appointed Resident at Baroda, and he was next employed in a high office at Bombay, where he unflinchingly exposed the official venality then prevalent, and which he was largely instrumental in suppressing. In 1856 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie successor to Sir John

Lawrence as Chief Commissioner of Oude. In the military operations in Persia, in 1857, he took the most active and prominent part. As Sir Henry Lawrence's successor at Lucknow the part he sustained during the mutiny in India, and his most generous conduct in connection with the advance of Havelock's force, entitles him to be considered as one of the very noblest characters of that memorable time. In 1856, while in the chief command of the Persian expedition, he was made C.B., and in 1858 he was rewarded with a baronetcy. He was afterwards made a G.C.B., and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He returned to England in 1860, greatly shattered in health, but on several public occasions he was received with the honour justly due to his eminent public services and his high personal character.

On the creation of the Order of the Star of India Sir James Outram was enrolled as one of its members, and he was pressed to become one of the (Home) Indian Council, but his health was too far gone for any more work; and since that period he has resided almost constantly in France. In July, 1862, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford at the grand commemoration, in company with Lord Palmerston, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir E. W. Head, and others.

Sir James Outram married, December 18, 1835, his cousin, Margaret Clementina, second daughter of J. Anderson, Esq., of Bridge End, Brechin. By this lady, who survives him, he leaves issue an only son, Francis Boyd, born September 23, 1836, educated at Haileybury, who entered the Bengal Civil Service in January, 1856, and is assistant-secretary of the north-western provinces of Bengal. Sir Francis Outram, second baronet, married, October 20, 1860, Jane Anne, daughter of P. Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarlo, Aberdeenshire.

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

Nov. 30, 1862. At Torquay, aged 78, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, a well-known author and actor.

The deceased, James Sheridan Knowles, was born at Cork in 1784, and was the only son of Mr. James Knowles, the author of a valuable "Dictionary of the English Language," and a man of considerable eminence both in talent and learning. When only twelve years old his mind began to display its inherent inclination for the drama, and he composed a play for a company of juvenile performers, of whom he was the leader. Soon afterwards he composed the libretto of an opera founded upon the history of the Chevalier de Grillon; this piece was handed by his father to Richardson, the literary veteran of the day, by whom it was lost, and no copy having been kept the loss could not be repaired. At fourteen he wrote the pleasing ballad of the "Welsh Harper," the music, or at least the air, of which was, it is said, also of his own composition. This was his first publication. It was about this time that he became acquainted with William Hazlitt, by whose advice he was aided in many of his earlier productions. By Hazlitt he was introduced to Charles Lamb, and by both of them his qualities, both of head and heart, were warmly appreciated. When he attained the age of seventeen, a commission was procured for him; but home service, which was the only duty to which his regiment was called, had no charms for him; he soon retired. He made his first appearance as an actor on the boards of Crow-street Theatre, in Dublin, and he afterwards performed in Waterford, Swansea, and various other places. Eventually he visited Belfast with the view to procure an engagement at the theatre of that town; but he was induced to abandon the stage as a profession, and adopt that of a public teacher. His school soon became exceedingly flourishing. On the establishment of the Belfast Academical Institution, he was offered the appointment of head master of the English department; but his desire to forward the interests of his father, now married a second time, and perhaps a lingering fondness for the career which he had abandoned, induced him to decline the

office, and to recommend that his father should be chosen to fill it instead. The elder Mr. Knowles was accordingly appointed, and it was arranged that his son should be his principal assistant. It was during his residence in Belfast that Mr. Knowles's first dramatic efforts were submitted to the public, and nothing could exceed the approbation with which they were accepted. The first of these pieces was "Brian Boroihme," rather a recasting of a piece by another author than an original play; as altered by him, it was for a long time very popular. The next was "Caius Gracchus," first performed in Belfast on the 13th of Feb., 1815, with much applause, and acted about eight years afterwards in London with great success. The third of Mr. Knowles's plays was "Virgilius," the first draft of which was performed in Belfast with much approbation; but the author perceived some defects which induced him to re-cast it into the shape in which it was finally acted, when the principal part was played by Macready, when it placed both the actor and the author at the very summit of their respective professions. It is said this play was originally written for Kean, and at his request, but he never appeared in it. The plays of "William Tell," "The Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Daughter," "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendorpt," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Rose of Arragon," and "The Secretary," followed in rapid succession. In several of these plays Mr. Knowles himself appeared; in some of them he sustained the leading characters. He also delivered courses of lectures at various places, on elocution and kindred subjects, and he was the author of several novels and tales, which had but moderate success. He resided for a considerable time in Scotland, twice visited America, and also travelled on the Continent, his gentlemanly bearing and literary accomplishments being in each warmly acknowledged. Under the Ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel a literary pen-

sion of £200 per annum was bestowed upon him as an acknowledgment by the Crown of his labours in the cause of literature.

During the latter years of his life Mr. Knowles entirely gave up writing for the stage, and turned his attention to theology. Several years ago he resided for some time in Edinburgh, and took a deep interest in various schemes devised for the spread of the Gospel among the Roman Catholics. He also occasionally preached, and his discourses were marked by an energy, catholicity, and extensive acquaintance with Scripture which always made a deep impression upon the audience. His interest in the Romish controversy was great, and he published two works, "The Rock of Rome," and "The Idol demolished by its Own Priest." The latter was in answer to Cardinal Wiseman's work on Transubstantiation. A few years ago, when a resident at Torquay, a writer in a religious periodical paid him a visit, and afterwards published a few interesting reminiscences of their interviews. Mr. Knowles informed his visitor that he was studying his Greek Testament, and that he had committed to memory the Gospel of St. John in Greek in his latter days. He was very anxious for any help in understanding the Greek Testament. His visitor also asked Mr. Knowles if he ever wrote poetry now; to which the ex-dramatist replied, "No, I don't want to look back after putting my hand to the plough; not that the writing a play would necessarily be wrong, but my thoughts are now occupied with other and better things, and I wish them to continue so to the end." The "Athenæum" says, "His success at Exeter Hall was not overwhelming, but it was a success. Knowles was an earnest man in his last as in his earliest vocations, but in his seriousness he lost none of his old cheerfulness of spirit."

Mr. Knowles was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Charteris, whom he espoused while an actor in the south of Ireland, he had a numerous family, but all except one son, Mr. R. B. S. Knowles,

of London, and one daughter, Mrs. W. Dobbin, of Dublin, preceded their father to the grave. His second wife—once celebrated as an actress—Miss Elphinstone, survives her husband. For many years Mr. Knowles was a martyr to rheumatism, which almost entirely robbed him of the use of his limbs. His sufferings were severe, but were borne with exemplary patience; and his last moments were tranquil and resigned, supported by the hopes which he had often laboured to impart to other minds.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON DRURY.

Jan. 25. At Bremhill Vicarage, Wilts., aged 50, the Ven. Henry Drury, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts., and Chaplain of the House of Commons.

The deceased, who was born in 1813, was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated in 1835, the year in which Mr. Henry Cotterill, now Bishop of Grahamstown, was the senior wrangler. Shortly afterwards he became classical tutor to his college, having, in 1843, been Brown's medallist for the Latin Ode, and in 1855 been Brown's medallist for the Latin Ode and Epigrams. He was editor of *Arundines Cami*, a work which is held in high esteem. The late Bishop of Salisbury, to whom Mr. Drury was examining chaplain, appointed him, in 1845, on the resignation of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, the poet, to the vicarage of Bremhill, which he held up to the time of his decease, and in 1855 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral. In 1857, when the Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker to the House of Commons, he appointed Mr. Drury Chaplain, in the room of the Rev. T. Garnier, now Dean of Lincoln. He was examining chaplain to Dr. Hamilton, the present Bishop of Salisbury, and preached the sermon on his consecration. He was a finished scholar, and a man of extensive acquirements and sound learning, and was an able and eloquent preacher; and his sermons in Salisbury

Cathedral, when he took his turn as prebendary, always excited attention and drew a large audience. He was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Wilts. only in July last, on the death of the Ven. William Macdonald, of Bishop's Cannings; but he had held the office long enough to gain for himself the profound respect of the clergy and laity of the diocese. His death was very sudden, and without any previous illness. He was present at the meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Association, held at Salisbury, less than a fortnight before his decease, when, in a speech of much point and ability, he seconded the resolution proposed by Archdeacon Hony, giving a vote of thanks to the Rev. Prebendary Lowther, on his retirement from the office of secretary to the society, and to the Rev. Prebendary Fane, on his giving up the office of treasurer of the Association. He left Salisbury on January 24, but on passing through Chippenham in the evening, he complained of a slight indisposition; medical aid was procured the next morning, but he died shortly after. The "*Devizes Gazette*" speaks thus of the deceased:—

"Guileless in his life, warm in his affections, faithful and earnest in his various duties, holy in all his labours for the good of Christ's Church and for the welfare of his fellow men, he was one of those rare characters who live in the world and yet are not of the world. Honours heaped upon him never unduly elated him. Whether as Chaplain to the House of Commons, or as foremost in the estimation both of his bishop and of his brethren in the diocese, or as preferred to preside over this archdeaconry, he bore himself with unaffected meekness, with rare wisdom, with a loving spirit. It has pleased his Heavenly Master to call him hence by one of those hasty summonses which perplex us with their mystery, and should quicken our zeal in God's service by their awful solemnity. He is gone, full of honour, though not of years, and has left behind him many a loving heart that will never cease to cherish his memory."

STACEY GRIMALDI, ESQ.

March 28. At Hernden House, Eastry, Kent, aged 72, Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., F.S.A., of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

He was the second son of the late William Grimaldi^a, Esq., of Albemarle-street, London. Upon the death of his elder brother^b, in 1835, the title of Marquess Grimaldi of Genoa, and also the claims on the possessions of that ancient family in Genoa and Monaco, became vested in Mr. Grimaldi.

For upwards of forty years Mr. Grimaldi practised as a solicitor, in Copt-hall-court, in the city of London. He was eminent as a Record lawyer, and had been engaged in several important Record trials and Peerage cases, on behalf of the Crown and private families. He was an excellent herald and genealogist, and his extensive library contained many rare works on those subjects.

In 1824 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1828 he published his well-known work, *Origines Genealogicæ*. He was also the author of several smaller works.

In 1834 Mr. Grimaldi was appointed to deliver lectures on the Public Records at the Law Institution, and in 1853 an Auditor of the Incorporated Law Society. He was a frequent contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE from 1813 to 1861.

In 1825 he married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas George Knapp, Esq., of Haberdasher's Hall and Norwood, Surrey, and a niece of the late Lord Wynford. By this lady he leaves six sons and three daughters.

Mr. Grimaldi's personal character was marked by the highest moral and religious principle, the strictest integrity, a noble simplicity, and warmth of heart. He was a bright example of a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Grimaldi's remains are interred at Eastry.

^a For memoir, see GENT. MAG., June, 1834.

^b For memoir, see GENT. MAG., Dec. 1835.

DAVID SCOTT KINLOCH MACLAURIN,
Esq.

Feb. 23. In Pelham-street, Brompton, aged 68, Captain Maclaurin.

He was the only child of Dr. James Chichester Maclaurin (who was born Dec. 7, 1765, and was physician to the embassy at Paris at the Revolution in 1790), by Miss Elizabeth Kerr. His grandfather, Dr. Robert Maclaurin, was a physician in large practice in the city of London, who in 1764 married Jean, the eldest daughter of Sir James Kinloch, who had been implicated in the Rebellion of 1745, and was long imprisoned in Devonshire. Through her interest at Court, Lady Kinloch obtained permission for Sir James to be brought up to London to attend the christening of his grandson, James Chichester Maclaurin, which took place in the year 1766. Dr. Robert's wife died Oct. 3, 1771, and was buried at St. Mildred's, Bread-street. Captain Maclaurin, who was born Sept. 25, 1794, entered the Commissariat service in 1812, and served with his relative Lord Lynedoch in Spain and Holland. In 1824 he joined the 77th Regt., but a few months afterwards was presented by the Duke of York to the paymastership of the 60th Rifles, and in the following year to the 1st Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he remained till 1844, when he retired on half-pay. On the maternal side he was related to the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Fife, Lord Lynedoch, and other Scotch families, and on the paternal side, to Captain John Maclaurin, R.N., who so gallantly towed the "Prince George" through the enemy's line in Lord Rodney's memorable action of the 12th of April, 1782.

MR. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY.

Feb. 24. At his official residence, aged 79, Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., Commissioner of the City of London Police, and formerly M.P. for Colchester and Southwark.

The deceased, who was a native of Witham, in Essex, was born about the

year 1784, and was long in practice as a solicitor at Colchester. He made himself very conspicuous as a denouncer of real or supposed abuses, and at length, in 1832, he became M.P. for Colchester, being strongly supported by the Dissenters. He afterwards (from 1835 to 1840) sat for Southwark, and was recognised as a leading member of the Liberal party. In 1840, however, he accepted the office of Commissioner of the newly established City Police, becoming thereby disqualified for a seat in Parliament. The duties of this office he discharged with vigour and ability up to the period of his death, though he was almost perpetually at variance with the Corporation on such points as salary, residence in the city, &c. He retained his bodily and mental activity to the last, and gave proof of both by visiting his native town of Witham only a fortnight before his death, where he read the tragedy of "Cato" at the Literary Institute.

A writer in a local paper says of him:—

"Daniel Whittle Harvey was a singular instance of a man who had got out of his rightful sphere, and missed the road to a shining fame. What business had he as a Commissioner of Police? All who ever heard him attempting to please, or convince, or excite a miscellaneous audience, must have felt that he was an orator born. He had the divine afflatus which as truly distinguishes the native orator as the poet, the prophet, or the artist. The tones of his voice, his air, the very movements of his limbs were eloquent. He could thrill you in his best days by reading the alphabet. What were City policemen to him? He should have kept in the thick of public men and public affairs. He should have been as independent as Marvel, and as incorruptible as Hume, and he would have been the foremost politician of his time. Burke lived before this generation, and therefore we think that he was superior to it; but I am heretic enough to believe that Daniel Whittle Harvey was as great an orator as Burke. Perhaps his worst enemy was his jovial rollicking nature, which made him a delightful companion, but at an early date compelled him, through the expenses to which it had led, to sacrifice the future for the present. He sold his political birth-

right for the mess of pottage which the Government, anxious to get rid of so formidable a man, offered him. If he could only have waited! His relatives were proud of him to the last degree. One fine old veteran of a relative and namesake believed so thoroughly in him, and was so confident of his future eminence, that he stood the whole cost of a fourteen days' election at Colchester, and paid away some £12,000 or £14,000 in the struggle. Need I say that these good people were desolate and distracted when they saw him abandon political life and retain his post in the City, although a special clause was inserted in the bill to prevent the holder of the office from sitting in Parliament. But so fascinating was he when he chose, that even they forgave him, and I believe were never so delighted as when they could get into his company, roar at his good stories, and be touched by his rhetoric. I know few things more singular than his relations with the Dis-senters of Essex. It was they who got him into the House, and it was in their interest he first became known. But he had no sympathy with their strict notions and antiquated ways, and never pretended that he had."

His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Unitarian Chapel at Hackney. The funeral *cortège*, which was of the simplest character, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, left the Old Jewry, accompanied by a number of police superintendents, inspectors, and privates. The hearse, drawn by four horses, and attended by four inspectors, was followed by two mourning coaches and pairs, with the relatives and friends, the rear being brought up by an escort of constables. The coffin was borne to and from the hearse by eight serjeants. At starting the band played the Dead March in "Saul," and afterwards the Old Hundredth and the Russian Hymn, and the funeral procession proceeded through Moorgate-street and London Wall into Bishopsgate-street, and thence to the place of interment. A great number of persons paid the last tribute of respect by partially closing their shops in the route taken by the procession.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 7. Off the coast of New Zealand, by the wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus," the Rev. *Charles Baker Haslewood*, M.A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor, late Fellow of Durham University. "He was," says a Durham paper, "one whose faithful discharge of every duty as husband, son, and brother, will ever endear his memory to his sorrowing relations, while all who knew him will testify to his worth as a truly Christian gentleman."

Feb. 18. The Rev. *James Cottle* (p. 526) was of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1839. The degree of LL.D., which he is said to have taken in 1841, was not conferred at Cambridge. He published several occasional sermons and pamphlets, and "Some Account of the History and Restoration of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton."

Feb. 19. The Rev. *F. D. Williams* (p. 526), who was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, published Visitation Sermons in 1833 and 1835.

Feb. 25. The Rev. *W. T. Bree* (p. 526) was of Oriol College, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1813. He contributed various articles to the "Magazine of Natural History," the "Zoologist," the "Phytologist," the "Saturday Magazine," &c.

March 11. The Rev. *James Wilding* (p. 527) was formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1802, Norrisian Prizeman 1803, M.A. 1807), and afterwards Master of the school of Cheam, in Surrey. Besides his Norrisian Essay, he published Assize and Visitation Sermons, three parochial Addresses, and Tracts on the Sacraments, and on Savings Banks.

March 13. At Upton Rectory, Hunts., aged 82, the Rev. *Ottewell Tennant*, M.A., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, Rector of Upton, and Vicar of Winwick.

March 16. The Rev. *Samuel Lloyd*, A.M., (p. 527,) was the third and last surviving son of Nathaniel Lloyd, esq., of Uley, Gloucestershire, born Oct. 27, 1793, of Magdalen College, Oxford, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822 (Grand Compounder), collated to Horsley Vicarage July 16, 1825, which he resigned Oct. 6, 1849, on which occasion a handsome collection of plate, in value £87, was presented to him. During his incumbency he was mainly instrumental in rebuilding the present handsome church and very commodious school-rooms, to effect which the large sum of £4,000 was collected and contributed by him. Upon resigning the living, he removed to Stanley-hall, but undertook gratuitous duty whenever he could be useful to the neighbouring clergy: he was also the chief provider of funds for building the new church at Stanley End, opened last year, when, the patron having most liberally paid the whole expense of the building, the amount collected by Mr. Lloyd was (with the consent of the contributors) appropriated to the endowment. He married Eliza, fourth daughter

of Vice-Admiral James Young, and niece of Admiral Sir William Young, K.B., by whom he left issue: 1. Rev. William Henry Lloyd, A.M., of Magdalen College, Oxford, now of Eastbourne; 2. Clara Mary; 3. Eliza Rose, married the Rev. Allen Weare Gardiner, A.B., now a missionary in Chili; 4. Emily Frances, married the Rev. Vaughan Fox, A.M., now Vicar of Horsley; where Mr. Lloyd's remains were deposited in the chancel, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

March 19. At Clifton, aged 47, the Rev. *Henry Crawford*, late Minister of Christ Church, Jerusalem.

At the Rectory, Elmwell, aged 88, the Rev. *Joseph Thomas Lawton*, for fifty-four years Rector of that parish.

The Rev. *Edward Stokes* (p. 527) was sometime Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, and served the office of Proctor of that University in 1854. He published, in 1857, a volume of Sermons, and in 1859 a Sermon preached at Staines Church on the 30th of January in that year.

March 22. At the Manor-house, East Carleton, aged 63, the Rev. *John Henry Steward*, M.A., Rector of Hethel, and Vicar of Swardston, Norfolk.

At Middleham, Ringmer, Sussex, aged 83, the Rev. *John Constable*, Vicar of Ringmer.

At Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, aged 51, the Rev. *Frederick William Freeman*.

At Louth, aged 77, the Rev. *Wm. Wright*, LL.B., sometime of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey, and formerly Rector of Healing. The "*Stamford Mercury*" says:—"Of his general kindness and liberality we leave others to speak; and would now only call attention to that particular act through which his name will be remembered by future generations. Mr. Wright may be considered the founder of St. Michael's Church: he it was who left in the Rector's hands a blank cheque for the purchase of a suitable site, and followed it up with a magnificent donation of £1,000. With such a commencement to start from, the Rector was not the man to let the undertaking languish; and the result may be seen in the beautiful new church now fast approaching completion, which is no unfit companion for the far-famed mother church of St. James. Mr. Wright took the greatest interest in the gradual though rapid progress of the building; and the last act of his life may be said to have been the enriching it with a handsome *rearedos* and altar-cloth.

March 24. Aged 54, the Rev. *Henry Jackson*, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Wisbeach.

March 26. At Haddenham Vicarage, Bucks., the residence of his son, aged 72, the Rev. *Nathaniel Meeres*, Rector of Little Stambidge, Essex.

Aged 77, the Rev. *William Gray*, M.A., Canon of Ripon Cathedral, and Vicar of Brafferton, Yorkshire. He was a native of York, received his early education in the St. Andrew-

gate Grammar School, and derived many of his first impressions, under which his subsequent character was formed, from the venerated Rev. W. Richardson, the early friend of his father. In 1803 he entered Queens' College, Cambridge, under Dean Milner, and graduated as M.A. in 1807. For the last forty-one years he held the Vicarage of Brafferton, and in 1828 was appointed a Canon of Ripon Cathedral, on the presentation of the late Archbishop, Vernon Harcourt. While avoiding controversy, he firmly adhered to, and courageously upheld, the great principles of the English Reformers, and of that school of divines with which the names of Scott, Richardson, Milner, and Wilberforce will ever be associated. Perhaps his most marked characteristic was the singular happiness with which he combined with men whose tone of thought differed from his own in objects of common interest and usefulness, which enabled him to retain their friendship and affection without compromising his own principles. He has left a widow with three sons and four daughters surviving.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

March 30. At Brighton, the Rev. *J. Taylor*, Vicar of Croxton Kerial, Leicestershire.

In Edwardes-sq., Kensington, aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Eckersall*, M.A.

At Bedford, aged 83, the Rev. *Chas. Ingles*, late of Canada West.

April 5. Aged 92, the Rev. *Rich. Rainshaw Rothwell*, M.A., for sixty-two years Rector of the parish of Sefton, Lancashire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, M.P. The deceased was son of the previous rector of Sefton, who was instituted to the living in 1763, and held it till his death in 1801; the right of presentation being in the family, Mr. Rothwell was instituted in 1803, and continued in possession of the living until his death. Thus the rectory has been in possession of father and son for exactly a hundred years. Mr. Rothwell was celebrated for the manner in which he read the Liturgy—his fame as a reader extending far beyond the limits of his own neighbourhood. John Philip Kemble, the great tragedian, paid homage to the talent by coming to listen to him. During the long time he had the cure of Sefton he delighted in this study, and up to his death attended the church both morning and afternoon. He was naturally a robust man, devoted much attention to agricultural pursuits, and until a few days of his death was daily in the fields. The parish of Sefton is of large extent, extending from Crosby to Aintree, and comprising ten townships, and the annual income is about £1,800. The late Rector was possessed of large landed estates in the county, in addition to valuable personalty. His income is believed to have been at least £50,000 a-year. There are several nephews of the deceased, and it is understood that as Mr. Rothwell died intestate, the eldest Mr. Rothwell of Sharples Hall, near Bolton, will succeed to the real property.—*Liverpool Courier*.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 71, the Rev. *John Butler Sanders*, B.A., Chaplain R.N.

April 7. At Normanton Rectory, aged 80, the Ven. *Thomas Kaye Bonney*, A.M., Archdeacon of Leicester, Rector of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, and of Normanton, Rutland, and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. He was a son of the Rev. H. Kaye Bonney, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, and was born on June 20, 1782, at Tansor, Northamptonshire. In 1814 he was appointed to the Rectories of Normanton and Coningsby by the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote. He was elected Prebendary of Walton Beckhall, Lincoln, in 1823, and in 1831 was appointed by the then Bishop of Lincoln to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He never married. During the controversies which agitated the Church while he was Archdeacon, his conduct was quiet and unobtrusive, and, though possessing a strong opinion of his own on most of the theological questions of the time, he was careful to avoid any display of party feeling. His is the third death which has taken place in the Bonney family during the last four months, his brother, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, having died on Christmas-Eve, and his sister, Miss Bonney, on the 19th of February; Mrs. Charlotte Sarah Nevinston, of Hampstead, Middlesex, is now the sole surviving sister.

April 8. At the Parsonage, Kilburn, Middlesex, aged 39, the Rev. *Jas. Bolton*, Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel.

April 9. At the Parsonage, Woolpit, Suffolk, aged 57, the Rev. *Luke Flood Page*, M.A.

April 10. Aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Tacy*, M.A., Rector of Swanton Morley-cum-Worthing, Hon. Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and Rural Dean.

April 11. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thos. Fisher*, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex, only son of the late Rev. T. Fisher, Rector of Girton, Cambridgeshire.

April 12. At Aston-house, near Stevenage, aged 90, the Rev. *Henry Butler Pacey*, D.D., formerly of the Priory, Boston, and for many years J.P. for the Division of Holland, in the county of Lincoln. "Dr. Pacey formerly resided in Boston, and during the whole of his life was a munificent patron to all the public charities in the town. The poor have lost in him a true friend. In Boston Church are several monuments recording deaths of members of the Pacey family, viz. one to Henry Butler Pacey, esq., Deputy Recorder of Boston, and an active magistrate for the Division of Holland, who died in 1785; his wife, daughter of W. Hurst, esq., of Carlton, Lincolnshire, died in 1813. Reginald, son of Henry Pacey, esq., died in 1728, and several members of the family a few years earlier. Another Henry Butler Pacey, esq., was one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas: he died in 1784, and his remains, and also those of his wife, were interred in Boston Church."—*Stamford Herald*.

Aged 32, the Rev. *Edward James Cooper*, M.A., Incumbent of Hawes, Yorkshire.

At Bell-grove, Welling, Kent, aged 64, the Rev. *George Kember*, M.A.

April 14. At the Rectory, Fethard, Ireland, aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Woodward*, A.M., Rector of Fethard.

April 16. At his Rectory of Childe Okeford, Dorset, aged 82, the Rev. *C. E. North*.

April 17. At the Chantry, Chichester, after a few days' illness, aged 43, the Rev. *George Croke Rowden*, D.C.L., Precentor of the Cathedral. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Edward Rowden, Rector of Highworth, Wilts, and brother of Dr. Rowden, the Registrar of the University of Oxford, and had been Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was for many years head of a school at Sheen, near Richmond, and shortly after his resignation of that position he was appointed Precentor of Chichester Cathedral. Although the office had been deprived of its emoluments, he determined to make it a reality, and during the three years that he was connected with the diocese his influence was much felt. He was remarkable for courtesy, affability, and kindness of heart, but also possessed great vigour of mind, determined firmness of purpose, and an unswerving adherence to the paths of truth and duty. Indeed he recommended himself to all with whom he was brought in contact, for his earnest discharge of the duties attaching to his position.

April 20. At Brighton, aged 52, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Robert Keppel*, M.A., Rector of North Creake, Norfolk.

Aged 52, the Rev. *John Jollands*, Vicar of Haslingfield, near Cambridge, and brother of the Rev. Charles Jollands, Rector of Little Munden, Herts.

At Menai Bridge, North Wales, aged 29, the Rev. *Richard Curzon*, M.A.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 31, 1862. At her residence, Maviatara, Port Napier, New Zealand, Susan Frances, wife of Captain J. C. Lambton Carter, Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, and dau. of the late Admiral James Lillierap.

Feb. 7, 1863. In the wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus," under his command, on Manakau bar, New Zealand, Commodore William F. Burnett, C.B. At the same time and place, aged 33, Commander Robert Heron Burton, eldest son of Robt. Burton, esq., of Billericay, Essex; aged 21, Lieut. Arthur Jekyll, second son of Edward Jekyll, esq., of Bramley-house, Surrey; aged 23, Archibald Douglas, second son of the Rev. George Johnston, B.D., Head Master of Barnstaple Grammar School; Wm. H. P. M. Gillham, esq., Assistant-Paymaster R.N., and Secretary to Commodore Burnett, C.B.

At Barrackpore, aged 38, Capt. Tyrwhitt Pulman, R.A., fourth son of the late James Pulman, esq., of Easthill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Feb. 9. At the Mauritius, aged 57, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of the Island. He was by birth and extraction a West Indian. His mother, Miss James, of the Island of Jamaica, was descended from the Col. Richard James mentioned in the "Annual Register" for the year 1759 as having died in Jamaica at the age of 103. This Colonel James is memorable as having been the first person born of English parents in that island after it had been taken from the Spaniards by the expedition Cromwell sent out in 1655, under Penn and Venables. The mother of this Miss James was a Miss Lawrence, also descended from one of the early settlers in that island—Henry Lawrence, who had been President of Cromwell's Council, and who at the Restoration withdrew from England. The late William Stevenson commenced life as a barrister. Having been raised to the judicial bench in Jamaica, he was subsequently promoted to the Governorship of the British settlement at Honduras, and subsequently to that of Mauritius, where, from his abilities, tact, and devotion to the public service, he became one of the most popular of our colonial governors.

At Brislington, aged 46, William Myddelton, fourth son of the late Hugh Myddelton Ellicombe, esq., of Exeter.

Feb. 15. At Kamptee, Nagpore, Janet, wife of Capt. W. D. Chapman, Executive Engineer, H.M.'s Indian Army, and dau. of the late Rev. Humphrey J. Hare, of Dorking-hall, Norfolk.

Feb. 21. Aged 58, David Morice Johnston, esq., solicitor, of Moorgate-st., and Old Palace-yard.

Feb. 22. The late Dr. Borland, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals (p. 529), was a native of Ayr, where he was born in April 1774. Previous to the French revolutionary war, Dr. Borland was Surgeon's Mate of the 42nd Regt., from which he was promoted to the staff in the year 1793, and in that capacity served two campaigns in Flanders with the army under the command of H.R.H. the late Duke of York. In 1794 he proceeded to the West Indies as Surgeon to the 23rd Regt., and the following year was appointed Surgeon to the forces in St. Domingo, remaining in that island until its evacuation by the British troops in 1798. In 1799 he accompanied General Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the Helder; and subsequent to the severe actions fought in North Holland, after the Duke of York assumed the command of the allied British and Russian troops, he was selected by his Royal Highness to go with a flag of truce to the headquarters of General Brune, commanding the French and Batavian forces, in order to negotiate an exchange of wounded prisoners, in which he was successful. For this service he was appointed Deputy-Inspector, and attached to the Russian auxiliary army. For his care of the sick of those troops, he received the thanks of the Emperor with an invitation to enter the imperial service in the highest rank, which he declined. Dr. Borland was

next employed at the Army Depot at Chatham, and at the Isle of Wight, under General Sir George Hewitt, and at the time of the short peace of Amiens he superintended the hospital and quarantine duties at Portsmouth. On the recommencement of hostilities, and threatened French invasion, he was placed in medical charge of the numerous troops in the southern district, under General Sir David Dundas. In 1805 he was called to head-quarters in London, and in 1807 advanced to the rank of Inspector-General. During the expedition to the Scheldt in 1809, memorable for its disastrous results, Dr. Borland was sent at the head of a commission appointed to inquire into the nature of the alarming malady prevailing among the troops of Walcheren. His associates were Sir Gilbert Blane and Dr. Lempriere, and their report was approved by Government. In 1810 he was appointed head of the Medical Department of the army in the Mediterranean, under the command of General Sir John Stuart, and subsequently of Lord William Bentinck, in which position he remained for six years. He then returned to England, and did not resume active service, but settling at Teddington, Middlesex, he devoted his energies to the welfare of those around him, being ever ready with heart and hand to comfort the afflicted and succour the distressed, both as a physician and a friend.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Lately. At his house in Eaton-sq., George T. Whitgreave, esq., of Moseley-court, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Staffordshire. He was the head of an old Catholic family, one of whose members is said to have given shelter at Moseley to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Mr. Whitgreave was thrice married: firstly to a niece of the late Lord Clifford, secondly to the eldest dau. of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and thirdly to Miss Sanford, who survives him, as well as several sons and daughters by his first marriage.

Aged 72, William Gregson, esq., the barrister who drafted the Reform bills of Earl Grey's Government in 1831-2. He was a native of Liverpool, born in 1790, graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1810, as a first-class man in classics, became a barrister, and between 1820 and 1830 drafted bills for the Home Office, through the patronage of Sir R. Peel. The Whig Government employed him in the same capacity. In 1835 he was private secretary to Sir R. Peel, and was appointed Under Secretary to the Home Department. He was a man of much active benevolence, and for many years he visited the prisons of England, at his own expense, with the view of improving their management. He was one of the founders of Marlborough College and of the Training College at Highbury, and was one of the earliest promoters of the ragged school movement.

March 2. At Pau, Henry Archer, esq. He was a man of high classical attainments, and was also the inventor of the machine for perforating postage label stamps.

March 3. At Clapham Common, aged 34, Adelaide Constance, wife of Alfred Jenoure, esq., youngest dau. of the late John Shewell, esq., and niece of the late Col. Frederick Geo. Shewell, C.B.

March 5. At the Fort, Madras, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. Percival Fenwick, commanding 69th Regt.

At her residence, Stanley Rock, New Brighton, aged 83, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Gerard Stanley, esq., Liscard, and relict of Edmund Meddowcroft, esq., barrister-at-law, Gray's-inn.

March 6. Adelaide Mabel, infant dau. of Alfred and Adelaide Constance Jenoure.

March 11. At Densworth-house, near Chichester, aged 74, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Bateman, widow, first of General James Butler, Governor of Sandhurst, secondly of Anthony Sheppey Greene, esq., of Malling Deanery, near Lewes, Sussex.

At Teneriffe, Canary Islands (at the house of her brother, Robt. Godschall Johnson, esq., H.M.'s Consul for that port), aged 27, Mary Godschall, dau. of the late Godschall Johnson, esq., many years H.M.'s Consul at Antwerp.

March 14. In Harrow-road, aged 57, Miss Losack, dau. of the late Adm. George Losack, and granddau. of R. Hawkshaw Losack, Lieut.-Gen. and Governor of the Leeward Islands.

March 16. In London, Major-Gen. Alexander Gordon, Royal Engineers. The deceased was a native of Morayshire. He received his early education at the school of Rothes, and when a mere boy he gained for himself friends, through whose intercession the late Duke of Gordon obtained for him a commission in the army in 1815. He served many years in Canada, and ultimately at the Cape of Good Hope, and from time to time obtained promotion, until he attained the rank of Major-General in 1860. He was married, and leaves a family, one of his daughters being the wife of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Free High Church, Inverness.—*Elgin Courant.*

March 17. Aged 35, Henry James Stephenson, late Capt. 18th Royal Irish, only son of the late Henry Stephenson, esq., of Swallowfield, Berks.

At Exbury, Torquay, Isabel, wife of John Sullivan, esq., of Curramore, co. Limerick.

March 18. Suddenly, in the street at Portsmouth, from disease of the heart, Lieut.-Col. John M. Wemyss, C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery. He entered that corps in 1837, served under the late Adm. Sir Charles Napier in Syria, and also in the Baltic, where he commanded the mortars in the attack on Sweaborg.

Aged 44, Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. W. Mounsey, Rector of Thoresway.

At Valetta, Dr. Tommaso Chetcuti, Visiting Physician of the Lunatic Asylum and of the Lazaretto at Malta. He was a distinguished member of his profession, and introduced many improvements in the establishments with which he was connected. He was the author

of various works on the science of medicine, and was a corresponding member of various learned societies.

March 19. At Weymouth, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 64, John Meadows White, esq., of Stanhope-place and Whitehall-place, London. Mr. White's father was a solicitor at Halesworth, and his grandfather a physician at Bury. His professional ability and integrity raised him to great eminence as a solicitor, and he had during the last thirty years been actively engaged in the preparation and improvement of many of the most important measures of social, legal, and ecclesiastical reform, such as the New Poor Law, the Commutation of Tithes, the Enfranchisement of Copyholds, and the working of the Ecclesiastical Commission, of which he was one of the solicitors.

March 20. At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 82, Capt. Wm. Henry Higgs, R.N.

March 21. At Preston, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Parr, late of the 23rd Regt. Bombay N.I.

Aged 87, John Ralphs, esq., J.P., Pinley-house, near Coventry.

Mary, wife of John Forge, esq., Woodthorpe-hall, Wakefield, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Haigh, esq., Colnbridge-house.

At Malta, Captain E. R. Blagrave, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late C. G. Blagrave, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Water-Stratford Rectory, near Buckingham, Anne Margaret, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford.

At his residence, Lichfield, aged 73, Thomas Rowley, esq., M.D., and a magistrate for the county of Stafford.

In Barkham-terrace, aged 23, Alfred John Philip, youngest son of the late Capt. William Hewett, R.N.

At Derby, aged 80, Henrietta Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Barker, Vicar of Youlgreave.

At his residence, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, aged 60, Charles Selby, esq., the well-known comedian.

March 22. At Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire, aged 77, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., formerly known as the Hon. Capt. Anthony Maitland, and more lately as Adm. Sir Anthony Maitland. He was born in 1785, and was the second son of James, the eighth Earl of Lauderdale, who, for the earlier part of his life, was the keen supporter of Charles James Fox, and indeed was so extreme in his opinions as to be known by the name of "Citizen Maitland," but in his latter years was equally ardent as the leader of the Scotch Tories. "Citizen Maitland" dying in 1839, was succeeded by his eldest son, James Lord Maitland, who died in 1860, and was succeeded by his brother, the late peer. At an early age his Lordship entered the Royal Navy, and in the course of his professional career saw a good deal of service, and obtained numerous honours and distinctions. In 1823 he received the Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael

and St. George, in 1852 was made K.C.B., in 1862 G.C.B., and in the latter year was gazetted Admiral of the Red. He was also Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland.

Suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 66, Col. Robert Shafto Vicars, late of H.M.'s 56th Regt.

At Dublin, Sophia, wife of Benjamin Digby, esq., of Ballincurra, co. Westmeath, and dau. of the late Adm. Inglis, of Red-hall, N.B.

At Ampthill-park, Beds, aged 60, Samuel Swaffield, esq.

At Notting-hill, Richard Smirke Baker, esq., late of the Madras Army.

At his residence, in Sandwich, Kent, aged 48, George A. Hill, esq., LL.D., a magistrate and an Alderman of the Borough. Dr. Hill was the youngest son of the late James Hill, esq., an ancient county family of Cork, in Ireland, and was brother to the Hon. Sir Hugh Hill, late one of the Judges of H.M.'s Court of Queen's Bench, and to the Rev. William Hill, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Leicester. He married, first, Annie, dau. of the late Reader Watts, esq., of Bramble-hill, Devonshire, who died in 1859; and, secondly, Fanny, daughter of Richard Emmerson, esq., of Sandwich. He was appointed a Magistrate of the Borough in the month of October, 1858, elected a Town Councillor on Nov. 1, 1859, and on Nov. 9, 1860, he was chosen Mayor for the year ensuing. As one of the members of the 2nd Cinque Ports' Artillery Volunteers, he attended the celebration of the Prince of Wales' marriage on the 10th of March apparently in good health; but he was taken ill on the following morning, and never rose from his bed again.

In Eaton-sq., Maria, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, bart.

At Edinburgh, Charlotte Riddell, widow of Sir William Lowthrop, knt., late of Hull and Scarborough.

Aged 35, Alexander James Jackson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Steyning, Sussex, aged 73, Hugh Ingram, esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Sussex.

At Rock-house, Stamford, aged 45, Robert Nicholas Newcomb, esq., proprietor of the "Lincoln and Stamford Mercury," Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Lincoln, and a Magistrate for the liberty of Peterborough.

At Broadstairs, aged 80, Louisa Trecothick, dau. of the late James Trecothick, esq., formerly of Addington-park, Surrey.

At Trinity Parsonage, Tulse-hill, aged 38, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. J. A. Aston.

Suddenly (at the residence of his father, Sam. Strong, esq., Clarence-lodge, Shirley), aged 28, Lieut. James Strong, H.M.I.N., of Romsey.

March 23. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 69, Captain Robert Ballard Johnstone, R.A.

In London, aged 61, James Home, esq., late of the 2nd Life Guards, and formerly of Lin-

house, Edinburghshire, and Bankhead-house, Stirlingshire, son of the late James Home, esq., Clerk of Session and Depute Lord Lyon King-at-Arms for Scotland.

At Bath, Eleonora, eldest surviving dau. of Whaley Armitage, esq., of Moraston-house, Herefordshire.

March 24. In London, aged 57, Thomas Meynell, esq., of the Fryerage, near Yarm, Yorkshire, and Kilvington-hall, near Thirsk, in the same county.

At Worthenbury, Flintshire, aged 62, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. W. S. Marvin, for many years Vicar of Shawbury, Salop.

Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex, and dau. of Admiral of the Fleet the late Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B.

At the Gaer, Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 83, Thomas Powell, esq.

At Brighton, Mrs. Williams, widow of John Williams, esq., J.P. for Devonshire.

March 25. At Great Sarratt-hall, near Rickmansworth, Herts., the Lady Frances Wade, Her Ladyship was the dau. of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, was born in 1810, and married George Wade, esq., in 1848.

At Worthing, aged 73, Col. Robert Clerke Wallace, K.H., late of the King's Dragoon Guards.

At Roher-house, Monkwearmouth, aged 68, Walker Featherstonhaugh, esq., J.P.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, John Hercy Parmenter, esq., only son of the late J. Parmenter, esq., of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

At Lee-grove, Blackheath, aged 59, Frances Jane, widow of Col. Dawson, C.B., R.E.

At Monkstown, Harriett, dau. of James Farrell, esq., of Newlawn, co. Dublin, and sister of the late Richard Farrell, esq., Q.C., Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

In Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 79, James Rorauer, esq., formerly of the Treasury, Whitehall.

At his residence, Stoke Newington, aged 81, Captain William Whimper, R.N. He was the representative of one of the oldest families in Suffolk. He was midshipman in the "Edgar" at the battle of Copenhagen, where he was wounded, and for which he received a medal; and was afterwards actively engaged for several years during the war against Napoleon.

March 26. At Wakefield-lodge, Stony Stratford, aged 73, the Duke of Grafton. See OBITUARY.

At Claremont, Southampton, aged 72, Gen. Sir George Leigh Goldie, K.C.B., Col. of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment. The deceased entered the army as cornet on the 3rd of Sept., 1803; became lieut. March 14, 1805; capt. Dec. 4, 1806; and major June 20, 1811. He served in the Peninsula from March, 1809, until Nov., 1813. He was severely wounded in the Pyrenees, July 30, 1813, by a musket ball, which lodged in his lungs, and which was long considered mortal. He received the gold medal for Albuera, and the silver war-medal with four clasps for Talavera, Busaco,

Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He became lieutenant-col. Aug. 12, 1819, and col. Jan. 10, 1837, and held an important command in the disputed territory in Canada in 1838 and 1839, while lieutenant-col. of the 11th Regiment. He became major-gen. Nov. 9, 1846; lieutenant-gen. June 20, 1854; and was Col. of the 77th (the East Middlesex) Regt. of Foot from Dec. 22, 1854, until transferred to the 35th on Feb. 13, 1861. He became general on the 6th of Nov., 1862.

Aged 20, Philip Vincent Jervis, esq., youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of Fairhill, Tunbridge, Kent.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 77, Mary, widow of Samuel Paynter, esq., and great-grand-dau. of the celebrated William Penn.

At Edinburgh, aged 19, Helen Sarah, youngest surviving dau. of Col. Cheape, of Killundine.

At Farnleigh, Abbeyleix, aged 87, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Cosby, esq., of Stradbally-hall, Queen's County.

At his residence, Dorset-sq., aged 86, Mr. Frederick Turner, youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Turner, of Easttholy, the author of "Diary of a Sussex Tradesman a hundred years ago," published by the Sussex Archæological Society some years since.

At Algiers, aged 46, Augustus Leopold Egg, esq., R.A. Mr. Egg was born in London in 1817, and in 1838 first exhibited at the Academy. His productions early attracted attention, and in 1848 he was elected an Associate. In 1844 he executed his well-known picture, "Gil Blas Exchanging Rings with Camilla;" and in 1850 he produced what is generally considered his best picture, in which Peter the Great sees Catherine, his future Empress, for the first time. In 1857 Mr. Egg was selected to arrange the gallery of modern paintings at the Manchester Exhibition, and in 1859 exhibited at the Royal Academy a Trilogy which was highly spoken of, and in the same year a subject from Thackeray's "Esmond." He was generally considered a clever painter of scenic and humorous subjects, and Shakespeare in his lighter scenes, and the memoir writers of the seventeenth century have furnished materials for many of his most successful pictures.

March 27. At Corfu, Major Arthur Maxwell Earle, Unattached.

At Mickelfield-house, Rawdon, near Bradford, aged 85, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. B. Godwin, D.D.

Aged 85, John Bertram Orde, esq., late of Longridge-house, near Berwick-on-Tweed.

At Clifton, aged 82, Elinor, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Miles Bassett, formerly Vicar of Swansea.

At Crawley, Sussex, aged 73, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John Norton, esq., of Rye, in the same county.

March 28. In the Albany, aged 63, the Rt. Hon. Henry Montagu, Viscount Templetown. The deceased peer was the son of the first

Viscount, his mother having been the only daughter of the fifth Earl of Sandwich. He was born at Dorking, in Surrey, in 1799, and succeeded his father in 1846. The family is descended from Mr. Henry Upton, who represented Carlow in Parliament during the reign of Charles I. As the deceased peer was unmarried, the title has descended to his brother, the Hon. George Frederic Upton, born in 1802, who married in 1850 the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, and was Lieutenant-Col. of the Coldstream Guards from 1855 to 1858, in which latter year he was made major-gen. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, was wounded at Inkermann, was nominated a C.B. in 1855, and was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour in the following year. He has represented Antrim since May, 1859.

At Addington-pl., near Maidstone, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield Stratford, relict of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, son of the third Viscount Powerscourt, who died in 1850.

In Old Burlington-st., aged 87, Sir Charles Aldis, M.R.C.S.E., formerly one of the surgeons at Norman Cross Barracks. The deceased had been for many years past connected with benevolent objects in the metropolis and elsewhere. He was at one time a medical man of considerable eminence in his profession, and received knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on account of some very valuable contributions to medical literature.—*Court Journal.*

At his residence, Hernden-house, Eastry, near Sandwich, and late of Maize-hill, Greenwich, Kent, aged 72, Stacey Grimaldi, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, Francis J. Swaine Hepburn, esq., Major, late 60th Rifles.

At Toronto, Canada West, Capt. Charles G. D. Annesley, Staff Officer of Pensioners, and late of the 18th Royal Irish.

At her residence in Pembroke-st., Cambridge, aged 81, Susanna, dau. of the late Rev. East Apthorp, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Ickwell-house, Beds., aged 87, Susanna, widow of John Harvey, esq., of Ickwell-Bury.

On board the "Simla," in the Red Sea, on his passage home, aged 21, Lieut. Herbert P. Streatfield, of the Bengal Army, second son of the late Major Sidney Streatfield, of the 52nd Light Infantry.

At Pau, aged 25, Clara, wife of the Rev. Jas. Stanley Percival, of Freefolk Rectory, Hants., and second dau. of the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson, of Aldwick, Bognor.

At Garston, Torquay, aged 32, Frances Isabella Maria, wife of the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, Rector of East and West Oggwell, Devon.

March 29. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Anna Maria, widow of Col. Walsham, of Knill-court, Herefordshire, and mother of Sir John Walsham, bart.

In Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., Marianne, relict of Edward Donne, esq., of Craven-hill, and Woodlands, near Battle, Sussex.

At the residence of her brother-in-law (the Rev. James Bandinel, Elmley Rectory, near Wakefield), Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, B.D., Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.

At Knowsthorpe-house, Leeds, aged 85, Wm. Milthorp Maude, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the West Riding, Yorkshire.

March 30. In Eaton-pl., aged 77, Admiral Sir John Louis, bart., of Cadwell, Devon. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Thos. Louis, bart., by Jacquetta, dau. of Samuel Belfield, esq., was born in 1785, and entered the Navy in 1795, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Minotaur," 74; when lieutenant of the "Naiad" he assisted at the cutting out of a French war schooner, near Brest. He commanded the "Aigle" in 1814, and became captain in 1826, rear-admiral in 1838, vice-admiral in 1849, and admiral of the White in 1851. Sir John received the good-service pension in 1860. He was superintendent of Malta dockyard from 1838 to 1843, and superintendent at Devonport from 1846 to 1850. He was also naval aide-de-camp to William IV. During his command of the "Aigle" Sir John Louis earned a very high character, and was particularly praised for the manner in which he placed his ship, and the precision of her fire, when engaged in capturing and destroying a French convoy under the guns of Port Maurice. In 1807 he married Clementina, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson John, who was born in 1832, and married in 1854, Fanny Anne, dau. of J. Bland, esq.

At Rampside, Lancashire, aged 72, Charles Holland Baddeley, esq., Capt. H.M.I.A., of Wigston-hall, Leicestershire.

At Kingstown, co. Dublin, aged 22, Louisa, wife of Capt. Robertson, 4th Dragoon Guards, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Jas. McAlpine, of Wyndor-house, co. Mayo.

At her residence, Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lydia, youngest dau. of the late A. Mathias, esq., of New Burlington-st., Surgeon Extraordinary to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

Aged 80, Eliza Laura, wife of the Rev. Thos. Holdich, Rector of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, and dau. of the late Henry Lawrence Maydwell, esq., of Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire.

At Freiburg, Baden, Mrs. Fridag, widow of Sebastian Fridag, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

At Denne-park, Horsham, Sussex, Charlotte Archer Pigott, eldest surviving dau. of the late Paynton Pigott S. Conant, esq., of Archer-ledge, Basingstoke, Hants.

March 31. Aged 70, the Right Hon. Henry Manners Cavendish, Lord Waterpark, Baron Waterpark, of Waterpark, co. Cork, in the Irish peerage, and a baronet of England. His lordship was the son of the first Baron Waterpark, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1830. In the same year

his lordship was elected M.P. for Knaresborough, Yorkshire, as the nominee of the Duke of Devonshire, who held the representation of that borough until the passing of the Reform Act. In 1837 he married the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Hanson, youngest dau. of Lord Anson, and sister of the Earl of Lichfield, by whom he had issue one son and three daughters. He is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Henry Anson, born in 1839, who married in 1861, Alethea, youngest dau. of the late W. M. Thomas, esq., of Cornwall.

At the residence of his niece, Lower Baggot-st., Dublin, aged 87, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Paterson, Col. Commandant of H.M.'s 60th Regt. He was one of the oldest general officers in the British army, having served in it upwards of sixty-four years. He served with a corps of cavalry as a volunteer in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, and went through the Egyptian campaign of 1801 in the 28th Regt., being present in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, as also at the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In 1805 he accompanied Lord Cathcart's expedition to the continent. He served in the 77th in the Peninsula and south of France during the campaigns of 1811, '12, '13, and '14, including the affair at El Bodon, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie, besides various skirmishes. He also served five years in the West Indies. When the rebellion broke out in Canada in 1837 he volunteered his services, which were accepted. He had received the gold medal from the Grand Seignior for the Egyptian campaign, and the silver war-medal with three clasps for Egypt, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz. His commissions bore date,—Ensign, 17th of May, 1799; lieut., 7th of February, 1801; capt., 23rd of October, 1806; major, 29th of Sept., 1814; lieut.-col., 31st December, 1825; col., 28th of June, 1838; major-gen., 11th of November, 1851; lieut.-gen., 26th of August, 1858; col.-commandant of the 60th Rifles, 14th of April, 1857.

In the Albany, aged 67, Vice-Admiral Geo. William Conway Courtenay. He was born in 1795, and entered the navy in 1805 (under the auspices of Earl St. Vincent). He first served on board the "Amazon," 38, commanded by the then Captain (afterwards Sir William) Parker. During the six years he remained with this vessel he saw much active service, and assisted, in company of the "London," 98, at the capture, in 1806, after a long running fight, of the French 80-gun ship "Marengo," and the famed "Belle Poule" frigate. He next joined the "Victory" and "Bellerophon," and, on obtaining his lieutenancy in 1813, he served in the "Crescent," 38, the "San Josef," and several other vessels. In 1822 Mr. Courtenay commanded the boats of the "Cyrene," 20, and displayed great courage and judgment at the destruction of some slave factories in the Gallinas River, on the African coast. Being promoted in 1823 to the "Bann," 20, he became

for some months senior officer on the African station, after which he held temporary command of the "Owen Glendower," 36, during the Ashantee war. He afterwards returned to the "Bann," and in that vessel captured two Brazilian slavers, with 728 slaves on board. He was made post-captain in 1828 in the "Magnificent," receiving-ship at Jamaica. In the following year he assumed command of the "Mersey," 26, when he returned to England, and was paid off in 1831. For some years he held the appointment of Captain Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital and Royal Clarence Victualling-yard. His commission bears date as follows:—Lieutenant, July 19, 1814; commander, December 26, 1823; captain, April 14, 1828; rear-admiral, November 24, 1854; and vice-admiral, July 29, 1861.

At his residence, Shelburne-villa, Bath, aged 67, Capt. Heath, R.E., late of Langdown-lawn, Hants.

In London, Hugh Massy, eldest son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, esq., of Newgarden, Castle Connell, co. Limerick.

At the residence of his father, College-green, Gloucester, aged 36, John Randall Clark, architect, author of "The Architectural History of Gloucester," "Lanthony," and other works.

At Dresden, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Wm. Burroughs, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Wester Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Humphrey Graham, formerly of the 1st Royals.

At her residence, Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., Emma, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Bevan, esq., of Springfield, near Wigan, Lancashire.

At her residence, The Tything, Worcester, Charlotte Jane, wife of Spalding Mitchell, esq., Commander R.N.

At Great Ormesby, near Great Yarmouth, aged 60, Emily, dau. of the late Rev. William Boycott, formerly Rector of Burgh St. Peter, Norfolk.

At Puncknoll Manor, Dorset, Arundell Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Frome, of Puncknoll, and late Rector of Folke, Dorset.

At his residence, Clifton, aged 83, Thomas Lyddon Surrage, esq.

April 1. At Woburn, aged 18, Isabella Sophia, youngest dau. of Lord Charles J. F. Russell.

At Hurstbourne Tarrant, near Andover, aged 83, Joseph Blount, esq.

At Dumfries, Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late General Goldie, of Goldie Lea.

At Lewisham, aged 73, John Thomson, M.D., of the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon R.N.

At her residence, Hereford, aged 76, Helen Mary, widow of the Rev. Hugh Hanmer Morgan.

At the Vicarage, Coddendam, Suffolk, aged 89, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Longe, Vicar of Coddendam-cum-Crowfield, and dau. of the late Colonel Ward, of Salhouse-hall, Norfolk.

At St. Leonard's, Sussex, Jane Mary, wife of James Reeves, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, and the last surviving dau. of the late H. C. Bowles, Esq., F.S.A., of Myddelton-house, Enfield.

In London, aged 45, Capt. William Simpson Clark, of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, third son of Captain Matthew Clark, of Moulton, Lincolnshire.

April 2. At his residence, Brighton, Major-General David Forbes, Bombay Army.

At Great Malvern, Mary, widow of Arthur Heywood, esq., of Stanley-hall, Wakefield, and niece and co-heiress of the late Sir Edmund Mark Winn, bart., of Aketon-hall, Yorkshire.

In Mecklenburgh-sq., Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Hume, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street.

At his residence, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, aged 62, Henry Touchet Davies, esq.

At Landford Rectory, aged 38, Major George Girdlestone, Madras Staff Corps, H.M.'s Indian Service.

At the Close, Lichfield, very suddenly, Sarah Ann Rossana, wife of the Rev. W. St. George Patterson.

April 3. In Dublin, Walter Lawrence, esq., jun., late Capt. 41st Regt., eldest son of Walter Lawrence, esq., of Lisreaghan, near Lawrence-town, co. Galway.

Maria, wife of the Rev. Vere Alston, of Odell, Beds., and widow of the late Richard Orlebar, esq., of Hinwick.

At Speldhurst, aged 13, Augustus Smyth, fourth son of the late Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford.

April 4. At his residence, Kensington, aged 95, Lieut.-Col. James Poole Oates, K.H., K.C., 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers). This officer entered the army March 3, 1797. He accompanied his regiment (the 88th, or Connaught Rangers) to the West Indies, on two occasions, passing upwards of eight years there, and was twice severely wounded. He served also for five years in the East Indies, accompanied the force under Sir David Baird to Egypt, and was in the expedition to South America in 1807. His principal service, however, was with the Connaught Rangers in the Peninsular war, where he was present at almost every siege or battle. At Talavera he was wounded in the head by the bursting of a shell. At Badajoz he captured the Picurina, a formidable French redoubt; but such was the effect of the enemy's grapeshot that out of fifteen officers in Capt. Oates's storming party, one only escaped unhurt. At Orthes, where his conduct gained him brevet rank, he was again severely wounded. He was placed on half-pay in 1813, but received the rank of lieut.-col. in 1830. He had received the gold medal for Egypt, and the silver war-medal with ten clasps. Though his life was so prolonged, he was remarkably active and cheerful, and appeared in full possession of every faculty until within a very few days of his death.

In Eaton-pl., aged 43, Capt. W. W. Cole,

second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B.

At North Brixton, aged 76, Anna Jane, relict of Capt. Clotworthy Gillmor, R.N.

At Rugby, aged 87, Sarah, relict of the Rev. William Homer, formerly of Appleby, Leicestershire, and dau. of the late Edward Homer, esq., formerly of Birmingham, and afterwards of West-town, Somerset.

At Paris, aged 28, Capt. James Henry Langford Brooke, late of H.M.'s 95th Regt.

Aged 86, Frances, widow of Gen. Walter Tremenheere, K.H.

At Headingley, Leeds, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Burder, D.D., of Christ Church, Newgate-st., London.

At Llanvair, Cardiganshire, aged 33, Levett Thoroton, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 44th Regt.

At Brighton, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Col. P. Campbell, C.B., late of the 52nd Regt.

In Jersey, Capt. F. Bochmer, formerly of the 91st Regt., and late of the 4th King's Own.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 75, Jane Catharine, widow of the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford.

At her residence, Plymouth, aged 84, Esther, relict of William Ogle Carr, esq., of Eschott, Northumberland.

At Cheltenham, aged 16, Henry James, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Highton, late Principal of Cheltenham College.

April 5. At Wooden-house, Roxburghshire, Lieut.-Gen. Duncan G. Scott, late H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

At Little Shelford, near Cambridge, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Robert Batchelor Ficklin, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Ficklin, of Coltishall, Norfolk.

At Ballycurry, co. Wicklow, Isabella Catharine, wife of Charles Tottenham, esq., M.P.

At East Malling Vicarage, Leonard Douglas, second son of Capt. Akers, R.E.

At Skellow Grange, the residence of his mother, aged 28, William Hatfield, esq. of Thorp Arch-hall, Yorkshire, late of the 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers).

In Chester-terr., Regent's-park, aged 83, John Taylor, esq., F.R.S. He was a native of Norwich, and the eldest brother of the late Gresham Professor of Music^b. He left Norwich at an early age, and was actively and largely engaged, until a recent period, as a civil engineer in mining operations. Mr. Taylor was one of the very early members of the Geological Society, and afterwards its treasurer. He was an honorary member of many foreign scientific bodies, and one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and its treasurer until 1862.

At the Rectory, Chawleigh, Devon, Janetta Jemima, dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Clay, Rector of East Worlington, Devon, and of Hockerton, Notts.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. A. E. O. Harris, Vicar of Stoke, Kent.

At Wandsworth, aged 75, Harriet Horn-castle, widow of James Hook, the composer, and sister of Gen. C. B. James, E.I.C.S.

April 6. At Sadborow, Dorset, aged 75, Col. William Bragge, late 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons. He served in the Peninsula, with the 3rd Dragoons, from 1811 to the end of the war in 1814, and was present in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, for which he received the war-medal with two clasps. He retired from the Service in 1854.

At Highgate, aged 37, Henry Weston, esq., of West Horsley-place, Surrey.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 34, John Stuart, third son of the late John Stuart Coxon, esq., of Fleak Priory, Killarney.

April 7. Lady Magnay, wife of Sir William Magnay, bart., of Kensington-gate, Hyde-pk.

At Caia, Overton, Flintshire, aged 80, Philip Lloyd Fletcher, esq., late Col. of the Royal Flintshire Militia.

At Studley-rd., Stockwell, aged 31, Martha, wife of Henry Byham, esq., of the War Office.

At Coulsdon-court, Surrey, aged 54, Thomas Byron, esq.

At Roundhay, near Leeds, aged 58, Robert Hudson, esq., a Magistrate for the borough of Leeds.

At Stoke Newington, aged 29, Caroline Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Baring Claiborne, M.A. Oxon., wife of Joseph Barber Dixon, of Ely-place, London.

April 8. Aged 78, John Curling, esq., of Offley Holes, and Gosmore, J.P. for the county of Hertford.

Aged 76, William Mitealfe, esq., of Hill-house-pk., Mangotsfield, and of Tynemouth, Northumberland.

Aged 70, Joseph Netherclift, esq., of Sydney-st., Brompton.

Aged 16, Mary Alicia, second dau. of the Rev. J. Gaselee, Rector of Little Yeldham, Essex.

April 9. At his residence, Cheltenham, aged 73, the Right Hon. Lord de Saumarez. The deceased, who was in Holy Orders, and was Rector of Huggate, in Yorkshire, was born in Guernsey in 1789, and was the eldest son of the first lord, by Martha, dau. of Thomas Le Marchant, esq. In 1814 he married Mary, dau. of Vice-Admiral Lechmere (she died in 1849), and succeeded his father in 1836. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was second class in classics in 1810. The De Saumarez family is of great antiquity in the island of Guernsey, where the Seigneur de Saumarez was chatelain of Jerbourg so far back as 1313. The deceased lord is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Col. John St. Vincent Saumarez.

At his residence, Newhouse, Huddersfield, Thomas Mallinson, esq., J.P.

At Richmond, Surrey, George Mackeson, esq., youngest surviving son of the late William Mackeson, esq., of Hythe.

Aged 64, Catherine Anne Harriet, wife of John Muxloe Wingfield, esq., of Tickencote.

^b GENT. MAG., April, 1863, p. 533.

At Trowbridge, aged 82, Margaret, relict of W. Stancomb, esq., J.P. for the county of Wilts.

In Westbourne-pk.-rd., Bayswater, Louisa, relict of Major D'Oyly Riehard Bristow, late of the Bengal Artillery.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 69, Edward William Smythe Owen, esq., of Concover-hall, Shropshire.

At Sparsholt, near Winchester, aged 18, Euphemia, third surviving dau. of the Rev. Edward Stewart.

At Deal, aged 85, Major John Humby, R.M. He entered the service in 1804, and had received a medal for the battle of Algiers.

At Corby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, Herbert, third son of the Rev. C. Farebrother.

At the Mount, near Chepstow, aged 57, Anna, wife of Joseph Alexander Doring, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 10. In Chesham-st., aged 65, the Lord Sandys. The Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Lord Sandys, better known as Lord Marcus Hill, was the third son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, and succeeded to the barony of Sandys on the death of his brother, General Lord Sandys, in 1861. He was born on the 28th of January, 1798, graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1834. In 1816 he was made an attaché to the British Legation, and afterwards acted as précis writer in the Foreign Office. Subsequently he was attached to the British Legations at Verona and Paris in 1822 and 1823. In 1824 he was Under-Secretary of Legation at Florence, and served several diplomatic appointments till 1827, when he was sent to St. Petersburg, and was appointed to the Embassy at Constantinople in 1830, as secretary, but declined the office. He was M.P. for Newry from 1832 to 1835, and latterly represented Evesham in the House of Commons. The late lord was Comptroller of the Queen's Household from June to September, 1841, and from July, 1846, to July, 1847, and was Treasurer of the Royal Household from the latter date to February, 1852. Whilst he was a member of the House of Commons he was a very zealous supporter of the Liberal party, but when removed to the Upper House he ceased to take any prominent part in politics. The late peer married, April 12, 1837, Louisa, youngest dau. of Mr. Joseph Blake, by whom he leaves a family of four sons and five daughters. He is succeeded by the Hon. Augustus Frederick Arthur, born in 1840, now a lieutenant in the 96th Regiment; his eldest dau. is the wife of Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.

Aged 35, the Hon. Herbert A. Moreton, second son of the late Earl of Ducie.

At South-place, Knightsbridge, Charlotte, wife of Sir Anthony Sterling, K.C.B.

At his residence, Penwortham-hall, near Preston, aged 66, Wm. Marshall, esq., one of the senior Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of Lancashire.

At Bath, Emma, widow of Capt. William Dawson, R.N.

At Rose Ash Rectory, Edmund Bingham, son of the Rev. J. L. H. Southcomb.

At Clevedon, Maria, widow of the Rev. Edward Whitehead, Rector of Eastham, Worcestershire.

At Swynnerton-park, Staffordshire, Miss Fitzherbert Brockholes.

At Summergrove, near Whitehaven, aged 83, James Spedding, esq., late of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards. He served on the Continent under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and H.R.H. the Duke of York, and was severely wounded in the engagement of the 2nd of October, 1799, at the Helder; he also served in the Mediterranean under Sir John Moore.

At Greetham-house, Horncastle, aged 67, Robert Dennis, esq.

In Harley-street, Portland-place, aged 23, Anna Louisa Letitia, dau. of Geo. Wood, esq., late Magistrate and Collector in Scinde.

April 11. At his residence, Hampton Deane, Hereford, aged 58, L. A. Russell, esq., J.P. for the county.

At his residence, Broadgate, Cumberland, aged 71, John Lewthwaite, esq., J.P. and D.L. for that county.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 69, Eliza Jane, wife of Capt. Nicholas Colthurst Travers.

April 12. In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Elizabeth Borough, wife of Sir Edward Borough, bart. She was the youngest dau. of the second Earl of Howth, was born in 1811, and married in 1831.

At Bath, aged 62, the Hon. Charlotte Brodric, dau. of the fourth Viscount Midleton.

At Drumcondra Castle, Georgina Maude Sita, youngest child of Lord James and Lady Rachel Butler.

At her house in Queen Ann-street, aged 76, Elizabeth Wray, relict of Col. William Martin Leake, of the Royal Artillery, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Wilkins, F.R.S.

At Woodburn, Torquay, aged 58, Daniel Todd, esq., J.P. and D.L., late of Buncrana Castle, co. Donegal.

At St. Mary-Church, near Torquay, aged 45, Thomas T. E. Lloyd, esq., only son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, formerly Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Low Weedon, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, aged 62, Susanna Mary, widow of the Rev. George Way, British Chaplain at Tours.

April 13. At Brighton, Miss Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer, second dau. of the late John Spencer, esq., and the late Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Spencer, and grand-dau. of George, third Duke of Marlborough.

At his residence, Oakfield, Cheltenham, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Fiddes, late Bengal Infantry.

At the Close, Salisbury, aged 70, Jane, relict of Maj.-Gen. John Swinburne.

At his residence at Milford, near Salisbury, aged 97, Dr. Fowler, F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Nicholas Broadmead, esq., late of Langport.

At Hershams, aged 93, Anthony Rich, esq.

Suddenly, at the Elms, Willesden, Middlesex, of disease of the heart, aged 20, Harry Fortune, youngest son of Colonel G. Warren Stokes.

April 14. At Harpton-court, Radnorshire, aged 57, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, bart., M.P., Secretary of State for the War Department. See OBITUARY.

At Loughborough-pk., Brixton, Col. John Macpherson, formerly of the 5th Regt. of Foot. At West Butterwick, Lincolnshire, aged 84, William Brown, esq.

At Hayton, Notts., aged 47, Joseph Wilson Jackson, esq.

April 15. At Arklow-house, Connaught-pl., Hugh, youngest child of Mr. and Lady Beresford Hope.

In Cambridge-street, Eccleston-sq., aged 45, Jane, wife of Thomas Underwood, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mary, wife of Major McGregor, late of the West Suffolk Militia.

At Hastings, Lavinia Theodora, widow of John Summerville Addams, esq., and eldest dau. of Captain Stehelin, late of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry.

At Queen's-gate, Hyde-pk., aged 41, Mary Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Lumsden, esq., of Balmedie, Aberdeenshire.

At the Levels, near Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, Hannah, wife of James Howell, esq., and dau. of the late Richard Barley, esq., of Yaddlethorpe, Lincolnshire.

April 16. In Grosvenor-square, aged 79, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Verulam. Her ladyship, who was born in 1783, was the only dau. of the first Earl of Liverpool by his second wife, dau. of Sir Cecil Bishopp, and married in 1807 the first Earl of Verulam, who died in 1815. She leaves issue the present Earl of Verulam, the Countess of Craven, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Caledon, and the Viscountess Folkestone.

At Westfield-house, Bath, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Hewitt, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At St. Servan's, near St. Malo, aged 75, Col. James Fagan, Bengal Army.

Mrs. D'Arcy, widow of Col. D'Arcy, R.A., and only dau. of the late John Hyde, esq.

At his residence, West-end, Northhill, aged 46, Daniel Gurney, esq.

Aged 32, Arthur John Snow, eldest son of John Moore Paget, esq., of Cranmore-hall, Somersetshire.

At Holton-pk., Oxon., aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Biscoe.

In St. Martin's-lane, aged 63, John Nathan Bainbridge, M.D.

Henry Castleman, esq., of Beech-house, near Christchurch, Hants.

April 17. At Chiselhurst, aged 83, the Hon. Mrs. Louisa Cavendish. The deceased lady was the dau. of the first Baron Lismore, was born in 1779, and married in 1807 the Hon.

William Cavendish (who died in 1812), by whom she was the mother of the present Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Carlisle, and Lords George Henry and Richard Cavendish.

At his residence, Torquay, aged 65, John M. Seppings, esq., late of H.E.I.C.S., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Seppings, Surveyor of the Navy.

Alexander William Campbell, eldest son of Capt. Frederick Erskine Johnston, R.N., and grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnaloch, N.B.

At Fareham, Hants., Grace Mary, relict of Capt. John Richard Lumley, R.N., who died at sea in 1821, in the East Indies, when in command of H.M.S. "Topaze."

At Portishead, Somersetshire, aged 77, Katharine, widow of the Rev. R. S. Stevens, formerly Vicar of South Petherwyn, Cornwall, and Incumbent of Denham, Suffolk.

At Debden Rectory, Essex, Anne, wife of the Rev. Ambrose Wm. Hall.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Joshua Field, esq., Balham, aged 71, Apsley Pellatt, esq., of Staines, Middlesex, and of Stanbridges, Staplefield, Sussex. He was for several years M.P. for Southwark, as a colleague of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and was a somewhat prominent member of the Liberal party.

April 18. At Kensington, aged 78, Elizabeth Mary, relict of the Hon. George Mark Allanson Winn, of Little Warley, Essex.

In Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-pk., aged 75, Dorothea, widow of the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor.

April 19. At Holly-house, Twickenham, aged 80, Clement Tudway Swanston, esq., Q.C., F.R.S., formerly an eminent Chancery barrister, and J.P. for Middlesex. The deceased was one of the oldest Queen's Counsel, and had before his retirement, some time back, an extensive and lucrative practice at the Chancery Bar. He was called to the Bar in November, 1813, and was a member of Lincoln's Inn. His only son, Mr. Clement Swanston, is a practising barrister in the Court of Chancery.

In Baker-st., aged 52, Jemima, wife of Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, H.M.'s Madras Army.

April 20. At Wimbledon, aged 73, the Hon. Lady Maude. She was Albinia, second dau. of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Abp. of Cashel, was born in 1789, and married in 1817 the Hon. Sir Jas. Ashley Maude, Capt. R.N., who died in 1841.

In Thurloe-sq., aged 68, Thomas Paynter, esq., J.P., of Boskenna, Cornwall, and late one of the Magistrates of Westminster Police Court.

At Bayswater, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales, Rector of Shalstone.

Aged 45, Elizabeth Mary, third dau. of the late Philip Lynch Athy, esq., of Renville, co. Galway.

In Thurloe-sq., South Kensington, aged 58, Edward Walford, esq., formerly of the Exchequer, son of the late Thomas Walford, esq., of Bolton-st., Piccadilly.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			March 28, 1863.	April 4, 1863.	April 11, 1863.	April 18, 1863.
Mean Temperature			48°0	45°3	49°5	50°6
London	78029	2803989	1594	1475	1610	1437
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	249	255	284	261
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	356	333	332	307
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	210	209	204	183
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	345	291	381	269
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	434	387	409	417

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
March 28 .	825	192	259	260	52	1594	1085	1073	2158
April 4 .	796	191	204	238	40	1475	955	1017	1972
„ 11 .	858	196	254	243	59	1610	1131	1049	2180
„ 18 .	766	196	223	168	54	1437	1052	1028	2080

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, April 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,448	46	1	Oats ...	82	21	10	Beans ...	59	40	0
Barley ...	281	36	4	Rye ...	15	29	8	Peas ...	84	37	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	45	6	Oats.....	21	5	Beans	35	10
Barley.....	36	5	Rye.....	33	0	Peas.....	35	10

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 16.

Hay, 2l. 0s. to 4l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 16.	
Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	980
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep	5,320
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Calves	498
Pork	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Pigs.....	230
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COAL-MARKET, APRIL 17.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24, to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	46	59	53	30. 37	fair, cloudy	9	51	57	53	29. 71	cloudy, rain
25	43	57	48	30. 39	foggy, cloudy	10	54	61	52	29. 72	do. fair
26	44	58	46	30. 23	fair	11	52	57	51	29. 77	do. do.
27	42	55	46	30. 29	do.	12	49	59	51	29. 87	hvy. rain, fair
28	43	58	52	29. 87	do. cloudy	13	51	57	46	29. 91	fair
29	52	58	53	29. 77	do.	14	49	57	47	29. 87	cloudy, fair
30	44	53	43	29. 94	cloudy, rain	15	50	60	50	29. 92	fair
31	42	49	43	30. 14	do. fair	16	52	63	56	29. 91	do.
A. 1	42	51	42	30. 00	fair	17	52	61	56	30. 05	do.
2	43	54	44	29. 99	do. cloudy	18	52	60	46	30. 17	cloudy, fair
3	44	57	48	30. 11	do.	19	49	60	46	30. 09	fair
4	44	56	45	29. 88	do.	20	52	63	50	29. 81	cly. fr. slgt. rn.
5	47	53	48	29. 77	cloudy	21	48	58	52	29. 79	do. slight rain
6	45	56	50	29. 56	do. rain	22	47	58	49	29. 70	do. rain, fair
7	45	55	43	29. 41	fr. cly. rn. hail	23	48	58	45	30. 01	fair
8	43	52	51	29. 60	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and Apr.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bords. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	Shut	5. 2 dis.	227		108 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$		4. 2 dis.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
26	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$		5. 2 dis.	227	13 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		5. 2 dis.	227	15 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
28	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$		2 dis.	229		108 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91		4. 1 dis.		11 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$		5. 4 dis.		14 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. 1	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		5. 4 dis.		14. 15 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		5. 2 dis.	228 30		108 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Good Friday.							
4	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		5. 2 dis.	228	16 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
6	The Stock Exchange			closed.				
7	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	233 5	5. 2 dis.	227		108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
8	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		5. 2 dis.		12 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
9	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis.	228 30	12. 16 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9
10	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91		3 dis.		12. 16 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9
11	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91	233 5	3 dis. par.			109
13	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91	233 5	3 dis. par.		16 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	3 dis. par.		16. 17 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dis. par.		14 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	234 6			15. 17 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	234 6	1 pm.			109 $\frac{3}{8}$ 10
18	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	1 dis. 2 pm.		18 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
20	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	1 dis.		16. 19 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
21	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	234 6			20 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
22	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	par. 4 pm.			109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
23	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	2. 5 pm.		18 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1863.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

STONE CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN,—It would be very convenient if your correspondents would contribute notices of early churches which occur in their reading. As an instalment I send the following:—

“Milefridus rex . . . Ecclesiam egregiam lapideâ structurâ ad laudem . . . B. Martiris (Ethelberti) à fundamentis inceptit et . . . perfecit.” (Jo. Bromton, ap. X Script. 754.) “Aldhunus Episcopus non parvam de lapide Ecclesiam erexit.” (Sim. Dunelm., ib. 28.) “In ecclesia S. Petri Eborac. quam ipse de ligno pro sede episcopatus construxerat (Paulinus) mox tamen majorem incessit lapideam quam S. Oswaldus rex postea perfecit.” (Bromton, ib. 782.) “In quo loco de cemento et lapide per quadrum ædificata basilica, doctori suo Paulino sedem episcopatus donavit rex Edwinus.” (Gervase, ib. 1634.) “Cum Certum sit Edwinum ecclesiam inchoasse Paulino etiam ex asseribus et lignis, cum nec domum haberet lapideam, in quâ dignè susciperet Baptistum.” (Ib. 1635.)

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

THE FLAG OF DENMARK.

MR. URBAN,—May I enquire of one of your learned correspondents the origin of the flag of Denmark, which is identical with the old colours of Savoy. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John used a red belt with a white cross, and in war time a black mantle with a red cross. Fulco de Villaret, Grand Master of the Order, defended the Island of Rhodes in 1309 against the Soldan, with the assistance of the Duke of Savoy, to whom, in gratitude for this timely help, he granted the use of the badge of the

Order, a white cross on a red shield.—(Hospinian de Orig. Monach., lib. v. p. 333.)—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

DR. JAMES BURNES, K.H.

MR. URBAN,—In the obituary notice of the above gentleman which appeared in your Magazine for January last, p. 118, there are two mistakes. It was Mr. George Holmes Burnes who was killed in the Indian Mutiny; and the memorial window alluded to has been erected (not in Montrose) but in Glasgow Cathedral. Though these are only slight inaccuracies, their correction is desired by the late Dr. Burnes's friends.

I am, &c. JAMES W. BRYANS.

64, Pall Mall, S.W.

WELSH GENEALOGICAL QUERY.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers inform me what was the relationship between Rhys ab Madoc ab David, Prince of Glamorgan in the twelfth century, and Jestyn ab Gwrgant, King of Glamorgan A.D. 1091. Any particulars of his genealogy will much oblige. Jestyn bore for arms, Gules, three chevrons in pale argent. What were the arms of Rhys ab Madoc ab David?

I am, &c.

FRANCIS ROBERT DAVIES.

ERRATA.

Pp. 634, 635. For “Yosch” read “Gosch.” The grandmother of Prince Christian is in the Pedigree incorrectly styled “Crown Princess of Schlieben;” read “Countess of Schlieben.”

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN KENT^a.

ANY one into whose hands the Proceedings of the Kent Archæological Society may fall, may naturally feel some surprise that such handsomely printed and profusely illustrated volumes can be supplied for the nominal sum of 10s.; indeed it could not be done, but for the liberality with which many members of the Society contribute to a special Illustration Fund. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the merit of the volumes consists mainly, or even in large part, in outward show; on the contrary, as may be seen by our former notices^b, they are a perfect treasure-house of matters distinctively Kentish, yet at the same time of national, and not merely local interest; and the volume now before us is in all respects fully equal to any of its predecessors.

The first paper is a very interesting one, by the Rev. Dr. Plumtre, Master of University College, Oxford, entitled "Some Account of the Remains of the Priory of St. Martin, and the Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, at Dover." By reference to our account of the Meeting of the Society at Dover in 1860^c, it will be seen that the ruins of these edifices were visited under the guidance of the learned Doctor, and the paper that he read on the following day is now printed with some additions and illustrations. The various fortunes of the religious body established in the Castle by Eadbald, removed into the town by Wihtred, and remodelled by Archbishop Corboil, are clearly traced, but attention is chiefly given to the remains of the edifices last occupied by them, the original church in the Castle still awaiting description by the architect (Mr. G. G. Scott),

^a *Archæologia Cantiana*; being Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society. Vol. IV.

^b GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, p. 238; Feb. 1861, p. 140; Dec., p. 583.

^c Ibid., Sept. 1860, p. 286.

who has recently so admirably restored it for sacred uses. Persons unacquainted with Dover, and casual visitors, may reasonably be expected to have no very clear idea of these interesting remains, as even Hasted, the county historian, has given a print of the ruins of one of them, and ascribed it to the other. It may therefore not be useless to extract a portion of Dr. Plumptre's description of each.

The church of St. Martin-le-Grand is believed to have been rebuilt in the time of Odo of Bayeux, and its existing remains, which are in the immediate vicinity of the Market-place, agree with that date.

"They are, however, so scanty, and so mixed up with the adjoining houses, which have been built into them, that it is not easy, at first sight, to make out to what parts of the fabric they belong. . . . The nave has been for a long period used as a burial-ground for one of the adjoining parishes, and no part of the foundations of the walls has been of late years opened out, so far as I am aware, except a small portion of the outer facing of the north wall, which now forms the side of a saw-pit. . . .

"The curved wall, of considerable height, blocked up by the buildings of a house by the side of the opening leading from the old market-place into the interior of these ruins, which is usually called a tower, is part of the central apsidal chapel, consisting of two stories, as may be seen by the remains of the vaulting which springs from the walls. A projecting building, of a similar shape, covered with a modern roof, may be seen above the top of one of the houses on the south side, and a small fragment of a wall appears above the roof of a house on the north side. These indicate the remains of the two side chapels. A small portion of the outer wall of the north transept may be seen in Market-street.

"In the interior, three of the arches on the north side of the choir are still standing, in good preservation, with the triforium, and some small remains of the clerestory over it. A considerable portion of the piers of the arch, which it is presumed supported the central tower, is also still left. The piers are solid blocks of flint rubble, with Caen-stone dressings, about eight feet wide and six feet deep. The arches are semicircular, springing from a plain massive abacus, and are relieved by only one order, which is carried down the sides of the piers. The triforium is chiefly faced with Caen stone, and has the same kind of arches as below. The vaulting of a part of the north side aisle is left, made of solid pieces of tufa. It is evident that the projecting chapels were carried up into the triforium, from the remains of the vaulting in the central one, thus forming a double tier of chapels. In some instances windows have been inserted belonging to a later period. Some portions of the outside walls of these side aisles may be seen from the courts of the adjoining houses. So far as could be ascertained, there were not any traces of projecting chapels in the transepts.

"The remains of this church are interesting to the archæologist, as being one of the very few examples to be found in England of the three projecting chapels at the east end of the choir being left unaltered. In most cases, the central chapel was at some subsequent period removed, in order to add the

Lady-chapel, or extend the choir. We have illustrations of this in Canterbury and Norwich Cathedrals, Westminster Abbey, and in some other smaller churches; but perhaps the best example is in Gloucester Cathedral, where the walls of the original central chapel may be seen in the crypt, below the entrance into the Lady-chapel, which was added about 1457; and the date of this part of the cathedral is, according to Britton's account, about the year 1090, which would probably be soon after the time when this church at Dover was built. . . .

"Another peculiar feature in this church is, that these chapels appear to have been constructed in the gallery of the triforium, as well as below. In this respect also it closely resembles the plan of Gloucester Cathedral, for there the triforium of the choir has its lateral chapels with their altars."

The Priory, which owes its foundation to Archbishop Corboil, *circa* 1131, is situated in the Folkestone road, immediately adjoining the Priory station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Its remains are of very considerable magnitude.

"On the south side stands the gateway in the early Decorated style, the lower part of which is in good preservation, leading into an area of very considerable dimensions, now chiefly occupied by a farmhouse, with the usual out-premises. At a little distance, on the right of the gateway, are the remains of the Priory Church, with its nave, transepts, choir, and Lady-chapel; on the north of the nave was an area about 110 feet square, now used as a stack-yard, with its modern boundary wall, built in part on the foundation of the walls of the church, which it is presumed was an open court, surrounded by a cloister. On the east side of this was the chapter-house, with a line of buildings extending a considerable way beyond the refectory, being no doubt used for what we may call the domestic purposes of the Priory. This is now covered by Effingham-street. On the north of this court was the refectory, still in most parts in good preservation, except where some portions of the walls have been taken down to put in the present barn-doors. On the west are traces of other buildings extending from the wall of the church beyond the end of the refectory. These may probably have been the dormitory, library, buttery, and other buildings usually placed on such a site. Behind the refectory may be traced the foundations of other buildings, and the remains of a wall, with one or more doorways, extending across the farmyard to a remarkable building at the back of the farmhouse, the use of which it is not easy to determine, but which I will, for the present, venture to call the Strangers' Hall. On the left of the gateway are some buildings in the Early English style, now used as granaries, and probably originally constructed for that purpose. The whole of the premises belonging to the Priory seem to have covered a very large area, extending for some distance towards the street, which has been of late years made on the east side, and to have been surrounded by a wall, the greater part of which still remains. I was informed that the ground on the north-east side, at the end of Effingham-street, is described in old leases as the 'Convent Garden.' And as the names of localities are often handed down in this manner from a remote period, it is reasonable to suppose that this may have been the site of the garden of the Priory."

Of all the existing remains of the Priory, the refectory, now
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCXIV.

used as a barn, is in far the best condition, and Dr. Plumtre remarks:—

“I cannot close this part of my subject without expressing an earnest hope that in any extension of streets or buildings which may be contemplated on this site, some means may be taken for the preservation at least, if not for the restoration, of the refectory. As I have before stated, I believe it to be the most perfect example of that kind of building in the Norman style remaining in England. The walls of flint and ashlar, with Caen-stone dressings, are still generally in very good condition, though upwards of seven hundred years have passed since they were erected, and the injury which has been done in adapting it to its present use as a barn may easily be repaired. It would make a noble room for any public purpose for which such a hall might be required.”

We should be glad to believe that so much practical wisdom exists, not only in Dover, but in every other town that is fortunate enough still to possess some of the noble buildings of former ages, as to give a reasonable hope that such a suggestion as this would be favourably received; but the fate of the Guesten Hall at Worcester is all but conclusive the other way.

Railway and drainage works have within the last few years laid open three Roman cemeteries at Canterbury, and the discoveries made therein are well described by Mr. John Brent, jun. He combats the idea that Canterbury occupied an inferior station among the Romans, and first attained importance in Anglo-Saxon times; and he has collected some facts which lead him to suppose that the earliest dwellings were built either on or between the islands in the river, which were once more numerous than they now are. After alluding to the *pfahlbauten* and *crannoges* of other lands^d, he says:—

“As a summary of the whole; when we take into consideration the existence of ancient pilings and timber work, the many channels of the river which intersected the city and its suburbs, the islands formed by these streams, and their periodical flooding with other parts of the locality itself by the winter inundations, together with our knowledge that the Stour was navigable to Canterbury four hundred years since for vessels of ten to fourteen tons burden, we are led to conclude that the ancient settlement (and it has existed from time immemorial) must have been uninhabitable at certain seasons, if its occupants had not made use of similar resources to those employed by the dwellers in the lacustrine districts above alluded to.”

As an excellent instance of the blending of national and local matters, to which we have before alluded, we may mention

^d GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 585; Jan. 1861, pp. 73, 79; June, 1863, p. 705.

a paper by the Rev. Robert C. Jenkins, "On the Gates of Boulogne at Hardres Court." These gates, a trophy of the invasion of France in 1544 by Henry VIII., were by him bestowed on one of his attendants, Sir Thomas Hardres, then the head of a family, probably of Celtic origin, which for many ages possessed one of the fairest regions of East Kent, but whose place now knows it no more. Sir Thomas set up the Gates in his garden wall, and there they remained until the beginning of the present century, when, with the ancient manor-house, they fell into the hands of a gentleman "who was no antiquary," and they were burnt at the blacksmith's forge for the sake of the iron nails with which they were studded! Mr. Jenkins draws a touching picture of the decay of the family, from which we extract a passage:—

"There was a strange vitality in this ancient stock, through seven centuries, and then its history closed suddenly and for ever. So utterly had it failed before the dawn of another age, that in the latter years of the past century Sir William Hardres, childless, and in that childhood of mind which seems the death-watch of a race falling into decadence and decay, sought in vain for the most distant relative to perpetuate his name and family. His days were spent lonely and wearily in wandering through those ancient woods in which his ancestor had the gay court of the merry monarch for his companions, and the manly sports of the day to speed its hours.

"Silent and dreary walks were those, in which (we are told) he studiously avoided the society, and even the sight, of his fellow-men, and acquired that shyness of character and vacancy of look which may be traced in his portrait, which still hangs at Barton Court, the residence of the late lamented Mr. Chesshyre, who represented the youngest of the coheireses of the last Lady Hardres.

"To her he bequeathed the inheritance which for seven centuries had followed his name, some idea of the extent and value of which may be formed from the fact, that one of the fortunate sharers in the spoil of this exhausted race realized £3,000 a-year for four or five years in succession, by felling the oaks on the estate. This was none other than the Baron de Montesquieu, the grandson of the great President who explored the causes of the decadence of an empire,—a significant coincidence,—for the failure of a family as of an empire may have the same causes, though in different degrees, and the varied fortunes of a family run parallel with those of a vast community."

Numerous brasses and monuments remain in the church of Upper Hardres, as well as entries in the parish register "written in such striking contrast with the ordinary ones as to mark at once that this was the family of the place," and though the Gates have disappeared,—“a gift,” says Mr. Jenkins, “unexampled, it is presumed, in the history of a private family,”—there is yet one relic preserved of the estimation in which

Sir Thomas was held by his royal master. This is a dagger, which was presented to him by the King on occasion of a royal visit to Hardres Court, probably in October, 1544:—

“The dagger which was preserved by the family, and which now is in the possession of Mrs. Taylor, as the eldest coheiress of the widow of the last baronet, was given by the King on this occasion to his comrade in arms, with the expression, that ‘he knew no more fitting present for so brave a man.’ This interesting relic, which the King is said to have taken from his own belt, is of Damascus steel, the handle being of niello, incrusting with jasper, bearing on one side the motto, ‘*Fortuna audaces juvat,*’ and on the other, a similar and equally appropriate legend.”

In some “Architectural Notes on St. Augustine’s College, Canterbury,” Mr. Beresford Hope renders a service to the antiquaries of future days. He remarks,—

“The range of buildings now known as ‘The Missionary College of St. Augustine, Canterbury,’ consists partly of mediæval constructions, which have remained comparatively speaking intact, partly of restorations from sufficient data, and partly of new work carefully designed in conformity with the old portions, but not intended to replace or reproduce any particular ancient features. It stands to reason, therefore, that the building may in future generations prove a pitfall to architectural antiquaries, unless some one who was privy to its transmutation should take the trouble of analysing and recording its component elements.”

The details which Mr. Hope gives, must of course be looked for in his paper, and will well repay perusal, although he is quite right in expressing the wish that Professor Willis, or some one who can work in his spirit, will treat the subject more at large:—

“My sole object has been to lighten the task of the future archæologist, by indicating what is absolutely old, what is absolutely new, and what is restored; knowing, as I do, that Mr. Butterfield has been sufficiently successful to make such indications needful. At the same time, it was the desire of all who interested themselves in the work not to allow archæology to interfere with practical utility. As it happened, the parts of the building which are more or less restorations are the public apartments for praying, reading, and dining in common, all of them characteristic of communities of a religious nature, and therefore, *mutatis mutandis*, common to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The constructions which are wholly new are those intended as the habitations of the various members of the body, who, of course, with the growth of civilization, require very different accommodation from that which would have been sufficient for their predecessors of five centuries ago. But I must be allowed to offer one or two remarks upon a feature in the college which has not unfrequently been the subject of comment, the size and position of the chapel. Those who are accustomed to the collegiate architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, at Oxford and Cambridge, are generally accustomed to see the chapel lining one side of the court, not

projecting into it. But in this case the chapel at St. Augustine's was an old one, of the thirteenth century, merely lengthened, and so its position was a *datum*. The objection which may be raised to its size in comparison with that of the library falls through when it is recollected that those who built that library on the site of the refectory, and who lengthened the guest-chapel for the use of the college, contemplated the possibility of some future day when the institution might both require and have the opportunity of constructing a larger and more ornate fane. When that day arrives convenience may dictate and interest recommend the reconstruction on the old foundations of at least the choir of the old abbey church. Its entire rebuilding, in its old cathedral-like dignity, with nave and towers, would not comport with the present uses of St. Augustine's College, nor with the actual English ritual. But the choir merely, with or without the transepts, would not transcend the dimensions of a first-class college chapel. So soon, accordingly, as the college attains such a size as to make the actual chapel inconveniently small, the institution may legitimately propose to itself to raise again the walls of the ancient minster. In the meanwhile, it would have been very impolitic to have provided a chapel in disproportion to the numbers of the body who have to fill it. It may be that its area is already very scant. So much the better. The great and important task was accomplished when the college was planted on the site of the abbey. The difficulties attendant on future enlargement ought only to be questions of pecuniary possibility."

Mr. Flaherty, in his "Sequel to the Great Rebellion in Kent of 1381," (a subject treated of by him in the preceding volume of the *Transactions*;) prints various extracts from the *Coram Rege* Rolls of 5 Ric. II. (1381), which relate to an abortive attempt to compel the King to confirm the liberties that he had granted to the Commons in the summer of 1381, but had revoked almost immediately after. The commotions in Kent were no doubt most violent in the week that witnessed the murder of Simon of Sudbury, and the death of Wat Tyler, and to that part the attention of historians has been hitherto almost exclusively directed. There is therefore both novelty and interest in these documents, which belong to a later period, extending indeed from September, 1381, to April, 1383. From them it appears that Thomas Hardyng and others rose in arms at Linton on the 30th of September, 1381, conspiring the death of the King (probably a mere form this, but the remainder not so), of Sir Thomas Cobham, Sir William Septvans (the Sheriff), and others, and to burn Maidstone, and forced men to join them; one, John Startout, being so compelled while he was ploughing his own land, and another, Thomas Rook, taken out of his bed at night. They were betrayed by a confederate,

Thomas Bordefeld, apprehended, tried, and the majority of them executed. One of their number, John Cote, earned his life by turning approver, and his confession is remarkable for the testimony that it bears to the suspicions entertained that the Duke of Lancaster was mixed up in these matters, in spite of the official disclaimers formerly issued ^f.

“Cote acknowledged [*cognovit*], and had therefore evidently been questioned on the subject, that certain strangers^g from the north country had come to Canterbury, who related that the Duke of Lancaster had set all his ‘natives^h’ free in the different counties of England; on which Hardyng and the rest wished to send messengers to the Duke to ascertain if this were true, and if it were so, to make him King of England. Their apprehension, through the treachery of another confederate, seems to have prevented their taking any steps to further this design, but the pardon granted to the accuser, when his life was forfeited by the lawⁱ, looks suspiciously like a desire to bury the matter in oblivion. . . . It is matter of history, that John of Gaunt was ill content to be merely a titular King of Castile and Leon, but it was not surmised, before these documents were consulted, that he was willing to try the desperate measure here ascribed to him. The charge, however, may not be true, and but for the conduct of the Government to the accuser, it would hardly be credible. It will be remarkable if further research should shew that ‘time-honoured Lancaster’ was capable of such enlarged views as the ‘strangers from the north country’ imputed to him. He was certainly not a favourite with the populace at the time of the outbreak, when his palace of the Savoy was sacked, and his heir hardly escaped with his life^k; and if he eventually tried to conciliate them, the explanation probably is that given by Byron, in speaking of another noble liberator, Lara:—

‘What cared he for the freedom of the crowd?

He raised the humble but to bend the proud.’”

Regard for our space obliges us to pass lightly over the remaining papers of the volume. They consist of “Some Observations on the Leaden Font of Brookland Church, Romney Marsh,” by Mr. Herbert Smith, who also describes some Brasses formerly in Sevington Church. A paper on an Ancient Carving at Maidstone, by the Rev. Beale Poste, and another

^f See Arch. Cant., vol. iii. p. 70.

^g “‘Peregrini,’—probably ostensible pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

^h “The born servants or native bondsmen of the lord of the manor. Their persons, children, and goods were at the disposal of their lord. They were slaves by birth, and thus distinguished from those who had sold themselves into bondage, or were reduced to that condition by debt or crime. Much might be written on the different classes of villeins, which would be out of place here, though, as before remarked, the struggle for release from serfdom lay at bottom of this rebellion.”

ⁱ Several of the persons whom he accused were acquitted, and he was liable to death for his “false appeal.”—ED.

^k Annals of England, vol. i. p. 406.

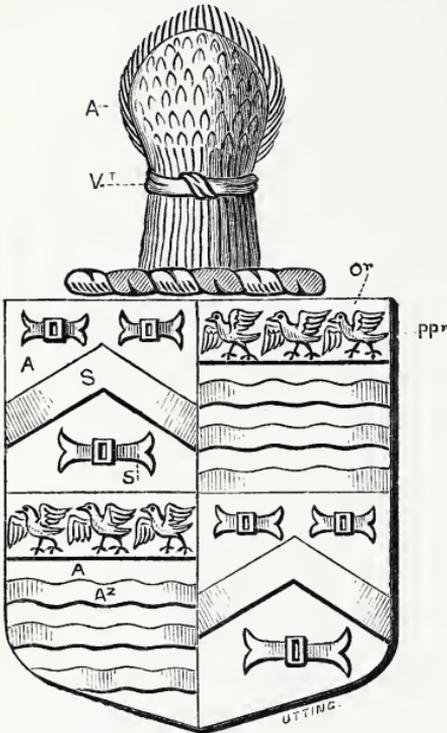
on Warehorne Church and its ancient Stained Glass by Mr. Lightfoot¹. Mr. Jenkins describes some fragments of Norman building recently discovered at Great Woodlands, in his parish of Lyminge, which he is inclined to believe belonged to the "Camera de Lymings" demolished by Archbishop Courtenay when he rebuilt the Castle of Saltwood^m. A charter of Philip Augustus, King of France, confirming a grant of his father Louis VII. to the monks of Canterbury; some Notes from the Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Bertin relating to Kentish churches, and Sir Roger Twysden's Journal (now concluded), as well as several items of Miscellanea, are all contributed by the indefatigable Mr. Larking, who, we are glad to see, has carried his point against certain "literary friendsⁿ," and continues his invaluable *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*. Comment on any of these communications is unnecessary beyond saying that Sir Roger's Journal corrects the date usually assigned to the death of Dr. Leighton, the victim of the Star-chamber and afterwards the Keeper of Lambeth House as a prison for the Royalists, and bears an unexceptionable testimony in his favour. Leighton is usually spoken of as being a tyrant in that capacity, but Sir Roger, whilst detailing an altercation with him about fees, says, "I parted with very great kindness from Dr. Leighton; the man being no ill-dispositioned person, but one who loved the Presbytery, and loved money." In the same candid spirit Sir Roger says that "notable delinquents"

¹ Speaking of one of the specimens of glass, Mr. Lightfoot says, — "I must leave it to others more learned in such matters than myself to decide what these curious figures are really intended to represent. But I am inclined to think that the artist, in designing the two combatant figures in the north window, had in view the conflict of the Christian soldier with his spiritual enemy, so beautifully delineated by St. Paul in the sixth chapter of Ephesians. It will be observed that the face of fig. 1, which I take to be the Christian soldier, bears a calm, dignified, and beautiful expression, whilst he is standing with sword and shield elevated, ready to ward off the blow, and to defend himself manfully against the assaults of his adversary. The face of the latter, fig. 2, from its singular ugliness, is the personification of sin, and he is represented as aiming a deadly but unsuccessful blow. It will be observed that these figures afford good examples of the pointed boot and of the circular buckler, and of the mode of holding it." This supposition is ingenious, but it appears to us to carry symbolism rather too far. An ordinary observer can see nothing more in the figures than a representation of the sword and buckler play, mentioned by Fitzstephen. This sport is to be found depicted on a rare tradesman's token, No. 992 of Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of his Museum of London Antiquities, 1854.

^m GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, p. 190.

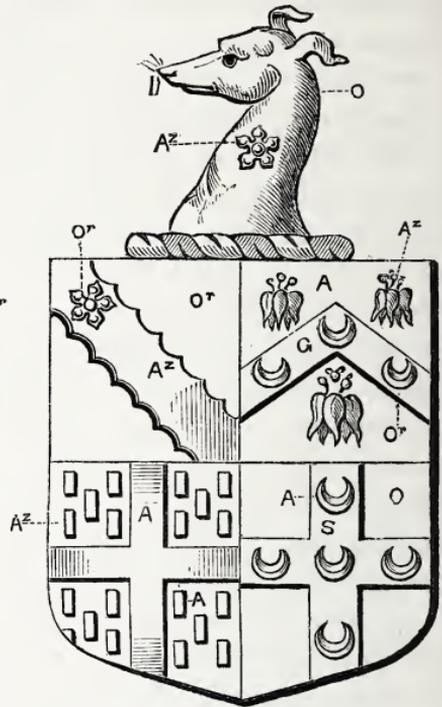
ⁿ Ibid., Feb. 1861, p. 143.

1. JAMES.



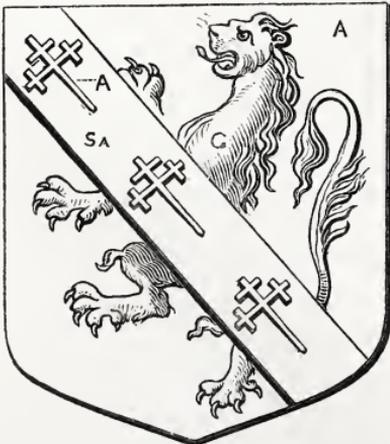
Quarterly : 1 and 4, James; 2 and 3, Morskin.

2. CLERKE.



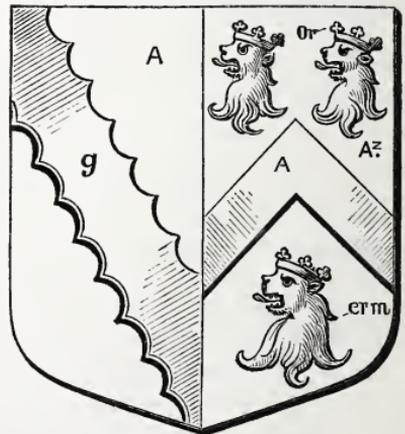
Quarterly of four : 1, Clerke; 2,; 3, Tatesham; 4, Ellis.

3. WATTON.



Watton.

4. CULPEPER.



Culpeper impaling Pinner.

who had been in arms against the two Houses, especially if they came in on articles, usually fared better than others, "for it cannot be denied that officers of the army were very honourable in seeing them made good to the adverse party." Amid much in the Journal which bears heavily on the committee-men, sequestrators, &c., of the time, it is pleasing to find this testimony to the good faith of the men of the sword.

We have already spoken of the volume as handsomely printed, and liberally illustrated, and may now remark that it contains no less than sixteen plates, beside numerous woodcuts. Several of the latter represent the arms of Kentish families as depicted in Philipott's Visitation of Kent, A.D. 1619, the first instalment of which is now printed from a copy in the handwriting of Sir Edward Dering, preserved in the Surrenden Library. The reprint is copiously illustrated by notes, extracts from parish registers, &c., furnished, we believe, by Dr. Howard, of Lee, Kent, an occasional contributor to our own pages; why his name is not given we are unable to say, but certainly he has no reason to be dissatisfied with the completeness of his work so far as it has gone. By permission of the Council of the Society we reproduce a few of the engravings on the opposite page. It happens that not one of the very ancient Kentish families occurs among these first extracts, and therefore we have selected for illustration the arms of three old families which are still represented, through heiresses, by the possessors of their estates. These are (1), James, of Ightham, still James, by assumption of the name; (2), Clerke, of Forde, now represented by Sir William Geary, of Oxenhoath; (3), Watton, of Addington, whose lineal heir, John Wingfield Stratford, Esq., is still seated in the old mansion of Addington Place, near Malling. To these we add the arms of (4) Culpeper, a family that, in its numerous branches, once possessed several of the finest seats in the county, as Bedgbury Park, Preston Hall, Oxenhoath, and Leeds Castle, and which has borne a notable share in Kentish history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

VIII. ST. GULVAL—ST. LUDGVAN—ST. EARTH—LELANT—ST. GWINEAR
—ST. GWITHIAN.

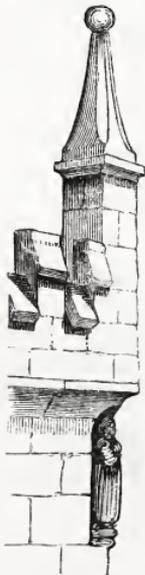
ST. GULVAL (or St. GUDWALL) CHURCH, embosomed in foliage, is pleasantly situated about a mile from Penzance, on the northern shore of Mount's Bay. It has chancel, nave with transept and western tower, south aisle and porch. On the south side of the chancel are sedile and piscina, and in the north wall a credence, all having arches of Decorated character; those of the sedile and credence being cinquefoiled, the piscina trefoiled.



Credence, St. Gulval.

The transept, as at St. Levan^a, is divided from the nave by two arches with plain octagonal piers.

A small well-sculptured corbel-head projects from the spandril between the second and third arches of the nave, and on the moulding of the third arch are traces of ancient painting; the figure remaining looks like the termination of a crocketed and finialed canopy, with a lettered scroll on either side.

Pinnacle of Tower,
St. Gulval.

The tower, a very plain granite structure, has three stages carried up on nearly the same plane to the parapet, which overhangs, with a hollow mould; and at the angles immediately under the parapet are sculptured figures, probably intended for the four Evangelists.

The belfry windows, each of three lights, have a kind of geometrical tracery without cusps. The mouldings of the western doorway consist of three rounds and two cavettos; and the plinth mouldings (a round and chamfer), which in other towers of the district stop at the springings

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 394.

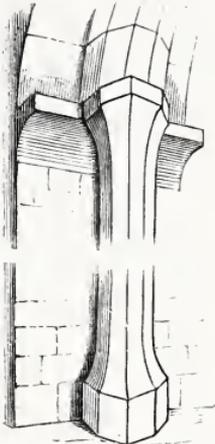
of the arch, are here continued boldly as a hoodmould over the doorway.

The staircase is contained in the thickness of the north wall, with an entrance from without; an inner doorway is blocked up. The tower-arch differs from any other previously noticed, being a plain soffit-arch with chamfered imposts, and underneath (as if an after-thought) responds with a moulded arch.

The very simplicity of the tower renders it worthy of notice. There are three bells of late date; one bears the following:—

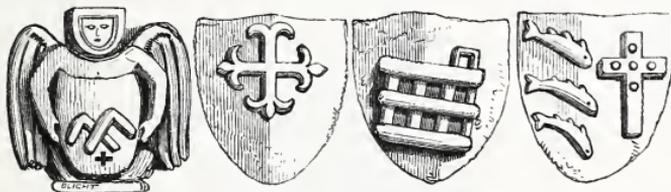
“ILE . RING . ALWAYS . MY . MAKERS . PRAYES . 1675.”

Between each word is stamped the head of Charles II., with the superscription, CAROLUS II. DEO GRATIA, like a coin of the period, and about the size of a shilling.



Tower-arch, St. Gulval.

The general form of the font resembles that at St. Burian^b, having a pedestal consisting of three-quarter rounds at the angles, with a cavetto between each. At one angle of the bowl is an angel; the others have shields curiously sculptured.



Shields on Font, St. Gulval.

This church was reseated and partially restored in 1857; and some good stained glass memorial windows have recently been inserted.

A curious old cross stands in the south-eastern corner of the churchyard^c.

The church of ST. LUDGVAN, ST. LUDOWANUS, occupies a commanding station two miles eastward of St. Gulval. No finer view of Mount's Bay can be had than from the roof of the

^b GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 250.

^c See "Ancient Crosses, &c., in West Cornwall," p. 51.

tower. The church is of some interest to Cornishmen, as it contains the monument of Dr. Borlase, the eminent county antiquary, and for many years Rector of the parish. In this parish also was Sir Humphry Davy born, and there is a tablet in the church to the memory of the father and mother of the great philosopher.

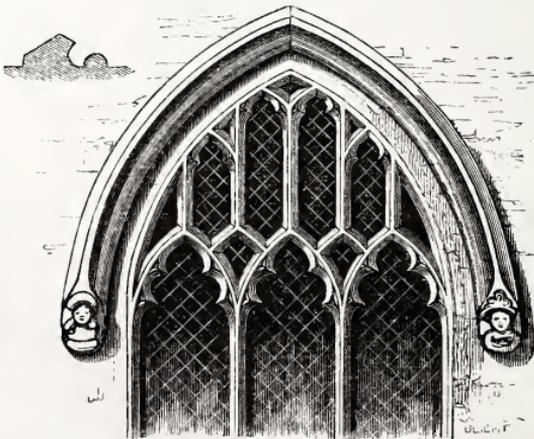
Architecturally, the church is of little interest; it has chancel, nave with western tower, and north and south aisles, with a south porch.

The bowl of the font appears to be the sole relic of earlier work; it has a cable moulding, scalloped sides, and a rude tooth-ornament above. Its date is probably transition from Norman to Early English^d.

The tower is fully developed, of three stages buttressed on square at the angles; the belfry lights resemble those at St. Gulval; and the parapet, pinnacles, and gargoyles are like those at St. Germoe^e. The tower-arch is panelled.

Rudely formed figures of the Crucifixion, with St. Andrew and other saints, are inlaid with coloured woods in the panels of the pulpit.

ST. EARTH CHURCH is worthy of notice as possessing very early and good Perpendicular work. The chancel appears to have been built in the latter part of the fourteenth century,



Window, North Aisle, St. Erth.

during the Transition period, and has a good window of that date. The north aisle east window, Perpendicular, is divided

^d See "Week at the Land's End," p. 226.

^e GENT. MAG., May, 1863, p. 576.

into three lights, and has a hoodmoulding, much decayed, with capped heads as terminations. The south aisle window is of five lights and later. The east walls of the aisles are flush with the wall of the chancel.

The porch is buttressed, has panelled jambs to the outer door, and over its apex a rather richly carved canopied niche, now occupied by a sundial.

The tower has three stages of the ordinary Cornish type; the belfry windows are early Perpendicular. At the angles of the uppermost string-course are grotesque figures of dogs and other animals; the only instance of this kind of decoration in West Cornwall. The pinnacles are of later date.



Stringcourse,
Tower, St. Erth.

This church contains a cenotaph to the memory of Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, and author of a "Parochial History of the County of Cornwall."

LELANT CHURCH is built among the sandbanks which line the southern shore of St. Ives Bay. Its plan closely resembles that of St. Erth, having chancel and nave with north and south aisles to both, with south porch and western tower; and is interesting chiefly for its Norman remains, consisting of an entire arch, pier, and half-pier, forming the second bay on the north side of the nave.

The springing of a second arch to the east is to be seen on the south side. The capitals are scalloped, and the base has simply a round and chamfer on a square plinth. Westward of the Norman work is an acutely-pointed arch of the thirteenth century, of plain masonry without mouldings.

The rest of the church is Perpendicular. The porch is like that at St. Erth, and has a niche for a stoup, the vessel itself being removed.

Those who are curious in such matters will find quaint inscriptions on the tablets against the west wall of the south aisle.

There is some fair modern glass in this church.

Outside the western entrance is a round-headed cross, and

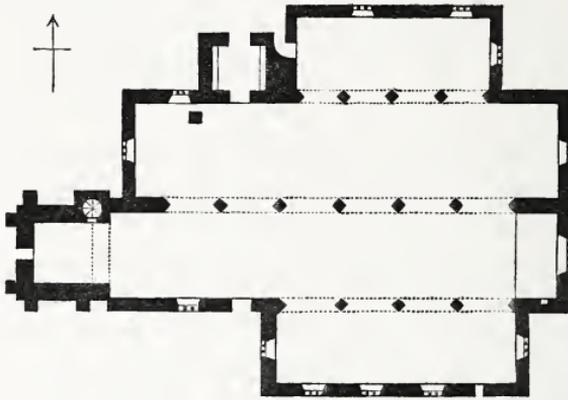


Capital and Base
of Norman Pier,
Lelant.

another, having St. Andrew's cross in bold relief, stands within the churchyard.

The patron saint is St. Ewinus.

ST. GWINEAR. This church stands on high ground about three miles from Hayle. Its plan is rendered peculiar by the addition of a chapel 32 ft. long to the side of the north aisle. It was probably built by some lord of an estate in the parish; and that it was for the separate use of a family would seem to be shewn by the curious entrance at the west end, the north-

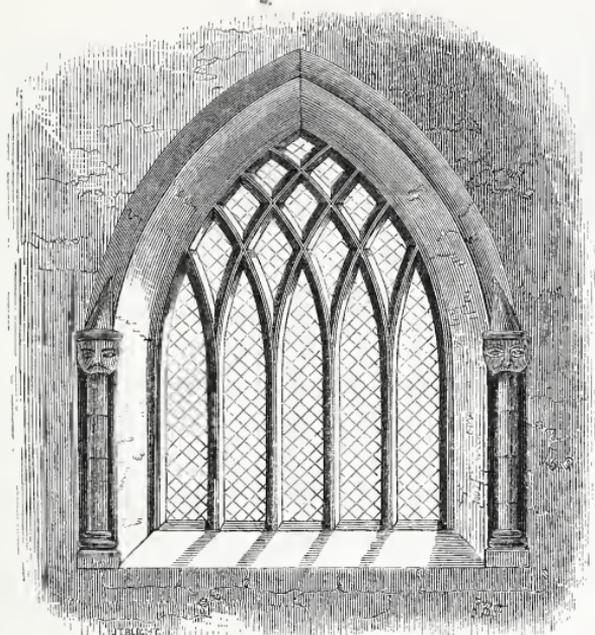


Plan of St. Gwinear Church.

east corner of the porch having been cut away for the purpose of giving access to the door of the chapel. An addition of this kind frequently assumes, in Cornwall, the form of a small transeptal projection. Here, however, it has nearly the proportions of an aisle, being divided from the north aisle by four arches with octagonal piers; the capitals having angels holding shields. One shield not so supported has the figure of a deer, or stag,—perhaps the arms of the person who raised the structure. The work is late, probably of the sixteenth century.

It is uncertain what was the original plan of this church. The west wall of the south aisle is older than that on the south; possibly it was the west side of a transept contemporaneous with the existing chancel, which is of good early Decorated date. The east window is of five lights, with mullions carried on through the head and simply intersecting each other; (see next page). A portion of the upper part of the tracery having fallen away, the vacant space has been built up. The splay-arch has detached shafts, with heads as capitals. This window

is a valuable example of the period, and of a type seldom met with in Cornwall^f.



Chancel Window, St. Gwinear.

The piscina in the south wall is of the same date ; its chamfer-stops are curious and unusual in these parts.



Piscina, St Gwinear.

The nave and aisles are late Perpendicular, of much the same character as other churches in the district previously noticed. It is, however, rare to find the porch on the north side. The south doorway has been blocked up. Both north and south doorways have the Tudor rose carved in the spandrils. Built into the wall of the porch are two beak-heads of Norman date (see next page), indicating that an earlier

structure once occupied the site; and two grotesque heads joined together (see next page) are built into the western

^f The east window of Lesnewth Church, in Cornwall, is a fine example of this type.

wall of the tower about 10 ft. from the ground, and north of the doorway. Another anciently sculptured head is inserted



Beak-head, Porch, St. Gwinear.

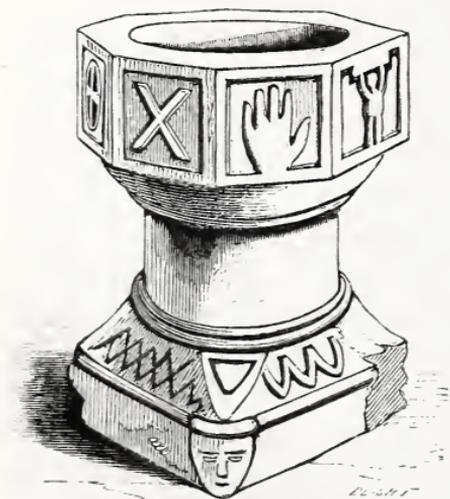


Corbel-heads, Tower, St. Gwinear.

in the west wall of the tower; all, undoubtedly, relics of the previous church.

The tower is of three stages, doubly buttressed at the angles, and has the staircase on the north side contained in a square turret rising above the parapet, and battlemented and pinnacled. At the base the staircase is lighted with a trefoil, and above by square slits. The lower stages have windows of Decorated character, resembling those at St. Madron^g. The upper windows are Perpendicular, each of three lights. The tower was not finished in the year 1441, for we learn from Dr. Oliver's

Monasticon that "Michael L'Archdekne, treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, left by will, dated Jan. 5, 1441, forty shillings towards the building of the tower, or purchase of bells *Ecclesie Sancti Wynneri.*" It was probably then in progress.



Font, St. Gwinear.

The bowl of the font is octagonal, dated 1727, and has each face carved, the devices being—a heart, a hand, St. Andrew's cross, figure of our Lord on a Tau cross, head with nimbus, &c. The pedestal

and base are of early date; on the splay of the latter is a lozenge and scollop pattern; and at each corner was a projecting head, one of which still remains. The bowl may be sculptured in imitation of an older one.

^g GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 530.

Fragments of the old carved bench-ends and wood-work remain. The frequent repetition of a hand is remarkable: in one instance it is pierced and has a crown over it, representing one of the five sacred wounds.

Dr. Oliver, under the signature "Curiosus," published in a local paper some interesting notes relating to this church and its vicars. It appears that "Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, as chief lord of the manor, at the instance of Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, authorized by his deed, dated Westminster, May 24, 1311, the grant of an acre of land in the manor of *Draynet*, now called Drannock, with the advowson of the church *Sancti Wynneri*, to Sir Richard Stapledon in aid of, and for the maintenance of, twelve scholars in the University of Oxford."

The Doctor says that before its annexation to Exeter College he had met with but a single Rector, viz. "Robert Fitz-Robert, whom Bishop Bronescombe admitted on Jan. 12, 1261, 'ad Ecclesiam Sancti Winneri vacantem,' on the presentation of Jane 'Domine de Campo Arnulpho,' or Champernoun."

The church is dedicated to St. Winnerus; and in a note to the paper from which the preceding extracts are taken, Dr. Oliver adds, "For any acts or particulars of this saint I have hitherto searched in vain."

ST. GWITHIAN (OR ST. GOTHIAN) CHURCH, on the eastern shore of St. Ives Bay, as it now stands has chancel, nave with western tower, north transept, and south aisle with porch. The original building was evidently cruciform, and of Early English date. The transept of this period remains, and its arch is of a kind not usually found in West Cornwall. There are also traces of a chancel-arch, a very rare feature in the county: the removal of the south transept for the aisle must have caused its fall.

The recess in the east wall of the transept was possibly an aumbry: there was of course an altar here; and the piscina may be hid beneath the plastering.

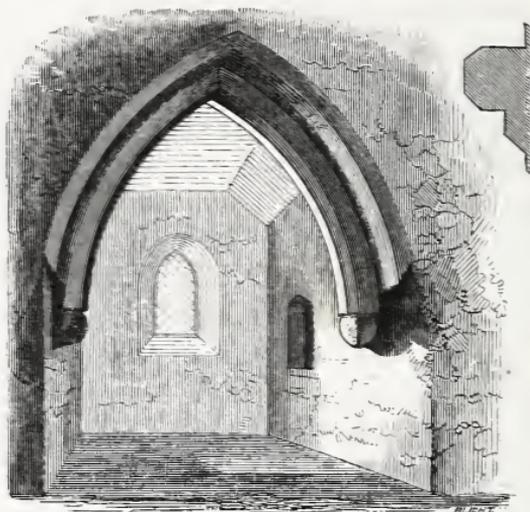
The tower is good Perpendicular, earlier than the aisle; it has three stages, with parapet and pinnacles like those at St. Germoe. There are angels at the angles, but no gargoyles.



Symbol of Sacred Wound, St. Gwinear.

The font consists of a late square bowl placed on an early round shaft.

In the year 1782 the chancel was rebuilt; and a good Deco-

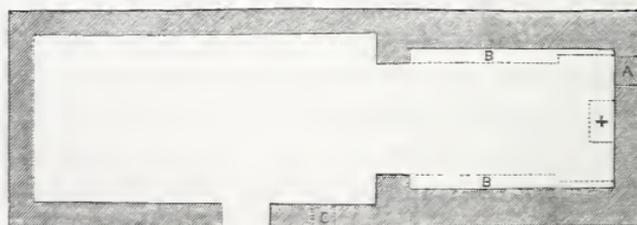


Transept, St. Gwithian.

rated stained glass window of three lights has been inserted by the present Rector, the Rev. Frederick Hockin.

In the churchyard stands a round-headed cross, having a Greek cross, with a boss on its centre in relief, within the circle.

Among the sand-banks about a quarter of a mile from the church are the ruins of the ancient oratory of St. Gothian. At the time of its discovery, about thirty-five years ago, it was totally buried beneath a turf-clad mound. Externally, the sand is still level with the tops of the walls, which vary from 5 to



Plan of St. Gothian's Oratory.

7 ft. in height. The length of the building, internally, is 48 ft. 11 in.; of this the chancel occupies 17 ft. 1 in., and is 12 ft. 2 in. wide. The nave, 31 ft. 10 in. in length, measures 14 ft.

4 in. in breadth at the east end, but at the west end is 6 in. narrower. The doorway is in the south wall of the nave, 9 ft. from the chancel. There appears to have been a priest's doorway at A in the plan, and at C a small window. On examining the foundations beneath the present covering of sand, traces of stone benches (BB) were discovered along the chancel and sacrum. There was also an altar of masonry—pulled down when the owner of the land turned the oratory into a cowshed!

Three small square holes in the western wall were probably left for putlogs.

The plan of this little structure resembles that of the famed oratory of St. Piran: both were similarly situated, and were discovered under like circumstances, for the eastern side of St. Ives Bay, as well as the coast at Perranzabuloe, is overwhelmed with sand. It has been conjectured that when St. Piran's Oratory was built, the sand had not reached the spot. Such, however, was the case, the foundations being laid on the sand. The fact of these buildings being found buried does not afford any clue to their age, for the sands have been continually shifting; and so lately as a hundred years ago the house of the barton of Upton, in the parish of St. Gwithian, was overwhelmed, and the family had to escape by the windows. In 1808 a drift disclosed the house still standing. We have, therefore, no other means of judging as to the period when those structures were raised but by the character of the work, and this seems to indicate an early date. From the absence of all mouldings, and from the rudeness of the construction of St. Gothian's Oratory, it would appear to be of higher antiquity than that of St. Piran. It will be remembered that the latter possessed a doorway with a kind of zigzag moulding, and sculptured heads at the springings and keystone of the arch^h. At St. Gothian's Oratory the stones, consisting of slate, quartz, and sandstone, seem to have been built in just as they came to hand. A large piece of sandstone in the eastern jamb of the doorway (see next page) may, perhaps, have been worked into form; it is the same kind of stone as that referred to as existing in early work at St. Levan, St. Burian, and Landewednack.

^h These heads are now in the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall at Truro.

No cement of any sort is used in the masonry. At St. Piran's, however, the walls at the back of the benches are plastered with



Doorway of St. Gothian's Oratory.

unwashed china-clay, none of which could have been procured within a distance of ten or twelve miles¹.

These oratories were of greater dimensions, but are certainly to be classed with other structures of like character, remains of which are to be found on different parts of the Cornish coast, more frequently in the Land's End district. In plan they are simply parallelograms, with some distinguishing mark dividing the altar platform, and a stone altar. No roofs remain. From their extreme simplicity, and the rudeness of the masonry, they are evidently of very early date; but for what special purpose constructed is uncertain. They may have been the oratories of holy men many centuries ago, and some of them appear to have given a peculiar sanctity to the locality, marking the site and providing the dedication for a subsequent parochial church.

In the sand around both the oratories of St. Gothian and St. Piran numerous human skeletons were found, as if the spots had been specially selected as burial-places. At Porth Curnow, near St. Levan Church, on the southern coast of the Land's End district, are the remains of one of those ancient oratories or chapels. The courses of stone were built with some regularity. Two small openings in the west wall appear to have served as windows, and, like St. Piran's and St. Gothian's oratories, this little structure is situated near a rivulet; indeed, nearly all such buildings are so. But the remarkable peculiarity at Porth Curnow is that the chapel appears to have been built on an

¹ Ferruginous limestone occurs in several parts of the neighbouring cliffs, and it has been burnt for modern building purposes at Lower St. Colomb Porth, within five or six miles of the ancient oratory.

artificially raised mound; and about two or three yards from its western wall the present tenant of the estate found, a few years



Porth Curnow Chapel.

ago, in digging up the ground, a large sepulchral urn. Was the site, therefore, accidentally selected, or was it a spot greatly venerated, as the grave of some noted personage during the age of urn-burial, over which, on the introduction of Christianity, the little oratory was erected, that true worship might be offered there?

LAMENT FOR A RUINED CHURCH.

OUR valued contributor, M. l'Abbé Cochet, in a recent number of the *Revue de la Normandie*, has a brief article "Comment meurent les Eglises," of which the following is an outline.

In one of the most lonely plains of the Pays de Caux, amid a group of some seventy cottages, there stood in former days the church of Biville la Martel, parts of which exhibited the architecture of the eleventh century, whilst other parts belonged to the thirteenth. Some eighty years ago the hamlet was annexed to the commune of Ypreville-Biville, and the church, reduced to the condition of a chapel of ease, has been systematically allowed to perish; for it would appear that whilst parish churches in France are guarded by both bishop and prefect, chapels of ease have no legal protection. In spite of the Abbé's urgent remonstrances, the nave was pulled down a few years ago, and the only remaining fragment, the steeple, fell in the night of the 21st of February last. The church thus abandoned to destruction was one of no common interest. The nave was coeval with the invasion of England by William of Normandy, the baptistery was of the time of St. Louis, the choir contained the tombs of some of the proudest of the Norman noblesse, and the gate was ornamented with heraldic nails, representing hammers, the *armes parlantes* of the Martels. But none of these things availed to save it, and its fall has given occasion to a really pathetic lament from the good Abbé, which will repay perusal in the original.

STAINED GLASS.

MEMORIAL PAINTED GLASS WINDOW, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
BINFIELD, BERKS.

BEFORE proceeding to give a description of the elaborate work of which we now present to our readers an illustration, taken from the cartoons of Messrs. O'Connor, of Berners-street, London, we would offer a few remarks upon the interesting subject of painted glass memorials, their design and treatment. It seems to us to be an indisputable fact that, as a general rule, the so-called mosaic system of glass staining—that, namely, which was carried out in its greatest perfection by the artists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—is that upon which all glass-work of the present day should be founded, and that the existing remains of the glass of those periods present to the student all the points upon which a glass painter should instruct himself; whether as to design, colour, or (above all) sentiment.

In order that we may make our meaning in this statement perfectly intelligible, we will instance and very briefly describe the very remarkable rose window in the north transept of Lincoln Cathedral. This great work was probably designed and executed some time between the years 1300 and 1330, and the subject of the picture (for such it is) is a representation of the Church of Christ—the Church on earth and the Church in heaven. In the central quatrefoil is a finely conceived figure of Christ, enthroned in glory and in the act of benediction. He is surrounded by figures of the Apostles, the Blessed Virgin, groups of the blessed, and angels, bearing censers, and posed in attitudes expressive of adoration and worship. Beneath these, again, are figures of bishops seated, vested in jewelled mitre, cope, pallium, &c., and bearing the pastoral staff and the Bible. This composition in many openings constitutes the central portion of the wheel. Outside of this are sixteen circular openings, in the upper one of which is a representation of Our Lord in judgment—a seated figure. Angels surround Him in attitudes of grief, bearing the implements and emblems of the Passion encircled in stars. Thus we see that in the case of this grand work of the acknowledged



J.R. Jobbins.

STAINED GLASS MEMORIAL,
 BINFIELD, BERKS,
 By Mess^{rs} O'Connor 1863.

best and truest period of the art of glass staining, the artists did not in any way waste their space, but having seized their original idea, worked up to it alone, avoiding all extraneous matter, and labouring to fill every available inch of their glass with work relating directly to their subject. This should be the object aimed at in all memorial windows; and these remarks lead us to the work now illustrated in our pages.

It will be seen that the artists, although in regard to drawing and composition they have worked for and in the style of the nineteenth century, yet, in their broad and general treatment of the whole subject, have seized the feeling and motive by which, in reality, the greatest painters on glass of the ancient periods above alluded to were actuated. The intention of the whole window has been to represent Paradise—the souls of the blessed in glory; and the window consists of two main lights, surmounted by a large tracery quatrefoil opening. In this latter is a figure of Our Lord in glory; He is represented standing as in the vision of St. Stephen, has both arms extended in benediction, and is surrounded by figures of angels seated upon clouds: these are in the heads of the main lights, and some of them are playing upon musical instruments and singing, whilst others bear in their hands wreaths of white roses. Under the angels shine the walls and battlements of the heavenly Jerusalem, the gates of which are guarded by cherubim; and above the walls again is shewn the interior of the heavenly city, with its squares, and towers, and mansions. Around the city is seen an infinite number of spirits, who join in adoration; these represent the blessed saints and angels: and at the base of the whole window, amidst beautiful flowers, &c., are seen figures representing kings, queens, bishops, warriors, &c., some of whom are in attitude of adoration, whilst others arise from their graves attended and supported by guardian angels. All these figures are in perfect repose, as blessed spirits. This window is a memorial (as is recorded on a brass beneath it) of the late Mr. Charles Parker of Binfield. The work has been carried out on the principles we have advocated above, one purpose being maintained throughout the whole as a subject, and the window has been executed with great care by Messrs. O'Connor.

The drawing and colouring are both good, and it is one of the finest specimens we have seen of modern glass painting. The

only objection that we see to it is that the subject is too vast for the size of the window, and is better suited for a mural painting occupying the whole west end of the church, and the same subject was frequently so treated in medieval times. The window has consequently rather a crowded look, which is the case with several other windows that have been erected recently in various places, especially one in the Cathedral at Oxford, in which there are said to be upwards of three hundred figures crowded into one window of moderate size. We prefer the style of single figures under canopies, of which the east window of the same aisle at Binfield, also by Messrs. O'Connor, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, is a fine example, the figures being well drawn and well coloured. Messrs. O'Connor rightly see that bad drawing is not necessary to give a medieval character to painted glass. The artists drew as well as they were able, and although the drawing of that period was generally very bad, as we know, we occasionally find pieces of excellent drawing on ancient glass, especially heads; and we may fairly take them as our authority, and not copy what we know to be bad. The Messrs. O'Connor shew that it is not necessary to follow the Munich school in order to have good drawing and painting on glass. That school has great merits, but its style is not suited for medieval windows, and Messrs. O'Connor appear to have hit the happy medium between the caricatures which are often put up as examples of the medieval style, and the style of the Munich school, which is more suited for oil painting on canvas. The most usual idea of a medieval glass window seems to have been that of a representation of painted sculpture, rather than of life. It is often a series of painted statues of saints, each under a canopy, which is brought out over the head of the image. Modern imitators lose sight of the idea, and make the whole flat, for want chiefly of the old thick lead at the edge of the canopy, which served as a black line to make it stand out over the image; this may easily be remedied by a little more attention to the drawing and shading. Messrs. O'Connor do not generally put their figures in niches at all, which we think is to be regretted: the manner in which they have treated the gates of the heavenly Jerusalem in this picture shews how well they could treat the painted canopies of the Middle Ages.

PFAHLBAUTEN; OR, ANCIENT LAKE-DWELLINGS ^a.

AFTER another two years of close attention to the progress of pfahlbauten discovery, Dr. Keller again presents us with a fresh and fifth report on the results. It is unusually copious and important.

The work commences with an account of the extension of pfahlbau discovery in Upper Italy. Lake-dwellings have been met with at Castione, Parma, in the vicinity of the Po. These buildings were of the usual pile-construction, the piles being of elm, oak, and chesnut, with the variation of the platform being covered with a kind of pavement of beaten clay. The reliques found are of wood, stone, and bone, but more abundantly still of bronze. The pottery is of a coarse kind, and varies greatly in form from that of the Swiss pfahlbauten. It is a curious fact that pottery of the same forms and quality continues to be manufactured to the present day at Casola, a village in the Parmese Apennine.

Austrian engineering works have also revealed an extensive pfahlbau at Peschiera, on the Lago di Garda, with a number of bronze reliques, among which are figured some harpoons with one barb. The discovery of a few implements of solid copper here gives occasion to Dr. Keller to refer to the existence of a copper age in parts of Europe at least. It may never have reached the lands of the West of Europe, the races that introduced the use of metals probably having become acquainted with the superior admixture of tin and copper before they reached the West. From the great number of pure copper implements of every kind discovered in Hungary and Transylvania, a selection from which Dr. Keller figures in his illustrations, it results that a pure copper age existed there at some remote period.

Continued researches shew the lower lake of Constance to have been closely studded with lake-dwellings, the whole of which, as also of those of the upper lake, belong to the stone age, and do not appear to have been destroyed by fire, as the assumption has been in so many cases elsewhere. In Zug, again, Professor Mühlberg has attentively considered a portion of a pfahlbau of the same period in what is now solid earth, but was formerly the bed of the lake, and has come to the conclusion that it had perished by fire.

Herr Messikomer continues his researches at the Robenhausen pfahlbau, in Lake Pfäffikon, which has afforded so great an insight into the life of these early habitations. Every archæologist must feel grateful to Herr Messikomer's zeal, but for which these earliest records of man-

^a "Pfählbauten. Fünfter Bericht. Von Dr. Ferdinand Keller." (Zürich.) See GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 585; Jan. 1861, pp. 73, 79.

kind would perchance have passed away from us for ever. Among the many reliques found here since the publication of Dr. Keller's last pfahlbau chronicle, are longbows of yew ; stone hatchets fitted into their wooden shafts—one indeed is fastened in with cord and a bituminous resin ; various wooden utensils used, as is supposed, in the manufacture of butter and cheese ; and a very remarkable canoe (*einbaum*), only twelve feet long, one and a half broad, and very shallow. Woven linen fabrics and plaited stuffs still abound, as also a species of matting of linden bast ; and a mixture of bast and osier twigs. Hemp does not appear to have been known. This plaited material appears in most of the lake-dwellings of the stone age, but *woven* linen cloth has only hitherto been found at Robenhausen and at Nieder-Wyl. The pfahlbau is of a very ancient date, and has been established twice during the stone period. The excavations for the Aabach canal clearly shew piles have been twice driven here. The first have been driven deep in the sandy bed of the lake ; the second drivage appears above them. An enormous quantity of bones has been found, being the reliques of not less than fifty-eight distinct animals. Specimens of the early fauna and flora, and of the other reliques, scientifically arranged for museums, can be procured from Herr Messikomer.

In the pool of Nieder-Wyl, to which the former lake has dwindled, another pfahlbau has been found, which assimilates closely to that discovered, a year or two since, by Colonel Suter, at Wauwyl. Others of the same kind have been observed elsewhere, so the Swiss antiquaries consider themselves justified in assuming this to be a distinct class of pfahlbau construction, and have accordingly given it the name of *packwerk*, or *fascinen-bau*. A line of piles seems to have been driven some twenty feet apart, and within these a sort of faggot raft was formed, on which was laid a layer of brushwood, clay, and gravel. On this came another stratum of faggots, and so on layer upon layer, till the bottom of the lake was reached by the sinking mass. On the surface of the raft, now above water, a wooden platform was carefully laid, covered with a stratum of hard beaten clay, on which the huts were built. Of course in this kind of pfahlbau the reliques instead of lying beneath are found around it, and, in the present case, testify to a stone-age existence. It does not seem to have perished by fire. Nieder-Wyl has a very considerable analogy with the Irish crannoges, and perhaps also with the platforms found so far back as 1837, by M. Boucher de Perthes, in the peat-moss of the Somme^b.

Twelve more lake-dwellings have been met with by Col. Schwab in the Lake of Neuchâtel, and many more in those of Bienne, Murten, Sempach, Baldegger, Hallwyl, and Mauern. All these discoveries are

^b Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes, capp. x., xi.

full of interest ; the reliques belong to the stone and bronze periods, and in several examples Roman remains are superadded, shewing the long existence of the pfahlbauten. At Cortaillod, Neuchâtel, Colonel Schwab has fished up a rare chariot-wheel of bronze, to which Dr. Keller is disposed to assign an Etruscan origin ; also a marvellous patera, on which, as it merits, an excellent illustration has been bestowed. It is of a black ware, on which tin leaf has been impressed in a very elegant bronze-age design, and then engraved.

The work concludes with a singular peroration—a most uncompromising condemnation *ex cathedra* of the theories and assumptions contained in M. Troyon's recent volume, *Habitations Lacustres*. But this is too pretty a quarrel for a reviewer to meddle with.

Dr. Keller appears to have adopted the idea that the pfahlbau-dwellers may have been originally Kelts ; that their dwellings were occasionally destroyed by fire accidentally, not by invading foes ; and that they may have lived on during thousands of years, unchanged and unscathed, simply transferring their allegiance from stone to bronze, and, we suppose, from bronze to iron, according to the omnipotent law of progress. This certainly may be so, but it is a bold departure from the general theory. The Danish archæologists, who have such abundant examples of the three periods, hold to a succession of invading races, and certainly all modern experience goes to shew that old and inferior races will dwindle away so soon as a superior race, even when not immediately hostile, comes in contact with them. Cannot the Swiss ethnologists determine this question ? The pfahlbau-dwellers buried their dead on shore. The numerous sepulchres, so easily to be classed by their reliques with the respective periods, would, we should fancy, afford an easy mode of identification. M. von Morlot, in his account of the Cone de la Tinière, speaks of a perfectly preserved skeleton in the stone-age couche, the skull of which “*présentait le type Mongol, soit Turanien (brachycéphale) bien prononcé.*”

We fear we have given but a very imperfect idea of Dr. Keller's well-deserving work, extending to sixty quarto pages of letter-press, with seventeen more of illustrations. It is hardly possible to understand the subject rightly without a careful study of Dr. Keller's writings. All praise is due to the zealous exertions of himself and his coadjutors, of whom he is thus the mouthpiece, and we trust their researches may be attended by fresh success. May we, too, venture to hope that so brilliant an example may yet stimulate our own antiquaries to a worthy investigation of our crannoges ?

FURTHER RESEARCHES IN CLEVELAND GRAVE-HILLS.

SINCE the date of the writer's last communication ^a, four entirely fresh houes have been examined by him, besides further investigations in two or three others, which still seemed to afford scope for enquiry. The results may be described as follows:—in two, constructed on coincident principles, all tokens of sepulchral deposit were wanting; in three, fragments only of the urn originally containing the deposit, in conjunction with portions of the calcined bones and accompanying charcoal, were obtained; in a sixth, undisturbed but most inadequate evidences of interment were met with.

In the case last specified, the tumulus was of a very slightly obtrusive nature. It was so low as to require a little exercise of faith as to its being a grave-hill at all, and except when the sun was waxing low in the heavens and the longer shadows aided the eye, it might easily be passed by without distinct notice. The circumstance, however, that it lay near another low, not very conspicuous tumulus, from which the writer had taken an urn not many months before, induced him to resolve on ascertaining its character. Its dimensions were about 45 ft. in diameter, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest height. On removing a portion of the black or surface soil, which was of more than average thickness, a surface of sand was exposed which presented no appearance of any former disturbance, and seemed at once to negative the idea that the apparent tumulus was really artificial. A second commencement was then made near the centre, about which a few small stones were met with, scarcely covered by the surface soil. On removing these, the same yellow sand as that below the black earth of the circumjacent moor was found, and it was only the fact, that a stone of some apparent dimensions resisted the spade at about 18 to 20 in. deep, that gave any encouragement to further search. However, on laying bare the stone in question, which was about 2 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in superficial measurement, some fragments of charcoal were seen upon its upper surface, while below it, more charcoal, as well as other traces of a considerable fire, presented themselves. Returning to the point at which the first opening had been made, a tolerably wide cutting was directed so as to pass through the centre and to lay bare an area of several feet in the neighbourhood of the aforesaid large stone. At the distance of about seven or eight feet from the centre, a barrier of stonework was cut through, and in the process of removing this it seemed to become more than probable that there had been two fires upon the spot; one at a lower level, which had then been covered with a layer of sand some inches thick, on which in its turn the second fire had then

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1863, p. 440.

been lighted. On the level of the lower fire, and at a distance of 3 to 4 ft. east of the large stone, an irregularly circular excavation, about 19 in. by 17, was observed, quite filled up with charcoal and dark-coloured soil, with a few fragments of calcined bone intermingled. From the lighter nature of the contents of the whole a dull echo was given when the tool or a clod of earth fell upon the dark surface; which led to the confident expectation that there was an urn below, but nearly or entirely empty. But the expectation was not to be realised: only two or three fragments, which might have been burnt clay, were discovered in clearing the hole carefully out. Much labour was spent in turning over other parts of the hill, and in following down traces of charcoal and "forced" earth which shewed themselves in various places and reached to a depth of 4 or 5 ft. from the surface, but all to no purpose: no further discovery was made.

The excavation which contained the charcoal and bones was made in a pocket, or small bed, of light yellow clay which intruded amid the staple sand at that part of the bottom of the hill; and it would seem that this had cracked under the influence of the heat of the fires, and that into the cracks thus formed there had infiltrated intermingled ashes and charcoal; as also had been the case in several long, nearly vertical holes, of an inch in diameter, or thereabouts. And this, until repeated experiments had been made, and the means by which the charcoal, &c., had reached the places in which it was detected had been made out, led to repeated disappointments.

There seemed little reason to doubt that the sand had been removed from the basal area of this hill previous to the construction of the funeral pile, which must have been made at least a foot below the surrounding surface; and the second fire in proportion; and that then the sand and soil so removed, with very little addition from other sources, had been returned to form this unobtrusive grave-mound. Still the apparent absence of any principal deposit is very perplexing.

Both of those houses in which all traces of deposit were wanting, and which seemed to be constructed on coincident principles, were of large size, though one was much larger than the other: the smaller being about 45 to 50 ft. over all, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ high; the larger 65 ft. through by fully 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ high. In both there was a *quasi* wall of stone, concentric with the outline of the hill, but so far within the outer limit as to be quite covered over by the material of the house. In both, again, this wall, which in places consisted of large stones set up edgewise, and elsewhere was formed much as an ordinary "dry stone wall" is, did not fully encircle the centre, but guarded only ^b the southern and western

^b The same remark holds good of the "barrier of stone" mentioned in the preceding description of the low house, p. 708.

sides, appearing to cover an arc of somewhat more than 180°. In both, moreover, there was a central conical pile of stones, or "cairn," of about 6 ft. in diameter at the base, and rising to a height of nearly or quite 3 ft. In both of them there were traces of charcoal interspersed, but nowhere in any quantity, through the substance of the hill. But in neither of them was there any evidence of a fire made upon the spot: there was no bottom layer of ashes or calcined sand, nor any discoloration of stones and earth such as to point back to their subjection to great heat, neither was there in either of them the slightest trace of a deposit, whether of calcined bones or the entire body of a departed Celt.

It seems impossible to suppose that such structures were raised as cenotaphs, and much less for no purpose at all. There is no analogy to lead to the adoption of the idea that their purpose was other than sepulchral, and the only rational hypothesis that is left seems to be that they are each the site of an extremely ancient burial of an unburnt body, which, deposited beneath the loose stones of the cairn, and without any approach to such protection as is afforded by any species whatever of cist, has decayed entirely through the lapse of time and left no trace at all behind. This supposition is, possibly, also strengthened by the total absence of pottery and flints in both the hills in question.

In the grave-hill mentioned in a former paper, as affording a deposit of calcined bones on the natural surface, unprotected by urn or cist^c, further research has led to the discovery of the fragments of a large and massive urn, and part of its contents, charcoal and calcined human bones. These were met with at a depth of a few inches from the surface on the eastern side of the houe, and had evidently been placed there at a very remote period, after their removal from the central part of the tumulus. It will be remembered that it was stated that the butt of an oak sapling was found let into the centre of the houe. There seems no reason to doubt that in sinking the hole to admit this post (or "stoup," or "stang," in the language of the district,) the urn had been dug upon and virtually destroyed, but that such portions as could be removed tolerably entire were, together with a considerable portion of the contents of the urn, re-interred where the writer found them. Re-interred; for they were all lying together, and were placed below the surface soil. Who will undertake to say that they were not disturbed, and thus re-interred by one to whom urn-burial^d was not yet a thing of the past?

^c GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 24.

^d It is well known that the ancient Scandinavian intending settlers, among other modes of taking possession of their claim, adopted the plan of setting up a pole, or stang. Thus, in *Landnamabok*, a worthy who had been 'prospecting' in Iceland, and had taken up his lot, is spoken of thus:—*Thar setti hann nidur staung háfa*, 'There he erected a stang.' Now there are in this district several localities whose names have the word 'stang' as a prefix, e.g. Stang-end, near

The grave-hill which has next to be noticed presented several points of peculiar interest. It was very symmetrical in form, of considerable size, probably more than 60 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high; had a very considerable quantity of simple flint fragments strewed over it, at the depth of 5 or 6 in. from the surface—a peculiarity hitherto observed by the writer in but one other instance in this district; and lastly, contained a perfectly defined central cist. There was reason to believe, from the merest inspection, that the hill had been tampered with some considerable length of time ago; but the area of operation had been so small, and there were so few external traces of considerable disturbance, that it was hoped no great mischief had been done.

The work was commenced by opening a cutting from the north side of 10 or 12 ft. in width, and directing it through the centre of the hill. Much charcoal was almost immediately exposed to view, spread through the substance of the hill. It soon appeared, besides, that the basal part of the hill, to within a few feet of its outer edge, consisted of a platform of stones (many of them of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ft. square), and which maintained a general height of nearly 2 ft. Over this platform a layer of whitish sand of several inches in thickness was deposited, and over this the general soil of the mound. Nothing more of interest was observed until the centre was reached, when a large flat stone of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$, standing vertically, was uncovered. Excavation being continued on the south side of this slab, the existence of a central cist was disclosed; but also the fact that it been penetrated to before, and the western end destroyed; and that, in fact, the large vertical stone had no doubt been originally the cover or capstone of the cist. The writer was prepared for this result by the previous discovery of a few broken and scattered fragments of an urn, found among the substance of two or three of the surface sods which had been removed from a little on one side of what had been once the apex of the houe. Proceeding to lay the cist quite open, other remains of the urn, together with much charcoal and intermingled charred bone, were taken up, and the shape and construction of the grave-chamber made evident. It had been as nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long as it was possible to estimate, and something over $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. Each side had been formed of two flat stones, or rude flags set edgewise, and of such size as to have an inner height of about 21 in. ;

Danby Dale-end; Stang-houe, near Skelton; Stang-houe in Newton-Mulgrave, &c. There is scarcely ground for doubting that all these names are due to the erection of a 'stang,' or post, marking a boundary, or denoting possession; and, from the position of the hill mentioned in the text, taken in connection with the boundaries which have continued to exist since the date of the Conquest, while it is scarcely probable that the stoup on it could have served any other purpose than that of a boundary mark, it is certain that as a boundary mark it must have been such antecedently to the Conqueror's grant of the land it stands on.

while the two ends had each been formed by two other flags set so as to converge to an angle or apex at each end. It lay almost accurately east and west, and the eastern end remained in its exact original form. The whole floor of the cist was formed of compact yellow clay, apparently wrought into its place by a kind of puddling process.

The writer, in addition to his personal acquaintance with the interior of a considerable number of the Cleveland houes, possesses information with respect to a great number of others opened by different explorers within the last few years, and is only aware of two decided cases of central cists exclusive of this one, and one other at least probable one, which has come under his own eye. It may safely be said that nineteen out of twenty of the houes here have not only no cist, but no attempt at anything like one. There is one very perfect specimen on the Newton Mulgrave Moor, in which the capstone is still *in situ*, entrance having been effected through the side. Either from this or from another and much larger houe near it (the writer has not been able to ascertain which), a bronze dagger was taken, together with some flint arrow-heads and other articles, some five or six years since. The other instance was in the case of a tumulus opened on Bernaldby Moor, near Guisborough, in the year 1843, a record of which is given in Ord's "History of Cleveland," pp. 106, 107.

The fragments of the urn which were recovered—some from the inside of the cist and some from the surface sods at two or three different points—were sufficient to give an idea of its probable shape, size, and ornamentation. The rim was at least $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in breadth, with encircling single impressions of a twisted thong near both its upper and lower edges. Besides, there were two (or more) similar impressions round it near its middle point; while both above and below these middle lines, chevron-formed impressions produced in like manner, and arranged point to point, filled up the rest of the space.

From below the rim to the line of greatest diameter, diagonal rows of marks placed in pairs, and not very close together, formed the ornamentation. Probably the mouth of the urn—the edge or top of which was also impressed with rudely-made marks—was of some 10 or 11 in. diameter, and the whole urn not less than 15 or 16 in height.

No doubt the destruction in this and so many similar instances—where the urn is found broken up and carelessly scattered about in different parts of its original shrine—is due to the proceedings of former treasure-seekers.

The idea that these houes do contain gold is yet very prevalent. The writer has been told by a person, whose general information might have seemed sufficient to obviate such a notion, that a man, who opened many of these houes without authority a few years ago, did find treasure in them. He has been asked in mid-labour by passers-by if he were

"lating (seeking) goud;" and on applying for permission to open one of those referred to above (situate on a part of the moor which had become private property), he received it on condition of surrendering whatever gold he might find to the owner.

THE HUMAN JAW OF ABBEVILLE.

WITHOUT committing ourselves to any opinion on the antiquity of the human jaw discovered in the gravel-pit of Moulin-Quignon on the 28th of March last, by M. Boucher de Perthes, we print the substance of a letter to "The Times," from Mr. Falconer, F.R.S., which gives the best *résumé* that has as yet appeared of the investigation on the subject that was carried on, at Paris and at Abbeville, in the past month.

The opinions of competent scientific men in France and in England appearing to be diametrically at variance on the matter, it was resolved to form a commission of investigation, to meet in Paris. This consisted of Messrs. Prestwich, John Evans, Carpenter, and Falconer, along with M. de Quatrefages, member of the Institute; M. Lartet, member of the Geological Society of France, and foreign member of the Geological Society of London; M. Delesse, Professor of Geology to the Ecole Normale, Paris; and M. Desnoyers, member of the Institute. The following French *savans* also took a share in the proceedings throughout, viz., M. l'Abbé Bourgeois, M. Gaudry, and M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards; and at the request of the English members, the last-named gentleman agreed to preside over the Commission. The first two meetings, of six hours' duration each, were devoted to an examination of the characters that distinguish genuine flint implements of antiquity from modern imitations. The majority of those found at Moulin-Quignon during the last three months, were by the English members regarded as "unauthentic," but a few specimens, of earlier discovery, from the same place, were presented and admitted as genuine on both sides. An examination of the jaw was also made, but was not decisive, for want of time to make a chemical analysis.

The labours of the Commission at Paris terminated on the 11th of May, and up to that time no point had been established to shake the confidence of the English members on the soundness of their doubts as to the authenticity of the flint *hâches* and of the human jaw. Two, at least, of the four French members frankly and openly admitted the effect which the evidence yielded by the section of the latter had produced on their views; and had the inquiry been carried no further it is probable that the result would have been a verdict of "not proven." But the President, M. Milne-Edwards, after the close of the second *séance*, proposed that the Commission should visit Abbeville, to examine on the spot the evidence as to the *gisement* in which the *hâches* and the jaw were asserted to have been found. Accordingly, on May 12, a party of sixteen workmen was employed from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. with pickaxes, under the closest inspection, to cut into the undisturbed body of the section, and during the course of the day five flint *hâches* were discovered *in situ*, under circumstances which made it impossible to doubt the authenticity of their natural position in the cliff. Mr. Falconer was an eye-witness, with many others, to the disengagement of two. And what struck the English members with especial force was that of these two *hâches* only one presented the characters which they held to, as distinctive of genuine specimens of great antiquity; the other four were identical in their general appearance with those which in the previous meetings of the conference they had considered to be unauthentic.

At the final meeting, held on the 13th of May, the following conclusions were adopted, which to avoid any dispute as to translation, it seems advisable to give in the original language.

"M. le Président, après avoir résumé la discussion, met aux voix les conclusions suivantes:—

"1. La mâchoire en question n'a pas été introduite frauduleusement dans la carrière du Moulin-Quignon; elle existait préalablement dans l'endroit où M.

Boucher de Perthes l'a trouvée le 28ième Mars dernier.—Cette conclusion a été adoptée à l'unanimité.

"2. Tout tend à faire penser que le dépôt de cette mâchoire a été contemporain de celui des cailloux et autres matériaux qui constituent l'amas argilo-graveleux, désigné sous le nom de 'Couche Noire,' laquelle repose immédiatement sur la craie.—Cette conclusion a été adoptée par tous les membres présents, à l'exception de MM. Falconer et Busk, qui réservent leur opinion jusqu'à plus ample informé.

"3. Les silex taillés, en forme de hâches, qui ont été présentés à la réunion comme ayant été trouvés vers la même époque dans les parties inférieures de la carrière du Moulin-Quignon, sont pour la plupart, si non tous, bien authentiques.

"Cette 3ième conclusion a été adoptée par toutes les personnes présentes sauf par M. Falconer, qui réserve son opinion jusqu'à plus ample informé.

"4. Il n'y a aucune raison suffisante pour revoquer en doute la contemporanéité du dépôt des silex taillés avec celui de la mâchoire trouvée dans la 'Couche Noire.'

"Cette proposition est adoptée par tous les membres de la réunion sauf par MM. Falconer et Busk, qui désirent réserver leur opinion."

From this reservation of opinion it results that the question is not yet finally closed. Dr. Carpenter took no part in the discussion upon the flint *hâches*, as to the genuineness of which he did not consider himself competent to form an opinion. Mr. Falconer handed in the following memorandum:—"I am of opinion that the finding of the human jaw at Moulin-Quignon is authentic; but that the characters which it presents, taken in connexion with the conditions under which it lay, are not consistent with the said jaw being of any very great antiquity." And Mr. Busk gave in another, virtually to the same effect, as regards the question of antiquity.

MR. LILLY'S NEW CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.—On a previous occasion we called our readers' attention to the catalogues of this renowned bibliopole, and we now have to notice another selection from his most valuable and extensive stock. "Lilly's Catalogue of Rare, Curious, Useful, and Valuable Books," 1863, embraces a number of works the most difficult to obtain in the range of English literature, whilst the sumptuous bindings in which many of them are arrayed are equally remarkable, and will not fail to recommend them in the eyes of connoisseurs and book-collectors of taste. We find here the most choice editions of the Holy Scriptures in various languages, an extensive collection of the works of Sir W. Dugdale, an important series of Black-letter Chronicles, and numerous copies of the four folio editions of Shakespeare, which it is really a marvel to see collected by one man in the way of his business; and we cannot but think that collectors act unwisely in repairing to auction marts, and trusting to their own hasty judgment under the excitement of competition, in preference to profiting by the judgment, and taste, and knowledge which have produced so valuable a catalogue as this.

A single extract will shew the kind of information supplied as to the books in general; and when we have added that, as may be seen, the price of each has been reduced, we trust we have said enough to induce many of our friends to inspect the stock of Joseph Lilly, who is, beyond all doubt, the best-informed man in the old book trade at the present day:—

BECON'S (Dr. Thomas) *Workes*, 3 vols., fol., QUITE COMPLETE, *capitally bound in antique morocco extra by Riviere, very fine copy.* John Daye, 1564. Present price, £26 5s.; former price, £31 10s.

— Another, 3 in 2 vols., *antique morocco extra, two leaves of table and last leaf supplied in facsimile, otherwise a fine and perfect copy.* 1564. Present price, £18 18s.; former price, £21.

The scarcest of all the works of the English Reformers to be found in a complete or even tolerably good condition. See a list of the numerous pieces contained in them in Lowndes' Manual. An odd volume only is in the British Museum, and only the first two volumes in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries.

HERALDRY^a.

WITHIN the last few years numerous works on the subject of Heraldry have rapidly followed each other, and have acquired a popularity which, although not always merited, is nevertheless an evidence of the practical value still attached to this remarkable feudal institution, even by those whose tendencies and antecedents might have seemed most opposed to it. The latest work of this class is by a Scottish gentleman, and bears the attractive title "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland."

Such an addition to this department of literature was much wanted, for comparatively little is known in the sister kingdoms of the Lyon office, and its official mysteries; and although Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and Nesbit, are names tolerably familiar, their works are scarcely calculated to ensure general attention, although no doubt excellent in themselves.

It remained for Mr. Seton to produce a volume which, while embodying the substance of earlier writers and the practice of later times, should convey instruction without too much of categorical detail, and impart that lively interest which the general reader requires.

Here we find none of those stereotyped anecdotes and illustrations which have become so painfully familiar, but a new and interesting assemblage of valuable facts, interspersed with suggestive remarks, and just enough of genial humour, to abate somewhat of the stiffness incidental to a "science" so precise—albeit so full of vexed questions.

The style is lucid, and when authorities are quoted *in extenso*, considerable tact is shewn, in not giving to such passages that effect of isolation which so materially interferes with the perspicuity of many another able work.

The differences between English and Scottish heraldry are prominently brought forward, and among other points of interest the claims of the Baronetage, so long the subject of subtle contentions, are ably discussed; as are likewise many of those collateral disputes which come rather within the jurisdiction of the common law. It is indeed in these portions that this work seems to us to be more especially deserving of attention; for, as a general rule, they have been slurred over more or less by other writers, who have sought the romantic rather than the practical in their endeavours to popularize the study of their favourite art.

A *non-professional* is not unfrequently the best legislator; for drudgery in details, as Sir Charles J. Napier said on the subject of adju-

^a "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland. By George Seton, Advocate, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A. Scot." (8vo., 576 pp. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)

tants of regiments, is apt to cramp the mind and deaden its perceptions. A new man sees at once the defects in an office ; and it is quite on this principle that the great officers of State sometimes pass through the entire zodiac of departments, in interchangeable orbits, and with a facility which in some instances may well excite our surprise or admiration.

A member of the bar, however, although not a professional herald, must in the course of his experience so often come into contact with matters heraldic, that he is probably quite as competent to deal with such questions as though he actually wore the tabard.

Mr. Seton's work unveils one of our national mysteries ; and by pointing out an open and honourable mode by which heraldic distinctions in Scotland may be obtained, he checks in no slight degree the incentives to that contraband traffic in the symbols of "gentility" which has gradually become one of the great scandals of the age. Moreover, he indirectly reminds those of his countrymen who have made their fortunes abroad, of their natural allegiance to the "Lyon" as opposed to the practice of seeking after strange heralds elsewhere.

Ignorance is indeed the source of such errors, and any system that conceals its working from the public contains within itself its own greatest enemy. So with a religious ritual, in a foreign tongue ; or—though perhaps more excusable—medical prescriptions garnished with cabalistic signs, and in, of all *inauspicious* languages, a dead one !

On the introduction of the electric telegraph in India, the Hindoo peasants fancied that they could at last overreach Government, and ensure to themselves all the advantages of the new system without its expenses. Accordingly, morning after morning, for a long time, the superintendents used to find their brown missives hanging on the wires, to which they had been cautiously attached overnight. As they came to know better, of course such dishonest practices ceased.

Notwithstanding the invasion of *Southron* ideas, Scotland has still managed to preserve more vividly, than richer and more *equalizing* England, or poorer and more pretentious Erin, many of the more marked characteristics, or features at any rate, of feudalism.

The tourist has scarcely crossed the Tweed before he remarks the novel and oft-recurring "notice" painted on the usual white board, "To *Heu* or *Let*."

Here too the distinction between the *head* of the house and its *cadets* is more rigidly defined ; and the laird's younger brothers, instead of degenerating into penniless and ignorant *squireens*, either go abroad to seek their fortunes, or succumb decently to the force of circumstances in some humbler but respectable walk of life, there with their heirs to await the ultimate destination of the entail, or gradually to merge into the lower orders, bidding adieu probably for ever to the boast of heraldry ;

unless, after the grand revolution of the family destiny, they begin again to shew their heads above water, recalling their vague traditions only to have them scouted; or, wiser, commencing *anew* with that *corner-stone* (often overlooked), a grant of arms.

The right to use supporters, as argued by our author, bears heavily against one of the many bold claims of the Baronetage.

Supporters in Scotland appear to have been conceded to but few of the untitled nobility, twenty-one chiefs of clans or representatives of ancient barons only in the time of Nesbit having been permitted to do so. Among these we find Edgar of Wedderly (whose "greyhounds" were eventually allowed, under a curious proviso, to the representative of the Keithock branch—of which was James Edgar, the faithful Secretary of the Chevalier St. George), Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Bruce of Airth, Dundas of Dundas, &c. &c.

The ambition too of some families to surmount the escutcheon with more than one *helmet* is noticed. Such fancies remind us of those connoisseurs who pride themselves on having perhaps half-a-dozen or more varieties of peculiar teapots^b. But this is a harmless innovation compared with others of which Nesbit complains when speaking of the "unwarrantable practices" of "goldsmiths' engravers," &c., of which we have so many notable instances in our own day.

Among the curiosities, so to speak, of heraldry, instances of the paternal quartering being deprived of its usual precedency are given; and among the marks of cadency the use of the anchor is worthy of note, suggestive as it is of the not unfrequent destination of the "Neer-do-well" of the family.

Heraldic "compartments," such as those borne, or rather *used*, by the noble families of Douglas, Athol, and Perth, are remarkable in their limitation as well as significance. "English heraldry," says the author, "furnishes no examples of these special compartments; but they appear to have been occasionally used in the achievements of the sovereigns, and a few of the more distinguished families of France."

Among the illustrations is given the "compartment" of Struan, which in the words of Sir George Mackenzie is "a monstrous man lying under the escutcheon chained, which was given him for taking the murderer of James I."

On "love-knots" there are some curious observations, recalling as they do the original designation of the subsequently revised Sardinian order of "the Annunciation."

It is not to be wondered at that the period of some of our greatest naval, and occasionally respectable military, exploits should have been also that of their most barbarous *heraldic recognition*; for a glance at

^b As we were told by a well-known dealer in London.

contemporaneous æsthetics is quite sufficient to satisfy one that in the midst of such corruption of taste it would have been rather a marvel had heraldry escaped the general contagion.

In architecture, statuary, painting (with a few brilliant exceptions in portraiture, and here and there a landscape in a better style), in general ornamentation, domestic *furniture* (?) and its adjuncts, the fine arts were at the very lowest ebb. The arms of "Tetlow," given as an example of the meretricious taste which some heralds have displayed in substituting the *actual* for the *symbolical*, the *redundant* for the *simple*, is certainly an excellent specimen; and the culminating point of absurdity one would imagine had been reached in the crest, "On a wreath a book erect gules, clasped and ornamented or, thereon a silver penny on which is written the Lord's Prayer; on the top of the book a dove proper, in its beak a crowquill sable!" But a much more recent device, which we met with neatly embossed on note-paper, satisfies us that there are no limits to absurdity. The device in question referred to the name "Jackson," and represented a *jack*, or shark, rising from the depths to—snap at the SUN!

We can also recall another instance of the same taste in the "Boy-in-buttons," whose master's allusive fancy had immortalized the family name on each of the lad's four dozen metallic "eruptions," in a *dog pointing*, superscribed "*Worth a Wink*."

Some very peculiar names occur in this work, and one or two of them have already attracted attention elsewhere. Here, for instance, we find the patronymic "Sydserff" said to be of *French* origin, although this is not quite clear notwithstanding the authority quoted. But few notices of it are to be found; and among these a will, recorded in the Commissariat of Lauder, and some particulars connected with a bishop of Orkney and a knight of the name, who was also a burgess of Edinburgh in the seventeenth century, possibly comprise almost all that is known of the family. *A propos*, from the same neighbourhood (the south-east of Scotland) comes the uncommon (at least in England) name "*Handasyde*," or, as it was anciently spelt, "*Hangitside*," or "*syd*." A chapter on such surnames, although perhaps impairing the unity of a work on heraldry, would no doubt have been an interesting addition, and the more so as the Saxon and Norman elements were peculiarly strong in that part of Scotland where those names were once to be found.

The extension of peculiar heraldic ordinaries and charges in certain localities is shewn to originate in the distinguishing "achievement" of the dominant family of the district, as, for example, the chief and saltire of Bruce, and, we may add, the lion of the earldom of Dunbar and

March, which latter may possibly have been adopted by the family of Dundas, as one of its ancestors is the recipient (in a remarkable charter by one of those potent nobles) of extensive grants, and such an inference would therefore not be strained.

Fictitious pedigrees are justly reprobated, although they are often rather the evidence of the possessor's weak judgment than of any wilful falsity. Many persons seize on a nominal coincidence with such perfect faith that it would almost be cruel to charge them with sinister motives. It may suit indeed the suddenly rich to graft themselves on older trees, but where the object is in perspective—namely, that of founding a family—there can be little advantage in attempting to outrage the credulity of one's neighbours. Family histories have often a tendency both ways, for while they may contain much that is incorrect, they leave an opening to the superior diligence of others more interested by preserving family tradition, which although frequently distorted may nevertheless contain the germs of a fact or truth which otherwise would have been lost. As *suggestive*, therefore, they may be of use, although often themselves in other respects useless.

The absence of Scottish county histories is much to be regretted, but possibly by a careful compilation of family genealogies during and prior to the seventeenth century—a task yet to be undertaken—such a substitute, as would in a measure supply the deficiency, might be found.

Of "lapidarian heraldry" our author says,—

"These lapidarian records constitute a most important addition to the comparatively meagre array of heraldic illustrations, and are well worthy of being preserved by means of accurate drawings or photographs. Had some such preservation been attempted during the last two hundred years in the case of those churches and castles of which hardly a vestige now remains, and also in the case of the countless sepulchral monuments which have been either entirely destroyed by (in-)human hands, or effaced by the gradual influences of time, how much valuable heraldic information might have been available which is now irrevocably lost!"

There is not a churchyard in the United Kingdom, we believe, where this regret might not find ample occasion for its expression. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, a public pathway lies over the inscribed sepulchral slabs of long-departed worthies; and in many parts of Hampshire, for instance, tombstones may be detected in the repairs of walls, and even in the pavements of towns. Such a practice is very reprehensible, if indeed honest, but then vestries and municipal authorities are very apt to take a purely practical view in such cases, and think it no harm that—

"Imperial Cæsar, turned to dust and clay,
Should stop a hole to keep the wind away!"

Among the parish churches of Barbados, rich in names illustrative of the political history of the seventeenth century, this utilitarian, or rather penny wise and pound foolish principle is carried to an extreme.

There the ancient arms of the Butlers may be detected in the enclosure-wall of St. Lucy's churchyard, while Sir Robert Hackett, a faithful adherent of James II., has his virtues recorded in Latin on a slab of black marble which now forms a convenient door-step for a sugar-boiler's house!

On the subject of heraldic registration there are some good hints. Instead, however, of the infusion of new Christian or baptismal names, as proposed by the Registrar-General, so as to obviate the confusion arising from the paucity of surnames, as in Wales, and in a lesser degree in Scotland, we are inclined to believe that from a judicious extension of heraldic distinctions, with a *sliding scale* of fees, and the establishment of a *subordinate* registration *under* the superior colleges, where merchants' marks and simple devices might, on the payment of a fee, be recorded and protected, much good and some revenue would result. Some latitude might be given in this direction without at all derogating from the dignity of the superior colleges; and had Benjamin Franklin (who is quoted as a respecter of ancestry) proposed some such modified system under the name of registration (as suggested in a pamphlet published in 1859)^d, a strong conservative element would have been ensured to the loose *rubble* of the present social fabric of the United States.

AN EXHUMED CITY.—We print the following as we find it, in the hope of eliciting some detailed information on the subject:—"A most singular discovery has recently been made on the French coast, near the mouth of the Garonne. A town has been discovered buried in the sand, and a church has already been extracted from it. Its original plan shews it to have been built near the close of the Roman Empire, but changes made in it had given it the appearance of an edifice of mixed style, in which Gothic architecture has usurped the place of the Roman. The original paintings, its admirable sculptured choir, and Roman capitals adorned with profuse ornaments, are attracting a number of visitors. This temple is all that remains of those cities described by Pliny and Strabo; the Gulf of Gascony abounds in ruins of those ancient cities. It has been 1500 years since Novigamus, the old capital of Medoc, which was a very celebrated city when the Romans were masters of Gaul, was buried under the ocean; of all that tract of territory the Roche du Cordonon alone is visible. The remains of Roman roads, the site of Jupiter's temple, the vestiges of the Spanish Moors, and the roads to Eleanor de Guyenne have been rescued from the sands in the neighbourhood of the long-buried city of Soulac. Nowhere has the erosion of the ocean been greater than on the coast of Gascony."—*Building News*.

^d A Plea for Heraldry in the New World. (London.)

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY AT PERSHORE^a.

In the south transept of the ancient conventual church of Pershore is the sepulchral recumbent effigy of a knight armed cap-à-pie, placed on the lid of a stone coffin, which, with the coffin beneath, was found about twenty-five years ago in the churchyard or burial-ground on the north side of the church. This knight is represented armed in a hooded hawberk of rings, set edgewise, a piece of the coif de mailles under the chin being thrown back as loosened and not fastened; this is a triangular slip. Over the hawberk is worn a sleeveless surcoat; the surcoat is long, but the drapery well disposed and belted round the waist. The thighs are covered with chausses of ring mail, but the lower parts of the limbs are gone. A heater-shaped shield, suspended from a guige crossing over the right shoulder, is affixed to the left arm. The sword appears on the left side. The glove of mail affixed to the sleeve of the right arm is thrown back at the wrist, so as to exhibit the right hand naked; this is represented as grasping a horn.

From the absence of any portion of plate armour about this effigy, it may fairly be assigned to about the middle of the thirteenth century, the reign of Henry III. The only peculiarity about it is the horn.

Now in treating of this effigy we must compare it with others elsewhere on which horns are represented; these are few in number—I only know of two.

In the charter of the Forest made in the ninth year of the reign of Henry III., A.D. 1225, and confirmed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Edward I., A.D. 1299, it is provided as follows: "Our rangers (*regardatores*) shall go through the forest to make range as it hath been accustomed at the time of the first coronation of King Henry, our grandfather (i.e. Henry II.), and not otherwise." And again: "So many foresters shall be assigned to the keeping of the forests as reasonably shall seem sufficient for the keeping of the same."

Now in Wadworth Church, Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, is the highly interesting sepulchral effigy, somewhat mutilated, of one whom I take to be a forester. He has the curled moustache and beard as worn in the fourteenth century. He is not represented as a knight in defensive armour, but his habiliments consist of a tunic or coat reaching to the calves of the legs, with close-fitting sleeves, the *manicæ botonatæ* buttoned up from the elbows to the wrists. This coat

^a A paper by M. H. Bloxam, Esq., read at the Worcester Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, July 23, 1862. See *GENT. MAG.*, Sept. 1862, pp. 303—318; Oct., pp. 422—433; Nov., pp. 563—572.

century. The party commemorated is described as the park-keeper or forester of Dunclent. The horn and arrows shew his calling; the latter, forked or bifurcated, were the hunting-arrows of that period. I have a similar one in my possession, found in Leicestershire.

Now with respect to this effigy in the church of Holy Cross at Pershore, Nash supposes, from the horn hanging from the belt, that it might denote that the person represented was a ranger, or had some employment in one of the neighbouring forests. If this was the case, this monument would come under the class of those rare monuments of foresters or forest-rangers I have described.

There is, however, another view in which this representation of a warrior in defensive armour with his hand on the horn may be considered, a view which I think has not hitherto been entertained. Judge Lyttelton, the famous English legal commentator of the fifteenth century, whose mortal remains lie buried in the cathedral of Worcester, and whose works will not easily perish, in his treatise "Of Tenures" observes, "Also they which hold by escuage (that is, service of the shield) ought to do their service out of the realm, but they which hold by grand sergeanty (for the most part) ought to do their services within the realm;" and Coke, in his Commentary upon Lyttelton, in his gloss on this passage, observes, "For he that holdeth by cornage or castle-yard holdeth by knight's service, and is to do his service within the realm, but he holdeth not by escuage, and therefore Lyttelton materially said tenant per escuage, and not tenant by knight's service." Again, to quote Lyttelton: "Also it is said that in the marches of Scotland some hold of the King by cornage, that is to say, to wind a horn to give men of the country warning when they hear that the Scots or other enemies are come or will enter into England, which service is grand sergeanty. But if any tenant hold of any other lord than of the King by such service of cornage, this is not grand sergeanty, but it is knight's service, and it draweth to it ward and marriage, but none may hold by grand sergeanty but of the King only." Coke, in his gloss on this, says, "Per cornage, cornagium, is derived (as cornare also is), à cornu, and is as much (as before hath been noted) as the service of the horn. It is also called in old books horngeld. *Note*, A tenure by cornage of a common person is knight's service, of the King it is grand sergeanty, so as the royal dignity of the person of the lord maketh the difference of the tenure in this case."

Thus Lyttelton, and thus Coke, and I think I have adduced enough to render it probable that this effigy represents one neither a forester or ranger, but who held lands by cornage tenure or horngeld, but whether by grand sergeanty or by knight's service I cannot say.

Original Documents.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,—Some of your Oxford readers will not be displeased to see the following Letter of Dorothy Wadham preserved in your Magazine; the original is in the State Paper Collection, now at the Public Record Office.

For the reader's information, no better preface can be given to it than the following opening sentences to Alexander Chalmers' account of Wadham College:—

“The founder of this college, Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Edge and Merrifield, in Somersetshire, in which county he was born, was a descendant of the ancient family of Wadham, of Devonshire. His first intention is said to have been to found a college at Venice for such Englishmen of the Roman Catholic persuasion as might wish to enjoy their education and religion, now no longer tolerated in England. From this it may be inferred that he was himself attached to popery; but his adherence could not be inflexible, as he was soon persuaded by his friend, Mr. Grange, to erect a college in Oxford, in imitation of the others, where the established religion was now cultivated with zeal. And as he died before this design could be carried into execution, he bequeathed the management of it to his wife, Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, who has so often occurred as a benefactor to this University. This lady, assisted by trustees, and with a zeal proportioned to her husband's spirited design, completed the necessary purchases, buildings, and endowment. She survived her husband nine years, died May 16, 1618, aged 84, and was buried with her husband in the north transept of the church of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, under a stately monument of alabaster, on which are their figures on brass plates, but the whole considerably decayed.

“Mrs. Wadham first endeavoured to purchase the site of Gloucester Hall, but Dr. Hawley, then Principal, refusing to give up his interest in that property unless she would appoint him her first Governor or Warden, she declined the condition, and made proposals to the city of Oxford for the site of the Priory of Austin Friars.”

I am, &c.

H. E.

May 8, 1863.

Dorothy Wadham to the Earl of Salisbury, respecting the carrying out of her late Husband's Intention to found a College at Oxford.

James I., Domestic, xlix. 65. *Orig.*

RIGHT honorabell, my verey good Lorde, My deceased husband and myselfe, haueinge tasted of yo^r former favors, and the licke more than Ordinarie continewed of late by your Lor^p towards me sithens his deathe, enforcethe me to present you my right humbell thainckes, and will acknowledge myselfe ever bounden vnto you for the same. Hit hath bene made knowen unto yo^r good

Lord^p of a Course taken by my Husbände for the Newe erectinge of a Colledge in Oxforde, for which performance hath apointed good meanes. And by former and often private speches with me, as in licke sorte by a shorte Instrumente drawn vpp not longe before he died, did allowe me the prioritie in the managing of those busines, allthoughē another was nomynated wth me in the same, beinge the rather sett downe, for that he was of Gloster Hall, and pretended to be habell to doe more to compasse the procuringe of that Howse than any other. I humbelie beseech yo^r Honor that if aneye Conceyte happen to schandalize my backwardnes in not effectinge so worthe a worke, bendinge my whole endeavors to see the same finished without delaie in my owne tyme, w^{ch} cannot be longe, that hit would please you to patronize and defende me from suche wronge Imaginac'ons, desieringe noe longer to lyve, then to showe a frowarde disposition for the well performance. And will rather leave a poore and meane estate to my selfe than anye thinge shalbe wantinge for the well effectinge thereof. This barer my servant, whoe attended my husband dailey, and att his laste howre, can relate his whole intenc'on, yf hit may not be troblesome too yo^r Lor^p to heare him. And so moste humblie beseeechinge yo^r good Lor^p that I may be set boulde to crave yo^r assistance upon anye occac'on herein, will dailey praye, that Thallmightie God maie blesse you wth longe and happye daies, and send you encrease of mytche honor. From my poore howse in Merifeeld the xxvijth of November, 1609^a.

Yo^r Ho. in all humblenes ever readie att Commandment,
DOROTHE WADHAM.

To the right Honorable, and my verie good Lorde
Therle of Salisburie, Lord Highe Thresorer of
England, geue these att the Courte.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The excavations in progress at Rome, by the Emperor's orders, under the direction of the Chevalier Rosa, in the Palace of the Cæsars, now the property of France, continue to produce very interesting results, as they are laying bare all the ruins on the spot which was the original site of Rome. M. Rosa has already been able to determine the limits of the Palace of the Cæsars, and has discovered several spacious halls placed round a very extensive peristyle. The first is 130 mètres in length, and the second 45 mètres. He has also ascertained the position of the Capitoline Hill, mentioned by Martial, Suetonius, and Ovid, and near this hill the Porta Aulia of the Palace, corresponding with the Porta Mugionis of the city. Very recently, extensive underground constructions have been found, which are supposed to have been part of the thermæ of the Imperial Palace. The lower portion of the Mount Palatine presents ruins of the time of the Kings and the Republic, and the upper portion remnants of buildings belonging to the Imperial epoch.
—*French Paper.*

* The license to Dorothy Wadham to found a college at Oxford, and grant of divers privileges for the same, bore date Dec. 20, 1610. See K. James I., *Domest.*, lviii. 81.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

April 30. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT'S appointment of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., to act as Vice-President in the room of the Marquess of Bristol, was laid before the meeting.

SILAS PALMER, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited the following objects:—

(1.) An oak cabinet, bound with iron, which would appear to have been originally intended for jewels, and afterwards to have been fitted up for holding coins. It had two folding-doors, on the panels of which were cyphers and coats of arms. The drawers were of ebony, richly inlaid with ivory and ornamented with mythological subjects. Dr. Palmer stated that this cabinet had been left behind on the retreat of the Royal army after the *second battle* of Newbury (Oct. 27, 1644), at a house then, as now, bearing the sign of the "Horns and Crown" at East Ilsley, Berks. It has remained in the hands of the descendants of the former proprietor of the house, and it was by the kindness of Mr. Webb, the present owner, that Dr. Palmer had been enabled to exhibit it this evening. The cyphers on the two panels of the folding-doors were S. P. G. G. and I. H. respectively. Perhaps some of our readers can help us to the name of its former owner.

(2.) A steel casket from the Museum at Newbury, stated to have been found at the battle of Naseby.

(3.) An iron casket with a chain, found in the peat deposit some feet from the surface, and near it were found the horns of the red deer.

(4.) A small casket of brass with a singularly beautiful lock. It was stated, but without a particle of evidence to support the assertion, to have belonged to Cromwell, and to have been left behind by him at Shaw House. The two last possessors had it for more than 100 years.

(5.) A curious padlock, closely resembling some which have come from China.

The SECRETARY laid before the Society a letter from King Henry VIII. to Mr. Secretary Knight, dated 1527, and also some letters of Sir Thomas Wotton. These last will hereafter be published in the *Archæologia*.

May 7. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Notice was given that on Thursday evening, the 14th instant, the vote of the meeting would be taken on a proposal made by the Council to alter the hour of meeting on *ballot nights* from 8 to 8.30 P.M. Notice was also given that a paper would be read on Thursday the 14th by Mr. Charles Goodwin, on certain Papyri and other Manuscripts brought from Egypt by Mr. Stuart Glennie.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., exhibited *and presented* to the Society a very fine Anglo-Saxon fibula (cruciform); two other fibulæ, a spindle whorl, and two iron objects stated to be keys. They were found in the Watling Street where it passes through Norton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. MULOOLLEY, Prior of San Clemente, at Rome, exhibited and presented two photographs of frescoes recently discovered in the under basilica of San Clemente, in acknowledgment of a liberal donation made by this Society towards the excavations at that church. One of these photographs had already been presented to the Society by its valued Fellow, the Rev. E. E. Estcourt. The whole subject will, we believe, be duly investigated by Mr. Parker, in a paper which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

CHARLES WARNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a stone hammer and a ball of flint found in Dorsetshire. Mr. Warne stated that it was the only stone hammer he had ever found in a Dorsetshire tumulus. The ball of flint had served for fashioning flint implements. Perhaps some of our readers can inform us whether the same kind of tool is used in the present day by the forgers of those implements.

L. L. DILLWYN, Esq., M.P., exhibited by the hand of Mr. Morgan a very beautiful medallion (in gilt bronze) of Oliver Cromwell. It had been given by Cromwell to his Secretary, from whom it came in direct descent, if we are rightly informed, to the present possessor.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., exhibited two large and exceedingly beautiful steel locks of Nuremberg work: without the locks themselves, or photographs of them, before the reader, it would be difficult to render intelligible the very interesting remarks with which Mr. Morgan accompanied the exhibition. They are believed to have been so-called "master-pieces,"—trials of the locksmith's skill. They each consisted of upwards of 100 pieces; the larger lock—we write from memory—of 146, the smaller of 127 pieces.

Count D'ALBANIE exhibited a *glans*, or sling-bullet, on which was inscribed in letters written backwards (and of which the decipherment is due to the well-tryed sagacity of the Director) the word *ACIPE*, i.e. *Accipe*, "Take that,"—a word and a blow, as the President aptly remarked. This inscription is borne out by similar pieces of sarcasm on Greek sling-bullets,—such as ΔΕΞΑΙ and the like. See *Böckh. Corpus Inscr.*, No. 185, *et alibi passim*. A valuable paper on these sling-

bullets will be found in the 32nd volume of the *Archæologia*, by Mr. Walter Hawkins. The Director was of opinion that the *βουστροφῆδον* character of the inscription was due to Phœnician influence,—the bullet having been found in a lead-mine in Granada. A collection of upwards of seventy inscribed sling-bullets (Roman) will be found in the new Berlin *Corpus* of Latin inscriptions. Livy informs us that the Romans first made use of the sling in the Hannibalic war, in order to cope with the Balearic slingers who did such good service to the Carthaginian army.

KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society an interesting paper on the "History of the Horn-book," illustrated by specimens from his own collection, and by photographs and woodcuts of specimens from other collections. The Horn-book was so-called from the alphabet (which was pasted on a piece of board in the shape of a battledore, the name sometimes substituted for that of Horn-book) being covered with a piece of horn. Mr. Mackenzie might have referred to the very curious models of moulds for casting lead horn-books which were presented to the Society by Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and of which a notice is published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. The paper shewed considerable research, and was listened to with much interest.

May 14. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The vote of the meeting was taken on the proposal to alter the hour of meeting *on ballot nights* from 8 to 8.30 P.M., which was carried unanimously by a show of hands.

Notice was given that on Thursday evening, the 21st instant, the ballot would be taken on the following gentlemen as ordinary Fellows:—Talbot Bury, T. Bigoe Williams, James Henry Lawrence Archer, Alfred White, Frederic William Burton, William Gawin Herdman.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful collection of bronzes brought by himself from Italy. They were stated to be as follows:—

1. Hercules with club and skin, the latter cast in a separate bit and slung over left arm. Found near Naples.
2. An interesting specimen of the class of sculpture known as *Hermæ*, surmounted by the head of a negro. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. Mars, in walking attitude, arms raised, armed with helmet, back and breastplate, and greaves.
4. Winged sphynx, Etruscan, with female head and breasts, and lion's tail. From Vulci.
5. Roman gladiator. Found near Rome.
6. Etruscan warrior, armed, and carrying a large round shield, which was found with the figure and has been subsequently attached to it.
7. A nude hooded male figure, supposed to be Saturn. Found near Rome.

8. One of the Dioscuri, holding a spear in the right hand.
9. Bust of an old Satyr. Found at Capri.
10. Sealed draped female figure, wearing a Phrygian cap. It bears traces of gilding.
11. Cupid in the attitude of climbing—a perfect gem. Bought at Milan.
12. Reclining male figure, which has probably been the handle to a vase or other vessel. From the neighbourhood of Rome.
13. Mask of Medusa—admirably modelled. Purchased at Rome.
14. Small figure of Harpocrates in silver, with a ring at back for suspension.

Mr. FORTNUM also exhibited four sling-bullets, two of which still bore inscriptions. They had been found at Perugia. The one was inscribed ATIDI. PR. PIL. LEG. VI., *Atidius* being probably the name of the Primipilus under whose directions they had been cast. The OCTAVI on the other bullet indicates that it had been used in the civil wars at the close of the Republic. See Mommsen on inscribed *glances* in the Berlin *Corpus* already referred to.

H. HARROD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very well executed drawing of an old carriage now at Manton, near Marlborough, Wilts., accompanied by illustrative remarks. The carriage bore on the panel the arms of Baskerville, impaling what were stated to be those of Ward and Danvers. This, however, seemed to be somewhat doubtful.

Mr. CHARLES GOODWIN (who we regret to say does not bear the title of F.S.A.) now proceeded to lay before the Society one of the most interesting, the most learned, and the most suggestive papers which we have ever heard. The subject was stated to be an "Account of Three Coptic Papyri and other MSS. brought from the East by Mr. Stuart Glennie." A few years ago an old chest was discovered in a monastery near Thebes. It contained a number of papyrus rolls and some skins of leather inscribed with Coptic characters. These documents fell into the hands of curiosity dealers at Luxor, and have been bought by various travellers. Seventeen of them are now in the British Museum. The three of which Mr. Goodwin now gave an account were obtained last year by Mr. Glennie, and are very excellent specimens.

An account of the Museum papyri was published by Mr. Goodwin in the "Law Journal and Magazine" for 1859, under the title of "Curiosities of Law." Mr. Goodwin believes them to have been written in the eighth and ninth centuries of our era, at the monastery of St. Phæbammon of Mount Djeme in the town of Hermonthis. They consist for the most part of wills, deeds of gift, and the like legal documents. They evidently come from the same *find* as those exhibited by Mr. Glennie.

The writing varies very much. *Some of them are in cursive character, some in that known as uncial.* This is a very important point, and gave rise to a very interesting discussion at a later period of the evening between the author of the paper and Mr. Black, F.S.A. One

of Mr. Glennie's papyri is dated;—a singular circumstance. The date is A.D. 750, being thirty years earlier than the only dated papyrus of the British Museum, viz. A.D. 780. From the names and relationships set forth in the text, Mr. Goodwin believes that the whole collection must be included between the limits of two or three generations. Consequently, the coincidence of the two characters cursive and uncial within such a narrow space as a century would seem to shew how hazardous it was to dogmatise on the date of a document from the character employed. With the exception of one of the Museum papyri (which is in Greek) the whole of the collection is in the Sahidic dialect of the Coptic language. As a means of extending our knowledge of the vocabulary these MSS. are of great value, and it were much to be desired that Mr. Goodwin would undertake the publication of a complete glossary and of an onomasticon of all the words found in these papyri. Our limits will not allow us to follow Mr. Goodwin in detail through this learned paper. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject without remarking on the freshness and interest with which a thorough scholar like Mr. Goodwin is able to invest a subject that would not seem *à priori* to possess many elements of interest. But there are some few writers (and to that few Mr. Goodwin belongs) who have at once the grasp and the grace, and who can adorn the dry legal instruments of the rude and half-educated monks of the Thebaid in the eighth century of our era with a life, an interest, and a vigour not always to be found in the treatment of more stirring themes by less able hands.

May 21. SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, V.-P., and afterwards OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Notice was given that on Thursday, June 4, a paper would be read by J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., entitled "Remarks on Portraits of the Queens of Henry VIII."

The ballot opened at 8.45, and closed at 9.30. The following gentlemen were found to be duly elected:—Talbot Bury, Esq.; T. Bigoe Williams, Esq.; Alfred White, Esq.; Frederic William Burton, Esq.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WE regret to say that the Proceedings of this Society have been so tardily supplied to us as to render it impossible to notice them in due course. We trust that this will be amended in future, and then we shall be happy to open our pages to them, but it cannot be desired that we should report *in extenso* matters a twelvemonth old. As, however, several of the papers read during the Trinity Term are of real value, we shall print one or two of them, as independent articles, in

future Numbers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and confine ourselves at present to a mere outline of the proceedings at each Meeting.

FIRST MEETING, TRINITY TERM, 1862.

June 4. The Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Master of Balliol, President, in the chair.

Professor Westwood read a paper on "Diptychs of the Roman Consuls," of which a great variety of fictile ivory fac-similes were exhibited by him. The first portion of this very valuable and interesting paper will appear in our July Number.

The President conveyed the thanks of the Meeting to Professor Westwood, not only for the exhibition of such a beautiful collection of specimens of ancient ivories, but for the very interesting explanations which he had given respecting them.

Some discussion took place after the lecture, in which Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. J. H. Parker, and the Master of University took part.

SECOND MEETING, TRINITY TERM, 1862.

June 11. The Rev. DR. SCOTT, President, in the chair.

This meeting (by permission of the Keeper) was held in the Ashmolean Museum.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall, read some remarks on the Drawings of J. Malchair, as illustrative of the Topography of Oxford. He observed that Malchair was a drawing-master in Oxford in the latter half of the last century. Although no antiquary, his tastes led him to choose, among other subjects, many of the buildings in Oxford, and as of these several have been destroyed or altered, his drawings now possess an historical value. Since his time very great changes had taken place. He saw some of the old gates standing, and had fortunately left us very accurate drawings of them. Of the North Gate (or Bocardo) he had left two views, one from the north side, the other from the south side^a. This gate was taken down on the passing of the Paving Act in 1777. Of the East Gate also Malchair had preserved drawings, taken from the eastern and western side. There was also one of the Little Gate, which stood behind Pembroke College.

But one of his favourite subjects seemed to have been Friar Bacon's Study. Of this there were several views. Two of them were remarkable, having been taken during its destruction; and as Malchair was very accurate, not only in his drawings but in his notes appended to his drawings, he has often given us the exact date and hour when the views were taken. One of the two bore the date of April 14, 1779, and the other April 15, 1779, at six o'clock in the morning. By this time the greater part seemed to have been pulled down.

Another remarkable drawing was that of one of the bastion towers at the back of the houses in Broad-street. It was taken from some lodgings where Malchair was residing.

Next to these should be named two views of Beaumont Palace, the ruins of which were to be seen in the ground now occupied by the gardens belonging to the houses on the north side of Beaumont-street.

Canterbury Gate also was a very accurate drawing, shewing the fif-

^a Engravings taken from these drawings will be found in GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 114.

teenth-century hall which then existed there. This was drawn while the building was in process of destruction.

Next, an effective view of the terrace in front of St. John's College was exhibited, and that also in front of Balliol College, which then existed. It shewed the wall projecting some distance beyond the college, and trees growing within. This terrace was destroyed in 1772, without adding to the breadth of the street at its narrowest extremity, to which it did not reach.

There were exhibited also views of the former Magdalen Bridge, and of the old Hythe Bridge, which has been only so recently rebuilt; another of the high tower in Godstow Nunnery, which has for a long time disappeared.

Two drawings of the old library at Exeter College were also shewn.

The above were some of the chief examples exhibited by the Principal of drawings possessing an interest for the antiquary.

As far as could be gathered of his history from his drawings, it would appear that Malchair first came to Oxford in 1760. It was in 1761 that he took the View of Oxford from Elsfield. From 1770 to 1797 he seemed to have laboured very steadily, but the latter date is the last which occurred on any drawing of his.

Dr. Wellesley remarked, in conclusion, that the earliest view of Oxford was by Hoefnagle, engraved by Hogenberg, Germans, in 1572. Next in order, as to plans of Oxford, was Speed's Map, by Jodocus Hondius, in 1605. Next, a ground-plan by Hollar, in 1643, which gave also a long slip-view of the city. There should, however, be mentioned Ralph Agas's Map, which was drawn in 1578, and re-engraved in 1728. And we have, lastly, the views of David Loggan, who in Charles the Second's time gave a complete survey of Oxford, in numerous illustrations, being Chalcographer to the University. After him came Michael Burghers, also Chalcographer to the University, who engraved the plates to Hearne's publications and the earlier Almanacks.

THIRD MEETING, TRINITY TERM, 1862.

June 18. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, Professor of Modern History, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

C. H. Robarts, Esq., Ch. Ch.

H. De la G. Grissell, Esq., Brasenose College.

J. H. Stennett, Esq., Merton College.

A request from the Committee appointed to carry out the restoration of the Chapter-house at Westminster was read, and a memorial was laid on the table for the members to sign.

The Hon. R. C. E. Abbot, Ch. Ch., read a paper on "The Italian Cities at the Commencement of their Struggles with the German Emperors in the Twelfth Century."

ANNUAL MEETING, 1862.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, June 26, at two o'clock, in the Music Room, Holywell, the Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

There was an exhibition of photographs of buildings in Oxford.

Messrs. Hills, Bracher, Shrimpton, and Spiers sent fine collections of views of the chief buildings of the University.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by directing attention to the photographs, of which he spoke in the highest terms.

The Librarian read the Annual Report, which stated that—

“There have been held, during the year, eleven ordinary meetings and one special meeting. The Society has had the advantage of twelve lectures, which may be thus classed—three architectural, four archæological, and five historical. In the latter, however, architectural subjects were referred to, although they were subservient to history; and in the archæological, two refer specially to the early constructions of the inhabitants of this country before the use of stone was known.”

The funds of the Society were reported as in a flourishing condition. This, it was said, was due partly to the great increase of members of the Society on the one hand, and partly to the decrease of expense from the kindness of the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, in permitting the Society to hold its meetings there.

After the adoption of the Report, Mr. E. A. Freeman delivered a lecture on the New Buildings in Oxford, in which several of them were rather sharply handled. The lecture was an extempore one, and as there was no means available to ensure an exact report of the words actually used, we are obliged to pass it over.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 1. The Lord LYTTELTON, F.R.S., in the chair.

There was a crowded meeting of members to hear Professor Willis, M.A., F.R.S., &c., give a lecture on the Cathedral of Worcester, supplementary to that delivered by him at the last meeting of the Institute in that city. The Professor, recalling the attention of those who previously heard him to the repairs then in progress at the cathedral, said that the facilities afforded him by these operations induced him to prolong his stay after the Congress had broken up, in order to make the most of such a singularly unusual opportunity for studying the construction of an important English cathedral. He now submitted the result of his investigations to the meeting. He drew especial attention to the crypt, exhibiting a plan of it, together with one of Winchester, of Gloucester, and of Canterbury. The crypt of Winchester was a sepulchral vault, but that of Worcester was a handsome temple, with a finely-arranged radiating vault. Some of the arches were much stilted, and the groining produced by the cutting of the lines was quite an ogee arch, giving the effect of Moresque architecture. The apparent stonework of the latter was peculiar, being formed of the ragstone of the neighbourhood, laid on flat, like Roman tiles, and kept in form and covered by a strong mortar,—a kind of fictile architecture not hitherto noticed. He had since been informed, however, that the crypt of Canterbury was similarly built. In speaking of the chapter-house, Professor Willis stated that after the removal of the bookcases which encumbered the building, few who had seen it only in its former condition could form a true idea of its fine arcade and the polychromatic architecture of the whole work. In these respects it much resembled the cathedral of Sienna and the baptistry of Florence. When first examined, he confessed it seemed a puzzle to him. There was good

fourteenth-century work on the exterior, with a Norman central pillar, vaulting, and walls in the interior; hitherto, indeed, it had been considered a building of the Transition. He found it, however, to be a genuine Norman building, strengthened at a later period in the style of that period, the alterations in the fourteenth century being only what were necessary to support and strengthen it. Men then better understood the art of construction than in the Norman period; they took away the bulging vault, thinned the walls, squared the angles, added buttresses, and the round building of the Normans became the decagon we now see. Professor Willis paid a high compliment to the constructive skill of the mediæval English workmen, whom he characterized as having been much in advance of contemporary foreign workmen. The several points in the Professor's discourse were illustrated by elaborate plans and drawings.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Lord Lyttelton, was passed to the Professor for his very lucid and interesting discourse.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., exhibited the famous *Llyfr-du*, or Black Book of Caermarthen, formerly preserved in the Abbey at that town, but now forming part of the well-known Hengwrt collection, the property of Mr. Wynne. Mr. Duffus Hardy and Sir Frederick Madden had pronounced the manuscript to be in the handwriting of the twelfth century, and their opinion has been confirmed by internal evidence. It is a collection of Welsh poetry, some of it contemporary odes addressed to the ancient princes of Wales. Mr. Wynne believed much of the manuscript to be in the autograph of a celebrated Welsh bard, named Cynddelw Brydydd mawr. He announced that the work is about to be published, under the editorship of Mr. W. F. Skene, in the ancient and modern Welsh, and with an English translation. Fac-similes of some of the pages prepared for the work were exhibited by Mr. F. Netherclift. Mr. Wynne also exhibited a license of alienation of lands in Peniarth, *temp.* Henry VII., and a curious roll, *temp.* Henry V., under which his ancestors became possessed of the estate of Peniarth.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., exhibited, and gave some account of, three remarkably fine steel locks, of Nuremberg work, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They are enriched with patterns of elegant design, formed by etching and engraving on the metal. The largest lock, which is of the best-tempered steel, consists of no less than a hundred and fifty-nine pieces. He brought also a scratchback of the last century, and a curious steel, for striking a light with flint, of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Lewis L. Dillwyn, M.P., exhibited, through Mr. Morgan, an oval medallion, in bronze gilt, of Oliver Cromwell,—a profile bust, in high relief. The face, hair, shirt-collar, and ornamental armour are finely executed. There is no name or mark by which the artist may be identified. The medallion is, however, thought to be nearly a contemporary portrait.

Mr. Bernhard Smith brought an Asiatic sabre with European mountings, the blade of which is covered with figures of men, beasts of the chase, and fabulous animals, chased out of the solid steel. The sword was taken in its present condition from the body of a slain Affghan chief. These sword-blades with figures of animals are rare. He exhibited also an early Asiatic pistol, with matchlock rudely ornamented with brass bosses and floriated studs, from the collection of the late General

Codrington; and two kuttars, or daggers, with figures chased out of the solid, and having their guards diapered with silver.

Mr. T. Selby Egan exhibited a diptych and a crucifix carved in box-wood, both containing relics.

Mr. F. Netherclift exhibited a "Magna Charta de Forestis," 9 Henry III., with well-preserved seal attached.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock placed on the table a curious bronze ornament recently found in North Wales, and a silver signet; subject, the Virgin and Child with a man on his knees, the legend being O MATER . DEI . MISERERE . MEI. Canon Rock exhibited also an impression of a seal lately found near St. Asaph, in Flintshire. The seal, which is very curious, is said originally to have belonged to Ithel [velyn o Iâl], son of Llywellyn Aurdorchog, *temp.* twelfth century.

Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., brought a crucifix obtained in Aix-la-Chapelle; it is in wood, of the sixteenth century, and of fine German workmanship. He also exhibited four remarkable rings recently added to the Waterton collection, three curious seals, and two silver ring-fibulæ, both nielloed. One of the rings is of gold, and bears the *chançon* POR . TOUS . JOURS. Another is set with a sapphire *en cabochon*, the shoulders formed of two griffins' heads. The third is of silver, bearing on the bezel the head of a female, nielloed, and on the hoop a *roleau* or scroll, with the inscription ✠ AVE . MARIA. This ring is of Italian work, probably from Florence. The fourth, which is of the Renaissance, appears also to be Italian; in addition to its elegant form it retains the stone, a garnet, in its original setting. He also exhibited three seals. One of silver, with a shield charged with a merchant's mark, and bearing the legend SIGILLV . MAGISTRI . PETRI . IONGE. The second is of gold, set with a carbuncle, on which a shield is engraved—two coats of arms impaled; and the handle is elegantly formed of a cross, which bears traces of enamel. The third is of silver. There are two silver ring fibulæ, both nielloed. One with the inscription ✠ IHESVS . NAZARENVS . REX . IYDAEORVM . was found in the old garden at Terregles, near Dumfries, N.B., and was presented to Mr. Waterton by the Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell (of Terregles). The other he obtained in Florence in 1860. It is three-sided or three-edged, and bears on the outside,—

✠ EZERA EZERAERAVELAGAN.

✠ GVGGVGBALTEBANI . ALPHAETω.

And underneath,—

✠ AOTVONO OLO MO-O OIAV.

Two pistols from the Museum of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich were exhibited by Mr. J. Hewitt, one of them being of the end of the sixteenth century, and the other of the beginning of the seventeenth. Both are highly enriched with chasing and inlaying with silver, and the iron-work of one is damascened in silver and gold, and both have wheel-locks. The decorations on the stock are chiefly hunting and hawking subjects. Mr. Hewitt believed the arms to have been made not for war but for the chase; and as a curious illustration of the employment of such pistols in the chase, he produced a detached wheel-lock with an engraving of a mounted hunter, accompanied by his hounds, and his foot-servitor about to discharge just such a pistol as one of those exhibited at a stag and hind which he had overtaken.

Messrs. Dulau and Co. laid on the table a copy of Libri's *Monuments Inédits*, just published by them.

Lord Lyttelton announced that the special exhibition of sculptures in ivory would be open to members and their friends at the apartments of the Institute, from Monday, June 1, to Saturday, June 13, inclusive; and that at the monthly meeting of members on the 5th, a discourse on the art of Sculpture in Ivory would be delivered—more especially in reference to the examples brought together on the occasion.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 22. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

John Whitehead Walton, Esq., of Saville-row, was elected an Associate.

Dr. Palmer, F.S.A., of Newbury, announced the discovery of a Roman villa of some extent at Ealing Farm, about a mile and a half from Well House, Berks. The plough having disturbed the soil, portions of walls, a tessellated pavement, and hypocaust were uncovered. Fragments of pottery, flanged and flooring tiles, were scattered on all sides over the ground. Permission has been given, as soon as the crops have been gathered in, to make a complete examination of the place, and the Association is invited to assist in the work.

Dr. Palmer also announced the discovery of a camp, hitherto unrecorded, on the Hampshire chain of hills, where various coins of Probus, Licinius, and Carausius had been discovered.

Mr. Vere Irving, V.-P, exhibited, on the part of Mr. Greenshields, an interesting group of antiquities discovered in the parish of Leshmahago, in Lanarkshire, consisting of a Celtic coin of silver, which may be compared with the Channel Islands type, and belongs to those originally struck in Armorica. A few years since a large number were found in Jersey, and have been figured in Donop's account of that hoard. Mr. Evans, F.S.A., stated that they were frequently found on the north coast of France, and the most remarkable circumstance connected with this specimen was its being found so far north as Lanarkshire. A bronze figure of a horse and a small bronze bell were also exhibited. The former is of Etruscan character, and the latter is four-sided, with a loop by which it could be attached to the neck of a sheep. There were also exhibited portions of light red earth pottery imperfectly kiln-baked, and a stud or button of Cannel coal.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., exhibited three *minimi* found at Clausentum, near Southampton. He also produced a gilt thumb-ring of the fifteenth century, with the motto *Meleor Cera Candu Plera*, which he translated "When God pleases better will be."

Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes in relation to the costume of a figure of Mother Shipton lately exhibited to the Association.

Professor Buckman, of Cirencester, exhibited various antiquities lately found in Gloucestershire: at Corinium, a Roman padlock, or spring bolt, the mechanism of which was explained by reference to the late Lord Braybrooke's discoveries at Chesterford, in Essex; and some similar examples from Uriconium, produced by Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., who also exhibited a Spanish lock of about two hundred years since, shewing the mode of its operation. Three large iron lances or spears were

exhibited, from a hoard of upwards of a hundred and twenty found in a field at Bourton-on-the-Water, one of which measured no less than 34 in. in length.

A flint celt, or axe-blade, was exhibited by Mr. White, of Crudwell, in Wiltshire. There were three found in a field perfectly level, of which the present specimen was the largest, measuring 10 in.

May 13. Annual general meeting, Dr. LEE, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The auditors delivered in a report and balance-sheet of the accounts for the past year, by which it appeared that 57*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* had been received, and 515*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* expended, and a balance left in favour of the Association of 55*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Every account against the Society had been paid, and all due upon the Quarterly Journal and two parts of the *Collectanea Archæologica* discharged. The Associates were called upon to give more assistance towards the latter work, as an important archæological publication. A third part was announced as nearly ready for delivery. Thirty new Associates had been elected, fourteen had withdrawn, eight were deceased, and five were recommended by the Council to be erased from the list for non-payment of their subscriptions. The Treasurer read notices of the deceased members, namely, James Dearden, F.S.A.; Walter Hawkins, F.S.A.; W. T. Maunsell; Rev. Fred. W. Hope, M.A., D.C.L. Oxon., F.R.S.; Thomas Peet; the Lord Arundell of Wardour; W. H. Slaney; and J. F. Ledsam.

The usual votes of thanks to the Officers and Council having been passed, a ballot was taken for their successors for 1863-4, when the following list was returned:—

President.—R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., D.C.L.

Vice-President.—Sir Chas. Rouse Boughton, Bart.; James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Vere Irving; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming; Edward Roberts, F.S.A.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Thos. Wright, M.A., F.S.A.

Palaographer.—Clarence Hopper.

Curator and Librarian.—George R. Wright, F.S.A.

Draftsman.—Henry Clarke Pidgeon.

Council.—George G. Adams; George Ade; William Harley Bayley, F.S.A.; Thomas Blashill; John Gray; W. D. Haggard, F.S.A.; Matthew Harpley; Gordon M. Hills; John Lee, L.L.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Edward Leven, M.A., F.S.A.; Wm. Calder Marshall, R.A.; George Maw, F.S.A.; Thomas Page, C.E.; Rd. N. Phillipps, F.S.A.; Edw. Joseph Powell; J. W. Previté; Samuel R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Auditors.—T. W. Davies; J. V. Gibbs.

The Congress was fixed to be at Leeds at the beginning of October, under the Presidency of R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., D.C.L., when Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, Kirkstall Abbey, Aldeborough, Wakefield, Pontefract, &c., will be visited.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 20. Mr. OWEN JONES, V.-P., in the chair.

A letter was read from Lieutenant-General W. T. Knollys, announcing the fact that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had consented to become Patron of the Institute, affording an encouraging hope that His Royal Highness's powerful influence will be exerted for the advantage of art and science, which it is the object of this Institute to foster. Letters were also read from Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps conveying the election of Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., Fellow, as the recipient for the Royal Gold Medal for the year 1862; and from Mr. Salvin himself, thanking the Institute for the honour so conferred upon him.

Mr. Thomas Shackleton Pope, jun., of Guildhall Chambers, Bristol, was elected a Fellow by ballot; after which a communication was read by Mr. William Lightly, Associate, Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Publication Society, calling attention to the photographs of the sculptures of Wells Cathedral just issued by that Society, inaugurating their new system of having photographs specially taken for its members of works of high architectural and artistic interest, worthy of such record, not likely otherwise to be taken.

A paper was then read, "On the Crypt and the Chapter-house of Worcester Cathedral," by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., F.R.S., detailing some most interesting discoveries made by that learned and indefatigable antiquary during recent researches prosecuted by him under unusually favourable circumstances, caused by the work of restoration now in progress at that cathedral. He described the unique and beautiful arrangement of the Norman arcades and vaulting of the apsidal east end of the crypt, which he considered presented some curious analogies with, and probably gave the idea for, the vaulted chapter-house with central columns which became so beautiful and distinctive a feature of the English cathedral buildings. Some peculiarities in the vaulting and the mode of its construction were also minutely described, whence it appeared that the ribs visible beneath were formed in plaster over rough cores left purposely in the masonry to receive the arch. The chapter-house also afforded some most interesting information gleaned by the Professor. It was originally a Norman structure, which becoming ruinous from the thrust of the vaulting, was altered in a peculiarly scientific manner by the architects of the Perpendicular period, who cased it externally with other ashlar, and built projecting buttresses at the angles, added windows and vaulting in their own style—preserving, nevertheless, the internal Norman casing, central columns, and parts of the original vaulting, and these constructed in an elaborate polychromatic treatment of masonry in white and green freestone, which is almost unique, and certainly unequalled by any extant examples of such class of so early a date.

The above information has never been previously detailed, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the learned Professor for his communication of the same to the Institute.

May 4. At the annual general meeting, W. TITE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President.—Thomas L. Donaldson, Fellow.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. A. Ashpitel, O. Jones, and Ewan Christian.

Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Mr. Charles Charnock Nelson.

Ordinary Members of Council.—Messrs. W. Burges, G. Somers Clarke, B. Ferrey, J. H. Hakewell, O. Hansard, H. Jones, G. J. J. Mair, Wyatt Papworth, and J. L. Pearson.

Treasurer.—Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.

Honorary Solicitor.—Mr. Frederick Ouvry, F.S.A.

Auditors.—Mr. Charles Fowler, junr., Fellow; and Mr. R. Norman Shaw, Associate.

Honorary Secretaries.—Mr. J. P. Sedden and Mr. C. F. Hayward were re-elected.

The report and balance-sheet were read and adopted. Thanks were voted to retiring officers and others.

It was announced that the Pugin Memorial committee had signified their intention of placing the sum of £1000, collected by them, at the disposal of the Institute, in trust for the establishment of a student's travelling fund, under certain conditions; and it was resolved that it be referred to council to confer with the committee, for the purpose of drawing up a scheme and submitting the same to the members of the Institute.

May 18. Professor DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

The Royal Medal was presented to A. Salvin, Esq., F.S.A., Fellow, by the President, and the following medals and prizes were distributed:—

Mr. Thomas Hardy, 9, Clarence-place, Kilburn—the Institute Medal; Mr. Thomas Morris, Associate R.I.B.A., of Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent-street—the Medal of Merit; Mr. George T. Molecey, 20, Hugh-street, Eccleston-square—the Silver Medal of the Institute, with five guineas; Mr. Geo. A. Scappa, 75, Gloucester-place, Portman-square—the Soane Medallion; Mr. R. Phéné Spiers, Associate, 89, Ebury-street, Pimlico—Mr. Tite's prize of Ten Guineas, with a Medal of Merit; Mr. Thomas H. Watson, Associate, 9, Nottingham-place, Marylebone-road—a Medal of Merit, with Five Guineas from Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. R. Herbert Carpenter, Student, Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent-street—Sir Francis E. Scott's prize of Ten Guineas.

M. Charles Texier, Architect, of Paris, well known for his valuable works on the antiquities of Asia Minor, gave a description of the interesting town of Perga, in Pamphylia. After a short preliminary account of the ancient divisions of Asia Minor, enumerating the principal cities, and an allusion to the various divinities, the goddess Diana more especially, who were there worshipped, he confined his attention to the ruins at Perga, formerly one of the most celebrated localities in Pamphylia, and pointed out that among the principal buildings had been the temple of Diana (who was there worshipped with peculiar veneration), which was situated on the Acropolis at the north extremity of the town. This temple is now, M. Texier remarked, almost entirely destroyed, as are also all the other temples—the reason of which may be that Christianity was embraced there at a very early period, the visit of St. Paul to Perga being recorded in the Acts of the

Apostles; and the destruction of temples to make way for Christian churches, he conceived, took place in consequence.

A direct road appears to have passed through the town below the Acropolis, from east to west, and was flanked on either side by porticoes, and terminated at each end by a gateway. Within the walls, which encompassed the entire town, are still the remains of several ancient buildings, including the "Lesché," or hall of assembly, and the Basilica, in the rear of which are the ruins of a large building flanked by two high circular towers, the plan of which differs from any others. In the interior were columns, but it is difficult to determine in what way it was covered, or to what purpose the building was appropriated.

Without the walls, to the south-west, stood the theatre, and almost in juxtaposition with it the stadium, these two edifices being in better preservation than the other remains. The theatre, which was built by Titus, appeared to have been large enough to accommodate 13,000 spectators, and the stadium 10,000.

M. Texier proceeded to explain the differences in plan between the Greek and Roman theatres, contrasting the arrangement of the orchestra, scene, seats, mode of covering, &c. in the two. He mentioned that at the theatre at Perga the scene is in ruins, but the audience portion of the building being on the natural foundation of the rock, and on the slope of a hill, remained more perfect. He further alluded to the question, so often mooted, relative to the decorations of the scene, and mentioned that the amphitheatre was of Roman origin, and that only two examples were to be met with in Asia Minor.

M. Texier's description was accompanied by numerous sketches and drawings, exhibiting the existing condition and restoration of the theatre.

A paper by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., honorary member, upon "Ancient Examples of Heads placed over Arches," was then read by Mr. J. P. Seddon, Honorary Secretary, in which it was contended that the practice was not unusual, and might be traced to the ages of Classic architecture.

A short notice of a curious example of Norman polychromatic construction, recently discovered and carefully restored by Mr. Hadfield, Fellow, in Aston Church, near Sheffield, was read by Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, Fellow.

Professor Donaldson, President, described the new Tribunal de Commerce at Paris, from lithographed plans lent for the occasion by M. Bailey, architect to the building.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The anniversary meeting was held on this, the birthday of its patron, William Camden. The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL took the chair, and the principal resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. George Dodd, F.S.A., Mr. Durrant Cooper, and other members. The following are the chief points of the report of the Council:—

"The following works have been added to the list of suggested publications:—

"Vindication of the Government of Queen Elizabeth in the matter of the Execution of Mary Queen of Scots. From a MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., M.P.

"Letters of Charles II. From the Originals in the possession of the Marquess of Bristol, President of the Camden Society.

"The volumes printed for the past year have been—

"I. Lists of Foreign Protestants and Aliens resident in England, 1618—1688. From Returns in the State Paper Office. Edited by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.

"No work issued from the press for many years past has thrown so much light upon the history of families in the middle classes of this country. A glance at the many familiar names contained in its very full Index will sufficiently prove its genealogical importance.

"The next publication, which is just ready for delivery to the members, will be—

"II. Wills from Doctors' Commons. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., and John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.

"The Council refer with great satisfaction to this volume, as proving the success of the endeavours which they have been making for many years to render the materials for our social history, which are stored up at Doctors' Commons, available for literary purposes.

"So long ago as on the 26th March, 1848, the Director and Secretary of this Society had an interview, under the authority of the Council, with the Registrars of the Prerogative Court, with the view of procuring some facilities for editing a volume then in course of preparation by the Society. The Registrars declined to comply with the wishes of the Council, and a Memorial in the nature of an appeal having been addressed to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, the Council were informed by his Grace that he had no power to interfere.

"Subsequent applications for some slight modifications of the stringent rules which limited the use of the documents in the Prerogative Court were addressed to the late Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Ecclesiastical Courts Commissioners, but were attended with no better results.

"On the institution of the Court of Probate the Council, supported by the Society of Antiquaries and by many eminent literary persons, renewed their endeavours. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, to whom the application was addressed, admitted the principle that documents which had none but literary uses ought to be accessible to literary inquirers; and, as soon as space could be found, Sir Cresswell made arrangements for permitting literary inquirers to consult all wills previous to the year 1700. He also placed this department of the business of the registry of the Court of Probate under the charge of Mr. Paris, a gentleman to whose courtesy to all applicants, and desire to assist their inquiries, the Council are glad to have an opportunity of bearing willing testimony.

"With the view of making generally known the importance of the new source of literary and historical information which has thus been laid open, the Council gladly availed themselves of a proposal to publish a volume of Wills from Doctors' Commons. In this volume it has been endeavoured to give specimens of the wills of many classes of persons;—wills of members of the royal family; wills of eminent prelates and noblemen; wills of persons who played important parts during the great Civil War; wills of well-known poets, painters, and musicians; wills of divines and philosophers; and, lastly, wills of some distinguished ladies.

"The volume will be very shortly in the hands of the members; and the Council trust it will be acceptable not only on account of its own intrinsic merits, but as an evidence and memorial that, after exertions continued for nearly five-and-twenty years, free access has at length been obtained for literary inquirers to nearly all the records of the kingdom.

"With the volume of Wills will be delivered to the members, as a third publication for the present year, a second volume of Trevelyan Papers, edited, from the muniments of the Trevelyan family, by our late Treasurer, John Payne Collier, esq. This volume brings the selection from these curious papers down to 1643."

The report of the auditors shewed a considerable balance in hand; and the places of the retiring members of Council were filled by the names of Lord Farnham, Sir Frederic Madden, F.R.S., and William Salt, Esq., F.S.A.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 16. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall exhibited a gold solidus of Valentinian I., and two of Valens, lately found near Melton Mowbray. Though of common types, they are in remarkably fine condition, and were struck at three different mints, Rome, Lyons, and Arles. A small brass coin of Allectus, and another undecipherable, were found with them. Mr. Pownall likewise mentioned the discovery, in February last, of a hoard of upwards of two thousand Roman brass coins, of the time of Constantine, in an earthen vessel at Llangym, Denbighshire. Those which he had seen were for the most part badly preserved, but as yet no numismatist had had the opportunity of examining the whole hoard.

Mr. Madden read a letter giving an account of the discovery of some Roman coins at Upsall, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, by some men engaged in draining. They comprised coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, and Carausius, but the best of the coins had been sold by the finders, and only a portion of them came into the hands of Capt. Turton, the lord of the manor.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., read a paper on two unpublished coins of a city unknown to numismatic geography. The two coins in question are in brass, of Faustina the Younger and of Commodus, with the legend ΟΥΕΡΒΙΑΝΩΝ on the reverse, the type being on the one Diana, and on the other Minerva. Mr. Borrell had been disposed to attribute the one with which he was acquainted to a supposed city of Verbiana, which from the fabric of the coin he thought must have been situate either in Lydia or Phrygia; but Mr. Babington, who possesses the second coin known with this legend, derives Ουεργβιανων from Ουεργβις, like Σαρδιανων from Σαρδεις, and proposes to assign the coins to Berbis, a town of Lower Pannonia, mentioned by Ptolemy, the name of which appears under several Latin forms—Berebis, Borevis, and Vereis. His only difficulty is that there are no coins known of any other city of Pannonia, though there are still many coins which were struck by various cities in the adjoining province of Mæsia.

Mr. Webster gave an account of some modern forgeries of Scotch coins, against which it will be well for collectors to be on their guard. They are as follows:—

GOLD.		
David II., Noble	.	Lindsay, Pl. xii. 1.
Mary, Half Lion	.	„ „ xiv. 45.
— Half Rial, 1555	.	„ „ xiv. 5.
SILVER.		
John Balliol, Penny	.	„ „ iv. 80.
Robert Bruce, Penny	.	„ „ iv. 87.
Mary, Testoon, 1562	.	„ „ ix. 193.
— Half-Testoon, 1562	.	„ „ ix. 194.
David II., Farthing, MONETA REGIS	.	„ Supp. xviii. 9.

Beside these there is a gold piece, purporting to be of Francis of Scotland and Mary of England, which has been imitated and adapted from the shilling of Philip and Mary. The ignorant forger has even gone so far as to copy the XII. (which denotes the value of the shilling in pence) on to the die for this gold coin, but having discovered his

error he has erased the numerals from the coin itself, though traces of them may still be discerned.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated a paper on the short cross pennies of Henry, with the initial cross of the legend on the reverse pommée or botonée. Coins with this distinctive mark have been struck at the mints of Canterbury, Durham, Exeter, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Northampton, Rhyddlan, Bury St. Edmund's, Winchester, and York; and it was suggested that these were probably minters' private marks to distinguish one issue of dies from another, and that possibly they might afford some clue for determining in an authoritative manner the long mooted question whether the short cross pennies on which they appear were struck under Henry II. or III.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

May 5. At the meeting of the Archæological Section, the Rev. H. J. O'BRIEN, LL.D., President, in the chair, Mr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., read several extracts from a MS. volume which he had compiled from wills, state documents, the parish register books, &c., relative to Christ Church, Cork. This church was formerly one of great importance, and in ancient rolls is described as the "Royal Chapel." The King's Courts were often held here during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was always the resort of great personages and of the Corporation of the city in days gone by, and at a comparatively modern period had a throne for the Bishop of Cork. The ancient buildings extended considerably north and south of the present church. On the south lay the college and vicar's hall. The former, the ruins of which were lately taken down, contained several cut stone mullions and a fine carved chimney-piece, bearing the date 1585, and this inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA. AMEN. At the extremities are trumpeters in full armour, blowing from curiously-twisted instruments, and the initials I. F. I. and M. G. occur; the chief ornament is the rose and some foliage. It is now preserved in the Royal Cork Institution. During excavations made some years ago on the north side, between Tobin-street and the church, a way was found boarded with planks of oak and a pointed arch, at the depth of ten feet below the level of the street; not interfering with the workmen it was left undisturbed. The old church contained numerous monuments, among which the Mead tomb was remarkable for its beauty. It consisted, in addition to the inscription, of twelve panels of polished black marble, each charged with armorial bearings, and dated 1623. After the repairs in 1829 this interesting memorial disappeared. In the crypt, however, may now be seen many highly curious sepulchral flags of the sixteenth century, elaborately carved with floriated crosses and other interlaced ornaments. These are, however (singular to say), thickly covered with some bituminous substance, which renders it impossible to decipher the legends at present. In a corner of this crypt lies a full-length effigy, carved in stone and draped; the head has, unfortunately, been broken off; it is otherwise but slightly mutilated; it probably once constituted the recumbent figure on the tomb of some distinguished citizen. An old parishioner told Mr. Caulfield that he recollected it in the days of his childhood, when some mysterious cloud hung over it, and connected it with the tradition of a "headless woman" who haunted the place by night. In the cemetery are some curious

early tombstones: of these may be mentioned one which bears the Royal arms on a shield, with those of Roche and Terry on separate ones. This has been the subject of much discussion among heralds. It can now be seen over the tomb of Roche of Dunderrow; also, the fine monuments of Thomas Ronan, Mayor of Cork, 1549, and another of the Skiddies, with their arms (a chevron between three stirrups), under an elaborate mantling. It is to be regretted that constant exposure to the weather has much injured these memorials.

Among the early bequests to Christ Church may be noticed the following:—

“11th Oct., 1502.—James Myagh, citizen of Cork, patron of the Church of St. Nicholas de Lysincery, granted to the church of the Holy Trinity two acres of land in Lisclery in pure alms for augmentation of Divine Service in said church. 1557.—Patrick Ponche *beg.* his best service and a pair of boots to Sir Percival Whitt, parish priest of Christ Church. 1571.—Adam Gool *beg.* 5 marks to C.C., so that the old faith be set up. 1572.—William Verdon *beg.* 20s. for the maintenance of our Lady's Chapel in C.C. 1582.—Ald. Christ, Galwey, *beg.* 30s. for the reparation of C.C. 1578.—Will. Skiddie *beg.* a big girdle or corse of silver gilt to be divided between the chancel and body of the church; also, three plots of land in Shandon, to be sold and likewise divided. 1582.—Edmond White, to be buried in St. James's Chapel, C.C., *beg.* 3s. 4d. for wax for the said church, and 3s. 4d. for building.”

The following are a few of the eminent persons who were buried in this church:—Sept. 4, 1572, Sir Nich. Pett, Provost-Marshal of Munster; 17 Jan., 1636, Dominick Lord Kilmallock, and Lord Baron of Barretts; 3rd Dec., 1644, Sir Arthur Hide, Knt.; 11th March, 1644, Elinor Braine, dr. to my Lord Inchiquin; 6th Nov., 1646, Sir Andrew Barrot, Knt. Major-General Craig and Sir William Bridges were interred on 2nd Dec., 1647, and on the 4th, Cornet Nightingale; they died from the wounds which they received in the battle of Knockinoss, which was fought in Nov., 1647, between the Irish under Lord Taaffe, and the English under Lord Inchiquin. 2nd June, 1657, Esay Thomas, Recorder of the city; 1st May, 1658, Henry Pepper, sword-bearer; 4th Nov., 1660, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Coppinger; 17th May, 1662, Richd., son of Sir Richard Kyrle.

On the 14th Jan., 1575, a court was held in Christ Church, by virtue of a warrant, addressed to Jas. Ronan, Mayor, by the Lord Deputy, to inquire into a mortgage of £550 11s. 5d., now offered by Sir Wardam St. Leger for the redemption of Kerrycurrihy to the Earl of Desmond, out of which £242 was alleged by the Earl to be due to Thomas Chester, of Bristol, whereupon the Mayor did seize and seal the three bags in which the money was put, in presence of the Lord Bishop of Cork and the bailiffs; at the desire of the Mayor the keeping of the money was entrusted to Hercules Rainsforth, Treasurer of her Majesty's household. 1653, 6th July.—From the Council-books we learn that during the period of the usurper Cromwell, the Council of State ordered “Christ Church, Cork (the meeting place so called), to be repaired, and Mr. Joseph Ayres to preach the Gospel there.” 1660, May 18.—“Charles, the Second of that name, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, was proclaimed in this city of Cork, whom God prosper. Amen. Amen.”

The following items are from an old parish vestry-book, commencing with a valuation of the parish, Dec., 1664:—

"1665, May 30.—From Mr. Neptune Blood, Dean of Kilfenora, being in satisfaction of the plate he took away (when minister of said parish) belonging to the parish and church, £14. 25th March.—Paid for a paper book to enter the parish accounts in, 7s. 8th May.—To William Sexton for repairing the Charnell-house in the Churchyard, 19s.; for 5,000 tyle pins for pointing the roofs of Chancel and St. Maries Aisle, £3 3s. 4d.; for levelling the grave stones in the chancel, 4s.; paid John Poynts for lymning the Ten Commandments with the effigies of Moses and Aaron, and enlarging the King's arms, £15.

"1666, March 27.—For sending away two children for England, 5s. May 8.—For maintaining the poor boy, buying him two suits of apparel, three shirts, one hatt, shoes and stockings, £1 16s. 4d.; paid the woman of Blarney that kept the child, 13s. May 20.—Paid the Sexton for washing the surplice, making the grave and ringing two peals for Margaret Weldon, 3s.; paid Bridget Pembroke for keeping said Margaret two weeks, 5s.; for 4 yards and half of cloth (being French cloth) to make a shroud, 6s. 10d. Feb. 13.—Given to Johanna that sits at the Cross, and another lame woman, 2s.

"1667.—By Robt. Fletcher, for lime in the church, used about his tomb, 2s. 6d.; by Mr. Ronayne, for burying his wife in the chancel, 13s. 4d.; for burying Alderman Vandellure and his kinswoman in the chancel, £1 6s. 8d.; paid Captain Godwine, bookseller, for common prayer-books for minister and clerk, £1 2s. 0d. Jan. 8.—For mending the sheriffs' seat, 1s. 4d.; paid two men for carrying the dirt out of the aisle, 1s.

"1668.—For 27,000 Cornish tiles for covering church and chancel, and landing them, £13 13s. 0d.; for carrying same from the ship to the church, at 16d. per thousand, £1 16s. 0d.; for beer that the tilers had, 11s. 6d. 5th Aug.—Richd. Slocombe, for keeping the parish clock in repair during his life, to be paid 20s. at Easter.

"Jan. 9, 1670.—Whereas Sibel Viner, on her death-bed, being speechless, did by making signs and tokens discover where a certain sum of money lay, which money, £15, came into the hands of the churchwardens, which they disposed of by general consent, &c.

"1674.—Pd. Mr. Brown for drawing the King's arms and washing the Commandments, £6, and drawing the letters on the table, 13s.; by a coat and breeches bought for old Cain, 9s. 6d.; for helping up the King's arms, 2s.

"1676.—Received from Mr. Cross towards the chalice, £2.

"1677, Sept. 24.—The carriage of a stone door case to the church, 1s. 4d.

"1680, Feb. 16.—Ordered that the pulpit be removed from the pillar where it now stands to the westward on same side, and that the parishioners be seated in seats suitable to their quality in said church."

(From this period there is a blank till July 8th, 1706: the troubled times that followed and the siege of Cork may fully account for it. The remainder of the book is chiefly occupied about the distribution of pews, and contains nothing of interest.)

"1710, Feb. 26.—That the minister and churchwardens see to erecting an almshouse and laying out a churchyard in the place called the College grounds.

"1716, Oct. 30.—That the Mayor, &c., take subscriptions for rebuilding the church and steeple for a ring of bells at the west end.

"1720, April 18.—That care be taken to keep out of the parish strollers, vagabonds, and idle beggars, by application to the Mayor. May 30.—That the pulpit and reading-desk be made as Mr. Townsend shall think fit. That the communion table and rails be of Dantzic oak, and that the carver shall have three English crowns for the capital of each column.

"1720, March 20.—That the branch given by Mr. Moses Deane be immediately set up, and a step be made for it; that the poor of the parish wear badges.

"1723, Oct. 24.—That the tables of the benefactors be set up.

"1724, Nov. 23.—That the Church W. apply for money sufficient to secure with lead the compass pediment of the fronticepiece of the steeple.

"1728, April 7.—That the Book of Homilies be purchased for the use of the church.

"1729, Nov. 24.—That a pair of stocks be made for the punishment of offenders on the Lord's Day; that the plan of the alterpiece for the church be layed before the overseers; and that £25 be expended on same.

"1730.—That the rector wait on Mrs. Crow and thank her for the velvet cloth she presented for the communion table; that Dr. Francis Cochran be paid 8s. 1½d. for curing a poor child.

“1732, April 10.—Rev. Mr. Somerville to wait on the Lord Bishop to receive his lordship’s direction where the parishioners are to resort whilst the church is repairing.

“1734, March 24.—That the lead roof at the south side cannot be remedied but by slate; agreed that the lead be sold to defray the expenses of the slate; that the pulpit be taken down, made lower, and tried as a moving pulpit, and then submitted to the Lord Bishop.

“1737, April 10.—To John Hammon for hanging the church with mourning, 5s. 5d.

“1740, Sept. 30.—That great loose coats be provided for the bell-hours.

“1743, Oct. 4.—The church to be painted in oak colour.

“1744, October 24.—That two lamps be set up within the front yard, to be lighted every dark night at 6, and left so till after evening prayers.

“1747.—It appearing that the steeple is in great danger of falling, ordered that the upper and middle stories be pulled down.

“1751, Ap. 9.—On the melancholy account of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, ordered that the pulpit, reading-desk, communion table, &c., be covered with black cloth, and the Bishop’s throne with fine black serge, and the curtains of the throne to be made of the same.

“1754, July 31.—Whereas the vaults under the church are ruinous and detrimental to health, ordered that they be repaired and no vault be raised above the surface of the floor.

“1756, May 27.—That a clock be bought for the use of the church.

“1757, Mar. 16.—Mr. Aikin for the clock, £6 16s. 6d.

“1760, Mar. 26.—That thanks be returned to the Worshipful Phineas Bury, mayor, the sheriffs, &c., for their generous benefaction of an organ for the church.

“1782, Oct. 11.—That Mr. James Roche be appointed organist in the room of Mr. Henry de la Main resigned; the thanks of the parish are presented to him for his care and attention to the parish as organist for twenty-one years.

“1782, Sept. 27.—The south side of the steeple overhangs three feet, plumed by John Fisher.

“1787, March 5.—Resolved that the establishment of a choir by voluntary subscription would be of essential service to the poor of the parish by inducing greater congregations and of course larger contributions.

“1788, Aug. 4.—That we highly approve of the measure taken by the several parishes in this kingdom to suppress the immoderate use of spirituous liquors.

“1795, Jan. 14.—That the sum of £114, being £6 a man for nineteen men, be raised by this parish as their proportion of the augmentation to the militia. Oct. 16.—That the churchyard be gravelled, and four trees be planted in it.

“1797, April 6.—That Mr. Terence Magrath be appointed organist in the room of Mr. Roche, resigned.

“1798. The memorial of the parishioners of the Holy Trinity and King’s Chapel: That according to ancient usage this church has been chosen for the attendance at Divine service of the Corporation, Governors, Judges of Assize, and military officers on public and other appointed days; that your predecessors were pleased to bestow the chaplainship of the Corporation on the eldest curate of said parish, save one instance wherein such custom was varied in consequence of a family connexion. Desirous that the original custom should prevail, we trust this memorial will meet your approbation, &c.”

Mr. Caulfield concluded by calling attention to the value of the evidence supplied by parish registers and old vestry-books; the latter as affording not only interesting and important illustrations of the working of the parochial system in ancient times, but as valuable chronicles of the former condition and numerous changes which have taken place in our parish churches. To the ecclesiastical antiquary, the genealogist, or county historian, these documents always supply some of the most authentic materials for his literary investigations.

The President exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Robert Day, jun., forty-seven flint flakes of the leaf, knife, arrow, and spear-head varieties. These were obtained in the counties Antrim and Derry; those of the latter

class are called *elf darts* by the peasantry there. They are beautifully manufactured, and the flint of which they are composed varies from a bright red and dull black to a semi-transparent white. Some have the edge serrated with perfect precision, others of the spear-head type have three projections or barbs, the centre being designed for fitting into the handle, while the other two overlapped it. Some of the arrow-heads are similarly shaped, and others are without the centre stem, being triangular; but in no case are any two alike. These have all been chipped with great care, and shew a high degree of artistic skill, they vary in size from three-quarters of an inch to three inches in length. A flint pick was also shewn, the entire surface of which was chipped: this is a perfectly formed specimen, and as such is very rare. Twelve small-sized stone celts, all of different size and shape, were also shewn, some being triangular, the base having a sharp cutting edge; others long and narrow, and more of the mussel form; also four much larger, highly polished, and very perfect, which were found in the river Bann, and are made of the trap rock and hard green stone that abounds in the north of Ireland. An old mould for casting coins, and an ancient bronze chalice on a timber stand, belonging to the same collection, were also exhibited.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 8. The Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, President, in the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice O'Brien and thirteen other new members were elected.

The Rev. James Graves brought under the notice of the meeting the recent work on the "Fine Arts and Civilization of Ancient Ireland," published by Mr. Henry O'Neill. Whether as related to the amount of labour and research evidenced by the work, the beauty and accuracy of the illustrations, or the light thrown on the subject by the author, the book was highly creditable.

Beauchamp Colclough, Esq., Wexford, presented a bronze celt, deeply patinated, which had been found on the land reclaimed from the sea at Begerin; also some old coins dug up on the site of St. John's Gate, Wexford.

Mr. Robertson, on the part of Mr. Patrick Lonergan, presented a carved stone found built up in a house which had been taken down in the course of the formation of the Kilkenny Junction Railway at St. John's Green. It was so much defaced that it was difficult to ascertain its original design, but the general opinion seemed to be that it had been a boss at the intersection of groined vaulting. Being in the Early English style, it is probable that it had been removed from St. John's Abbey.

Mr. P. Cody, Mullinavat, sent for exhibition a stone mould for casting celts. This very curious object was peculiarly interesting, as having been found in Ireland. The object intended to be cast was what is called a pocket celt. Mr. Cody sent a paper explanatory of the time and place of the finding of the antique, and the object for which it was intended, in which he remarked,—

“That the battle-axe formed a part of the military equipment of the battalions of the Celtæ many centuries previous to Christianity, and even since, is a matter of historical fact; but the difficulty is to shew that it was of the same pattern as that produced from the mould now presented to you. The length of the blade in the present instance is $4\frac{1}{10}$ in., from the edge to a moulding at the other end; the length of the edge is $1\frac{9}{10}$ in., and at the moulding already mentioned the blade is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and 1 in. in thickness; the moulding occupies a space of $\frac{1}{10}$ in., and is considerably raised; and beside the moulding, on one side of the weapon (as shewn by the matrix) is a cylindrical ring-like loop $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. From the moulding to the other extreme end of the weapon is $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. in length; this part, which is nearly square, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness: and the length of the weapon, from the edge to the other end, is $7\frac{2}{10}$ in. It does not appear that the instrument had a socket in the gross end, by which a handle could be fitted to it in the manner of a hatchet, but that end being nearly of square dimensions, could readily be inserted into a groove in the handle, in which it might be securely fastened by the help of a brace of metal passing round the handle, and through the loop on the side; but this is all conjecture, and proves nothing. On examination of the article each person may judge for himself. I need only refer to this antique curiosity as a proof of the early acquaintance of the inhabitants of Ireland with the art of hewing stone. The peculiarity of the execution of its several parts, and their exact correspondence, together with the regularity and design of the various decorations thereof, all bespeak a high degree of skill in the artist. Through the kindness of Mr. James Aylward, of Ballydagh, in the barony of Iverk, I have been enabled to place this article before you; it was discovered by him in the reclaiming a piece of bog, about 4 ft. below the surface.”

The following communication from Thomas Joseph Tenison, Esq., of co. Armagh, on the cromleac of Leac-an-Scall, accompanied by two drawings, was submitted to the meeting:—

“A description of this highly interesting cromleac, of which I herewith send two rough pencil sketches, may not be uninteresting. It is situated at Kilmogue, Barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. It stands in the grounds of Edward Whitby Briscoe, Esq., J.P., and a short distance from that gentleman's residence at Harristown. It is still held in respect, if not in reverential estimation, by the country people, and by them called *Leac-an-Scall*, which in the Irish language (on the authority of the learned O'Donovan) means ‘The stone of the warrior or chieftain.’ The top or incumbent slab of this ‘monumental edifice’ measures 14 ft. in length, 9 ft. in breadth, and is 2 ft. 3 in. in depth. It is supported on three upright stones, each about 11 ft. long, 7 ft. broad, and 2 ft. in thickness. These stones are composed of siliceous breccia. Their surface is somewhat weather-beaten, and without any marks that I could trace of the hewers' chisels or other tools. A small enclosure formed of side stones appears under the great top stone, which is raised nearly 6 ft. from the ground at one end, and about 13 ft. at the other extremity. The entire measurement of several stones of which it is constructed being 615 cubic feet. The above description applies to the erection as it now exists. Comparing its present appearance with the description given of it in Mr. Tighe's ‘Statistical Observations relative to the County of Kilkenny,’ published in the year 1802, I am led to conclude that since that period it has suffered from the removal or the mutilation of some of the stones, displaced or destroyed perhaps by seekers after hidden treasure or relics of the past. I have not, however, any authority for stating that it has been opened for either purpose. . . . Many conjectures are still current among the country people as to the manner in which those sepulchres were raised, and they frequently form a favourite subject of conversation at the cottager's fireside, when the inmates of the cabin are gathered round the hearth during the long winter's evenings. So far as I can ascertain, the popular name of them, traditionally acknowledged, is *Leaba Diarmid agus Grainé*, i.e. ‘Beds of Dermot and Grainé;’ the legend being, that when these constant but persecuted lovers were flying before Fion Mac Cumhal, they built one of these leaba every night, and reposed therein after the fatigues of the day.”

Mr. Prim exhibited a curious manuscript song-book of the beginning of the last century, lent to him for the purpose by W. Hayden, Esq.,

Secretary to the Grand Jury. The writer, Major John Haynes, who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hayden, came to Ireland a captain of dragoons in the army of King William III., in 1690; and having served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, was promoted to a majority before retiring from the army to reside at Canny Court, co. Kildare, where he died in 1736, and which property was sold by his grandson, in 1801, to the Right Hon. John Latouche. The book was one of those vellum-covered pocket memorandum-books very common at the period, and into it Major Haynes had transcribed no fewer than 288 of the popular songs of his day. They were chiefly of the reign of Queen Anne, but a few were evidently composed before the restoration of Charles II., and two or three of the latest were written immediately after the accession of George I. The penmanship was of the minutest character and abounded in abbreviations, some of which were with difficulty decipherable. The songs were of all kinds, political, sentimental, comic, amorous, and bacchanalian; the two latter classes abounded most largely, and were generally coarse and indelicate in the highest degree: some of the political class also, old Cavalier songs, were, as might be expected, disfigured with the coarseness which marked the age. Several of the old songs in the book excited much interest among the meeting; and Mr. Prim said he would ascertain whether they were already in print, and if not he would prepare a selection from them for the Society's "Journal," if Mr. Hayden had no objection.

Thanks were voted to the various donors and exhibitors, and the Society adjourned to the first Wednesday in July.

MR. MAYER'S MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL.

May 14. Mr. Joseph Mayer, the Vice-President of the Historical Society, invited the members and their friends to a miscellaneous meeting at his Museum of British and Foreign Antiquities in Colquitt-street. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who spent some time in viewing Mr. Mayer's very valuable collection of objects of antiquity. Among the principal objects of interest was a collection of illustrations of glyptography, consisting of Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Greek, and Etruscan, numbering altogether about 11,000 specimens. There were also specimens of very fine engravings upon gems, including one upon a diamond, which it has been thought could not be effected; but there are known to be three specimens of the art now in existence, one of them being the property of Her Majesty the Queen. There were also in the collection, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, onyx, sardonyx, chalcedony, and all the minor class of gems. In another room was an antique bronze Greek statue of Apollo, found at Saleuche, in France. This is one of the largest bronzes of antiquity, and is said to have cost £1,100. There were also many other specimens of bronze castings in figures, domestic utensils, &c.; some Burmese idols taken in the great Burmese war, one of them of an extraordinary large size. A marble bust of Wedgwood, "the father of English pottery," modelled from the original cast by Flaxman, was much admired. Mr. Mayer also exhibited his splendid, and indeed unique, collection of Saxon personal ornaments and articles of domestic use, including several specimens of the

Saxon urn with the Roman inscription, besides the Fejérváry ivories, purchased by Mr. Mayer from Count Pulszky.

At half-past eight o'clock the company assembled in one of the large rooms of the Museum, and Mr. Mayer, as Vice-President of the Society, took the chair. In opening the proceedings he said he felt much flattered that so many friends had done him the honour to be present. He felt, however, that it was not a personal compliment; it was an evidence of the fact that they really felt an interest in the scientific and historical objects by which they were surrounded. Those objects had occupied him a long life to collect together, and he was now becoming an old man. He would take that opportunity of announcing to them that he intended to propose to the corporation, or rather to the town of Liverpool, to build a suitable building for the collection, and then he would present it to the town.

Mr. Forrest then read a paper sketching the history of the first successful experiments in lunar photography in England, describing the labours of himself, Mr. Hartnup, Dr. Edwards, and other gentlemen in its development, from the year 1853 down to the present time. He said they first obtained an impressed image of the moon one inch and a third in diameter, and finding by subsequent experiments that this could be very greatly enlarged, they continued their labours until ultimately they were enabled to enlarge it so as to cover a screen some fifty-six feet in diameter. By means of the oxyhydrogen gas the interesting photographs of the moon's surface exhibited before the British Association in 1854 were again exhibited, as well as a number of specimens produced by Messrs. De la Rue, of London, who have obtained the gold medal for them from the Astronomical Society.

The Rev. Dr. Hume exhibited and described several specimens of the "Ancient Runic Kalendar or Primstave," which excited considerable interest.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Forrest and Dr. Hume for their communications, and to Mr. Mayer, not only for his liberality in so freely exhibiting such interesting objects, but still more for his noble offer of the collection to the inhabitants of the town.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

April 1. T. BAKER, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Morrall, Balmoral House, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire, was elected a member.

Mr. Clement Tate, of Dover, through Mr. Radford, of Gateshead, presented a fine Roman tile, rather elaborately scored as if for a hypocaust floor, but used in wall-work and embedded in mortar. It was found in one of the horizontal courses of Roman tiles between the flint masonry in the Pharos at Dover.

The Rev. J. Bewick, of Shields, presented a few Roman bronze objects lately discovered in *débris* of the Roman Wall at Walker, viz. a fibula of the usual form, four coins of the higher empire, and a nondescript crown-like article which it was considered had probably been sewn on leather.

Dr. Charlton read a paper embodying Professor Munch's criticisms on his own readings of the inscriptions at Maeshowe, and his present views in consequence.

The Professor, it seems, gives up all idea of the tomb at Maeshowe being of Norse character. He is convinced that many of the so-called tombs of the Norse kings in Norway and Sweden were really the relics of a pre-existing race, but were occasionally used as burial-places by the Northmen.

Professor Munch then proceeds to remark on those inscriptions wherein Dr. Charlton differed from him^b.

No. III. BRAE HÖH THANA. This Dr. Charlton had, with Professor Stephens, rendered as 'Brahe hewed this,' but Professor Munch disposes of this reading by stating it to be "grammatically impossible." This, Dr. Charlton thinks, is probably the case; but Professor Munch to make his own reading, i.e. 'broke this tumulus,' perfect, was forced to suppose that the inscription was imperfect, whereas it presents every appearance of being quite complete. Professor Munch is also obliged to suppose the existence of a verb, BREKA, BRAK, BROKIN, analogous to the Gothic BRIKAN, Anglicè 'to break,'—and further suggests that the real reading may be BRK for BRAK, 'brake' or 'broke' this tumulus. Dr. Charlton thinks it not improbable that this may be the case, but the name is wanting, and the huge stone on which the inscription is so clearly cut shews no trace of erasure, and is evidently *in situ*. The only suggestion that he can make is that No. I. may contain the name that is wanting,—'That is the Viking came out hereto, (and) broke this tumulus.' It must not be forgotten that in No. XIV. the word BRAE is not employed to signify the opening of the tumulus, but BURTU.

No. VII. Professor Munch objects to the proposed reading OMOTR, as it would certainly in that case have been written OMOTHR.

No. XI. He adheres to his original reading of OFRAMR SIGURTHSONR. Dr. Charlton had endeavoured to make out a different version embracing the four remnants of letters at the beginning of the inscription, but he is willing to accept that of Prof. Munch, and to believe that the four letters were the beginning of an inscription which scaled off during the operation of cutting the letters, and then the second inscription was begun. The whole of the inscription is now gone.

No. XIII. Of this Professor Munch observes,—"The first words are now quite clear to me, THAT MAN ER EK SAEHI; in common orthography, 'That is true what I say.'

Nos. XIX. and XX. Professor Munch adheres to the reading he suggested of HAELR in the first line instead of HAELTR which Dr. Charlton gave. It is, however, plainly and distinctly HAELTR; the T was full of earth and thus was missed by the draughtsman, but it is as distinctly cut as any letter in the whole tomb. At the same time Dr. Charlton acknowledges that the reading of HAELTR as 'hero' or 'heroine' cannot be maintained, HAELTR means only 'before,' 'previously,' as is to be seen in No. XIII. The Doctor finds great difficulty in reading this line.

^b GENT. MAG., Sept., 1862, p. 336. To make these criticisms intelligible, the reader is referred to an article on "The Runic Inscriptions at Maeshowe," by Prof. G. Stephens (GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, pp. 286 *et seq.*), where the inscriptions will be found printed at length, and numbered as in the present paper.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 11. Mr. COSMO INNES, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Mr. Henry Bruce, of Kinleith Mills, Currie, was admitted a Fellow.

The following communications were read:—

I. Notice of the Vestiges of two Crannoges in a Loch at Kilravock, Nairnshire. With Plans. By John Grigor, M.D., Nairn. "The Loch of the Clans," referred to in Dr. Grigor's paper, has been drained, and is now mostly a marsh. In the course of agricultural operations remains occurred of beams of wood disposed in such a way as to suggest their having at one time formed part of a palisaded islet. A canoe was formerly found in the same neighbourhood; and more recently, portions of bone, flint flakes, part of a stone cup, and an iron hatchet, have been picked up. The same loch contains the remains of what doubtless had been another crannoge, and in some adjoining lochs similar traces have been noticed. Dr. Grigor hopes to report the result of more detailed examinations ere long; and in the meantime his paper was received with much interest by the Society.

Mr. Joseph Robertson made some remarks with the view of shewing that such stockaded islands were in use in Scotland in comparatively recent times, and that the term "crannoge," as applied to such erections, had been recently noticed in Scottish records of an early date, indicating their relationship to the crannoges of Ireland.

II. Notice of an Underground Chamber in the Parish of Alvey, Inverness-shire. By Sir David Brewster, Knt. The underground chamber in question is of the form of a horse-shoe, and has a smaller one entering from it. The larger chamber on the convex side measures 86 ft. The walls are about 7 ft. in height; they converge gradually from the bottom till they are covered in by large flags on the top.

Mr. Stuart pointed out the similarity between this cave and the "eirde houses" in the upper part of Aberdeenshire, as well as in other parts of Scotland, and the difference between them and the chambered abodes in Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney.

III. Memorandum respecting the Smellie Correspondence, presented to the Society by the Trustees of the late Mr. John Smellie, F.S.A. Scot. By D. Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Mr. William Smellie was an original member of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1793 he was elected general secretary. He is known as the translator of "Buffon's Natural History," and as the chief compiler of the original *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1771. The letters in question were described by Mr. Laing as having formed part of the materials from which Mr. Kerr compiled his work entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mr. William Smellie, late Printer in Edinburgh. 1811; 2 vols. 8vo." They are not of much importance, but they include one or more autograph notes or letters of men of eminence, such as Lord Kames, Lord Hailes, Principal Robertson, Dr. Gilbert Stuart, &c.

A portion of a stone cup, two whetstones, and an iron hatchet, found in a ruined crannoge in the Loch of the Clans, Nairnshire, were sent for exhibition by Dr. Grigor, Nairn.

Numerous donations to the Museum and Library were announced. Two bronze implements found in excavating at Llanfair, in Wales, presented by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, were especially admired.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

A BROADSIDE AMONG THE THOMASON PAMPHLETS.

MR. URBAN,—I forward you for preservation in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a transcript of a broadside preserved among the Thomason Pamphlets in the British Museum. If not unique, it is of the first degree of rarity. I never saw or heard of another copy.

I am, &c. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, May 4, 1863.

A LIST of such English and Scotch Commanders, as Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, and Serjeants, as have left their command under the Prince of Orange, from his Leager at Rhineberk, with the names of each Captain's Garrison.

ENGLISH.

At the Maiden Town of Dort.

Captaine Booth.

Captaine Ogle.

Lieutenant Winter.

Lieutenant Ringrose.

Lieutenant Johnson.

Ensigne Prestwood.

Serjeant Honeywood.

Serjeant Wiseman.

At Bullduke.

Captaine Floyd.

Lieutenant Waters.

Serjeant Foster.

At Husdon.

Captaine Morgan.

Lieutenant Morgan.

Ensigne White.

Ensigne White.

Serjeant West.

Serjeant Wells.

At Nimmingham.

Captaine Charles Morgan.

Ensigne Jones.

Ensigne Rowland.

Serjeant Wats.

At Bergen op Zoom.

Captaine Pollard.

Lieutenant Browne.

Lieutenant Roose.

Ensigne Williams.

Serjeant Jackson.

At Surrexsey.

Captaine Vanhuish, a Dutchman.

Serjeant Eason.

At Bumble.

Captaine Crelawny (*sic*).

Lieutenant Morgan.

Lieutenant Waller.

Serjeant Cox.

At Workecum.

Ensigne Strowd.

Ensigne Carre.

Ensigne Maidstone.

At Gittermerk.

Captaine Southcot.

Lieutenant Prat.

Ensigne Vandowse, a Dutchman.

Serjeant Fox.

At Girkcum.

Captaine Staunton.

Captaine Serjeant.

Lieutenant Horsey.

Lieutenant Flood.

Ensigne Maddocke.

Serjeant Philpot.

SCOTCH.

At Rotterdam.

Captaine Stewart.
 Captaine Douglas.
 Lievtenant Mounson.
 Lievtenant Angel.
 Ensigne Stewart.
 Ensigne Culveer.
 Serjeant Dashfield.
 Quarter-master Hayse.

At Flushing.

Captaine Belford.
 Captaine Sowse.
 Ensigne Vicceers.
 Serjeant Risey.

At Middleborough.

Captaine Polwheele.
 Serjeant Douglas.
 Lievtenant Parree.
 Lievtenant Voysey.

Ensigne Bellew.
 Serjeant Benson.

At Amsterdam.

Captaine Ramsey.
 Lievtenant Belford.
 Lievtenant Murrey.
 Ensigne Douglas.
 Ensigne Skut.
 Ensigne Vaux.
 Ensigne Fiddler.

At the Brill.

Captaine Hamilton.
 Serjeant Sowton.
 Serjeant Marsh.
 Serjeant Priest.
 Serjeant Vpton.

At Isendike.

Lievtenant Maio.
 Lievtenant Gey.

I have intelligence likewise that diverse Captaines and Officers under the command of Colonel Gage in Flanders, do intend to meet at Dunkirke, if not the Colonell himselfe.

London, printed for Robert Wood, 1642.

[Aug. 12, 1642 in MS.]

EPISCOPAL SEAL OF ARMAGH.



MR. URBAN,—I send you an engraving of the episcopal seal of Armagh, in my possession: it may prove interesting to your readers. According to Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Todd, it belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century; some would be willing to assign to it an earlier date, considering the *EPI*, or 'episcopus,' to be applied to a bishop of Armagh, that is, at a period when there were bishops in Armagh, before it was made an archbishopric; but archbishops are very frequently named on seals and in documents as *EPISCOPI*.

I am, &c.

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

Rookhurst, Monkstown, Cork,

April 18, 1863.

SAXON CHURCHES—STONE OR WOOD? THE CHURCH OF
STOW, ST. MARY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—I have read with much interest the discussion between Messrs. Jenkins and Dimock, and Mr. J. H. Parker, which appeared in your Numbers at the end of last year and the early part of this, as to the material—stone or wood—generally used in church-building during the ninth and tenth centuries.

I observe that in the Number for March Mr. Parker suggests that your two correspondents first named had mistaken in some measure the question at issue; they speaking only, or mainly, on the point of what was the material generally used in those centuries, while the question which he aimed at elucidating was, what buildings, or whether any, of those centuries are now existing. I must own that until I read Mr. Parker's March letter I had fallen into the same misconception of Mr. Parker's object as your other correspondents; understanding, as they did, that the main point in controversy was the church-building *material itself*, stone or wood.

I, for one, do not see how, after the evidence from history adduced by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dimock, there can remain a doubt as to what was the material generally used during those centuries, as well as in the earlier Saxon times; or that our Saxon forefathers were much better masons, both in regard to working and setting stone, than Mr. Parker conceives them to have been. It seems irrational to suppose that an age of men, who were famed, even in Italy, for the excellency of design and execution of their works in gold and silver, should be unable to manipulate the coarser materials used in building. I will merely add, on this point, the testimony of Bede referring to the middle of the seventh century, where he states, book iii. ch. xxv. at the beginning, that Finan, a Scot, built the cathedral church of Lindisfarne, *not of stone*, but after the manner of the Scots, of *heven oak*; thus contrasting the material used by the Scots, *wood*, with

that in common use in England, *stone*. However, after Mr. Parker's admissions in his March letter there does not appear to be very much difference left between the two sides to the discussion, as to the material; nor is it to my purpose, were it even necessary, or were I able, to add anything to what has been so well said in favour of stone.

My object in writing is, in accordance with a wise suggestion of Mr. Parker's, to endeavour to combine something both of the closet and the travelling architecturist, on the one point to which this letter is directed. Among the churches of the eleventh century referred to by Mr. Parker as still existing (in part), that which is now the church of this parish is mentioned (p. 352, March, 1863) in the following terms:—

"1041. The Church of Stow, in Lincolnshire, built by Leofric and Godiva. The transepts of this period remain, and are of the rudest character; the walls have been raised in the twelfth century, and the rest of the church rebuilt."

With all respect for Mr. Parker, and a due sense of the obligations under which he has laid all students of our native architecture, I must be allowed to offer serious exceptions to the accuracy of this description; and I can only account for its inaccuracy, and for the writer's habitual disparagement of Saxon architecture, as being the result of a pre-conceived theory which Mr. Parker brings to the consideration of the subject, and which, unconsciously to himself no doubt, obscures his perceptions and warps his judgment.

1. In the first place, then, in point of history. Though Leofric and Godiva are in some authors spoken of as if they were the original founders of the church at Stow, it is certain from history that such was not the fact. The ecclesiastical establishment at Stow, in which Leofric and Godiva took part about the middle of the eleventh century, was begun by

Eadnoth, bishop of the united sees of Dorchester and Sidnacester, (they were united in 949); and Eadnoth, the second bishop of that name, who sat from 1034 to 1049, is recorded to have been its founder. His namesake, Eadnoth I., was slain at the battle of Assendon, in A.D. 1016. It was a college of secular priests—not strictly a monastery, but a collegiate church. Thus in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 26, *De Fundatoribus Monasteriorum ante Adventum Normannorum in Britanniam*, we have the following:—"Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Stowe ab Elnetho episcopo Lincoln. fundatu est." Again: "Ex collectaneo Radulphi de Diceto; Leofricus comes Merc. et Godiva ejus uxor ecclesiam de S. Marie-Stowe quam Eadnotus episcopus Lincoln. construxit pluribus ornamentis ditavit." So likewise Florence of Worcester, while recording the death of Leofric under the year 1057, p. 630, after mentioning other good works by the Earl and Countess of the same kind, says,—“Et ecclesiam quam Lindicolinensis præsul Eadnothus construxit in loco famoso qui Sanctæ Mariæ Stow Anglice, Latine vero Sanctæ Mariæ locus, appellatur, pretiosis ditaverunt ornamentis.”

Mr. Parker's ascription of Stowe to Leofric and Godiva as its founders, though an inaccuracy in point of history, would not, however, as they were in part contemporary with Eadnoth, affect the architectural question, if Eadnoth himself had really been the original founder of the church at Stow; but there is little doubt—rather I might venture to say there is no doubt at all—that there was a church at Stow several centuries before the time of Eadnoth, who was consequently no more the original founder than Leofric and Godiva themselves. And what I am prepared to maintain is this, that of this church of the seventh century, we have an integral portion remaining in the existing transepts, the very same portion ascribed by Mr. Parker to Leofric and Godiva; and that in the upper portion of the walls of these transepts, which Mr. Parker

supposes to “have been raised in the twelfth century,” we have the work, not of Leofric and Godiva indeed, but of Eadnoth a little before their time.

It is confessedly difficult to make mere written descriptions of buildings clear and intelligible, and therefore I cannot expect to put the proofs of my positions fully before your readers. No person of experience will dispute what Mr. Parker says, at page 350 of the Number for March, that “to meet on the spot and to discuss the question with history in hand, or in your head, is the only true way to ascertain the age of any building;” and again, “we cannot ascertain the age of buildings without documents, but neither can we do so from documents alone, without having the buildings themselves examined by some competent person.” There are, however, peculiar advantages in the structure itself for ascertaining the age of each distinct portion of the church at Stow when taken together with the notices we have of its history. The last recorded builder is Remigius, the first Norman bishop of Lincoln after the translation of the see from Dorchester, and we have in the present chancel a structure corresponding to the work of his time, and which cannot from historical circumstances be later; and taking the other and earlier portions of the church in the inverse order of their date, we have three other portions of the church unquestionably earlier than this choir of Remigius, viz., the nave, the upper part of the transept walls, and the lower portion of these walls.

1, then, the choir. Remigius displaced the canons or secular priests of the establishment of Eadnoth, Leofric, and Godiva, substituting regular monks of the Benedictine order, and appointing Columbanus the first, and as it proved in the sequel, the only abbot of this monastery. His charter^a speaks of the buildings being in a state of decay

^a See *Monasticon*, vol. iii. pp. 14, 15; and its Confirmation by William Rufus, vol. vi. pt. iii. pp. 1, 270, 1, 271.

through the lapse of time and the neglect of those who were over them; and the expressions used in the charter seem to imply that when the Bishop took this matter in hand the place was desolate and altogether deserted by its former occupants;—they as Saxons, and not monks but secular priests, having in all probability, if the truth could be known, been oppressed, plundered, and driven out by the insolent Norman invaders. The words of Remigius are:—

“Ecclesiam sanctæ Dei genetricis et perpetuæ virginis Mariæ in loco qui vulgò dicitur Stowa, quondam prolixo temporis spacio præsidium incuriâ desolatam, reformare decerno.”

And he gives all the possessions of the bishopric here to the monastery:—

“Quæcunque in ipsa capite prænotata pontificalis mansionis, in quâ sita est ecclesia, juris piscopii hactenus extiterant . . . ceteraque quæ ut supra memini, episcopatu jure debebantur, præfatæ ecclesiæ cælorum reginæ dudum dicatæ, ad ejusdem scilicet instaurationem . . . attribus.”

The date of this charter is 1091, but it is his final confirmation only, not the original donation. Remigius died in the year following. His next successor in the see, Robert Bloet, removed Columbanus and his monks, sorely against their will, to Eynsham; seizing upon and annexing to the see all their possessions in Lindsey, and giving them in exchange a very inadequate compensation of lands, &c., in Oxfordshire. This was between 1092 and 1109.

2. Reckoning backwards, the next portion of the church is the nave, which is clearly of different structure from the choir, and with the exception of its three Norman doorways, which are insertions apparently of the date of the choir, it is obviously of earlier work, partaking of the character of the very earliest Norman, and with some lingering traces of Saxon work in the long-and-short masonry of its window-jamb. This part of the church I ascribe to Leofric, who is recorded as a builder at Stow, as well as an endower. Thus Matthew of West-

minster, under the year 1057, says of him and his wife:—

“Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Stowe, quam præsul Dorcestrensis construxerat Eadnotus, terris, ædificiis, et variis ornamentis magnificè ditaverunt.”

3. We come now, still in inverse order as to time, to the upper portion of the transept walls, which Mr. Parker describes as having “been raised in the *twelfth century*” upon the lower portion, which latter he supposes to belong to the church of Leofric. That the superstructure, from certain unequal heights, was raised at some subsequent period on what remained of walls of an earlier date, there cannot be the slightest doubt—a single glance is enough to satisfy any one of that fact; but that this upper part could be of the *twelfth century* I am at a loss to conceive how Mr. Parker could for a moment imagine. The very part so raised contains three windows, one in the south transept perfect, another in the end of the north transept, which has been shortened owing to the insertion of a Norman circular window above it, and the third on the western side of the same transept, one side of which has been destroyed by the insertion of a thirteenth-century window, but its northern side is left. All these three windows have their jambs of long-and-short work, and they all stand exactly upon the line where the rebuilding commenced. If there is or ever was any Saxon work in our churches, these windows are such. The quoins, both at the exterior and interior angles of the transepts, all tell the same story. Both above and below the line of rebuilding they are of the same character in size and working, and in both respects altogether different from the Norman work both of the chancel and nave. There is, however, one striking difference between the quoins of the earlier and later Saxon, viz. that of their condition as to preservation. Those of the lower portion of the transept have suffered from fire; their edges are broken and rounded off irregularly, and they present a striking contrast to the

sharp straight edges of the upper part, manifesting at once both the difference of age and the cause of the rebuilding, viz. the destruction of the original church by fire. Of this fire excavations made in the interior of the transepts some years ago brought to light many evidences, such as masses of lead of irregular shapes as it had fallen from the burning roof, charred bones, wood, &c., found from two to three feet below the level of the Norman floor. The portion of the original church now standing exhibits all over its surface the signs of having been burnt *in situ*, while in the upper part of the transept and in the nave no such general appearance of fire is seen, though here and there burnt stones and other materials from the earlier structure have been worked in. As neither the choir, the nave, nor the rebuilt portion of the transept walls exhibits the effects of any such general fire as are shewn by the most ancient part of the church, we may safely conclude that all those portions of it which have suffered from fire *as they stand* are parts of the original structure.

Some years ago I had the opportunity of going over this church with the late Marquis of Northampton and Dr. Buckland, the then Dean of Westminster, and on another occasion with the late Mr. J. M. Kemble, when I drew their attention particularly to these several features. They all expressed their conviction that the upper portion of the transept walls, which Mr. Parker described as raised in the twelfth century, was work of the Saxon period rebuilt on a more ancient substructure; and I can only conclude, with reference to Mr. Parker's very different opinions as to this work and the church generally, that the lessons to be learnt from these *stones* have been read by him to as little purpose and with as little of accuracy as those which are written in the *books* which tell us of the mode of building in those ages.

4. The remaining portion of this enquiry is, What were the age and character of that structure to which the

oldest part of the existing transepts belonged?

I have not, in the course of my reading, met with any mention of *Stowe, eo nomine*,—except one to be shortly adverted to,—earlier than the times when Eadnoth and Leofric were engaged in their pious works here. If, then, there did exist here, as we suppose, a church of such magnitude as its existing remains indicate, the place must have been known by some other name than *Stowe*. The true explanation is, that the original church could have been no other than the cathedral of the early Saxon bishops of Lindsey, over which district presided, by all ancient testimony, the bishops of that see; sometimes called after the *diocese*, the see of Lindsey, at other times after the name of the *city*, the see of Sidnacester. The bishopric was founded in A.D. 678, and there was a succession of bishops who sat here till about 870, when it seems to have come abruptly to a close. The see of Sidnacester was united with that of Dorchester (near Oxford) in the time of Bishop Leofwin, A.D. 949, after the former had been vacant eighty years^b. Reckoning back eighty years, from A.D. 949, we are brought to about the year 870 as the time at which Sidnacester lost its bishops. Now this was the very year of the "great inroad" of the Danes, when setting out from York, which they had taken and sacked, they (according to the Saxon Chronicle) rode across Mercia into East Anglia, wintering at Thetford, and *in their course destroyed all the minsters they came to*. Though Sidnacester is not mentioned by name as one of these destroyed minsters, yet as it lay directly in the track of the marauders, as the see from this time was void, as we have seen, and as the course which the Danes took may be traced by the monasteries which they are recorded to have then destroyed, as Bardney,—itself within twenty miles of

^b See Godwin, *De Præsul.*, first English edition; also Addington's Account of the Abbey Church of Dorchester, (Oxford: J. H. Parker,) 1845, p. 64.

Stow, lying to the south-east of it, and together with Stow in the direct track of the Danes from York into East Anglia, —Crowland, Peterborough, Ramsey, and Ely, there can be no room for doubt that it was at this time that the church of Sidnacester was ruined; and the remaining portion of that church in the lower part of the existing transept sufficiently evidences to the eye that fire was a main agent in its destruction. With the exception of this lower portion of the transept walls and the central tower, the church must then have been entirely ruined, or at the least injured beyond the possibility of restoration; and accordingly the existing nave and choir contain no parts of the original church, except what may remain under ground; for when the choir was under restoration some years ago, some such remains were discovered in what had been apparently the bases of the piers of an arcade in the line, and forming part of the foundations, of the south wall of the present choir.

As there appears to be no record extant of any restoration prior to that of Eadnoth, it seems probable that the church lay in ruins from 870 until the early part of the eleventh century, when the cessation of the Danish wars had left men at liberty to begin the work of repairing what those wars had ruined; and, indeed, it seems evident from the very different condition of what remains of the original fabric, and of Eadnoth's rebuilding upon it, that a long interval had elapsed between the ruin and the restoration.

The good Bishop seems not to have been left to himself in the work, as a record has been preserved of the contemporary Archbishop of York, Alfric, having presented this church with two great bells (*nohis prægrandibus instruxit*) at the same time that he gave a pair of the same mould to each of the churches of Beverley and Southwell, also then under repair.

But it will naturally be asked, is there any evidence beyond what may be thought probable conjecture, that Stow

is the site of the ancient Sidnacester? There is, first, such evidence in the constant immemorial tradition of the locality, that here was the seat of the Saxon bishops before Lincoln was a bishop's see. Every child almost, every peasant, all the country round, will tell of "Stow Church as the mother church of Lincoln Minster." Other places have been suggested by antiquaries, but there exists no such tradition with reference to any of these, or any other place, and it may now be regarded as a settled conclusion that this was the place.

But, secondly, the charter of Leofric, Godiva, and Bishop Wulfin*, may be cited as affording conclusive evidence to this effect. This charter in its original Saxon form was printed in the series of Saxon Charters edited by the late J. M. Kemble; and in the opinion of that eminent authority, the contents of the charter are decisive of the question. A careful consideration of the terms of Remigius' charter, a portion of which has been already cited in this letter, tends to the same conclusion; and it is plain from the words of Florence of Worcester above quoted, that the place in which Eadnoth built the church of St. Mary, was famous (*in loco famoso*) before his church was begun. Thus we find the popular tradition confirmed by documentary proof, and by the evidence of the fabric of the church itself. The evidence derivable from the structure as it now stands may be summed up thus:—

1. We have in the chancel an early Norman structure, conventual in its arrangement, which must be assigned to Bishop Remigius (who died in 1092), and which could not be so late as 1109, when the church ceased to be conventual. According to Ingulphus, cited in *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 1, Remigius changed the secular priests into Benedictine monks before the year 1076; and the charter of Remigius in A.D. 1091 was only a subsequent and final augmentation and confirmation of his earlier acts.

* See *Monasticon*, vol. iii. pp. 14, 15.

2. We have the nave, obviously, to the instructed eye, of earlier work than the choir; as to its general aspect, Norman, but with some traces of Saxon masonry. This was probably the work of Leofric, who died in 1057.

3. We have work of two distinct ages in the transept, the work of the later age standing upon the remains of the earlier. Between these there must have been a long interval of time. The later of the two cannot itself be later than the time of Eadnoth; and the earlier—and evidently *much* earlier—must be the only portion left of the Minster of Sidnacester, when the Danes destroyed it by fire in A.D. 870. These evidences derived from the structure itself thus correspond with the historical testimony which describes Eadnoth, Leofric, and Remigius as builders or restorers here.

With respect to the choice of a site for the foundation of the bishop's see, it cannot fail to strike the reflecting mind as singular that a place of no *civil* importance like Stow should be chosen, and that a great city like Lincoln close by,—i.e. within ten miles,—and from Roman times the civil metropolis of the province, should be passed over, and made ecclesiastically subordinate. The reason for this must have been something of a religious nature; but what that might be, history seemed to afford no clue to discover, until of late a learned friend suggested the following, which he had met with in Sir William Dugdale on Draining and Embanking, and which is also given in the *Monasticon*, in the life of St. Etheldreda the foundress of Ely. Dugdale's account is probably derived from *Thomæ Monachi Eliensis Historia Eliensis a primâ Ecclesiæ fundatione ad annum 1107*. The account in brief is the following^d. Etheldreda escaping from her husband, King Egfrid, with her two maidens crossed the Humber from the north, landing at Wintringham on the Lincolnshire side; thence turning aside, i.e. from the great Roman road, for fear of

pursuit, to a village ten furlongs off, called Altham (now West Halton, where the church is dedicated to St. Etheldreda), she rested a few days, and built a church: this Mr. Parker may fairly claim as of wood. After this she pursued her way towards Ely, taking a course between the Ermine Street on the east, and the Trent on the west. Tired with the unwonted exercise of walking, she lay down to rest in a certain shady place, and slept. On awakening she found her walking-staff, long dried and grown old, which a short time before she had stuck in the ground at her head, now clothed with fresh green bark and having put forth buds and leaves, and it grew afterwards into an ash, the largest of all the trees of that province. The historian goes on to say the place is called Etheldrede-*Stowe* to the present day, which means the resting-place of Etheldreda; and a church was built there as a memorial of this miracle in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

Now this seems precisely the sort of thing which would gain, in those times, for the place a character of sacredness and sanctity, and, for a religious purpose, ensure it a preference to places in other respects of more importance: and while we are at liberty to exercise our own judgment as to the alleged miracle, we must remember that the journey of Etheldreda was a matter of historical fact; that the name given to the place was another historical fact; and that the building of a church to mark the place was equally a fact. We have, then, the fact of the place being called Stowe, and likewise the fact of a church built there and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and these two facts seem to identify the place with the present Stow and its church having the same dedication, and situated exactly in the route southwards which Etheldreda took from Wintringham, viz. between the great Roman road, Ermine Street, and the Trent. The link wanting to connect the place with the foundation of the see is supplied by Bede, the Saxon

^d See *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 599.

Chronicle, &c., viz. that in A.D. 678, six years after the flight of Etheldreda, her husband Egfrid, King of Northumbria, having wrested the province of Lindsey from the Mercian kingdom, founded a bishopric therein at Sidnacester. These circumstances, taken in connection with the evidence of an early Saxon church having existed at Stow long before there was any college or monastery founded there, and, as the existing remains of that church indicate, of such magnitude that, not being collegiate or conventual, it could only be a cathedral, it being matter of certainty, too, that the Saxon cathedral of Sidnacester was in this district, all difficulty appears now to be cleared away. It may be noted here, that the miracle of St. Etheldreda's staff becoming a tree is one of the subjects from her history which are sculptured on the piers of the octagon at Ely, and that it is represented in ancient stained glass in several churches in East Anglia; and, what is still more significant and interesting in connection with Stow, this legend is found sculptured on the oldest part of the west front of Lincoln Minster, being a part of the original church of Remigius himself, where, as at Ely, &c., Etheldreda is represented as sleeping under the tree, with her two maidens watching by her.

It must, however, in justice to Mr. Parker be borne in mind, that not knowing, as I suppose he did not, that there was a church here before the eleventh century, and believing Leofric to be its original founder, he was led to ascribe to him, as such, what unquestionably is the oldest part of the existing church; and that this error almost compelled him to assign the later work of the upper portion of the transepts to Norman times: still it seems to me surprising that he could conceive it to be so late as of the *twelfth* century.

As to the *workmanship* of the oldest portion of the transepts, which Mr. Parker describes as being "of the rudest character," I conceive scant justice is here meted out to the Saxon masons

compared with those of the Norman period. Besides the effects of fire, and other causes of injury, we must allow for the corroding tooth of time stretching through almost two-thirds of the Christian era; but most of all, in forming a judgment on their works we ought to consider what it was they attempted, and not to condemn our Saxon ancestors for the absence of that which formed no part of their design.

The true test is, Did they succeed in executing well what they designed and attempted? I have no hesitation in saying that, measuring their work by this standard, it is admirably done, and displays constructive ability of no ordinary stamp. Apart from ornamentation, the Saxon work of the transepts at Stow, whether rubble or ashlar, and both of the earlier and later date, is decidedly superior to the Norman work either of the nave or chancel, late in that period as Mr. Parker supposes these portions of the church to be.

In the basement courses, the quoins, the window-jambes &c., there is a far more liberal expenditure of wrought stone in the earlier work than in the later; while, in the interior, the bases, piers, and arches of the Saxon tower—which, singularly enough, remain, though the tower itself, a central one, no longer remains—in conception as well as in execution shew a masterly skill, and, in point of mass and solidity, have been compared by competent judges to the work of the old Romans in Rome itself.

If the oldest portion of the church at Stow be indeed—as the writer of this letter believes it to be, for the reasons before given—the remains of a church of the *seventh* century, and the sole relic of a Saxon cathedral remaining above ground in England at the present day, it must be regarded not only as of singular interest and value in itself, but as being of great importance in its bearing on the question of Saxon architecture, and on the capacity for the execution of such works of that race of our ancestors from whom is derived much that is considered to be most valuable in our na-

tional character and institutions. The present nude state of this portion of the fabric, though most unsuitable to the religious uses of a church, renders it most favourable for the purpose of examination, and I venture to invite an

inspection of it by any of your readers who may be at any time within practicable distance of Stow.—I am, &c.

GEORGE ATKINSON.

*Stow Parsonage, Gainsborough,
May 14, 1863.*

THE MEANINGS OF THE EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC SCULPTURES.

MR. URBAN,—It cannot but be concluded, from the knowledge which the Egyptians possessed, that their hieroglyphic figures were intended to be significative or symbolical, but precisely what they meant them to suggest cannot now probably be ascertained. Swedenborg affirmed (Appendix to the Treatise on the White Horse) that they were the correspondences between *the spiritual* and *the natural*, and that he only could unfold their meaning—but never, I believe, did. He also stated, in the same little work, that the earliest Grecian fables were correspondences, a doctrine which had in part previously been maintained by Bacon, and illustrated in his “Wisdom of the Ancients;” in the preface to which work he said, “Upon deliberate consideration, my judgment is that a concealed instruction and allegory was originally intended in many of the ancient fables,”—the passage above referred to. I shall here make a few observations concerning the meanings of some of these remarkable delineations.

The winged and human-headed lions are objects by which the most careless individuals are attracted, and the design and execution of which are admirable, although the former is somewhat stiff. The body of a lion may have been intended to represent the animal passions of human nature, its size symbolizing their vigour, and the animal's legs, which are represented in motion, the great power man has and exercises to gratify his passions, which, as signified by the legs, are always active. The wings also, which are expanded, may have been intended to signify that the reason should always control the passions, the stretched condition of these

members shewing that the animal is ever prepared to elevate itself, and, significatively, that human reason is always capable of effecting the subdual of the passions; and from the head of a man it may be concluded that every part of the figure was intended to refer to some human being, or man generally.

The characteristics of the god Nisroch are things which it does not appear difficult to understand. The divinity has the head of an eagle, which was, probably, intended to signify his piercing intellect; and his wings are unstretched, by which it may have been meant that he had no passions to control. The pine-cone in his right hand, which it may be supposed that he has taken from his basket in his left, and with which he is marking or pointing at something, was probably significative of the ease with which he could exert his power, the action being so easy, and the cone the fruit of a large tree, which, like the cedar, was significative of great power, apparently implying that he held his power in his hand.

Among the sculptures there is also a figure having four wings, offering a garland, the wings of whom apparently admit of easy interpretation. The garland is no doubt being offered in token of some honour or merit, and therefore the four wings may be taken to signify some unusual example of the triumph of the intellect over the passions.

In all the hunting scenes of the Egyptians the legs of each horse are placed together, and the corresponding legs of all in the same place, from both of which facts two very curious conclusions may be drawn. It is clear upon a moment's inspection, that no real horse, or any other animal, could assume the

position delineated in these sculptures, from which it may fairly and evidently be concluded that these figures are only representative. In one case the chief individual in the car has in his left hand a stretched bow, and in his right the string and an arrow, which he is pointing in the direction of the horses, under whose feet is a crouching lion, wounded with darts or arrows; and in another the king is represented as having seized a bull by a horn, and wounded him with one of his daggers, under the horses of whose chariot another bull is lying dead, pierced by darts or arrows. It is probable that by the horses it was intended to represent doctrines, either political or religious, or both, and that their legs were in every case represented together to signify the harmony of the doctrines approved. Similarly the stretched bow, and the arrow being directed towards the horses, were probably significative of the propagation of these truths, or what were so considered; and the crouching and wounded lion of the subdual of the passions, which victory was consequent upon and caused by their propagation, signified by the drawn bow. And so the seized bull in the king's hunt may have been intended to suggest a successful struggling with the strongest form of some passion, this form being intended by the horns of the animal, which are its strongest parts, and one of which, emblematical of the strongest form of some passion, has been subdued, by means of which the remainder are, and the whole of the body; implying perhaps that when one strong form of passion is subdued the rest easily are, and more certainly that when this has been effected, the minor passions, which are represented by the rest of the body, may at once easily be brought into obedience.

It is probable that the Sphinxes of the Egyptians were designed to signify the subdual of the passions, but in different degrees.

The wingless human-headed animals, whose feet are in a recumbent position,

may have been intended to imply the complete subdual of strong passions, signified by the body of an animal, by the formation of other desires, in which case it is not necessary for the mind, represented by wings, ever to be active, and therefore the animal has not been furnished with any. The human figures having their arms and hands placed upon their thighs apparently represented the proper restriction of the passions, the body of a man signifying their weakness, and the resting position of the arms and hands the determination on the part of the individual not to yield to them. The human body and that of a lion are admirably and clearly significative of the comparative strength of the passions.

The divinity Amen-ra was represented by a head of a ram, because the horns of this animal, in which its principal power lies, are in its head, and correspond to the mental power of the god. And the head is colossal, not to signify his physical power, as the symbol would be absurd, but the very great intellectual capacity which he was supposed to possess. I shall only further observe that the same figures, whether sculptured or painted, may under the same or similar circumstances be supposed to signify the same things, and also that similar figures, under the same or similar circumstances, were probably intended to suggest either the same or similar things; by which is meant that if some similar figures signified one thing, *all* other similar figures also must be supposed to signify it, and that if they represented similar things, it was not intended that all other similar figures should suggest only *one* thing, but that they should represent various and similar truths. It is not probable that, under the conditions named, some similar figures were intended to represent one truth, and others various although similar ones, but that *one* of these laws prevailed.

I am, &c.

J. ALEXANDER DAVIES.

CELTIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

MR. URBAN,—In my communication of Feb. 28th* I gave some details descriptive of a supposed site of a Celtic flint-implement manufactory. A short time after it was written I discovered a second site of a somewhat similar character at a distance of not less than two miles south-east from the former. In this instance, again, the flint flakes and implements were found lying thickly together in a very limited space, possibly of some 6 or 8 ft. square. As compared with the former specimens, there were fewer refuse pieces, very few small flakes or chippings, no (supposed) hammers, and the so-called knives and saws were larger, less imperfect, or less manifestly failures, or broken in the making, than in the first find. Thus, in a selection of eighty to a hundred now before me, I find a few which might almost be regarded as fully serviceable; several of 2 or 3 in. in length, with cutting edges on one or both sides; one or two of a miniature axe-shape; one or two others that might have done duty as arrow-heads; and the majority of the rest portions of the knife or saw-shaped variety. This deposit, moreover, like the last, had its resting-place in the lower portion of the black or moory surface-soil, scarcely one specimen in twenty being found in actual contact with the yellow sand of the subsoil.

I have also paid a further visit to Newton Mulgrave, in the course of which I failed to ascertain that any similar hoards or accumulations of flints have been met with there. My own conclusion is that certainly none have been observed so far. At the same time, very considerable numbers of wrought flints are continually turned up in course of working the land for agricultural purposes. I picked up two fair thumb-flints in a field in which a man was at plough, both of which had been turned up within half-an-hour; and, at a farmhouse about half-a-mile distant from this

field, I saw and examined a considerable collection which had been picked up within the last year or two. Among these were some specimens of great beauty, and most wonderfully chipped. The three most conspicuous objects in the collection were a full-sized barbed javelin-head of white flint, nearly perfect; a large knife 4 or 5 in. long; and a large "thumb-flint[†]." The latter was 3 or 3½ in. in diameter, and very carefully chipped. A second thumb-flint, of about the average dimensions, was chipped with such extreme care and delicacy that the rounded edge almost ceased to be indented or notched, and a very little grinding would have rendered it quite smooth. There were, besides, twelve or fourteen arrow-heads of four distinct types, which I may designate as barbed, leaf-shaped, pointed ditto, and lance-shaped. The shape of the latter may be conceived from imagining two isosceles triangles described on the opposite sides of the same base, the sides of the point end being twice the length (or more) of those of the other. These, with two or three of the leaf-shaped points, were wonderfully made, their edges being chipped singularly fine and sharp and true, while the greatest thickness of the arrow seemed scarcely to exceed that of a not very new sixpence. Even if from at least one of the gravehills in the neighbourhood, evidences had not been obtained of the possession of metal by the Celtic occupants of this district, it would seem almost impossible to suppose that

[†] I see that Prof. Worsaae, in his paper *Om Tvedelingen af Steenalderen*, gives engravings of two flints, which here would be called "thumb-flints," and designates them *Skeefformede Skrabere*. It is certainly not impossible that they may have had some such use as that implied in the said name, nor that that use should have been in connection with the preparation of the skins of animals for use. Scraping-irons with circular edges, only of much greater diameter than the thumb-flints, are, I believe, daily in use for such purpose still.

such extreme delicacy and nicety in dealing with such a substance as flint could have been attained without the aid of metal; which is I believe the hypothesis advanced by Professor Worsaae in describing the more perfectly wrought flints found in the grave-hills in juxtaposition with implements and weapons of bronze. Certainly the contrast between the flints of the Danby moors, in no one of the many houses on which, hitherto examined, any trace of metal

has so far been found, and those of Newton Mulgrave and Roxby, where the converse is true, is about as great as one can well imagine; many of the latter being most elaborately and accurately wrought, while the former seem to owe their shape to the simplest practical knowledge of the laws regulating the cleavage of the flint.—I am, &c.,

J. C. ATKINSON.

Danby-in-Cleveland,

May 2, 1863.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, BISHOPSGATE.

MR. URBAN, — This church, of Perpendicular date, was anciently in the patronage of the convent of St. Helen. It has been recently restored with great taste and care by the energetic Rector, and is well known for the "short services for City men" instituted by him. It is of some architectural interest, and according to long tradition, is frequented by sailors returning from voyages or immediately previous to sailing. It measures 56 ft. by 29, and is 31 ft. high. The church consists of a nave and south aisle; the latter formed a chantry, and the water-drain remains at the south-east corner; another drain adjoins the altar. The altar-screen was erected in 1705; the font is Jacobean; the ceiling is modern. The west tower had formerly an octagonal spire of wood, in all 90 ft. high. The only fragments of glazing still preserved are those of the arms of the City, the Vintners' and Saddlers' Companies. J. Larke, put to death by Henry VIII., Wm. Bedwell, one of the translators of the Bible, and Luke Milbourne^s, 1704—1720, were Rectors, and Rowland Hill was Lecturer, of the church. The list of Incumbents is perfect from the year 1325. Traces of a reredos were found during the repairs, and Roman coins and bricks have been discovered in the churchyard. The

western arch is said to have formed part of the gateway of St. Helen's Priory; under it John Hudson and many of his crew came to receive the Holy Sacrament before they left their native shores in 1610.

MONUMENTS.

- I. Rev. W. Parker, Rector, died Jan. 15, 1843.
- II. Rev. W. Price, Rector, died March 5, 1749, aged 50. Anna his wife, died July 10, 1772, aged 73.
- III. Leonard Fawsett, died Aug. 3, 1823, aged 52. Sally his wife, died Feb. 3, 1827, aged 80.
- IV. P. P. Grellier, died Dec. 11, 1828, aged 55.
- V. Cornelys Linckebeck, merchant, of London, died Sept. 30, 1655, aged 63, leaving, by his first wife Mary, three sons—Henry, Jacob, and Peter, and one daughter—Mary. The arms have been incorrectly repainted. Hatton gives them as follows:—"1. Sable, a dexter arm in bend or, holding a sword proper, hilted, of the second. 2. Argent, three trefoils conjoined, in fess or."
- VI. Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Waghorn, died Aug. 12, 1768, aged 42. James, died Nov. 29, 1789, aged 66.
- VII. Wm. Shorter, died Jan. 1, 1836, aged 60. Margaret his wife, died Dec. 1, 1834, aged 56. Their sons, Joseph, died Feb. 24, 1824; William, died April 15, 1828, aged 25.
- VIII. Chas. Johnson, died Sept. 15, 1840, aged 61. Elizabeth his wife, died Nov. 10, 1830, aged 50.
- IX. Thos. White, died Nov. 25, 1832, aged 73. His wife Ann, died Feb. 15, 1827, aged 81. Nancy, died July 18,

^s A curious letter from him to the Rev. John Walker will be found in the Epitome of the Sufferings of the Clergy (p. xxi.) published by J. H. and J. Parker (Oxford, 1862).

- 1833, aged 49. Sarah Wheeler, aunt of the above Anne, died 1798, aged 70.
- X. Jos. Jo. Barnes, died Jan. 25, 1826, aged 43.
- XI. Thos. Pestill, aged 60, died Jan. 25, 1799.
- XII. Capt. Samuel Burrows, died Dec. 15, 1807, aged 60. Bridget his wife, died June 26, 1822, aged 89. His grandson James, died Jan. 24, 1803. His granddaughter Adeline, died Feb. 29, 1812, aged 23.
- EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.
- 1686, Ascension Day. For three quarters of Lamb for a dinner, 1^s.
For 600 of sparragrasse, sallatering, and spinnage, 8^s.
For 400 Oranges and Lemmons, 2^s 2^d.
For 3 hams Westphalia bacon, 1^{li} 9^d.
for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tobaccoe, 1^s.
1687. for poynts and wanns for the children, 1^s 4^d.
1689. for white wands, 1^s 4^d.
- 1692, March 18. P^d M^{rs} Okely y^e Sexton for yew and box to deike y^e church, 3^s.
- 1693, May 5. for hearbs to deck the church, 2^s 6^d.
Jan. 13. for wine the day bishopp Burnett preached, 5^s 6^d.
- 1695, May 15. for wands and nose-gayes, 3^s.
Strowings and greenes for the Church, 2^s 6^d.
- 1696, April 5. for greens—cleaning the Church, 3^s 6^d.—SAM. HARRIS, Rector.
- 1697, April 12. for greens for the church, strowing the branches, and for broomes, 11^s.
1698. for greens at Easter for the church, 3^s 6^d.
for greens at Whitson Tide, 3^s 6^d.
for greens at Christmas, 4^s 6^d.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S GRAVE IN LEICESTER ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—With reference to the query from Mr. Dalton in your last Number, I beg to inform that gentleman that the passage quoted by him is from the Rev. Mr. Carte's MSS., and is inserted by Throsby in his "History of Leicester," p. 287, with evident hesitation as to the correctness of the fact therein presumed with regard to the discovery of Cardinal Wolsey's coffin. Throsby says:—

"While the Countess of Devon resided at the abbey (*temp.* Charles I.), her gardener, by digging, *imagined* he had made a discovery of Cardinal Wolsey's grave. But the Rev. Mr. Carte having conversed with that gardener's grandson on the subject, my feelings, which arise from the respect I owe to his memory, dictate to me to give the reader that gentleman's words unmutated, in preference to what I might be able to substitute." [Here follows the quotation given by Mr. Dalton, the last paragraph of which, however, is incom-

plete; it stands thus in Throsby:—"That among them he discovered Cardinal Wolsey's, (Mr. Hasloe *forgets by what means he knew it*)," &c.] Upon which Throsby very correctly remarks:—"It seems remarkable that the Cardinal's coffin should be known among others, and that the reason why it was known should be forgotten. These coffins, I am apt to think, were laid long before Cardinal Wolsey's time."

Considerable and frequent excavations have lately been made by members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, with a view to discover the site and ground-plan of the abbey church, but owing to the vast deposit of rubbish under the soil (now used as an extensive nursery garden) the works have only been continued at intervals, under great disadvantages, and hitherto with but partial success.

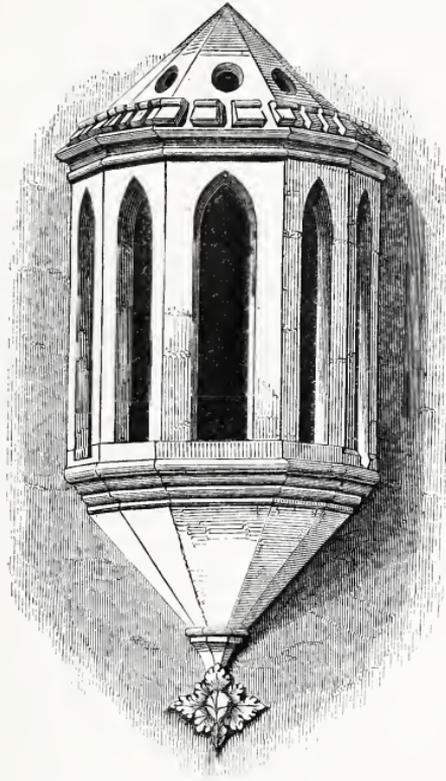
I am, &c. T. NORTH.

Southfields, Leicester.

THE DEANERY, GLOUCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a sketch of a Stone Lantern which has lately been discovered during the alterations at the Deanery at Gloucester. As I have not met with any notices of similar articles in antiquarian works, I conclude that

they are comparatively rare. The lantern, which is fastened to the wall of an old staircase, is upwards of 3 ft. in height by 18 in. in width, and 11 in. in depth. It has five openings at the sides; all of them were apparently filled with horn,



Stone Lantern, the Deanery, Gloucester.

as the grooves for its reception remain. At the time the sketch was taken the centre opening still retained two thin plates of horn fastened together by two small studs, but these have subsequently been stolen. In the centre of the bottom within is a hole to receive the candle; and in the cover there are two apertures for the escape of smoke, &c. There was an embattled ornament at the top of the base, similar to that above the openings, but the portion in front is entirely worn away.

As the alterations now going on at

the Deanery have brought to light several interesting features, the following description of the building may perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. The Deanery, originally the residence of the prior of the monastery, is attached to the north side of the nave of the Cathedral, and to the south-west angle of the great cloisters. Parallel with the nave, and in the same line with its western front, is the old Norman chapel of the prior (date *circa* 1120). An engraving and description of its interior are given in the paper "On the Me-

diæval Houses of Gloucestershire," by Mr. Parker, which is printed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, 1860 (pp. 335, 337). On the floor, which rises gradually towards the eastern end, are several encaustic tiles of different dates; some bear the arms of Beauchamp with quarterings, others the initials W.S. (the latter letter reversed), perhaps those of Walter de St. John, prior and abbot 1243, or more probably those of Priors Wigmore and Staunton, who succeeded respectively to the abbacy in 1329 and 1337, the former of whom is recorded to have adorned at his own expense the prior's altar with a picture (*tabulam*), and polished and gilt images. On the walls were remains of painting, representing the divisions of regular masonry, now all obliterated by whitewash. The east window consists of five plain lights, and is now bricked up. The exterior of the west end exhibited a large three-light window of transition Decorated character, the tracery in the head being not pierced through owing to the interference of Norman vaulting behind it, a small aperture only being left to light the space between the vaulting and roof above. The jambs of the window are Norman, and its pointed arch is ornamented with the zigzag moulding reworked. As this peculiarity occurs in the windows of the south transept of the cathedral erected by Abbot Wigmore, and as their tracery, especially the cusping, resembles the window of the prior's chapel, both works may fairly be ascribed to the same prelate. The whole of this window, which had been modernized, has just been faithfully restored by the help of a few fragments that remained. Below the chapel is a vaulted Norman passage, with a flight of steps leading into the cloisters. On one of the pillars are several faces, rudely incised, and perhaps intended for mediæval caricatures. North of the chapel, but projecting further to the west, is a Norman building with alterations in the Early English style. A gable, ornamented with an arcade of five plain semicircular arches, and some

shallow buttresses are nearly all the remains which indicate the original style of the western façade. The ground-floor consists of a plainly vaulted room, or cloister, which was apparently thrown open to the air by two arches in front. The new entrance will be through one of these arches, which will be filled up with appropriate tracery and glazed. Above are two large windows with semicircular arches, mouldings, detached shafts, and foliated capitals of Early English character. These will also be filled in with tracery, and form the front windows of the new drawing-room or the library. Inside are one or two corbels, with foliage of the thirteenth century. Above in front are two gablets, each containing a two-light window, with Perpendicular tracery (now blocked up) inserted between Early English shafts and capitals. Still higher is the Norman arcade before described; on the apex of the eastern gable is a winged monster. Recent alterations have brought to light the original Norman windows on the north side of the building; their interiors exhibit the zigzag moulding bordered by the roll-billet ornament; their exteriors have been modernized by plain mullions and transoms. Good specimens of these windows remain in a room on the ground-floor, behind the vaulted cloister. Thrown across an angle of this room and of that above are curious depressed arches resembling "squinces," and perhaps intended to support the wall of the chapel.

Placed at right angles with the Norman building is a later erection, subsequently connected with the former by an angular tower originally containing a circular staircase lighted by slits following the rake of the steps. Only the exterior half of this tower now remains, but it is to be hoped it may be restored to its original use. It is against the wall of this staircase that the stone lantern is fixed. The first floor of the building contains the present drawing-room, which is of large size and lined with carved oak wainscoting of Classical design. It is intended to convert this

room into a dining-room. The striping of the plaster from the exterior walls has revealed the former character of the windows, which were flat-headed with plain arched mullions and transoms of late character. A pointed window of two lights, with a foliated circle in the head, some Early English buttresses, however, shew this building to have been of the thirteenth century, and the other windows to be modern insertions. On the merlons of the parapet above were some figures carved, similar in position to those at Caernarvon Castle; one alone remains, a man wrestling with a lion (?).

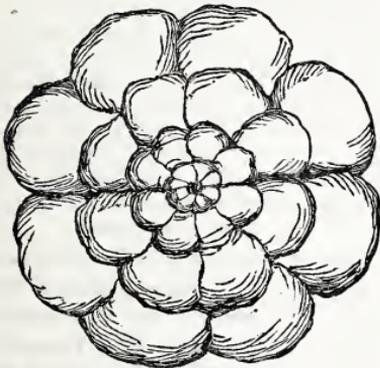
At the northern end of the building, and placed transversely to it, is a large wooden and plaster chamber supported on stone walls. In the interior are many panels of the linen pattern. This room will probably be repaired and converted into bed-chambers. The exterior of the building is being restored to its original state by the cathedral architects, Messrs. Fuljames and Waller, the expense being defrayed by the cathedral funds. The interior arrangements are being carried out by Messrs. Blake and Waring, of London, at the cost of the Dean.—I am, &c., H. HAINES.

Gloucester, May 20, 1863.

JACOBITE RELICS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a sketch of a rose carved on a mantel-piece at the old house, No. 21, Great Blake-street,

a ticket is engraved, the account of which says,—



Jacobite Symbol.

“It is a ticket on paper, printed with blue ink, from an engraved plate, in the form of a full-blown rose, and contains the names of forty sufferers in the cause of the exiled family. The tradition is, that it was a ticket of admission to the private meetings of the partizans of the Stuarts after the defeat at Culloden.”

One of the most curious associations of the Jacobites is that mentioned by the historian Whitaker, in his “History of Richmondshire,” vol. ii. p. 429, where he says,—

York, which I conceive to have been used as a symbol of the Jacobites some little time previous to 1745. The diameter of the rose is $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., and its circumference $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. The city of York, as is well known, was strongly Jacobite about the year 1745; and I believe evidence exists among the city archives that it was the intention of the citizens to have entertained Prince Charles Edward Stuart at a banquet in the Guildhall, had he come to their city in his way to London. In a volume of the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for 1828, pt. i. p. 18, article “Jacobite Mementos,”

“I must now make an excursion to the opposite side of the town” (Preston in Lancashire), “in order to record a voluntary institution of a very singular nature, but nearly connected with the history of the county, and, at one period, with the politics of the nation. At an obscure inn in the neighbouring village of Walton, has been held from the beginning of the last century a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, styling themselves the mayor and corporation of the ancient borough of Walton. All their proceedings were conducted with ludicrous formality; and they had a register, which still remains, together with a mace, a sword of state, and three large staves covered with silver, on which are inscribed the names of the successive officers of the society from the year 1702. The register does not commence

till three years after. The officers of this whimsical fraternity were a mayor, a deputy-mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, two sergeants, a physician, a jester, a mace-bearer, a poet laureat, who furnished copies of very bad verses, entered among the records, and, lastly, a town-clerk. Under this semblance, however, of sport and jollity, there seems to have been concealed a political purpose. The members who appear till about the year 1740 were the Catholic and Jacobite nobility and gentry, and here seem to have been concerted their plans for the restoration of the exiled family. In the year 1709 the mayor was the most noble Thomas Duke of Norfolk; Sir Nicholas Sherburne, of Stonehurst, mayor's boy; Sir Wm. Pennington, Bart., town's bayliff; Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, deputy-mayor. In 1711 the mayor was the unfortunate James Earl of Derwentwater. In 1715 no meeting was held, for a very obvious reason. In the accounts of 1745 is the following entry:—'Pd. 2s. 6d. for fixing the plates upon the staves, which were taken off on account of the rebels' coming hither;' but the word 'rebels' is written upon an erasure, and, I suspect, on the word 'duke.' They were only become rebels after their defeat. But about this time I observe a mixture of Whigs, so that as all political confidence must have been destroyed, everything of a political tendency must have ceased. The year 1766 is the last in which the meeting continued to be respectable. It has since fallen into the hands of inferior tradesmen, who are still possessed of the ancient insignia of office, and who continue to assemble with some of the old formalities, but with neither the danger nor the dignity of their predecessors."

I venture to differ from Whitaker in his observation about the mixture of Whigs about 1745, for this might be only used as a blind, and the Jacobites thus meeting openly with others, would

be able with safety to concert secret meetings among themselves afterwards.

But the most romantic story of Jacobite management is that of the "Fairy-stone," in Northumberland:—

"A Roman altar in the vicinity of Bywell was, during the 'troublesome times' of 1715, put to a use little contemplated either by the ancients or moderns. It was employed as the post-office of the nonjuring gentry of the district. The parties, wishing to keep up a correspondence with each other, arranged to deposit their communications in a hollow of the altar. In the grey of the morning little girls clad in green, and trained to the task, approached the stone with a dancing step, and having got the letters, retired with antic gestures. So well did they perform their part that they were mistaken for fairies, and the object of their visits was not discovered for a long time afterwards. The stone was known by the name of the 'Fairy-stone.' This large altar, which formed in Horsley's days the shaft of the market-cross at Corbridge, is now on the stairs of the entrance-tower at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The inscription is defaced, but the carving on both sides remains; on one side is a soldier, armed—the representative probably of war; on the other is a warrior, having laid aside his weapons, dragging an amphora of wine—a picture emblematic of peace."

I conclude with a remark. It has been said that Scotch fir-trees planted near gentlemen's houses at one time denoted their being Jacobites: this, I suppose, would allude to the residences of the English Jacobite gentry, as the Scotch fir would be too general a feature, I should suppose, in Scotland to have any marked signification.—I am, &c.

W. H. CLARKE.

York, March 5, 1863.

SHIELDS OF ARMS IN NORTH LUFFENHAM CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—As your correspondent Mr. Simpson, of Stamford, has taken the trouble to repeat his inspection of the east window at North Luffenham Church, an investigation which has led to his accepting most of my corrections of his previous statements, I send you a few

additional remarks as to the points on which we still differ, and the names of the families to whom certain of the coats of arms belong.

I shall refer to them as numbered in my letter which appeared in your April Number.

I may premise that Mr. Simpson, with a regard for his personal safety for which I cannot blame him, has not availed himself of the ladder which I suggested. As to those cases therefore in which the question turns upon the evidence of the senses, and where I have the misfortune still to differ with him, I must again repeat that I have actually cleaned with hot water every inch of stained glass in the window; and therefore have had the best possible opportunity of deciphering the shields.

(1.) Mr. Simpson accepts my emendation of his blazoning of this shield.

(2.) We were agreed as to this. No doubt this is the coat of arms of a branch of the De Ros family. Boutell, in his valuable chapter on "Cadency," remarks that their arms appear sometimes as above, and at others with the tinctures varied—Or, three water-bougets sable.

(3.) I can assure Mr. Simpson that although the birds may appear fleurs-de-lis, even through a powerful glass, from the ground, there is no possibility of mistaking them for flowers when seen close to the eye. Birds they are, and I think intended for martlets. It is probably an instance of "differencing a difference," the original arms of the family, Argent, a fess gules, having been first differenced with a five-leaved rose, for a seventh son, whose fourth son would bear the arms as above.

The question whether the martlets are upon a fess or a chief is a different matter. I am still of opinion that it is a fess.

(4.) Mr. Simpson allows my correction.

(5.) Mr. Simpson has misunderstood the passage in Clark.

There, at any rate, plainly to be seen from the ground, are three roundles *or*, i.e. as I have blazoned them, bezants, and the shield is as I have described it—Gules, two bars, and in chief three bezants, *or*.

I have little doubt that it is the shield of a branch of the Wakes, as Mr. Simpson has suggested. Burton, in his "History of Leicestershire," published 1777, p. 75, mentions a coat of arms in one of

the Leicestershire churches, of which the blazon is the same as that of this coat, and ascribes it to the Wakes. No doubt the arms of the Wakes as usually blazoned are, Or, two bars gules, and in chief three torteaux, which is what Mr. Simpson would have this coat to be. Different branches of the same family, however, as is well known, not unusually bore arms differing in the tinctures of the field or principal charges, or both.

(6.) Mr. Simpson accepts my correction. I have, however, a further emendation to suggest. In the notes which I took when examining the glass, I described the animate charges as griffins or lions, although, as Mr. Simpson had considered them to be griffins, I so described them in my letter to you.

A further examination, however, which I made of them before leaving that part of the country, has convinced me that they are *lions*, and not griffins. The bend, too, is at present half *argent*, and the other half *or*, the window having been repaired. It may therefore as well be *argent* as *or*.

The shield, then, I have little doubt, is that of the De Bohuns—Azure, a bend *argent* cotised *or*, between six lioncels rampant of the last.

(7.) As this coat is probably not in its original state, it is not worth while discussing it.

(8.) Here we were agreed. These are the arms of Clare, still borne by the Master and Fellows of the college which Lady Elizabeth de Clare founded at Cambridge in the fourteenth century.

(9.) Here also we were agreed.

(10.) Mr. Simpson explains that he had in his June letter to you mixed up the description of No. 9 with what is No. 14 in my letter.

(11.) Mr. Simpson accepts my correction, now giving a blazoning which is equivalent to mine. This coat of arms is that of Fitzwalter.

(12.) Mr. Simpson allows my correction. These are the arms of Latimer, a Northamptonshire family.

(13.) Argent, a cross gules.

From the ground the cross undoubtedly

appears to the naked eye to be sable. Viewed through a glass, Mr. Simpson says it is apparently a cross gules upon another sable. This arises from the *leading*, which of course follows the outline of the cross. It *could not* be as Mr. Simpson supposes, as gules upon sable is colour upon colour, which is false heraldry. It is the coat of arms of a hospital or lazaret-house formerly existing at Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, of which an account is given in Burton's "Leicestershire." He says:—

"This hospital was founded about the time of Henry I. by the Lord Mowbray, for a master and eight brethren of the order of St. Augustine, and in their common seal they gave the picture of St. Augustine, with two escutcheons, one of Mowbray, and the other a *red cross on a white field*."

"This house was the head of all the spittle-houses in this land, and itself was subject to the house of Lazars in Jerusalem."

Possibly the hospital had land in the parish of North Luffenham; or the shield, which is very small, may have been in-

serted, at a time when stained glass was so cheap as in the fourteenth century, as a votive offering by some parishioner who had been cured there.

(14.) The arms of Clifford, a branch of which family also bear Chequée or and azure, a *bend* gules.

When I sent you my description of the shields of arms at Luffenham, I had not seen the curious old work by Burton to which I have referred above, and was therefore unable to assign the shield No. 13.

It is rather singular that although he gives the blazoning of all the shields of arms, which are very numerous, in all the churches of the neighbouring county of Leicester, there are only five, or at most six of them, that are amongst those found in Luffenham Church, viz. those of De Ros, Wake, Clare, Latimer, Hospital of Burton Lazars, and perhaps De Bohun.—I am, &c.

RICHARD H. MANLEY, M.A.,

Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

May, 1863.

THE TABERNACLE.

MR. URBAN, — Your correspondent, AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN, in his paper on "The Medieval (*sic*) Use of the Tabernacle" in your April Number, says, p. 486, col. i.,—"I cannot charge my memory with any entry of a dove-shaped tabernacle in any English inventory." Allow me to assist him with one; from an *Inventarium Ornamentorum in Ecclesia Sarum*, A.D. 1222, quoted by Dr. Rock in his "Church of Our Fathers," t. iv. p. 203, and given at full at the end of that volume, it is clear that such a liturgical appliance was in use at Salisbury Cathedral during the first half of the thirteenth century.

Your correspondent observes, p. 485, col. i.,—"As regards France, Durandus, bk. i. c. 25, does not mention the dove; he describes the 'portfolio and its material,' and then adds, 'the pyx which containeth the host . . . being placed on the altar,' &c. Being caught by the

novelty of a "portfolio and its material," I took down my *Durandi Rationale*, and hunted through it in vain for this same "portfolio and its material," and was as unsuccessful in finding c. 25 in bk. i. To shew that the ancient usage in France was to keep the holy Eucharist hanging up in church in a vessel shaped like a dove, I could cite several authorities, some very old.

In his last paragraph the ENGLISH CHURCHMAN tells us, "I have studiously avoided writing one word which could wound a conscientious Roman Catholic," &c., and yet but the page before he, without any why or wherefore, offensively brings in controversy, as he says,—"The introduction of the tabernacle for purposes of adoration was contemporaneous with the inculcation of the doctrine of transubstantiation;" p. 486, col. 2.

I am, &c. CEPHAS.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Family Alliances of Denmark and Great Britain from the Earliest Times to the Present. Illustrated by Genealogical Tables and a Plate of the Arms of Denmark. By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. (Nichols and Sons).—The recent alliance of the royal houses of England and Denmark has caused the production of a number of vague and worthless works, the evident result of “knowledge” got up for the occasion, and of course abounding in mistakes and omissions. But happily Mr. John Gough Nichols has also turned his attention to the subject; and the result, though given briefly, is as satisfactory as was to be expected. In a pamphlet now before us (reprinted, we believe, from the “Herald and Genealogist”) he has shewn, in a series of clearly arranged genealogical tables, all the previous alliances of the royal houses, and has given every requisite illustration concerning the individuals named; beside which he has correctly displayed the arms of Denmark in a well-executed plate. No one who wishes to have a clear idea of a very interesting part of the history of the two nations through several centuries should neglect to consult Mr. Nichols’ well-stored pages.

The English Constitution. By Dr. EDWARD FISCHEL. Translated from the German by R. JENERY SHEE, Esq., of the Inner Temple. (Bosworth and Harrison).—This volume is a *résumé* rather than a mere translation of one of those exhaustive, methodical, detailed works in which the German *literati* delight. Divided, as it is, into eight books (beside an Introduction in two

parts), and these subdivided into upwards of eighty chapters, our old Constitution appears more symmetrical than Englishmen in general conceive it to be. It appears to be true, as the translator says of the author, that the latter has availed himself of the best sources of information, and has used them with great assiduity and laboriousness; but, as might be expected in so wide a subject, he has here and there fallen into error, and the translator has not in all cases been successful in correcting them. As instances we may cite the statements that are now no longer accurate, that the Common Council of London is exclusively elected by the “guilds,” and that “to the City pertains the police control of the Thames.” A member of the Inner Temple might be expected to have heard not only of the Thames police-ship, but of the existing Board of Conservators of the river, and to know that the civic element has nothing to do with the first, and very little with the second. The statements about the Court of Claims also need revision; as do other matters that we have not space to go into, but which still leave the book a better one than an Englishman would be likely to produce on a kindred and equally extensive subject relating to Germany. It is to be regretted, however, that numerous “printer’s errors” occur, not half of which are set right in the errata; and as they mainly relate to names and figures, they now and then perversely give a new reading to history. Thus (p. 133), the statement that “the coronation oath has been settled by William I. and Mary, s. 1, c. 6” (for “1 William and Mary”), is no more true than that military tenures were abolished in the time

of Charles I., or that the Regency Act of 1811 is the 57 George III. c. 1, which would place it in the year 1817. We are aware that exactness in such matters is now often undervalued as "mere detail," but we would ask what real knowledge of history can exist without it.

London Scenes and London People. By ALEPH. (W. H. Collingridge).—We announced the intended publication of this handsome volume some time since^a, and now that it is before us we are happy to be able to say that it fully realizes our expectations. It contains anecdotes, reminiscences, and sketches of places, personages, events, customs, and curiosities of "London City," past and present, which (more particularly as regards edifices) unless garnered up by a hearty well-wisher of the most famous municipal corporation that the world has ever seen, would be in great danger of perishing ere long, owing to the constant changes, and especially rebuildings, that are now taking place. Aleph has performed his task well, and we hope ere long to have another volume from him, as the present does not contain more than a selection from his past contributions to the "City Press," and he still continues, as we see, to supply it with his personal recollections of men and things which are daily passing out of notice.

Gleanings from Westminster Abbey. By G. GILBERT SCOTT and others. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—A new and greatly enlarged edition of this valuable work has just appeared. The chief part of the original work first appeared in our pages, and therefore that portion now calls for no remark from us; but in the new edition we find some valuable papers by Mr. Burges and others (as on the Royal Tombs, the Brasses, the Crypt, &c.), to which we shall take an early opportunity of

adverting, and lay some of the important facts thus brought to light before our readers.

Narrative of a Secret Mission to the Danish Islands in 1808. By the Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON. Edited from the Author's MS. by his Nephew, Alexander Clinton Fraser. (Longmans.)—The publication of this MS. has been purposely delayed until any chance of its compromising living persons has passed away, and it is now very properly brought forward, as a curious piece of secret history. The mission was undertaken at the request of the British Government, for the purpose of inviting the Marquis de la Romana to avail himself of the assistance of the English fleet in withdrawing his troops from Denmark, where they had been treacherously detained whilst the French overran Spain. The agent was a Scottish Benedictine monk, who had already had some experience in secret diplomacy, and he executed his task well. He made his way successfully through the French forces, and, in the character of a dealer in cigars and chocolate, gained access to the Spanish commander, and induced him to accept the offer of the English Ministry, but ran innumerable risks himself ere he could get back to England. It was literally "a race for life" with him, on many occasions; but, undismayed by this, he, as we learn from his Editor, afterwards engaged in other secret missions, and at last died peacefully in his convent at Ratisbon in 1820. This little work is quite indispensable to the understanding of one of the most remarkable events connected with the Peninsular War, and the narrative, which is more interesting than any romance, is told in a simple, straightforward manner, which is an ample guarantee of its truth.

An Essay on the Church. By the Rev. WILLIAM JONES, M.A., of Nayland. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—Nothing could be more op-

^a GENT. MAG., NOV., 1862, p. 620.

portune than the republication of Jones of Nayland's little book on the Church, at a time when, as he says, "Some think they can make their own religion, and so they despise the Word of God and fall into infidelity." The "advanced thinkers" of the day may very probably consider as quite beneath their notice the production of a "country curate, who made it his business and found it his pleasure to teach the children of his people;" but we would fain believe that in other circles it will be welcomed as the work of a wise and good man, and will arm against the errors of the time many a humbly educated though well-meaning individual, who might otherwise be beguiled by loud assertion or insidious sophistry to doubt of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Kenneth; or, The Rear-Guard of the Grand Army. By the Author of "The Heir of Redelyffe," &c. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—We are glad to see a new edition of Miss Yonge's charming tale. To praise the work is altogether unnecessary, but it may not be superfluous to say that this, the fourth edition, is issued in a size that will make it an admirable gift-book for the young.

Life and Work in Newfoundland. Reminiscences of Thirteen Years spent there. By the Rev. JULIAN MORETON, Colonial Chaplain at Labuan; late Missionary at Greenspond, Newfoundland. (Rivingtons.)—This is a little work that will well repay the reader's attention. It is evident that there is no attempt at exaggeration, yet the tale of the physical discomforts to be experienced in

attempting to spread the Gospel in so inhospitable a region is sufficiently startling. It argues no small power of endurance in the author to have borne up against them for the long period of thirteen years. But a gentleman and a scholar, as he evidently is, must have found a still harder trial in the rude ingratitude and boorish suspicions of too many of those for whose benefit he laboured. Still Mr. Moreton wisely looked to the brighter side of everything, and accordingly he found some excellent men and sound Christians among his unpromising flock, and he tells, not without humour, how strangely many of them conduct themselves; how oddly they give new meanings to the Queen's English, so as almost to need an interpreter, and how bitter their prejudice against learning is. "I don't know how to read, or I should be as great a rogue as them as do," is the feeling of the many, expressed by one among them.

A History of Feudalism, British and Continental. By ANDREW BELL. A new Edition, with Examination Questions and Introductory Essay, by CYRUS R. EDMONDS. (Longmans.)—We regret to see the respectable name of Messrs. Longmans appended to such a thing of shreds and patches as this History of Feudalism. If Mr. Bell had not the knowledge requisite to produce an original work on the subject, he should have left it alone, or if that were too hard, he might at least have "borrowed" judiciously from others. He has not done so. Three-fourths of his book is extract, but made without taste or judgment, and therefore spoiled, though many of the passages are from good authors, and deserved better treatment.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

IN France the approaching elections appear to excite very much more interest than they did some years ago, although the feeling on the subject is no doubt exaggerated. Still there are so many opposition candidates, as to render it probable that the future legislative body will contain some men who will endeavour to place the Emperor in the dilemma of either allowing a much nearer approach to constitutional government than has been the case hitherto, or of getting rid of the pretence of it by another *coup d'état*.

As might be expected, the diplomatic representations of England, France, and Austria in favour of Poland have been civilly evaded by the Russian Government. The amnesty offered has been unnoticed by the Poles, who keep up a harassing guerilla warfare; and a "National Government," which is supposed to be located in Warsaw, issues decrees which appear in general to meet with ready obedience.

The contest between the King of Prussia and the Chambers has now taken a form that has a very ominous appearance. The King has formally announced that his Ministers possess his confidence, and their actions have his assent; and believing that this declaration would be very unacceptable to the Chambers, he has followed it up by closing their Session with the intimation that "The Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion."

The negotiations to provide the Greeks with a King seem to have encountered new difficulties, and in the meantime Athens has become the scene of military violence so extreme as to lead the English and French Ministers to threaten to withdraw themselves.

After several months of preparation, and under a new general, Joseph Hooker, the Federals have again attempted to march to Richmond, and, for the fifth time, have failed. With a view to surprise the Confederates, and place them between two fires, General Hooker divided his forces, but each body of them has been defeated with very severe loss; he appears only to have escaped complete destruction by hastily crossing the Rappahannock at night, after a three days' battle, and by the latest accounts was fortifying his position, as if anticipating an attack himself, instead of making one. On the other hand the Confederates have sustained a severe loss in the death of one of their ablest leaders, "Stonewall" Jackson, who was wounded by an accidental shot from his own troops, and died in consequence after the amputation of his shattered arm.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 24. The Right Hon. Sudeley Charles George, Lord Sudeley, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery, his Lordship this day (April 22) took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration.

Joseph Beaumont, esq., to be Chief Justice for the Colony of British Guiana.

William Hackett, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of H.M.'s Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and Assessor to the Native Chiefs within the protected territories near or adjacent to the said Forts and Settlements.

Thomas Lewis Ingram, esq., to be H.M.'s Advocate and Police Magistrate for H.M.'s Settlement on the river Gambia.

William Graham Sandford, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Turin, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

April 28. 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.—Gen. the Earl Beauchamp, from the 10th Hussars, to be Colonel, *vice* Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., deceased.

10th Hussars.—Gen. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.S.I., to be Colonel, *vice* Gen. the Earl Beauchamp, transferred to the 2nd Life Guards.

60th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., from the 32nd Foot, to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Lieut.-General Paterson, deceased.

Admirals of the Red Sir F. W. Austen, G.C.B., and Sir W. Parker, bart., G.C.B., to be Admirals of the Fleet.

Mr. B. R. Hebelar approved as Consul-Gen. in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for His Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

May 1. The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Ripon, to be one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State for the War Department.

May 5. 32nd Foot.—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., transferred to the 60th Foot.

33rd Foot.—Major-Gen. William Nelson Hutchinson to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., appointed Col.-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade.

Rifle Brigade.—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., to be Col.-in-Chief, *vice*

Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. deceased; Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., from the 33rd Foot, to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., transferred to the 32nd Foot.

The Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G.; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Charles Eden, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick; Captain the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B.; and James Stansfeld, the younger, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

James, Lord Talbot de Malahide, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George Francis Robert, Lord Harris, K.S.I., resigned.

May 8. Mr. Alexander Robertson approved of as Consul at Peterhead for H.M. the King of Italy.

William Holloway, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Madras.

Henry Adrian Churchill, esq., C.B., now H.M.'s Consul-General in Syria, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in Algeria.

George Jackson Eldridge, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroun, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in Syria.

Robert Callander, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Rhodes, to be H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroun.

Don Frederico Faque approved of as Consul at Singapore for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Major James Leith, V.C., to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Charles James Cox, esq., resigned.

May 12. Lieut.-Col. Reynell George Taylor, of the Bengal Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Thomas Jarvis, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

Mr. James W. Barclay approved of as Consul at Aberdeen for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Mr. B. H. Dixon approved of as Consul-Gen. in Canada for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

May 15. Major John Watson, V.C., of the Bombay Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Major Henry Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Heligoland.

May 19. Adm. Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., to be Vice-Adm. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Adm. Sir Francis William Austen, G.C.B., who has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet.

Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., who has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet.

May 26. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Tehran, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 24. *Borough of Thetford*.—Frederick John FitzRoy (commonly called Lord Frederick John FitzRoy), in the room of William Henry FitzRoy (commonly called Earl of Euston),

now Duke of Grafton, summoned to the House of Peers.

County of Dublin.—Ion Trant Hamilton, esq., of Abbotstown-house, Castleknock, in the said county of Dublin, in the room of James Hans Hamilton, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

May 1. *Borough of New Radnor*.—Richard G. Price, esq., of Norton Manor, in the county of Radnor, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart., deceased.

Borough of Halifax.—James Stanfeld, jun., esq., of Thurloe-sq., Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May 8. *County of Antrim*.—Edward O'Neill, esq., of Shanes Castle, in the said county, in the room of Major-Gen. the Hon. George Frederick Upton (now Viscount Templetown), a Peer of Ireland.

May 19. *Borough of Tralee*.—The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, of Rutland-square, in the city of Dublin, H.M.'s Attorney-General for Ireland, in the room of Daniel O'Connell, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. At Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, the wife of David John Napier, esq., a dau.

Feb. 23. At Dera Ismael Khan, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., a son.

March 10. At Allahabad, the wife of H. F. Lewis Browne, Lieut. H.M.'s 77th Regt., a dau.

March 20. At Masulipatam, the wife of Capt. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd Regt. Madras N.I., a son.

At Ferreepore, Bengal, the wife of Loftus R. Tottenham, esq., B.C.S., a son.

March 21. At Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Major Edwin Maude, H.M.'s 109th Foot, a dau.

March 23. At Dinapore, the wife of Major Strangways, a son.

March 31. At Hamilton, Bermuda, the wife of Capt. Turner, 39th Regt., a dau.

April 6. At Quebec, the wife of the Rev. Henry James Petry, a son.

April 8. At Mhow, Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B., 72nd Highlanders, a son.

April 9. At St. John's, New Brunswick, the wife of John Low, esq., 15th Regt., a son.

At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, Madras, the wife of Capt. Edlmann, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Dum Dum, Calcutta, the wife of D. J. Welsh, Capt. Royal Bengal Artillery, a son.

April 14. At Barham-court, near Canterbury, the wife of Basil Cochrane, esq., a son.

April 15. At Morthoe, North Devon, the residence of her father, the wife of Major Fanshawe Gostling, 49th Regt., a dau.

At Dinapore, the wife of Major Charles Stirling Dundas, Bengal Artillery, a dau.

April 17. At Madras, the wife of Lieut. James G. Lindsay, Royal Engineers, a son.

April 18. At Hemingstone-hall, Needham Market, Suffolk, Mrs. James Pearson, a dau.

April 19. At Catsfield-pl., Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Burrell Hayley, a dau.

April 20. At Kensington, the wife of the Hon. Henry Roper Curzon, a dau.

April 22. At Wadham-lodge, Ealing, the wife of Capt. H. Hardy (late 18th Hussars), a son.

At Fetcham Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. E. Graham Moon, a dau.

At Dereham, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. W. G. Bulwer, a dau.

At Ashburnham Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Arthur H. R. Hebdien, a dau.

At Southernhay, Exeter, the wife of Capt. Alexander Foulerton, I.N., a son.

April 23. At Park-villas, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Walter Merry, Fellow of Lincoln College, a son.

At Sambrook Parsonage, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, a son.

At Bastia, the wife of Dominic Ellis Colnaghi, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul in Corsica, a dau.

At Witley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. Chandler, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Arthur Prefect, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, a dau.

April 24. In Wilton-eres., the Lady Emma Tollemache, a dau.

At Goring Vicarage, Reading, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Stokes, a dau.

At Athlone, the wife of Capt. T. W. Sheppard, 25th (the King's Own Borderers), a dau.

April 25. At the Norest, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

At Delamore, Ivy-bridge, the wife of Capt. George Parker, R.N., a dau.

At Bedhampton, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Charles Irvine Wimberley, a son.

At Wroxham, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. John Penton, a son.

At Fermoy, the wife of Capt. H. Lock, 108th Regt., a dau.

April 26. At Lisburn, the wife of Capt. Lewis M. Buchanan, Royal Tyrone Fusiliers (late of the 88th Regt.), a son.

In Onslow-square, Mrs. George Marrable, a son.

In Chester-sq., the wife of Capt. Orde, late 42nd Regt., a dau.

April 27. In Eccleston-sq., the wife of M. Wyvill, jun., esq., M.P., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Brize-Norton, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. G. Fereman, a dau.

At Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. E. T. H. Harper, a son.

At Templemore, the wife of Capt. Carter, 16th Regt., a dau.

At Eversholt Rectory, Woburn, Beds., the wife of the Rev. William S. Baker, a son.

At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. G. H. D. Mathias, a dau.

April 28. At Walmer-beach, the wife of Col. Fowler Burton, commanding 6th Depot Battalion and the troops of Walmer Garrison, a son.

At Rushbury Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, a son.

At Crabtree, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Henry Hillyar, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Eilan Shona, Inverness-shire, the wife of Comm. T. A. Swinburne, R.N., a son.

At Hemingford Abbots, Hunts., the wife of Capt. Vincent, Military Train, a son.

April 29. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, a dau.

At Osidge, Herts., the wife of Major Gibb, R.E., a dau.

At the Cloisters, Bristol Cathedral, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Skey, M.A., a dau.

At Stokefield, Thornbury, the wife of Henry Craven St. John, Lieut. R.N., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Dr. John Breakey, R.N., a son.

April 30. At Branston Rectory, Lincolnshire, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville, a dau.

At Donyland-lodge, Colchester, the wife of Major Brettingham, E.A., a son.

May 1. At Hatcham Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. A. K. B. Granville, M.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Leslie Randall, Rector of Newbury, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Vallance, late 5th Lancers, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry W. P. Richards, Vicar of Isleworth, a dau.

At Wokingham, the wife of G. W. Noad, M.D., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wing, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Frederic S. May, Craven-terr., Upper Hyde-park-gardens, a son.

May 2. At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

At Kempston, Beds., the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Stuart, M.P., a dau.

In Inverness-terr., the wife of Col. Bruce, 2nd Regt., a dau.

At Edenhall, Penrith, the wife of the Rev. Malise Graham, Rector of Arthuret, Cumberland, a dau.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Wolley, a son.

At the Rectory, Farnham Royal, the wife of the Rev. Stirling Marshall, a son.

At Greddon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. Hanmer, a son.

May 3. In Grosvenor-pl., the Lady Harriet Wegg Prosser, a dau.

At Swanage, the wife of the Rev. Lester Lester, a dau.

At Springfield Lyons, near Chelmsford, the wife of the Rev. W. Wright, a son.

At Hinwick-hall, Beds., the wife of Richard Orlebar, esq., a son.

At Evesham, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Vines, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Bousfield, a son.

May 4. At Brunstain-house, Portobello, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Clephane, late 79th Highlanders, a son.

At Sandrock, Frensham, Farnham, the wife of Major G. W. Bligh, late 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

At Hedsor, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Williams, a son.

At Sheffield, the wife of Major Frederic Percy Lea, Barrack Master, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Geo. Gosling, H.M.'s 102nd Fusiliers, a dau.

At Hallow, near Worcester, the wife of Com. H. Winnington-Ingram, R.N., H.M.S. "Buzard," a dau.

At Maze-hill School, Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. J. Newland Smith, a dau.

May 5. At Clifton, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. J. Richardson, Sandy Rectory, Beds., a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of W. Walter Wells, esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service (Retired List), a son.

May 6. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. David S. Dickson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. William Tate, the Grammar School, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, a dau.

At Pembroke, the wife of Commander J. B. Ballard, R.N., a dau.

May 7. At Belfast, the wife of Capt. Northey, 26th Regt. (Cameronians), a dau.

At Twyford-house, Bishop's Stortford, the wife of Thos. Gooch, jun., esq., a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. William O'Bryen Taylor, 18th Royal Irish, a dau.

May 8. At Penstowe, Kilkhampton, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Arthur C. Thynne, a dau.

At St. Leonard's-court, near Gloucester, the wife of W. Rutherford Ancrum, esq., M.D., a son.

At Celbridge Abbey, the wife of C. Langdale, esq., a son.

In Finsbury-sq., the wife of Hermann Weber, M.D., a son.

At Malta, the wife of Major Arthur Nixon, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, a son.

May 9. At the Curragh Camp, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, a dau.

At Rix, Tiverton, the wife of Major-Gen. Morris, R.A., a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Col. Evan Maberly, C.B., R.A., a dau.

At Harpenden-lodge, Herts., the wife of Gerard W. Lydekker, esq., a son.

At Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. Arthur James Bowen, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. Gilchrist Clark, esq., of Speddoch, a dau.

At Southwick-pk., Hants., the wife of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq., a son.

May 10. In Queen Anne-st., the Hon. Mrs. John Bridgeman, a dau.

At Exeter, the wife of Capt. Turner, 58th Regt., a dau.

In Queen's-rd., Bayswater, the wife of John Taylor, M.D., a dau.

At Highgate-rise, the wife of Philip Chm. Bergmann, esq., a son.

At Richmond, the wife of Capt. Frank Corbett, a son.

At Lower Bank, Fulwood, Preston, the wife of Major G. Skipwith, a son.

May 11. At Chevet, near Wakefield, Lady Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, a son.

At Barton Mills Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Abraham, a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Weguelin, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut. J. T. Pringle, R.N., of Torwoodlee, a dau.

At Ince Parsonage, near Chester, the wife of the Rev. Clement Chas. Sharpe, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Commander T. C. Bruce, R.N., a dau.

May 12. In Eaton-sq., the Countess of Hopetoun, a son.

At Hoveton-hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Burroughes, a son.

At the Grange, Heston, Middlesex, the wife of Arthur William Cole, esq., a son.

At Bentley, Hants., the wife of the Rev. William George Nourse, a son.

May 13. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, a dau.

In Brunswick-gardens, Campden-hill, the wife of Edw. H. Anson, esq., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

The wife of Major Festing, R.M.A., a dau.

At Roxwell Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, a son.

At Stoke, Devon, the wife of Frederick E. Budd, esq., Capt. Royal Marines (L.I.), a dau.

At North Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Bruce Somerset, esq., 3rd Buffs, a dau.

May 14. At Ballincollig, the wife of Major Arthur Comyn Pigou, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Captain Arthur Forbes, R.N., a dau.

At the School-house, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Hubert A. Holden, M.A., Head Master, a dau.

At Madras, the wife of Geo. Hyde Granville, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

May 15. At the Newarke, Leicester, the wife of Sir Mylles C. B. Cave, bart., a dau.

At Woodville-house, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Webber, a dau.

In Halsey-street, Chelsea, the wife of E. W. J. Temple, esq., a dau.

At the School-house, College-green, Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Maurice Day, a dau.

At Dawlish, the wife of the Rev. Charles Pengeley, a son.

May 16. At Boltons, West Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, a son.

At Chester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Hamilton, a dau.

At the Wardenry, Farley Hospital, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. Farnham Messenger, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Percival Sandilands, a son.

At Adelaide-rd. North, Hampstead, the wife of Capt. N. Crieblow Ramsay, 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a son.

At Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of H. Donaldson Selby, Commander R.N., a son.

At Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Major C. Edwards, a son.

May 17. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Lady Inglis, widow of Major-Gen. Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, a son.

In Chesham-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, a son.

In St. James's-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, a son.

At Little Shelford, near Cambridge, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wale, a son.

At the Cottage, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the wife of Major Clapcott, 32nd Light Infantry, a son.

At the residence of her father (Peter Maze, esq., Portland-pl.), the wife of Wm. Ireland Blackburne-Maze, esq., of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, a dau.

At Glenfield-house, Carrickfergus, the wife

of Wm. Swinbourne, esq., Commander Royal Navy, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Augustus F. Birch, a dau.

At Prince-town, Dartmoor, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Fuller, a dau.

In Berners-st., the wife of Major E. Campbell, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

May 18. At Donnington-hall, Herefordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Webb, a son.

At Chelsea College, the wife of Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., a son.

At Perth, the wife of Capt. Mansel, 3rd Hussars, a dau.

At the Rectory, Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. J. Hodgson Iles, a dau.

At Batheaston, the wife of the Rev. T. P. Rogers, Vicar, a son.

At Yealand Conyers, near Lancaster, the wife of W. C. Yates, esq., a son.

May 19. At Loudwater Parsonage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. P. Woolcombe, a dau.

At Richmond-place, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Canning, M.A., a dau.

At South Cleeve, Cheltenham, the wife of Major W. F. Hutton, Madras Army, a dau.

May 20. At Inverness, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Raigmore, a son.

In Kensington-park-terr. North, W., the wife of the Rev. Jas. Turner, formerly Incumbent of Warmley, Gloucestershire, a dau.

The wife of Vernon Delves Broughton, esq., a son.

May 21. In South-st., Lady Colebrooke, a dau.

At Clawdd-y-dre, Montgomery, the wife of the Rev. Loftus Gray, a dau.

At Marston-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur Owen Lord, esq., late Capt. 72nd Highlanders, a son.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Bradby, a son.

May 22. At Balcary, the Lady Victoria Kirwan, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. At Cannanore, William Trevelyan Hody Cox, H.M.'s 66th Regt., eldest son of William Trevelyan Cox, esq., of Chedington-court, Dorset, to Lily Katharine, dau. of Brigadier-Col. Babington.

March 10. At the Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, Robert Charles Walter Campbell, Capt. R.A., eldest son of Gen. John Francis Glencairn Campbell, to Emily Lætitia, second dau. of Peter Adolphe Wiehe, esq.

At Barrackpore, H. P. Ralston Crawford, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Ralston Crawford, to Selina Mary, dau. of the late Frederick Sharpe, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens.

March 12. At St. George's, St. Vincent, West Indies, Charles Lionel John Fitzgerald, esq., Lieut. 1st West India Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Gerald, late R.A., to Laura, youngest dau. of Henry Edward Sharpe, esq., barrister-at-law, Chief Justice of that Island.

March 16. At Bangalore, Capt. Fitzhardinge Jones, King's Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Martha, youngest dau. of James Barry, esq., Royal Horse Artillery.

March 19. At Barrackpore, Capt. Octavius Ludlow Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Harriet Mackenzie, only dau. of Col. Vincent Eyre, C.B., R.A.

March 28. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Fred. Vincent Eyre, esq., R.A., eldest son of Col. Eyre, C.B., R.A., to Mary Eliza, second dau. of Joseph Goodeve, esq., Master of the High Court, Calcutta.

At Agra, Arthur Neil Bruce, esq., Assistant Agent to the Governor-Gen. for Rajpootana, son of the late William Cunningham Bruce, esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Marian Kathe-

rine, dau. of John Murray, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Agra.

April 2. At Rawul Pindee, Punjab, Capt. G. H. Hibbert Ware, 51st Light Infantry, to Maria Julia, third dau. of the late Rev. William Goodenough Bayly, D.C.L., Vicar of Pittleworth, Sussex, and niece of Col. H. Rigny, R.E.

April 7. At Toronto, Canada West, Charles Turville Wilson, esq., Lieut. Military Train, son of Major-Gen. G. J. Wilson, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Caroline Wynyard, eldest dau. of Thomas Gadwin Hurd, esq.

At Byculla, Frederick R. Solly Flood, esq., Brevet-Major 82nd Foot, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, second son of Frederick Solly Flood, esq., of Slaney-lodge, co. Wexford, to Constance Eliza, elder dau. of the Hon. William Edward Frere, Member of Council, Bombay.

April 9. At Sudasheoghur, Francis H. T. Gordon Cumming, esq., Mysore Commission, Lieut. 22nd Regt. Bombay N.I., sixth son of the late Sir William G. Gordon Cumming, bart., of Altyre, to Emma, youngest dau. of John Campbell, esq., Carrickfergus, co. Antrim.

April 14. At Manningham, Yorkshire, John Rust Jeffery, esq., to Alicia Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Welbury-Mitton, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Manningham.

April 15. At Bunnoo, Derajat, Punjab, the Rev. Robert Bruce, B.A., Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, of Dera Ishmael Khan, Derajat, to Emily Charlotte, youngest dau. of W. Hughes Hughes, esq., formerly M.P. for Oxford.

April 16. At Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, the Rev. John Brame, M.A., of Little Sankey,

Warrington, to Harriet, fifth dau. of the late John Bond, esq., of Lancaster.

At Shirley, Southampton, the Rev. Frederick Sandeman, eldest surviving son of the late Glas Sandeman, esq., of Bonskeid, Perthshire, to Katharine Charlotte, eldest dau. of Alexander L. Wollaston, esq.

At Kingsbridge, Devon, Henry Schaw, Capt. R.E., to Louisa Mary, third dau. of the late Isaac Weymouth, esq., solicitor, Kingsbridge.

At the British Embassy, Turin, Arthur U. F. Ruxton, esq., Bengal Staff Corps, to Anne, dau. of the late Richard Torin, esq., of Englefield-green, Surrey.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Major Frederick William Kirby, youngest son of the late Rev. J. L. Kirby, of Little Clacton, Essex, to Isabella Jane, second dau. of Capt. Henry Curling, late 91st and 25th Regts., of Weardale-ville, Kensington, and Hatton-hill, Berks.

At Colne Engaine, Essex, Edmund, fourth son of the late R. F. Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, to Ellen, third surviving dau. of John Greenwood, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine.

April 18. At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Major Henry Edward Jerome, V.C., 19th Regt., to Inez Temple, youngest child of Henry Augustus Cowper, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Porto Rico.

April 21. At Leamington, Chas. Hall Raikes, esq., B.A., Oriol College, Oxford, to Charlotte D'Ende, eldest dau. of Sir Robt. Keith Arbuthnot, bart.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Capper, esq., to Henrietta Burrell, second dau. of Sir Luke Smithett, of Dover.

At Lyndhurst, the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson, Commander R.N., to Emily, fourth dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Burrard, bart., of Holmefield, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Shadwell Morley Grylls, Major R.A., to Isabella Ellen, eldest dau. of Sir A. Buller, M.P.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Edwin F. Temple, Capt. H.M.'s 55th Regt., to Caroline Maria, second dau. of Major-Gen. Budgen, late Royal Engineers.

At Honington, Suffolk, S. Dowell Brownjohn, esq., of Bath, to Eleanor Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. George C. Hawkins, Rector of Honington, and granddau. of the late Sir John Caesar Hawkins, bart.

At St. Mark's, Torquay, Joseph Kay, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Drummond, esq., Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Vivian Dering Majendie, Capt. R.A., to Adelaide Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot, Cornwall.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, the Rev. John James Twist, B.A., eldest son of John Brown Twist, esq., of Stoke-house, near Coventry, to Katharine, eldest dau. of Thomas Dewes, esq., of Coventry.

At Cheltenham, Capt. J. G. Ryves, R.E.,

second son of the late William Harding Ryves, esq., of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick, to Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of Joseph Wood, esq., of Southern-house, Cheltenham.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, D. Stewart, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Duncan Stewart, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-Gen., Bermuda, to Florence Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Fethard, co. Wexford, Lieut.-Col. James Jackson, late H.E.I.C.S., Madras establishment, to Ellen, third dau. of the Rev. Percival B. Weldon, Rector of Fethard.

At Kingston, Berks, the Rev. Thomas Henry Griffith, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Hornchurch, Essex, to Fanny Winter-ton, only child of the Rev. James Forbes Jowett, Rector of Kingston.

At Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, Gordon Douglas Pritchard, Capt. R.E., to Agnes Maria, second dau. of W. Hinkes Cox, esq., of Brockwell-hall, Surrey.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the Rev. John Parry, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Wolverhampton, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. Banks, The Oaklands, Edgbaston.

April 22. At Broughton-hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Thomas Edward Stonor, eldest son of Lord Camoys, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John Coulthurst, esq., of Gargrave-hall, and niece of Sir C. E. Tempest, bart.

At Bailliston Episcopal Chapel, Robert Dalrymple Steuart, esq., 7th Hussars, only son of the late Robert Steuart, esq., of Alderston, M.P., to Emily Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Henry Robert Du Vernet Grosett Muirhead, esq., of Bredisholm, Lanarkshire.

At Leamington, Walter Farquhar, son of the late John Pascal Larkins, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Ellen, fourth dau. of Thomas Thomson, esq., M.D., of Leamington.

At Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, Thomas John Hugall, esq., Chadampton, Oxfordshire, to Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of Lancelot Newton, esq., of Alconbury-hill.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Robert George Morley, esq., of Grosvenor-terrace, Warwick-sq., to Alice Jane, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. Bisset, late H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Hythe, the Rev. John Ford, Rector of Old Romney, to Louisa Mary, dau. of the late Charles Fagge, esq., of Hythe.

April 23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major the Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger, Inniskilling Dragoons, second son of Lord Chelmsford, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. George Handcock, Merrion-sq., Dublin.

At Bidborough, George Brindley, elder son of the late George Acworth, esq., of Rochester, to Charlotte Emily, elder dau. of the late Major-Gen. Leggett, Madras Army.

At Morley St. Botolph, Norfolk, the Rev. Frederick Blackett De Chair, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev.

Frederick De Chair, M.A., Rector of East Langdon, Kent, and Manton, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only surviving child of the Rev. Charles Beauchamp Cooper, M.A., Rector of Morley, Norfolk.

At St. David's, Exeter, the Rev. Robert Fauquier Gardiner, Rector of Roche, Cornwall, eldest son of the late Henry Gardiner, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George James Gould, Incumbent of Mariansleigh, Devon.

At St. James's, Paddington, George Maxwell, esq., of Kidbrooke Manor, Blackheath, Kent, to Sarah Jane, youngest dau. of the late Sam. Wood, esq., of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

At Torquay, David Boyle Hope, esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, to Letitia Augusta Burgh, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Burgh Crofton, esq., of Roebuck Castle, co. Dublin.

At Deddington, the Rev. F. B. Leonard, M.A., Rector of Kemeys Inferior, Monmouthshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late T. W. Turner, esq., of Deddington.

At Habergham Eaves, Henry Lathom Brownrigg, esq., 84th Regt., to Charlotte, dau. of James Dugdale, esq., of Ivy-bank, Burnley.

At Staplegrove, near Taunton, the Rev. Edward I. Gardiner, B.A., second son of the late D. C. Gardiner, esq., of Wanstead-hall, Essex, J.P., to Emma Cardew, eldest dau. of John Frederick Norman, esq., of Staplegrove.

At Ballinasloe, Capt. Gildea, 21st Fusileers, eldest son of the Rev. G. R. Gildea, of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, to Fanny, second dau. of Henry Ireland Gascoyne, esq., of Mackney.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fred. Charles Carver, esq., of Royston, Hertfordshire, to Kate, widow of J. F. Cracknell, esq., Major H.M.'s Royal Marines, and youngest dau. of the late Geo. Henry Dansey, esq., of Ludlow.

At Ifley, the Rev. John Powell, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Hill Deverill, Wilts., to Mary, younger dau. of the late Wm. Undersell, esq.

At St. Agnes, Cornwall, James Oliver, esq., of Bermondsey, third son of the Rev. John Oliver, of Highgate, Middlesex, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late T. G. Vawdrey, esq., of St. Austell, Cornwall.

At Rothwell, Yorkshire, the Rev. Shepley Watson Watson, of Plumbland Rectory, Cumberland, to Frances Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. John Bell, Vicar of Bothwell.

April 25. At Plymouth, Malcolm MacGregor, esq., 2nd West India Regt., eldest son of Col. MacGregor, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Frederic Applin, esq., of London.

At Axminster, Devon, Benjamin D'Urban, second son of the late Mr. Justice Musgrave, Cape of Good Hope, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late George Templeman, esq., of Furzebrook, near Axminster.

April 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. E. Stuart Harington, Capt. Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Robert Harington, esq., of Crutherland, N.B., to Louisa Alice, second dau. of the Hon. Robert Arthur Arundell.

At Dublin, P. W. Hackett, esq., 9th Regt.,

eldest son of Sir William Hackett, Lotamore, Cork, to Mary, dau. of J. J. Murphy, esq., Master in Chancery.

At Bathampton, Octavius Bulter Irvine, esq., of H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Marianne Eliza, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archibald Irvine, C.B., Bengal Engineers, and Director of Works to the Admiralty.

At Gloucester, George Watson, eldest son of the Rev. George Watson Smyth, of Newick-house, Cheltenham, to Frances Anna, only dau. of the late Alexander Middleton, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, of Budleigh, Salterton, Devon.

At Kidmore-End, Oxon., Capt. H. Versturme, 11th Regt., to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Palairt, 29th Regt., formerly of the Grange, Bradford-on-Avon.

At Wootton Bassett, the Rev. Henry Carew Palmer, Fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., and Incumbent of Bowden-hill, Wilts., to Isabella Vere, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. C. G. Hill, of Henbury, Gloucestersh., to Emma Jane, widow of Henry C. Curtis, esq., and eldest dau. of W. S. Binny, esq., of Bryanston-sq.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, John C. Bowring, esq., of Larkbeare, South Devon, eldest son of Sir John Bowring, to Isabella, younger dau. of Calvert Toulmin, esq., of Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Thos. W. Hilton, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s Indian Army, to Anna Maria, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Cronyn, Odogh Glebe, co. Kilkenny.

At Bungay, Henry, second son of the late Rev. Edmund Bellman, M.A., Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, to Laura Sevena, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Allsopp, B.D., Vicar of Fressingfield, and Rector of Withersdale, in the same county.

At St. John's, Jedburgh, the Rev. C. M. Preston, B.A., Vicar of Warcop, to Mary Murray, eldest dau. of J. H. Pringle, esq., of Dirrie, Wigtownshire.

April 29. At the Abbey, Bath, Col. Geo. Talbot, late of the 43rd Light Infantry, to Angelina, widow of Henry Daniel, esq.

At Hollingbourne, Hen. Gipps, esq., Capt. 9th Regt., eldest son of the late Henry Plumtre Gipps, esq., of Elmley, Kent, to Louisa Goulburn, dau. of Richd. Thomas, esq., of Eyborne-house, near Maidstone.

At Caterline, N.B., James Farquhar, esq., of Hall-green, Kincardineshire, N.B., and of Sunnyside, Reigate, to Diana Octavia, youngest dau. of the late David Scott, esq., of Brotherton, Kincardineshire.

At St. Andrew's, Liverpool, Capt. Spencer V. F. Henslowe, 73rd Regt., to Elizabeth, widow of E. Booth, esq., Surgeon 73rd Regt.

At Holy Trinity, Coventry, the Rev. Thos. Richards, M.A., Vicar of Naseby, Northamptonshire, to Anna Maria, younger dau. of William Odell, esq., of Coventry.

At Headington, Oxon., the Rev. Wm. Hen. Young, M.A., Curate of Sunningwell, Berks., to Maria Spilsbury, elder dau. of the Rev. J. W. A. Taylor, M.A., of the Rookery, Headington.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Herbert Taylor Reade, esq., V.C., Staff Surgeon, to Anne Mary, only child of the late Thos. Duhamel, esq., of Jersey, and step-dau. of the late Edw. Collins, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Brighton, Alexander Broadfoot, esq., son of the late Rev. Wm. Broadfoot, to Hannah Katharine, youngest dau. of the late John Richardson, esq., of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, and of Mount Panther, co. Down.

At Norwich, W. C. Lord, esq., Cavalry Staff, Canterbury, youngest son of the late Rev. John Lord, of Mitchelstown, Cork, to Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Edgar, of Norwich, and granddau. of Major Edgar, late 23rd Royal Fusiliers.

April 30. At the British Embassy, Brussels, Sir Hen. Josias Durrant, bart., of Scottowehall, Norfolk, to Alexandra Charlotte, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robt. Barton, K.C.B., and Lady Barton, of Montagu-pl., Montagu-sq.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edmund Chas., only son of Sir Geo. Nugent, bart., and the Hon. Lady Nugent, to Evelyn Henrietta, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Gascogne.

At Kilfane, co. Kilkenny, John Wm. Fry, esq., Capt. 86th Regt. (Royal County Down), son of Major Fry, of the 63rd Regt., to Haidee Harriett Frances Gordon, only dau. of Col. Hen. Power, of H.M.'s Madras Army, niece of Sir John Power, bart., and granddau. of the late Sir John Power, bart., Kilfane.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Hen. Fraser, eldest son of Edward Stanley Curwen, esq., of Workington-hall, Cumberland, to Susie, youngest dau. of the late Col. Chas. C. Johnson, of Argenteuil, Canada East.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. Rowley Hill, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, second surviving son of the late Sir Geo. Hill, bart., of St. Columb's, co. Londonderry, to Caroline Maud, second dau. of Capt. Alfred Chapman, of Eaton-pl.

At Welton, Wm. Townley, esq., Lieut. 2nd Battn. Military Train, to Gertrude Anne, dau. of the late E. S. Burton, esq., of Churchill-house, Northamptonshire.

At Keyham, Leicestershire, Edmund, son of the late Wm. Dutton, esq., of Halewood, Lancashire, to Mary Catharine, dau. of the late Thomas Bennion, esq., of Crewe-Farndon, Cheshire.

May 4. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Wm. Johnston, esq., of Ballykilbeg-house, co. Down, to Georgiana Barbara, second dau. of the late Sir John Hay, bart., of Park.

May 5. At St. Ann's, Wm. H. Annesley, esq., Commander H.M.S. "Liverpool," youngest son of the late Capt. the Hon. Francis C. Annesley, R.N., and grandson of the late Earl Annesley, to Lucy Anne, youngest child of

Denis Kelly, esq., D.L., of Castle Kelly, co. Galway.

Geo. Wm. Oliver, esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Commodore Sir Robert Oliver, K.C.B., R.N., and Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Blanche Catharine, only child of the Rev. Robert Sherson, Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight.

At All Saints, Paddington, Major Poore, 8th Hussars, to Juliana Benita, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Armar Corry.

At Radford, Notts., the Rev. George Wyatt Ninis, Assistant-Curate of Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, son of the late Capt. George Ninis, R.N., to Ada Helen, only dau. of Richard Peet, esq., of Forest-house, near Nottingham.

At Staverton, Devon, the Rev. Wm. Downes, Curate of Staverton, to Emily Frances, youngest dau. of Charles Whyte, esq., of Southford, Staverton, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At St. Omer, Capt. William French, R.A., to Fredrica Laura, second dau. of Adolphe Marescaux, esq., of St. Omer.

At Trinity Church, Southwark, the Rev. George Alaric Moullin, Rector of West Wood Hay, Berks., to Mary Ann Jane, eldest dau.—and at the same time and place, the Rev. Daniel Alfred Moullin, Incumbent of the above church, to Louisa Harriet, youngest dau. of John Lent, esq., of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Leintwardine, Herefordshire, Charles Wright, esq., of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, to Eliza Ann, dau. of William Mason, esq., of Seedley-house, Leintwardine.

At St. Andrew's, North Shields, Wm. Henry, only son of the late Henry Brown, esq., of North Shields, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Joseph Ogilvie, esq., of the same place.

May 6. At St. John's, Worcester, the Rev. Herbert George Pepys, Vicar of Hallow and Grimley, second son of the late Bishop of Worcester, to Louisa Harriet, eldest dau. of J. Whitmore Isaac, esq., of Boughton, Worcestershire.

At Bratoff, Lincolnshire, Henry Winteringham, esq., to Constance, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Worsley, Rector of Bratoff.

At Ipswich, the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas, Lancaster, to Mary, only dau. of Jeremiah Head, esq., of Ipswich.

At Theydon Bois, Essex, the Rev. William S. Prout, Vicar of Lakenheath, Suffolk, son of the late Rev. J. Prout, Rector of Trusthorpe, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Haynes, dau. of the Rev. Bryan T. Nurse, of Highbury.

At Torquay, Henry Clinton Martin, esq., Staff-Surgeon to the Forces, to Mary E. Margaret, second dau. of the late Robert H. Ord, Major R.A. and K.H., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Essex.

May 7. At Bengoe, near Hertford, the Rev. G. K. Borrett, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, to Beatrice Jane, only dau. of the late John Wells, esq., of Brecknock-crescent, Camden-town, and Aspenden, Herts.

At St. Marylebone Church, John Van Norden

Bazalgette, esq., Civil Engineer, Westminster, eldest surviving son of Col. Bazalgette, Dorsetsq., and formerly Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia, to Lucy Ellen Octavia, dau. of the late Thomas Martin Cocksedge, esq., of St. Edmund's-hill, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

At Kimcote, the Rev. Henry Newby, Vicar of Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire, to Laura, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Cox, Rector of Kimcote, Leicestershire.

At St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Isleworth, Thos. Charles Spyers, M.D., of Faversham, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Spyers, D.D., of Weybridge, to Lucy Emma, only dau. of the late Charles Phillips, M.D., of Manchester.

At All Saints', Blackheath, John Philip, only son of John Laurence, esq., of Lee, to Evelyn, only dau. of the Rev. J. Hoole, of Blackheath.

At Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Senior Curate of St. Pancras, Middlesex, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Johnson Gedge, esq., Bury St. Edmund's.

At Radcliffe-on-Trent, the Rev. Brooke Cremer Barnes, of Rotherfield, Sussex, to Martha Elizabeth, second dau. of H. Hawkes, esq., of Lamcote-house, Radcliffe, and Spalding, Lincolnshire.

May 11. At Cannes, France, George Francis Morant, Capt. Cape Mounted Rifles, late Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, eldest son of George John Morant, esq., of Hayling, Hants., to Isabella Adelaide, youngest dau. of Henry Charles Harford, esq., of Frenchay-lodge, near Bristol.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Andrew, esq., of Compstall, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth, widow of Henry Jesson, esq., and dau. of the late Col. Horton, of Moseley-lodge, Leamington.

May 12. At Horsham, Sussex, Joseph Grave, esq., of Longsight, Manchester, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Sheppard, and niece of the late Lieut.-Col. T. W. Sheppard, Chief Constable of the co. of Lancaster.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Francis Duke, B.A., Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, only son of William Duke, esq., of Chichester, to Sarah Jane Pleasance, eldest dau. of Edward Gillam Markby, esq., of Chatteris.

At the British Consulate, and afterwards at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, in Egypt, Joseph, eldest son of the late John Haselden, esq., of Liverpool and West Kirby, Cheshire, to Emma Maria, second dau.—and at the same time and place, Henry James, eldest son of the late Henry Rouse, esq., of Stamford-hill, and of the late East India-house, to Maria Louisa, third dau. of Sidney Smith Saunders, esq., C.M.G., H.M.'s Consul at Alexandria.

At Llanynys, Denbighshire, Rich. Meredyth Richards, esq., of Caerynwch, Merionethshire, to Louisa Janette Anne, only dau. of the late Edw. Lloyd Edwards, esq., of Cerrig-Llwydion, Denbighshire.

At the Catholic Chapel, Bath, Thomas C. Cholmley, esq., Commander R.N., youngest

son of the late Francis Cholmeley, sen., esq., of Brandsby-hall, Yorkshire, to Rosalie St. Quentin, only dau. of the late Charles Strickland, of Sans Souci, near Naples, son of the late G. Strickland, esq., of Newton, Yorkshire.

At Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Lieut.-Col. Young, 65th Regt., son of the late Sir Aretas Young, to Ann Sarah Margaret, dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Innes, R.N., and widow of Charles William Sutton, esq.

At Trefdraeth, Griffith, second son of Lewis Williams, esq., of Fronunion, to Mary Georgina, second dau. of Thomas Owen, esq., of Trefeilir-hall.

May 13. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Samuel, second son of Joseph Harris, esq., of Westcotes, Leicester, to Charlotte Georgina, second dau. of Basil T. Woodd, esq., M.P., of Conyng-ham-hall, Yorkshire.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Geo. Augustus Alston, esq., Major 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to Jean Allan Frazer, widow of Capt. Hen. Myers, of Houndshill, near Stratford-on-Avon, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Buckley, esq., of Fairfield, Torquay.

At Holmwood, Dorking, John Chas. Campbell Daunt, V.C., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, fourth son of the late Richard Daunt, esq., of Knockahowlea, co. Cork, to Jane Alice Maddison, youngest dau. of Richard Price Philpott, esq., the Holmwood, and late of Offham-house, near Lewes.

At South Lynn, Norfolk, the Rev. Edmund I. Gregory, M.A., Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, to Adelaide Ellen, youngest dau. of Philip Wilson, esq., of the Chase, King's Lynn.

At Littlebourne, the Rev. Augustus Francis Smith, eldest son of the Rev. Rowland Smith, Rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas James, esq., of Enfield, Jamaica.

May 14. At St. Oswald's, Durham, the Rev. Augustus Thursby Pelham, second son of the Rev. H. Thursby Pelham, of Cound-hall, Salop, to Adelaide Eunice, sixth dau. of the Rev. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, co. Durham.

At Romaldkirk, Yorkshire, Thos. Walton, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Lizzie, fourth dau. of the Rev. Hen. Cleveland, Rector of the parish.

May 15. At Morton, Norfolk, the Rev. M. Manley, M.A., Curate of Stoke, Kent, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the late John Hempson, esq., of Rämsey, Essex.

May 16. At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Jos. Henry, third son of the late Capt. Maynard, R.N., to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Jasper Peck.

May 19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Lloyd Browne, esq., Captain 5th Royal Irish Lancers, eldest son of the late Colonel Browne, of Stout's-hill, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Lady Elizabeth Orde and the late Gen. James Orde.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B.

April 17. At Valetta House, Torquay, aged 83, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., &c., Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

The deceased was a son of Samuel Colborne, Esq., of Lyndhurst, by Cordelia Anne, daughter of John Garstin, Esq., of Leragh Castle, and of Ballykerrin, co. Westmeath; he was also grandnephew of Charles Colborne, Esq., of the Knollmans, Lyndhurst, Hants., and of Barnes, in Surrey, whose death is recorded in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1747. He was born in the year 1779, and received some part of his education at Christ's Hospital, his father having, through some unsuccessful speculations, left his widow and two children in straitened circumstances. Mrs. Colborne, however, contracted another marriage, and in consequence her son obtained a place on the foundation of Winchester College. On the 10th of July, 1794, he obtained a commission as ensign in the 20th Foot, and the next year he became lieutenant, but he first saw active service in North Holland in the campaign of 1799. He was in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in 1801, and in 1805 he was employed on the Neapolitan frontier with a British, in concert with a Russian, force; he served in the campaign in Sicily and Calabria the following year, taking part in the battle of Maida. In 1806-7 he was military secretary, first to General Fox, commander of the forces in Sicily; secondly, to Sir John Moore, in Sicily, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain, 1808-9, and was with him at the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he joined Lord Wel-

lington's army in Spain at Jaracejo, and was sent to La Mancha to report on the operations of the Spanish armies. After the battle of Ocana, at which he was present, he commanded a brigade in Sir Rowland Hill's division (1810-11), and was detached in command of it to Castle Franco, for the purpose of observing the movements of General Reginier's *corps d'armée* on the frontier of Portugal. At the battle of Busaco, and on the retreat to the Lines of Torres Vedras, he commanded a brigade, with which he occupied, outside the lines, the town of Alhandra and the advanced posts near Villa Franca, when the army was in retreat, and until Massena had retired from the front of the lines. Up to the evacuation of Portugal by Massena, Colonel Colborne had charge of the posts on the Tagus, at the confluence of the Zezere. At Campo Mayor he led the advanced guard of infantry and cavalry, and then was in command of a brigade and a force of artillery and cavalry, with orders to drive back the French outposts during the siege of Badajos, 1811. He commanded a brigade at Albuera. In 1812, on the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, he led a force of the Light Division, which stormed the redoubt of San Francisco, on the Greater Teson, and he headed the 52nd Light Infantry in the assault on the fortress and town. The ascent was extremely steep and contracted, and when two-thirds of the lesser breach had been reached, the struggle became so violent in the narrowest part that the men paused; Colonel Colborne, however, pressed forward with his 52nd, though wounded in the shoulder. His

Major (Napier), though struck down by grape-shot, called to the troops to trust to their bayonets, the officers sprang to the front, and the ascent was won. Colonel Colborne commanded the 2nd brigade of the Light Division at the battles of the Nivelles and the Nive, and during the campaign of the Basque Pyrenees. At Orthes and at Toulouse he led the 52nd, and at the peace he received the order of the Bath. His chief military feat, however, was performed at Waterloo, where he again commanded the 52nd, as part of Adams's Brigade. Of his own accord he led the forward movement which determined the fortunes of the day. When the column of the Imperial Guard was gaining the summit of the British position, and was forcing backward one of the companies of the 95th, Colonel Colborne, seeing his left endangered, started the 52nd on its advance. The Duke saw the movement, and instantly sent to desire him to continue it. This fact, which was long questioned, has been since abundantly confirmed.

After the close of the war he was for some time unemployed, but afterwards he obtained the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, which he held for some years, and where he was greatly instrumental in reviving Elizabeth College, which had fallen into decay. In 1828 he was sent out to Canada, as Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces of Upper Canada; and he subsequently held, during the rebellion of 1837, the united civil and military power throughout the entire province, acting in the double capacity of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces both in Upper and Lower Canada. Having suppressed the rebellion he returned to England, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton, with a pension of £2,000 per annum for himself and his two next successors: but he took no part in politics, save once, when he spoke in the debate on the union of the Canadas. He expressed his aversion to the union, on the ground that it would eventually hamper the development of Canada, and,

furthermore, prove a hindrance to the junction of the North American Provinces as a Confederation. In 1843 he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, a post which he held until 1849. There he had, during the revolutionary mania of 1848, to deal with the demands of a people who avowedly felt the British protectorate as a burden; and though he yielded to them an ultra-Liberal constitution he could not bring them to any better state of feeling, notwithstanding that he was personally popular among them, as he had been in all his other governorships. His last public employment was the command of the troops in Ireland, which he held from 1855 to 1860.

The commissions of the deceased bore date as follows:—Ensign, July 10, 1794; lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1795; captain, Jan. 12, 1800; major, Jan. 21, 1808; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 2, 1809; colonel, June 4, 1814; major-general, May 27, 1825; lieutenant-general, June 28, 1838; general, June 20, 1854. Besides his British honours of a G.C.B. and G.C.H., Lord Seaton was a Knight of the foreign Orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, of Maria Theresa of Austria, and of St. George of Russia. Having been for some years Colonel of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Foot, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, March 24, 1854, and on April 1, 1860, he received the high distinction of a Field-Marshal's baton.

The deceased married, June 21, 1814, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James Yonge, of Puslinch, Lausend, and Coombe, Devon, Rector of Newton Ferrars. By this lady, who survives him, he had a family of five sons and three daughters. One of his lordship's daughters, the youngest, the Hon. Jane Colborne, is married to Capt. Alexander George Montgomery Moore, of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone; one of his sons, the Hon. Graham Colborne, is Rector of Dittisham, Devon; of his other sons, three are in the army, in which the two eldest hold the rank of colonel, and one of captain. His eldest son, James,

now second Lord Seaton, is Military Secretary in Ireland, and in 1851 married the Hon. Charlotte De Burgh, second daughter of Lord Downes, by whom he has a family of several children, but was left a widower in little more than a week after his succession to the peerage.

SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

March 21. At Sledmere House, Yorkshire, aged 90, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

The deceased, who was the second son of Sir Christopher Sykes, the second baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, esq., of Withershaw, Cheshire, was born at Wheldrake, near York, on the 22nd August, 1772. He was educated at Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford, and for a short time studied the law; but he had an innate love for a country life, and soon devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and field sports. He took delight in the rearing of sheep and horses, and to the last enjoyed the highest celebrity for his flock and stud. As a sportsman he was, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary that ever lived. His breeding stud was believed to be the largest in England, numbering upwards of two hundred horses and mares, of all ages. As an owner of race-horses, he dates back to 1803, when he won with "Telemachus" at Middleham, and up to the age of sixty he continued to keep horses in training for the sole pleasure of riding them himself, Malton being his favourite place for displaying his well-known colours—orange and purple. His last time of riding a winner, his own property, was for the Welham Cup, on Langton Wold, in 1829, on "All Heart and no Peel"—a name most applicable to the owner as well as the horse. His feats on horseback were almost fabulous. He invariably rode from Sledmere to London and back whenever he had occasion to visit the metropolis, his rule being to ride to London and return as far as Barnet the same night. It is related of him that

when a young man he started off to ride a race for a friend, and started home again immediately after weighing, the distance being nearly 400 miles.

As a master of foxhounds, Sir Tatton vied in popularity with any gentleman in England. He kept hounds solely at his own expense until he passed his seventieth year, and only resigned them into the hands of Lord Middleton on the determination of his son not to accept the pack. Sir Tatton continued to show in pink till about two years ago. Sir Tatton, his horse, and his man Snarry, were all "characters." The servant has been there fifty-two years, and Sir Tatton used to delight in saying that he and his horse were 115 years old. Sir Tatton was ever an early riser, often being in the saddle and visiting his kennels at Eddlethorpe (fifteen miles from Sledmere) by daybreak. He never omitted attending the cattle fairs, and was the first man there at the Malton October of last year.

He married, January 19th, 1822, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Sir W. Foulis, Bart. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes (formerly M.P. for the city of York), in the following year. By his wife, who died upwards of a year since, he leaves two sons, Mr. Tatton, born 1826, (who succeeds to the baronetcy), and Mr. Christopher Sykes, and six daughters, two of whom are married—namely, Katherine, married to Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, brother to Lord Delamere; and Sophia, married to the Hon. Thos. A. Pakenham, brother of the Earl of Longford.

As a perfect example of the "old English gentleman," Sir Tatton was known and esteemed throughout the country. Frank and manly, kind and generous, he was beloved by all who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. Politically, Sir Tatton acted with the Conservatives, but he never cared to forsake his agricultural and sporting pursuits for the toils of a parliamentary life. Standing over six feet

high, he was, up to a late period, possessed of great muscular strength; and having been a diligent pupil of "Gentleman Jackson," though he was most courteous in his own demeanour, he never suffered any rude companion to take a liberty with him. In his habits he was temperate and frugal to a degree, and his dress was that of a past generation, as nothing could induce him to relinquish the high-collared coat, large shirt-frill, knee-breeches, and top-boots; and, in the same spirit, he never would travel by railway until his failing health a very short time before his death compelled him to do so.

The "Yorkshire Gazette" thus concludes a lengthened notice of the deceased:—

"Sir Tatton Sykes was not merely eminent as a breeder of horses and sheep. Probably there did not exist a more practical farmer or one who has done more to improve the agriculture of Yorkshire. His father, Sir Christopher Sykes, effected great improvements on the Wold estates belonging to the family, by enclosing and planting; but to Sir Tatton belonged the merit of bringing these estates (formerly almost valueless) into the highest state of cultivation. Those who have travelled over the East Riding must have noticed the immense ponds, brim-full, to be found on every farm, at the highest elevations, on the honourable baronet's estates, and these ponds were all constructed on a plan peculiarly his own: all must have noticed also the admirable fences, broad and bushy at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which are everywhere to be seen where Sir Tatton's authority extended, many of them being planted and trained with his own hands. The application of bones as a manure enabled him to grow turnips where none grew before, and where turnips could be produced, sheep could be reared; and a good sheep farm was found to be a certain corn farm. Thus it was that by practical application of his skill as an agriculturist he increased the value of his immense possessions almost tenfold. Sir Tatton Sykes was an excellent landlord to an industrious and enterprising tenant; but he had a great abhorrence of sloth and idleness. The tenant who would do well for himself Sir Tatton was ready to assist to the utmost, and

the splendid farm buildings and homesteads to be found on his estates testify to his desire to afford to his tenantry every comfort and every facility.

"The late lamented baronet cordially assisted Lady Sykes and his family in their unwearied exertions to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of the poor resident on their estates. Schools have been established and maintained by them in all the numerous villages scattered over the estates which had Sir Tatton as their owner; and in the building and restoration of churches we have some remarkable instances of munificence, scarcely a church existing on the estates which has not at great cost been either rebuilt or extensively restored. The last great work in this department was the church at Hylston, in Holderness, erected to the memory of Lady Sykes a very short time since."

THE RIGHT. HON. SIR G. C. LEWIS,
BART., M.P.

April 14. At Hampton Court, Radnorshire, aged 57, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for the War Department.

The deceased was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, by his first wife, Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Bart. He was born in 1806, and was educated at Eton, and subsequently proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he took high honours, being First Class in Classics, and Second Class in Mathematics, 1828. He adopted the law as his profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, but never practised. In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners of inquiry for the relief of the poor and into the state of the Church in Ireland; and in the following year was placed on the commission of inquiry into the affairs of Malta; and was a poor-law commissioner from January, 1839, to July, 1847, when he was first elected member for the county of Hereford in the House of Commons. He sat for that county till 1852, and has since March, 1855, represented the Radnor district of boroughs.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1855. Sir George filled numerous important offices in the Government. He was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; Under Secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852, and Chancellor of the Exchequer from March, 1855, to February, 1858; and was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in June, 1859. On the resignation in July, 1861, of the late Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert), Sir George was selected by Lord Palmerston to fill the difficult and arduous office of Secretary of State for War, which office he held till his death.

He married, in 1844, Lady Maria Theresa, widow of Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, and sister of the Earl of Clarendon and the Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers, M.P. Having left no issue he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Canon Residentiary of Worcester.

Sir George C. Lewis was a distinguished scholar, and the author of various political and historical works, and for several years was editor of the "Edinburgh Review." Among other works, he was the author of "An Essay on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "An Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages," "On Local Disturbances in Ireland and the Irish Church Question," "An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," "An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History," "An Essay on the Government of Dependencies," "On the Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics," an elaborate treatise "On the Astronomy of the Ancients," &c., &c. He was also the translator of Boeckh's "Public Economy of Athens," the compiler of "A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire," and only a very short time before his decease he had issued "A Dialogue on the best Form of Government."

His death was very sudden. He had been in but indifferent health during the winter, and going into the country for the Easter recess, he caught a cold, which was followed by a bilious attack, under which he sank in a couple of days. His decease was justly regarded as a public loss. The following estimate of his character is one to which all who knew him will readily assent:—

"Sir George Lewis," says "The Times," "was not a showy character, and especially he did not shine much in those debates from which the country at large learns to estimate the position of a minister; but his wonderful power of mastering any subject, his clear head, his sound sense, and his practical ability were fully recognised, and spite of his slow and hesitating manner, his voice had an authority in the House of Commons which men of much more eloquence might have envied. In that critical assembly, the most critical in the world, no one commanded more attention than when he chose to speak, and no man was more entirely trusted. A doubt might attach to the speeches of other ministers. This one might be supposed to be careless, that to be occasionally ill-informed, and a third to be capable of intentional ambiguity. It was certain that Sir George Lewis would always be accurate and truthful; and he more than made up for the want of brilliancy by the worth of his character and by the completeness of his work. There are not a few men in Parliament who have combined literary ability with skilful statesmanship; but it is rare to see that kind of literary ability which he displayed combined with legislative and practical talents. He was unquestionably the most learned Englishman of his generation; he was one of the most learned men of any time. His erudition included all ancient and modern literature, and it was as accurate as it was extensive. Much of it was of a sort which is supposed to belong only to a recluse. Under such loads of learning most intellects are unable to move, and are at last content with the effort of merely bearing the burden. Sir G. Lewis moved freely under his weight of knowledge, and while he was oppressed with the cares of office, and with the necessity of being every night in his place in Parliament, he could find leisure to disport himself in some dungeon of forgotten lore, and would astonish the world by his elaborate

research into the abtruser questions of ancient history and philosophy.”

Another journal (“The Press”) remarks, with equal truth:—

“Sir Cornwall Lewis was, perhaps, the only one of our literary statesmen who shewed himself better fitted for politics than literature. In literature his want of originality was a great defect. In politics, under ordinary circumstances, and especially in England, it is a great recommendation. He was a sober-minded, practical, and avowedly party man, with an immense power of work, and a clear head for business. As a writer we observe in him a great thirst for truth and exact knowledge, and this seems often to have led him into placing his ideas on paper, as much as or even more than any passion for the use of his pen. In neither capacity, then, was he a great man; but in both he has left behind him a reputation for usefulness and honesty that will not easily be surpassed.

SIR JOHN WALTER POLLEN, BART.

May 2. At the Grosvenor Hotel, Park-street, aged 79, Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart.

The deceased, who was born at Redenham House, April 6, 1784, succeeded his father, the first baronet, Aug. 17, 1814, and married Sept. 9, 1819, Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. John Craven, of Chilton House, Wilts., who survives him. He was first returned M.P. for Andover in 1820, for which borough he sat until 1831, when he was replaced by R. Etwall, Esq. He was re-elected in 1835, on the retirement of H. A. W. Fellowes, Esq., in opposition to W. E. Nightingale, Esq.^a, (the father of Miss Nightingale), and returned at subsequent elections till June, 1841^b, when he was defeated by Lord W. Paget.

He was Colonel of the South Hants. Militia and an active magistrate of the county of Southampton.

When first returned for Andover he

belonged to what was then denominated the country party—we believe he voted in favour of the Catholic claims; but latterly he was a Conservative.

The family of Pollen has been connected with Andover for a considerable period. The Priory, which stood on the site of the present burial-ground, was for many years the family seat, and tradition states that they were the hosts of James II. when he slept at Andover retreating from the Prince of Orange in 1688; the bed that he occupied was preserved at the Priory until recent years. Several of the Pollen family were members for Andover in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1. Edward Pauly, of London, merchant, died about 1636, had three sons, Edward, Thomas, and

2. John Pauly, or Pollen, of London, merchant, who married for his second wife, Anne, relict of Richard Venables, of Andover, and had issue

3. John Pauly, or Pollen, of Andover, Esq., High Sheriff of Hants. and M.P. for Andover; by his third wife he left surviving a daughter and a son, viz.,—

4. John Pollen, Esq., barrister-at-law and a Welsh Judge, and M.P. for Andover; by Hester, daughter of Paulet St. John, Esq., he had with other children,—

John Pollen, Esq., of Andover and Redenham, created a baronet April 11, 1795; by his first wife, Louisa, an only daughter of Walter Holt, Esq., of Redenham, he left issue two sons, John Walter, second baronet, just deceased, and Richard, who died in 1838.

The present baronet is Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, eldest son of Richard Pollen (who died in 1838), by Anne Cockerell, of Westbourne Green, Middlesex, born Oct. 18, 1815. He graduated B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1837, married June 5, 1845, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Godley, of Killigar, Leitrim, and has with other children a son and heir, born in 1846.

Heraldic works, in giving an account of the Pollen family, generally begin

^a 1835—Etwall, 149; Pollen, 108; Nightingale, 100; Tunno, 35. 1837—No contest; Etwall and Pollen returned.

^b 1841—Etwall, 131; Paget, 112; Pollen, 105.

with mentioning Paulinus, the preacher of Christianity in the north of England, and Robert Pullen, or Pullain, a cardinal and chancellor of the Church of Rome. King Athelstane, in a charter of three lines, gave to Paullane Odhiam and Rodhiam; and William I. gave lands at Roydon to one Paulyn. The manor of Kingsbury in Middlesex was in 1317 the property of Baldwin Poleyn, who held it under the Earl of Lancaster. In 1537 the manor of Alford, or Haliford, in the same county was leased by the abbot and convent there to Gabriel Pawlin. Some members of the Paulin family were buried at Stepney and Enfield in Middlesex, in the eighteenth century. But there is no attempt in these works to connect any of these persons with the Pollens of Redenham.

DR. SIMPSON, OF YORK.

Feb. 28. At his residence, Minster-yard, York, aged 74, Thomas Simpson, Esq., M.D.

The deceased, who was the son of a medical man at Knaresborough, was born in the year 1789, and after the usual course of study in London under Sir A. Cooper, Mr. Cline, and others, commenced practice in his native town, but though his patients speedily became numerous he found time for extensive reading and philosophical research, and having by the year 1823 relieved himself from the necessity of toiling as a country practitioner, he resolved to qualify himself as a physician, and for that end he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he pursued an academic career of successful application, which not only procured for him the diploma of a Doctor of Medicine from that distinguished University, but also the lasting friendship of many of the professors and most eminent graduates of his day.

Dr. Simpson soon after this commenced practice as a physician at York, and for the remainder of his life enjoyed a very large amount of professional confidence, not only in that city and county, but throughout the north of England. He

was successively elected physician to the Dispensary, York County Hospital, County Asylum, &c., where he laboured to promote the science of his profession, and to administer relief to the afflicted inmates. He also took a leading part in establishing and supporting the Medical School, and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Medical Society, where his profound and accurate knowledge, long experience, and power of communicating information made him a most valuable and useful member. He also presided over the meeting of the British Medical Association when it visited York. Dr. Simpson possessed no ordinary musical talent and skill, and was no mean judge of the fine arts. He devoted much of his spare time to microscopic and other scientific pursuits, and kept himself thoroughly acquainted with the literature of the day. His naturally unobtrusive and retiring character prevented him from recording his opinions and experience, and hence his only work was printed a few years ago, to prove the contagious nature of Asiatic cholera.

Dr. Simpson took a warm interest in the religious and political topics of the day. From conviction Conservative and Protestant, yet tolerant of the opinions of those who differed from him, he was always ready to unite with them in promoting any common object for the good of others. Deeply read in theological literature and controversies, his sound and well-balanced mind was never shaken by subtle objections and vague conjectures, but ever stood firm in believing the great truths of Christianity; and during his last illness he evidenced his belief by the firmness of his faith.

Dr. Simpson enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until the autumn of last year, when symptoms of internal disease began to develope themselves; and feeling that his power for active usefulness had passed away, he resigned his public appointments and submitted cheerfully to the quieter life he was compelled to lead. He rallied somewhat, but about a month before his

death symptoms of apoplexy manifested themselves, and at last a severe apoplectic seizure terminated his existence in the course of a few hours. He died unmarried.

LIEUT. TINLING, R.N.

March 5. At Ningpo, China, from a wound received in the attack upon the rebel city of Show-shing, aged 20, Lieut. E. C. Tinling, R.N., H.M.S. "Encounter," eldest son of the Rev. E. D. Tinling, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Tinling.

This gallant young officer, so early taken away from the service of his country and from his family, was born on May 28, 1842. He entered the navy as a cadet in H.M.S. "Pearl" in 1856, in which ship he sailed under Captain Sotherby, R.N., to the Pacific Station. On the re-commencement of the war in China in 1857 the "Pearl" was ordered to that station, but was soon after sent to Calcutta on the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. Upon the return of the "Pearl" to England in June, 1859, Mr. Tinling was appointed to H.M.S. "Impérieuse," Capt. Maguire, in which ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral T. Jones, he sailed in October for the China station. In February, 1862, Mr. Tinling passed for mate, and fifteen hours afterwards was made acting-lieutenant, and transferred to H.M.S. "Encounter," Captain Dew, then lying at Hong Kong. The "Encounter" was soon afterwards ordered to Shanghai, and on May 10 Capt. Dew found it necessary to capture the city of Ningpo and drive the rebels out. The services rendered by acting-lieutenant Tinling on this occasion were so important and so highly spoken of in Capt. Dew's despatches, that immediately upon the receipt of them the Admiralty promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

In the following October it was found necessary to capture Fungwha, a walled town twenty-five miles from Ningpo, to which the Taepings had fled on being

driven from the latter city, and from which they made devastating excursions upon the country round Ningpo. Lieut. Tinling, who in this attack was struck by a spent ball, wrote the following modest but graphic account of his share in it:—

"We did not take the place the first day, but we tried to. Ward's men would not advance, and our men even didn't like it; however we, that is, Capt. Jones of the 'Sphinx' and some other officers and about twenty men, gained a gate under which we stood. Half-an-hour passed and nothing was done, the rebels trying their best to drive us back. I voted for getting a ladder, so out I and a mid' named Douglas went and brought it in; then we got it up; after which the firing having ceased from over head, I went up the ladder, but the rebels objected, and a man about six feet from me made a thrust with a spear, which missed. I tried my revolver, but the catch had slipped down and the chamber would not revolve, so I slipped off the ladder and 'let go' just in time to see a dozen spears launch out after me. Next day we took the place."

Commander Bosanquet, of the "Flamer," having been wounded on this occasion, Lieut. Tinling was placed in command of her until her captain's recovery, and at the end of nine weeks returned to the "Encounter." In February of the present year he was up the country with Capt. Dew, at an attack upon the rebel city of Shaou-shing. He was directing the large 68-pounder which breached the wall, and looking through his opera-glass, turned half round to tell the artilleryman to fire a little more to the right, when a bullet struck him in the back of the head. He walked to the hospital, making light of his wound, and the ball was extracted; but the skull had been fractured, and inflammation of the brain set in, which carried him off at Ningpo fourteen days afterwards. Capt. Dew, writing to his father, says of him:—

"The grief of his men and shipmates could hardly be less than your own. Both to myself and all the 'Encounter's' men he had endeared himself by his many good qualities, and above all his

chivalrous gallantry, and the gloom thrown over all by his death I have no words to express."

Dr. Irwin of the "Encounter," who attended him in his last days, writes as follows:—

"He had endeared himself to all of us. His gallantry on several occasions was the theme of universal admiration, and we mourn his loss as that of a brother. It is a great consolation to us that his faith was firm in Christ, and that he has but changed this world for a better."

The removal of this brave and excellent young officer, in the springtime of life, and at the opening of a career of honour to himself and of usefulness to his country, is one of those mysterious dispensations of our Heavenly Father which daily perplex us; but, though we "know not now, we shall know hereafter" the wisdom and mercy in which this and all other things have been ordered by Him who numbers even the hairs of our heads, and suffers not the sparrow to fall to the ground unheeded. Meanwhile, the memory of one so guileless and so frank, so loving as a son and brother, so affectionate as a friend, and who was as gentle as he was brave, will be fondly cherished not only by those who have suffered in his loss an unspeakable bereavement, but by those too who, like the writer, have known him from his childhood, and were acquainted with his noble and generous nature.

"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere."

HENRY PENGELEY, ESQ., R.N.

March 17. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, aged 32, Henry Pengelley, Esq., R.N., Paymaster of H.M.S. "Peterel."

Few officers have spent so many years of a short life in the service of their country as the deceased; fewer still, in so short a space of time, have been engaged in so many events, now become matters of history.

As a very great number of his rela-

tions were engaged in the military and naval services of the country, his early associations, as well as his inclinations, led him to choose the naval profession. Accordingly on his sixteenth birthday, Oct. 27, 1846, he joined his first ship, the "Madagascar," a store ship, stationed on the Shannon for the purpose of distributing relief among the distressed Irish during the memorable years 1846, 1847, 1848. He not only witnessed, but had the privilege of relieving, many cases of destitution, which were only too common in the west of Ireland during that terrible visitation of famine.

In 1848 he was appointed to H.M.S. "Pilot," under the command of the late Capt. E. Mowbray Lyons. The "Pilot" was sent to China at the time of the late emperor's accession, when the country seemed ripe for insurrection and a change in the reigning dynasty.

On his return from China in 1852 he was immediately appointed to the "Alexander," one of the ships sent to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin.

In the latter part of the same year Mr. Pengelley was appointed to H.M.S. "Valorous," a ship celebrated for its active share in almost all the naval operations during the late war with Russia. Mr. Pengelley was present at the capture of Bomarsund, and various minor expeditions in the Baltic and White Seas. He was present also in the naval attacks on Sebastopol, the capture of Kertch, Kinburn, &c. After the conflict at Eupatoria, he went over the field of battle, where he assuaged as far as he could the sufferings of the wounded and dying, and prevented much of the cruel indignities which Turkish soldiers, in the hour of victory, inflict on their vanquished enemies.

For his services during the war he received three medals, viz. the "Baltic" and "Sebastopol" medals from the English government, and one from the Turkish government.

Soon after the conclusion of the war the "Valorous" returned to England,

and in a short time Mr. Pengelley was appointed to the "Antelope," and sent to the west coast of Africa. The climate of the coast, so prejudicial to Europeans, undermined his health, and when the "Antelope" was paid off in 1859 he was unfitted for active service on a foreign station. He was then appointed to H.M.S. "Atholl," a recruiting-ship at Greenock. The great change of climate from the torrid zone to the west of Scotland was so unfavourable to his health, that when the "Atholl" was removed from Greenock he was obliged to enter the naval hospital at Plymouth for medical treatment, and afterwards obtain from the Admiralty permission to travel on the Continent for two months. This was the longest respite from active service which he had enjoyed since he entered the navy. The rest from official duties, together with change of air and scene, was of much benefit, though it did not effect a permanent cure. He was not one who flinched from the call of duty, and when his shattered health would have been a reasonable excuse for wishing longer rest or exemption from foreign service, he readily accepted his last appointment to H.M.S. "Peterel," in February, 1862. The next month he sailed for the West Indies, never to return to England. On March 17, 1863, he died at Bermuda Hospital, deeply lamented by his relations and all who knew him.

On Wednesday, March 18, his mortal remains were committed to their last resting-place in the cemetery of Ireland Island with military honours: the officers, not only of the "Peterel," but of all the ships in the harbour, together with the military, formed the funeral *cortège*, and so the last tribute of respect was paid to his memory.

Captain Watson of the "Peterel," in sending the sad intelligence of his death, writes thus:—

"Mr. Henry Pengelley was at all times an officer much esteemed by me, and by his messmates he was much regarded. His loss to them and to myself is great, and during the remainder of

our commission we shall have a melancholy blank."

JOHN SMITH SODEN, ESQ., OF BATH.

March 19. At Bath, aged 82, John Smith Soden, esq., one of the oldest members of the medical profession, and one of the founders of the British Medical Association.

Mr. Soden was born at Coventry on the 29th of March, 1780, and was educated at the Free Grammar School there. He commenced his professional education in the Birmingham General Hospital, and afterwards attended St. George's Hospital, London. On March 20, 1800, he became a member of the old Corporation of Surgeons, immediately before its elevation to the dignity of a College. In the same year he entered the medical service of the army, and was appointed assistant-surgeon to the 79th Highlanders. He joined this regiment in June, and immediately afterwards embarked with it on that expedition which landed on the shores of Egypt on March 1, 1801.

Mr. Soden served throughout the whole of the Egyptian campaign, and was present with his regiment both at the landing and at the battle of Alexandria on March 8. He returned with the army to England on the termination of the war; and then, his health having in some degree suffered, and influenced by the belief that the peace of Amiens would be permanent, he retired from the service and settled in practice in his native city. He remained there a few years, and in 1812 established himself at Bath, where he continued to practise until 1845, when he retired from the active duties of his profession. For the last twelve years Bath was again his residence. Within a year of his removal to Bath, he was appointed surgeon to the Eye Infirmary then just established, and also to the City Dispensary. The latter appointment merged with the charity itself into the Bath United Hospital, in which Mr. Soden continued to fill the same office till his

retirement from practice. His professional services were also given for many years to the Bath Penitentiary, with which charity he was connected from its foundation. After his retirement from active professional life, he ever manifested the warmest interest in the support and success of these humane institutions.

Mr. Soden had an earnest love for his profession and an enthusiastic estimate of its high calling. The natural tenor of his mind, an excessively modest appreciation of his own capabilities, and a fervid admiration of the labours and powers of others, led him rather to study and acquire the knowledge that existed than to seek its extension by original experiment and research; consequently, his mind was a storehouse of medical literature, and few of his contemporaries were so well acquainted with the works of English medical writers and the existing condition of his profession. His memory was singularly retentive, and, following the dictates of his natural tastes, he had accumulated a vast fund of not merely the useful but of all that was quaint and remarkable in medical lore, whether concerning the writings or the deeds and characters of those to whom it relates. His early experience, his extensive knowledge, combined with great powers of analysis, a sound judgment, and a calm and even temperament, essentially contributed to render Mr. Soden the good and successful practitioner which he was justly allowed to be by all who were in any way associated with him. From his retiring disposition and natural diffidence of manner, he did not take that lead in extent of practice that might have seemed the just reward of his qualifications; but he filled a high professional position, and largely enjoyed the confidence both of the profession and of the public. In one branch of practice, that of diseases of the eye, he stood pre-eminent. As an operator, he had perfect self-possession and steadiness of hand, as was well exemplified in his operations for cataract. In general

operations, it must be recorded that he was one of the first who successfully tied the external iliac artery. The case is published in the seventh volume of the "*Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.*"

As may be supposed, such a lover of books was likely himself to make use of the pen. He was not a voluminous writer, but he contributed several papers to the medical periodicals and local societies. These papers were of a practical nature, excellent epitomes of all that was known on the subjects of which they treated, and valuable records of the writer's own experience. He wrote fluently, with clearness, and in an easy, inviting style, as was well exemplified in an interesting address on his early recollections of the changes that have taken place in professional practice, particularly with reference to blood-letting, delivered at a branch meeting of the Medical Association at Bath on the last occasion of his being President, in 1854. He was a member of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and took great interest in its proceedings, particularly when the meeting of that Society was held in Bath in 1852.

By the example of his own uprightness, his warm and benevolent heart, his power of attaching friends, his varied and extensive knowledge, and his gentlemanly deportment, Mr. Soden presented to society at large the true type of a professional gentleman, and tended to elevate his profession in public estimation by the respect he exacted for it in his own person. Those who knew him and saw him frequently in ordinary life could not help admiring the serenity of his temper, his calm self-possession, and the sweetness of his disposition. During his closing days, notwithstanding great physical weakness, his mind was fresh and unclouded to the last.

DR. FOWLER, OF SALISBURY.

April 13. At his residence, Milford, near Salisbury, aged 97, Dr. Richard Fowler, F.R.S.

The deceased was born in London on

the 28th of Nov., 1765. He was educated in Edinburgh, and afterwards went to Paris, where he was a witness of the strife and excitement of the first French Revolution. He was personally acquainted with many of the actors in that great political convulsion, and was well known to Count Mirabeau, to whose brilliant eloquence in the National Assembly he often listened with great admiration. In November, 1790, he was admitted a member of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh—an institution which was founded in that city in the year 1764, and which has numbered among its members some of the most eminent men in Scotland and this country. During his connection with the Society he contributed essays on "Population and the Causes which Promote or Obstruct it;" on the "Effects of Grief and Fear upon the Human Frame;" and on "Belief;" and to the latest period he always acknowledged, with gratitude, the great benefits which he had derived from the debates of its members, and from the valuable friendships which he formed with eminent characters at this early period of his life. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh on the 12th of Sept., 1793, was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on the 21st of March, 1796, and then settled at Salisbury. He was elected Physician to the Infirmary in the same year, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office with great zeal and ability up to 1847, when advancing years induced him to resign. The Governors, however, did him the honour of electing him Consulting Physician to the institution, an appointment which he held up to the time of his death. Dr. Fowler was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 3rd of July, 1837. He was a Fellow of the Royal and of the Antiquarian Societies, and a member of the Zoological, Edinburgh Medical and Speculative Societies.

In the year 1793 Dr. Fowler published his first literary effort, at Edinburgh, which was entitled "Experi-

ments and Observations on Animal Electricity;" and he is also the author of works on "Galvanism" and "Inflammation," as well as, more recently, one "On Literary and Scientific Pursuits as conducive to Longevity," 1855. On the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1831, he became a member, and for several years took a leading part at the annual gatherings of that body. He gave much attention to investigations connected with the mental state of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and many of his communications to the Association are on such subjects.

In the year 1850 Dr. Fowler read a paper to the British Association at Edinburgh, "On the Influences of Man's Instinct on his Intellectual and Moral Powers, i.e., his Mental Functions;" and in 1852, at the meeting of the Association at Belfast, he read to the physiological section an essay on "The State of the Mind during Sleep." This essay was afterwards published. At the meeting of the British Association at Leeds, in 1858, Dr. Fowler was present, when he submitted a paper, "On the Sensational, Emotional, Intellectual, and Instinctive Capacities of the Lower Animals, as compared with those of Man."

Shortly afterwards he published "An Attempt to Solve some of the Difficulties connected with the Berkleyan Controversy, by well-ascertained Physiological and Psychological Facts." In the year 1859, although he was then in his 94th year, Dr. Fowler made a journey to Aberdeen, for the purpose of being present at the Congress of the British Association, when he submitted a paper entitled, "Second Attempts to Unravel some of the Perplexities of the Berkleyan Hypothesis," and which was printed a short time before his death. Of late years his sight failed him, but with this exception his bodily powers remained comparatively good to the last, while his mental and intellectual faculties continued as bright and as vigorous as ever. During his long life he was on friendly terms with most of the political, lite-

rary, and scientific men of his time; indeed, there is scarcely a man of note during the last fifty years with whom he was not acquainted. Until increasing years and infirmity prevented him, Dr. Fowler was a constant visitor at Bowood, and was on most friendly terms with the poet Moore, for whom he entertained a great regard. He was also well acquainted with the late Rev. William Lisle Bowles, the poet, who was formerly Vicar of Bremhill and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury. He was a personal friend of the late Lord Herbert of Lea.

In August, 1805, Dr. Fowler married Miss Bowles, daughter of Wm. Bowles, Esq., of Heale House, by the third daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., and sister of Lieut.-General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B.; this lady, who was his unwearied assistant in all good works, survives him.

Dr. Fowler was possessed of a kind and generous heart, and one of his latest acts was to purchase a portion of the property of the late Colonel Baker, and present it to the Committee of the Salisbury and South Wilts. Museum, for the purposes of that institution. He was a man who possessed a memory of wonderfully retentive power; his mind was vigorous and highly cultivated, and his scientific attainments were of a varied nature. In politics and religion his sentiments were of the most liberal character. In early life he was the friend of progress and the enemy of oppression, and he lived to see most of the great principles which he espoused with ardour in his boyhood carried into practice during his long and eventful life. His conversational powers were of a high order, and literally overflowed with knowledge, playfulness, and anecdote; in a word, he was a philanthropist, a scholar, a scientific man, and a cosmopolitan in the largest sense of the word.

ARTHUR PAGET, ESQ.

April 16. Aged 32, Arthur John Snow, eldest son of John Moore Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somersetshire.

Born on the 16th of Dec., 1830, he displayed very early in life an unusual love of literature in all its branches, and took peculiar interest in archæological pursuits.

Gifted with rare and varied talents, his power of rapidly mastering any subject that interested him, his insatiable thirst for knowledge, and singularly accurate memory, gave him no common advantages in acquiring and retaining information. To him the deciphering of faded mediæval MSS., the translation of dry black-letter folios, and above all, the unravelling of genealogical difficulties, was but a labour of love. Never content with ordinary sources of information, he sought all at the fountain-head: the innate accuracy of his mind refusing to accept as such any fact the truth of which he had not personally investigated. This it is which will render so valuable to the future county historian the mass of information he had collected for the History of the Hundred of Houndsborough Berwick and Coker, in the county of Somerset, which is unfortunately not sufficiently advanced for publication. Taking Hutchins's History of Dorset as his model of arrangement, he laboured unweariedly to reach the highest standard; and with the disdain of superficiality that marked his character, he worked out his subject to its farthest depth, verifying every date and assertion as he went by reference to original authorities, at an amount of personal labour only fully to be imagined by those who have been similarly engaged.

He was a member of the Camden Geographical and Ethnological Societies, and at one time a frequent contributor to "Notes and Queries." But although a passion for antiquarian pursuits had undoubtedly become the specialty of his mind, his intellect was too vigorous and his nature too sympathetic for his tastes to end here. His fervid imagination, love of art, and keen perception of beauty wherever found, were characteristics not less strong than his zealous devotion to the drier paths of literature.

He was an ardent collector of rare old editions: and his extraordinary knowledge of books, added to the vast and ready fund of general information which he possessed, would of themselves have sufficed to raise him from the roll of common men. The somewhat too restless energy of his temperament, combined with an eager desire to see and observe for himself, led him to extensive travel; and in this his remarkable aptitude for acquiring languages stood him in good stead. In the course of a short life he had visited the greater part of Europe, had passed many months in the States of North America, lived in the backwoods of Canada, spent a considerable time in Marocco, and here, when at Tangiers in 1855, he won the admiration of all who witnessed his noble devotion in the midst of a fearful outbreak of cholera. While others fled from the danger, he stood fast, and tenderly ministered to the wants of the sick and dying.

In 1857 he went to China, and was present *en amateur* at the capture of Canton. In 1860 he visited the Sandwich Islands, and passed some time at Vancouver's Island, returning by San Francisco (whence he made a journey to examine the Mammoth trees) through Central America and the Havanah. He spent the winter of 1861-62 in ascending the Nile to the second cataract; his love of knowledge, here as ever, making him plunge with avidity into all the mysteries of Egyptian lore. Brilliant in conversation, and singularly free from all vanity or affectation, his generous mind, bright and chivalrous nature, and charming presence, deservedly endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and rendered doubly painful the early loss of one whose short life gave such rare promise of future eminence.

CLEMENT TUDWAY SWANSTON, ESQ.

April 19. At Twickenham, aged 80, Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S.

The deceased was the second son of

Sherland Swanston, Esq., of London, by Frances, daughter of John Hill, Esq., M.D., and was born in the year 1783. He received a private education; but for the best part of its results he was in fact indebted to himself, for he early formed a habit of severe study, which he continued to exercise throughout his life. There were few subjects in literature, philosophy, or science in which he was not deeply versed; and being called to the bar in 1813 at the somewhat late age of thirty, he brought to the practice of the profession a mind stored with every species of learning and toned by the constant perusal of the best authors of every age and every language. He had not been long at the bar before he commenced the publication of a series of reports of the decisions of Lord Eldon, in succession to those of Mr. Merivale. These reports have generally been acknowledged to be among the very best that our country has produced. The statement of the case and of the pleadings is always ample, without being unduly diffuse. The argument is stated with conciseness but exactitude, and the judgments of Lord Eldon, often obscure and difficult to understand in "Vesey" and others, are reported in a manner which enables the reader to follow with ease the workings of that great judicial mind. But the fame of Mr. Swanston's reports is still more due to his notes: he pursued researches into the most difficult points which were raised in the argument of the cases he reported, and his notes form treatises on those points remarkable for their accuracy and exhaustiveness. One subject, the doctrine of election, may be particularly mentioned. He made that subject his own; and Story and other text writers, when they treat of it, express themselves unable to do more than copy his notes.

Lord Eldon, in acknowledgment of the merit of his reports, appointed him a commissioner of bankrupts. He held that office till Lord Brougham introduced into the constitution of the Court of Bankruptcy the great change of ap-

pointing permanent commissioners whose whole time should be devoted to the business of that Court. Mr. Swanston was offered one of these new commissions, but declined it, and shortly after, in the year 1832, he was appointed King's Counsel. From that time, until his retirement from the profession a few years ago, he enjoyed an extensive practice as a leader in the Court of Chancery; and in bankruptcy appeals before the Court of Review, and afterwards the Vice-Chancellor and Lords Justices, he was acknowledged as *facile princeps*, and led every important case. He selected this branch of practice because, while very lucrative, it yet left him some leisure to pursue those studies of literature and philosophy to which he was ardently attached, and which he determined never wholly to abandon for the struggles of active life. He therefore rejected all overtures to stand for a seat in Parliament, and when, prior to the appointment of two of the present Vice-Chancellors, he was generally named in the profession as the man rendered most suitable by attainments and professional eminence and character for elevation to the bench, he neither seconded the suggestion by making application for the office, nor was disappointed that others were placed in it. He collected one of the largest private libraries in England, replete with the best and rarest books upon almost every subject; and removing these, together with a very choice and elegant collection of paintings, to his house at Twickenham, he altogether withdrew a few years ago from the practice of the profession, and lived in the enjoyment of that literary leisure to which he had always looked forward as the true mode of spending the declining years of life. He was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant a Magistrate for Middlesex, but he never exercised any magisterial functions. He married in 1827 Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Swann Hill, and by her had three children, of whom only one survives him, Mr. Clement Swanston, born in 1831, who has been for several years

a practising barrister in the Court of Chancery.—*Law Times*.

RICHARD PENN, ESQ.

April 21. At his house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Richard Penn, Esq., F.R.S.

Mr. Penn, who was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated William Penn, was the second son of Richard Penn, Esq., who after being Lieut.-Governor of Pennsylvania, settled in England and sat for the borough of Lancaster from 1796 to 1802, and afterwards represented Haslemere. Mr. Penn's eldest son, William, noticed in our MAGAZINE for November, 1845, p. 535^c, was a young man of very uncommon talents. In 1794, and when not eighteen, he wrote a pamphlet which attracted the particular notice of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wyndham, and the Government generally; it was entitled *Vindiciæ Britannica*, being strictures on a pamphlet by Gilbert Wakefield, A.B., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, entitled 'The Spirit of Christianity compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain;' by an Undergraduate^d, (Lond., 8vo., 1794, 66 pp.) This pamphlet drew down upon Mr. Penn a petulant criticism from the editors of the "Analytical Review," which was met by a rejoinder from him in "An Appendix to *Vindiciæ Britannica*, in answer to the Calumnies of the 'Analytical Review,'" (Lond., 8vo., 1794, 17 pp.) In these two works Mr. Penn shewed much learning and sound reasoning in support of the Government; and a path was opened for him to any advancement he could possibly desire. It is to be regretted, however, that with a fund of ready wit, and all the acquirements for the *élite* of society, he was too fond of that species of festive companionship in vogue at that period, and which precluded a man from shining in any other sphere.

^c He is there erroneously stated to have been the younger son.

^d In the British Museum this work is erroneously catalogued under the name of "Wakefield, Gilbert."

Mr. Richard Penn, jun., entered the Colonial Department at the beginning of the present century, in which he remained many years successively under Lord Hobart, Viscount Castlereagh, and Earls Camden and Bathurst. He had talents admirably suited for official duties, added to a *bonhomie* and agreeable address which gained him the esteem of every one. He had also a very profound acquaintance with the French language, and was well versed in all its difficulties of grammatical construction. Possessed of a competent fortune, he dispensed it in a manner suitable to a gentleman. His benevolence and charity were of the most extensive nature, and to be in distress was at all times a sufficient recommendation to his bounty; but his feeling for the orphan was particularly strong. Mr. Penn possessed a rich vein of humour, with much good sense and good nature, all of which are fully evinced in a little book which he wrote, under the title of "Maxims and Hints on Angling, Chess, Shooting, and other Matters; also Miseries of Fishing: by Richard Penn, Esq., F.R.S." (London: Murray, 12mo., 1842.) There are many very neat woodcuts interspersed in the work, from designs by his friend Sir Francis Chantrey, and other eminent artists.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 26. The Rev. *Nathaniel Meeres* (p. 664) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., 1840. He was author of Sermons, 3 vols.; A School Poetical Cyclopædia; Original Psalms and Hymns; History of England; and Odes.

April 8. The Rev. *James Jay Bolton* (p. 665), who was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1848), was son of the late Rev. R. Bolton, of Henley-on-Thames, and grandson of the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, both Dissenters. His first curacy was at Saffron Walden. He was a man of no ordinary powers, and as a "children's preacher" has never perhaps been surpassed. He was also an indefatigable contributor to the "Christian Treasury," "Sunday Scholar's Magazine," and other publications.

April 9. The Rev. *Luke Hood Page* (p. 665) was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1830. He published occasional sermons, 1843, 1844, and 1845.

April 11. At his residence, The Castle, Savannah-la-Mar, aged 64, the Rev. *Daniel Fidler*, B.D., Rector of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and forty-one years Head Master of Manning's Free School, during which period he never once left the island.

April 12. The Rev. *Henry Butler Pacey*, D.D. (p. 665), was formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in which University he graduated, (B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, D.D. 1810).

April 20. At his residence, Lemone, Herefordshire, aged 66, the Rev. *George Coke*, Rector of Piddle Hinton, Dorset.

The Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Robert Keppel* (p. 665) was of Downing College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. (as a nobleman's son), 1836. He was author of "The Life of Admiral Viscount Keppel," Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1842, and published two Visitation Sermons, 1844.

April 23. At Clifton, aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Western Plumtre*, Rector of Eastwood, Notts., and of Claypole, Lincolnshire.

April 24. At Llantrisant Rectory, Anglesey, aged 65, the Ven. Archdeacon *Jones*, Canon of Bangor, and Rector of Llantrisant.

April 25. At Great Addington Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 37, the Rev. *Castel Pelham Clay*, Rector, eldest son of the late Castel William Clay, esq., of Liverpool.

April 26. At Cheltenham, aged 93, the Rev. *William Powell*, B.D., Vicar of Abergavenny, and Canon of Llandaff.

April 27. Aged 45, the Rev. *William John Brock*, M.A., Incumbent of Hayfield, Derbyshire, eldest son of the late Mr. John Brock, of George-st., Portman-sq., London.

April 28. Suddenly, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Hunt*, Rector of Oulton.

April 29. At Hythe, near Southampton, aged 66, the Hon. and Rev. *Adolphus Frederick Irby*, son of the second Lord Boston.

May 3. At Bartlow Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. *J. Bullen*.

May 5. Aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Wynter*, Vicar of Newton-on-Trent.

May 6. At Killeconnell Glebe, co. Galway, aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Collis*, Rector of Killeconnell, and Prebendary of Clonfert.

May 7. At the Vicarage, Edlesborough, Bucks., aged 78, the Rev. *William Bruton Wroth*, M.A., Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks., and Totternhoe, Beds.

May 8. At the Parsonage, Nayland, Suffolk, aged 56, the Rev. *Charles Wade Green*.

May 9. Aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Wm. Henry Beauchamp*, Rector of Buckenham and Hassingham, fourth son of Sir Thos. Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley-pk., Norfolk.

At Brighton, aged 41, the Rev. *George Wm. Watson*, A.M., Vicar of Weedon, Northamptonshire.

May 11. At High Laver Rectory, aged 34, the Rev. *J. T. W. Allen*, Incumbent of Knowle St. Giles.

May 12. At Wrentham Rectory, Suffolk,

aged 73, the Rev. *Stephen Clissold*, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

May 13. In King-st., St. James's, aged 68, the Rev. *Wm. Spencer Phillips*, Vicar of Newchurch-with-Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Incumbent of St. John's Church, Cheltenham.

At the residence of his mother, Dublin, the Rev. *Richard Milliken*, Vicar of Stoughton, Emsworth, Hants.

May 14. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, suddenly, aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Ford*, Rector of Postwick, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, aged 26, the Rev. *Lawrence Alexander Wyatt*.

May 15. At Wickham Rectory, Hants, aged 80, the Rev. *Jonathan Stackhouse Rashleigh*, for upwards of 56 years Rector of the parish.

May 17. At Tunstead Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 32, the Rev. *Herbert Southey White*, M.A., Vicar of Tunstead-cum-South Ruston.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 21. At Newlands, near Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 20, Henry Cust, youngest son of the late Rev. T. E. Hankinson. He was knocked down by an unbroken horse, and died, within twelve hours, of the injuries received.

Feb. 8. At Bloemfontein, Cape of Good Hope, Hargood T. Snooke, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 10th Foot, eldest son of the Rev. H. B. Snooke, late Incumbent of All Saints', Portsea.

Feb. 12. On his passage from New Zealand, on board the "Ida Zeigler," aged 34, James Barton, Capt. H.M.'s 65th Regt., younger son of the late Rev. Charles Barton, Rector of Saxby, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 19. At Nagpore, aged 25, George Reade, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and second son of the Rev. Loftus G. Reade, M.A., J.P., Rector of Devenish, Enniskillen.

Feb. 22. At Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia, aged 76, Catherine Maclean, relict of Major MacLeod, of Tallisker, and dau. of the late Alexander Maclean, of Coll.

March 29. At Jullundur, aged 25, Capt. Francis Hamilton Elliot, H.M.'s 94th Regt., youngest son of John L. Elliot, esq., of Pimlico.

March 31. At sea, Ann Margaret, wife of Capt. J. M. Daly, 77th Regt.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 75, J. Howell, "polyartist," a well-known citizen of Edinburgh, and a sort of universal genius and Jack-of-all-trades. He served an apprenticeship as a book-binder, and was subsequently for five years in a printing establishment, where his ingenuity enabled him to effect great improvements in the art of stereotyping. He afterwards carried on business as a bookbinder on his own account — Sir Walter Scott, Lord Glenlee, Macvey Napier, and many other of the leading men of the day being among his employers. He invented the plough for cutting the leaves of books, for which the trade made him a

present of a silver snuff-box. He afterwards dropped the bookbinding, and next appeared in the character of a "polyartist," as he liked to style himself. Among other things, he made various eccentric attempts to rival the bird and the fish in flying and swimming. His first *début* in the flying line cost him a broken leg. Nothing daunted, however, by his failure in imitating the bird, he some time afterwards essayed to rival the fish. Having constructed, at considerable expense, a large model of a fish, which was to be propelled by the arms and legs of a person placed inside, a trial of the machine was made in a deep pool on the Water of Leith—John himself taking the place in the belly of the fish; this also was unsuccessful, and he was nearly drowned. His pursuits as polyartist, however, were generally directed to more useful and profitable results. He was held in high esteem by the late Lord Murray, and for many years assisted his lordship in his scientific and other pursuits. He excelled in the repairing of old china and other antiquities, and in the fabrication of false teeth, &c., and was the first who introduced Pompeian plates. He was also possessed of considerable literary ability. Beside an essay on "War Gallies of the Ancients," and his "Journal of a Soldier in the 71st," he wrote the lives of John Nicol the mariner, Alexander Alexander, and A. Selkirk, the original of "Robinson Crusoe," all very entertaining publications. He contributed some of the best stories to "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," and, having been one of the unfortunates who, on the occasion of the late Lord Elgin's sale, sustained injuries from the falling of the floor, he wrote and published a graphic account of the accident, which is appended to the large paper edition of the catalogue. He also supplied "Chambers' Journal," some years ago, with a thrilling story. He enjoyed a small provision left by the late Lady Murray, and had other kind friends; so that he lived and died in easy circumstances.—*Scotch Paper.*

April 2. In Devonport-st., aged 77, Adm. John Carter. He entered the Navy in January 1798, on board the "Brilliant," 23, and in July following participated, off Santa Cruz, in that ship's able escape from two 44-gun frigates. He next assisted at the capture of the "Guillaume Tell," 84; shared in the expedition to Egypt, and saw much arduous boat-service on the coast of France and off Genoa. In Feb., 1805, he was promoted from the "Victory," flag-ship, in the Mediterranean, of Lord Nelson, to an acting Lieutenancy in the "Leviathan," 74, and after pursuing the combined fleet to the West Indies and back, he bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar, and at its close was employed at much personal risk in securing the prisoners and destroying the prizes. After serving for a few months at the commencement of 1806 in the West Indies, he took command of the "Cerf," 18, which he brought across the Atlantic, with sails under her bottom and pumps going the whole passage. In Feb., 1814,

he captured the French privateer "L'Emile," 14, off St. Valery. He obtained post rank Dec. 7, 1815; was Superintendent of Haslar Hospital and of the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard from Dec. 1841, to Dec. 1846; he became rear-adm. on reserved half-pay April 8, 1851; vice-adm. July 9, 1857; and admiral Oct. 4, 1862.

At Beaumont-lodge, Fareham, Hants., aged 69, John Shepherd, esq., Rear-Adm. of the White, eldest son of the late Rev. John Shepherd, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Pattiswick, Essex. He was born in 1794, and entered the navy in 1805, on board the "Audacious," 74. He served in the Channel, off Rochefort, on the coast of Ireland, and on the Halifax station, and was promoted to lieutenant Feb. 2, 1813. As lieutenant he served for some years on the North American and Jamaica stations, and was advanced to the rank of commander August 28, 1828; was second captain of the "Barham," 50, in the West Indies, and "Donegal," 78, on the Mediterranean and Lisbon stations; and from April, 1837, until he obtained post rank, October 26, 1840, commanded the "Sparrowhawk," 16, on the coast of North America and at the Cape of Good Hope. He was captain of the "St. Vincent," 120, in the Channel in 1846; commanded the "Inconstant," 36, on the south-east coast of America and in the Pacific, from Dec. 1847, until the spring of 1850. He was captain of the "Victory," flag-ship, at Portsmouth, from Dec. 1852, to Dec. 1853; and was commodore of the "Fisgard," 42, and superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard from Dec. 1853, until advanced to flag-rank, Nov. 24, 1858.

April 3. At Grey's-court, Henley-on-Thames, aged 94, Miss Stapleton.

At Lyneham-court, near Devizes, aged 84, Bryan Rumboll, esq. In the year 1838 Mr. Rumboll was a farmer in the parish of Lyneham, and a man of the name of Maskelyne was in his employ. On the 17th of January in that year, Mr. Rumboll was returning from Calne market, on horseback, in the evening, and in passing through a gate into his grounds, he was shot at by some person secreted close by, and wounded in the left arm. It had been snowing that afternoon, and footmarks of a very peculiar character were traced towards Lyneham. Maskelyne was suspected, and taken into custody. When apprehended, a gun and some slugs were found in his house, and his shoes were proved to correspond exactly with the footmarks near the scene of affray. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner had been heard to say that Mr. Rumboll was an "ill man," and that he would not help him out of a ditch if he saw him there. Some prisoners in Marlborough gaol at the time the prisoner was committed for trial proved that Maskelyne made several statements to them criminating himself. At the trial, which took place in August 1838, before Mr. Baron Parke (now Lord Wensleydale), it was urged that there was no proof of the prisoner entertaining

any malice towards Mr. Rumboll; that the statements of the prisoners from Marlborough gaol ought not to be credited; and that the jury ought not to convict the prisoner on the simple evidence of the footmarks. The jury, however, consulted only a short time, and then returned a verdict of guilty. After his sentence Maskelyne confessed his guilt, and he was executed at Devizes gaol on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1838, in the presence of nearly 20,000. The poor wretch was so agitated that he had to be assisted to the scaffold by the executioner.—*Wiltshire Independent.*

April 4. At Clyffe, Dorsetshire, aged 62, Charles Porcher, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Josias Du Pré Porcher, esq., of Winslade-house, Devonshire, who for many years represented the borough of Old Sarum in Parliament, by Charlotte, second dau. of Adm. Sir William Burnaby, bart. His ancestors were French Protestants, who first sook their native country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where, on the banks of the Loire, the Counts Porcher, of Richebourg, the senior branch of the family, till lately existed. He was born May 29, 1800; educated as a Commoner of Winchester, and graduated in honours—a second class in classics—at Oriel, in 1821. He was subsequently called to the bar, and practised for several years as a barrister on the Western Circuit. In 1828 he married Ellinor (only dau. of the late Thomas Redhead, esq., of Sudre-hill, Norfolk, by Eleanor, his wife, dau. of Charles Baring, esq.), who survives him. Mr. Porcher purchased the property of Clyffe about thirty years ago, and came to reside on it, much to the advantage of his poorer neighbours in particular, for whom he built a church and school on his estate. The County Friendly Society, and the Labourers' Improvement Society, two of the most useful and prosperous institutions in Dorsetshire, may be said to owe their existence entirely to his persevering energy and fostering care. In 1846 he served the office of High Sheriff; and on the death of the late Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P., in 1856, succeeded to the second Chairmanship of the Court of Quarter Sessions, an office which he discharged with much judicial ability and courteousness, until the failure of his health compelled him to retire from all public business. He had travelled much on the Continent, was a good linguist and an admirable draughtsman, and of elegant and refined taste in literary matters in general; almost all his speeches betraying no inconsiderable acquaintance with literature, and an especial admiration and love for the writings of Shakespeare. In politics he was a Conservative, often jokingly denouncing himself as a 'fossil Tory;' but he never allowed his political principles to interfere with the claims of private friendship or public duty.

April 5. At Washington, suddenly, from congestion of the lungs, Dr. David Boswell Reid, well known by his labours in regard to ventilation. Dr. Reid, who had been for some

years in America, had been appointed by the Government Medical Inspector to the Sanitary Commission, and he was about to leave Washington, to be employed in ventilating the new military hospitals which have been erected in different parts of the country. Dr. Reid was a native of Edinburgh, grandson of the celebrated Hugo Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, and was himself at one time an extensively-employed and successful teacher of chymistry. He began his public career in Edinburgh as assistant to the late Dr. Hope, Professor of Chymistry in the University. He was also a candidate for the Chair when Dr. Hope resigned. His connexion with the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament is but too well known. He ventilated St. George's Hall, Liverpool—the only building in the world, he said, in which his principles of ventilation have been completely carried out, and the ventilation of this building is considered very successful.—*Scotsman.*

April 7. At her residence, Camden-town, aged 80, Henrietta Augusta, relict of Lieut.-Col. Charles Wright, K.H.

April 10. At Calcutta, aged 25, Capt. R. Newsham Pedder, of the 8th Hussars.

April 13. At Strathallan-house, Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 42, Major William Paul Pollock, late of the Royal Artillery.

April 14. At Brixton, Col. John Macpherson, formerly of the 5th Foot. He served in Hanover in 1805 and 1806; at Buenos Ayres in 1807; in Portugal and Spain from July, 1808, to Jan., 1809, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, action at Lugo, and battle of Corunna; with the expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing, where he was wounded; the Peninsular campaigns from May to Dec., 1812, including the battle of Salamanca, where he was severely wounded. He had received the war-medal with four clasps.

In Cambridge-street, Eccleston-sq., aged 19, Robert T. J. Marriott, late a scholar of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and only son of Robert Marriott, esq., of the Public Bill Office, House of Commons.

At Orford-house, Bishop Stortford, aged 29, Sarah Anne Olivia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Chamberlayne.

Aged 51, Eliza Hannah, wife of W. P. Salter, esq., of the Abbey, Thetford.

At Chase-hill, Enfield, Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Daniel Harrison, esq., J.P.

April 15. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Harrison, C.B., formerly of the 50th Regt. He served with the 5th Regt. in Corsica in 1795, and was present in several skirmishes near Ajaccio; Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the actions of the 8th and 21st March; capture of Copenhagen in 1807; campaign of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; at the capture of Walcheren in 1809. Served afterwards in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming of Fort Napoleon, near Almaraz, commanded the right wing of the regiment

while escalading the above fort, for which he obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. Present at the affair with the enemy at Alba de Tormes on the retreat of the army from Madrid; commanded the regiment at the repulse of an attack at Bejar; present at the battle of Vittoria; commanded the regiment in the actions in the Pyrenees, July, 1813; also at the battle of St. Pierre, near Bayonne, action at Aire, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He had received the gold medal and two clasps for Pyrenees, Nive, and Orthes, the gold medal for Egypt, and the silver war-medal with seven clasps.

April 17. At Valetta-house, Torquay, aged 87, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton. See OBITUARY.

In the Ardennes, Belgium, Robert Kennedy, son of the Right Hon. Lieut.-Gen. and Lady Alice Peel.

In Belgrave-street south, Pimlico, James Ellis, esq., Surgeon R.N.

At Secunderabad, Anna Mary, wife of Capt. A. Macdonald, 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regt.

Apsley Pellat, esq. (p. 674), was author of an important work entitled "The Curiosities of Glass-making."

April 18. At Algiers, aged 23, Ada, wife of J. Arthur Corbett, esq., and only surviving dau. of the late George Parker, esq., of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

At Nice, aged 65, William Currie, esq., late of East Horsley-pk.

At Clonfert-house, co. Galway (the residence of her father, John Eyre Trench, esq.), aged 23, Grace Florinda, wife of Arthur Burdett, esq.

April 19. At Pisa, Italy, Lieut.-Col. Garstin, late of the Madras Cavalry.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 17, Sarah Lucy Dyke, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Henry Dyke Troyte, esq., of Huntsham, Devon, and granddau. of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.

At Hackney, aged 86, Commander John Simpson, R.N.

April 20. At Rotherhithe, Maria, wife of Rev. John Thomas Becher, and eldest dau. of Samuel Byron, esq., of Killingholme-manoor.

Thomas Paynter, esq. (p. 674), was of Trinity College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1816, M.A. 1824). He was author of "A Treatise on the Law of Elections," which went through three editions.

April 21. At Belvoir-park, Belfast, aged 83, Sir Robert Bateson, bart. He was born March 13, 1782, and was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bateson, by Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Mr. George Lloyd, F.R.S., of Hulme-hall, Lancashire. He married April 27, 1811, Catherine, youngest dau. of Mr. Samuel Dickson, of Ballynaguille, co. Limerick, and leaves several sons and daughters, one of the latter having married the late Capt. J. N. Gladstone, M.P. He was created a baronet December 10, 1818. In Aug. 1830, he contested the county of Londonderry on Conservative principles, and was returned in opposition to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland. Sir Robert was re-elected for the county, without opposition, in

December 1832, January 1835, July 1837, and July 1841. He retired in May 1842, and was succeeded in his seat by his eldest son Robert, who died at Jerusalem in December 1843. Mr. Thomas Bateson, the next eldest son, was elected; and this gentleman, who has now succeeded as second baronet, was the Irish Lord of the Treasury in Lord Derby's first Ministry. He was born June 4, 1819, was for a time in the 13th Light Dragoons, and married, February 24, 1849, Caroline Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of George Lord Dynevor. Sir Robert Bateson was regarded as the patriarch of Conservatism in the north of Ireland, where his death is deeply lamented; and in political circles in England the event has revived the recollection of the kindly, impetuous, and warm-hearted member who on all occasions was ready to stand up for his country and his faith in the House of Commons.

At Exeter, aged 78, Anne Margaretta, wife of the Rev. Charles Strong, formerly Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts.

At Lympton, Devon, aged 76, Harriet, relict of the Rev. W. Perry.

At Hereford, aged 56, William Bullock, esq., one of the Magistrates of the said city.

April 22. At her residence, Lansdown-villa, Plymouth, aged 76, Lady Parker, widow of Capt. Sir William George Parker, bart., R.N.

At Southsea, Major-Gen. Thomas Peard Dwyer, on the retired full-pay of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He entered the service as second lieut. Oct., 1812; became first lieut., Nov. 9, 1831; capt., March, 1841; lieut.-col., Aug. 15, 1853; col., Nov. 28, 1854, and major-gen., Dec. 2, 1859. He served in the blockading squadrons off Flushing, the Texel, and off Brest. Since the peace he has served in the East and West Indies and the Mediterranean.

Aged 52, W. B. D. D. Turnbull, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savants de France, &c. See OBITUARY.

At Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire, aged 63, Letitia, wife of John Beasley, esq., and eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Noble, Vicar of Frisby-on-the-Wreke, Leicestershire.

At Bayswater, aged 82, Mercy, widow of the Rev. James Wallace.

At Neasdon-house, Middlesex, aged 70, Agnes, widow of William Prout, M.D., F.R.S., of Sackville-st., London.

April 23. Aged 32, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. J. M. Cripps, Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex, and third dau. of Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H.

In Guildford-st., aged 49, Peter Hardy, esq., F.R.S.

Aged 64, Edward J. Cooper, esq., of Markree Castle, Collooney, Ireland.

April 24. At Austwick, North Craven, aged 67, Robert Ingleby, esq. He was the grand-

son of the Mr. Ingleby who, in the year 1781, waived his claim to the Ingilby Baronctey, now in abeyance.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Lloyd Luggar, Rector of Tregony, Cornwall.

At Snitterby Parsonage, aged 81, Capt. Richard Warner. His sister, Miss Warner, died on the preceding day, aged 78.

In Ingress-hill, Greenhithe, aged 80, John Evenden, esq., late of Ightham, Kent.

At her residence, St. Peter's-sq., Hammer-smith, aged 80, Mary, widow of Richmond R. Stubbs, esq., late Surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Establishment, and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Perry, esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

April 25. Suddenly, at his residence, Pembroke-road, Dublin, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Ilagan. This officer entered the Navy in 1807, in the "Surveillante," under the command of Sir George Collier, and remained in that ship until 1813, actively engaged principally on the north coast of Spain in co-operation with the Army, and was present at the siege of St. Sebastian. He next joined the "Porcupine," bearing Rear-Admiral Penrose's flag at the passage of the Adour, in which ship he was an acting lieutenant for fifteen months. From 1815 till 1819 he commanded the "Princess Royal" and "Prince Regent," colonial tenders, on the west coast of Africa, and in the latter captured the piratical vessel "Paz," of superior force. He was confirmed in the rank of lieutenant in May, 1819, and in 1823 obtained command of the "Thistle" gun brig, in which he was very successful, capturing forty slave vessels and liberating 4,000 negroes, and was presented by the merchants of Sierra Leone with a sword, value 100 guineas. He was made a commander 15th May, 1823, and served as Inspector Commander of the Irish Coast-guard until promoted to captain's rank in 1843.

At Edinburgh, Jane, wife of James T. G. Craig, esq., W.S., and second dau. of the late Sir John P. Grant, of Rothiemurchus.

At High Canons, Herts., aged 34, Charlotte Still, wife of Richard Durant, jun., esq., and eldest dau. of Col. Alexander Wilton Dashwood, of Shenley Grange.

At Hyde-park-gate South, Kensington, aged 64, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Harper.

At his residence, Stratford Abbey, Stroud, aged 74, John Biddell, esq.

Aged 72, Robert Parry, esq., of Plas Tower-bridge, Ruthin, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Parry, Vicar of Eglwysfach, co. Denbigh.

At Cheltenham, aged 47, Richard M. Coley, M.B., Oxon., eldest son of the late Richard W. Coley, M.D., of that town.

April 26. At Valetta-house, Torquay, aged 36, the Lady Seaton, wife of Col. Lord Seaton, and dau. of Gen. Lord Downes. She was born in 1826, and at the age of twenty-five married the present Lord Seaton, then Major the Hon. J. Colborne. On the 17th of April F.M. Lord Seaton died, his Lordship's eldest son, with

his wife, then staying at the same residence. Within a few hours after her father-in-law's death, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, who had just become Lady Seaton, gave birth to twins, and notwithstanding the distressing circumstances her Ladyship progressed as favourably as circumstances gave a right to expect. On the 26th, however, a sudden change for the worse took place, and her Ladyship expired the same night.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 61, Anne, widow of J. Thompson, esq., of Sherwood-hall, Notts.

In Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Edward Fanshawe, C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

At Great-house, Newton Abbot, Devon, aged 92, Gabriel Lightfoot, esq.

At Bedford, Middlesex, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Engleheart, of the Bengal Army.

At Dedham-grove, Essex, Mary Anne, wife of Commander W. T. Forbes Jackson, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Thos. Fishburn, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

April 27. At Rutland-gate, John Gorham Maitland, esq., F.R.S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's-inn, and Secretary to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Maitland was 7th Wrangler, 3rd Classic, and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist in 1839.

At Tettenhall, Staffordshire, aged 64, Thomas, eldest son of the late Rev. John Glover, of Tettenhall, and Incumbent of Claverley, Salop.

At Llanymynech, co. Montgomery, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Jones, Incumbent of All Saints', Rotherhithe.

April 28. At Antrim Castle, from an accident, aged 50, Lord Massareene, K.P. On the 18th of the month his Lordship was engaged in his pleasure-grounds in fastening a yew-tree to a stake, in order to bring it to an upright position, when the stake suddenly broke away, and he fell heavily backwards down the perpendicular side of a terrace, at the foot of which were several large rugged stones, a sharp edge of one of which came violently in contact with his spine, just below the neck. From the breast down he was totally paralysed, but his intellect remained clear and collected during the remaining ten days of his life. The Right Hon. John Skeffington Foster Skeffington, Viscount Massareene, Baron Loughneagh, Viscount Ferrard, and Baron Oriel of Collon, in co. of Louth, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Oriel of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born in 1812, and united in himself the inheritance and titles of Foster Lord Oriel, and the Skeffingtons Lords Massareene. He succeeded his mother as Viscount Massareene in 1831, and his father as Baron Oriel in 1843. He married in 1835 the fourth dau. of Mr. Henry Deane O'Grady, of Stillorgan, Dublin, by

whom he has issue four sons and four daus. His Lordship, who was a Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Antrim, and Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Antrim Artillery, was one of the most popular resident landlords in Ireland. Beside some other works, in 1847 he published a volume called "Church Melodies," for the benefit of the Relief Fund in Ireland; and in 1860 he produced a poem "On the Love of God," developing, as he said in the Preface, "the process by which, before the law, it was ordained that man should be rendered sensible of the power as well as of the love of God." He succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Clotworthy John, born in 1842.

At Thames Ditton, the Hon. Oliver W. M. Lambart, retired Commander R.N. He was the son of the Right Hon. Rich. Ford, seventh Earl of Cavan, K.C., a General in the Army, and Governor of Calshot Castle, by his Lordship's second wife, Lydia, second dau. of Mr. William Yarnold, of Slatwood, Isle of Wight, and consequently was half-brother to the late Viscount Kilcourse, father of the present Earl of Cavan. He was born August 22, 1822, and entered the Navy on the books of the "Hazard" in June, 1837, and served successively on board the "Rodney," "Talavera," "Wasp," "Victoria and Albert," and "Vanguard." He was employed in the first China war, and took part in the reduction of Amoy, the capture of Chusan, of Chinghae, Nangpo, and Chappoo. He married a daughter of Captain George Wicken Willes, of Langdown, Hants., under whom he served in the "Vanguard," and has had six sons and two daughters.

At Hythe, aged 82, Capt. Richard Hart, late of the 78th Highlanders, and for many years one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Factory Schools.

At Titchfield, Hants., aged 72, Jas. Hewett, esq., late of Posbrooke.

At his residence, Mansfield-house, Adelaide-road, St. John's-wood, aged 37, Henry Elwes, esq., formerly of Marcham-park, near Abingdon, Berks. He was formerly well known as a gentleman-rider and the owner of "Oulston," for which racehorse he, it is said, gave the sum of 6,000 guineas.

At Geldeston-hall, Mary Eleanor, wife of John Gerrich, esq., and dau. of the late John FitzGerald, esq., of Boulge-hall, Norfolk.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 63, Margaret, wife of Alexander Stewart, esq., formerly of Stafford.

At King-street House, Great Yarmouth, aged 57, Joseph Goulding Plummer, esq., J.P.

At Bittern-manoir, Southampton, Agnes, wife of Steuart Macnaghten, esq.

At Edinburgh, Eleanor Sinclair, wife of W. Roger Skelly, esq., and dau. of the late Archibald Leslie, esq., of Balmageith, N.B.

In Saville-row, aged 54, Henry C. Johnson, esq., Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

At Valetta, suddenly, from apoplexy, aged 72, Dr. Salvatore Ceci. The deceased had been the senior Police Magistrate at Malta since the year 1829; he was also a Supplementary Judge

in H.M.'s Superior Courts, a Member of the General Council of the University, and of the Special Council of the Faculty of Law.

April 29. At Brighton, aged 85, the Dowager Viscountess Andover, widow of Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B. The late Viscountess was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Leicester, and was born in 1777, and married first, in 1796, Charles Viscount Andover, eldest son of the fifteenth Earl of Suffolk, who died in January, 1800; and, secondly, in 1806, Adm. Sir Henry Digby, K.C.B., who died in August, 1842.

At Macroom, co. Cork, aged 72, Sir Augustus Warren, bart. He was born on the 17th of May, 1791, was the son of the second Baronet, by the dau. of James Bernard, esq., and succeeded his father in 1821. His ancestor, Wallis Warren, went to Ireland as an officer in the army of William III., and settled there.

At Broughton-hall, aged 51, the Rev. Delves Broughton, second son of the late Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, bart., of Broughton-hall, Staffordshire, and Dodington-park, Cheshire.

At Exmouth, aged 83, Harriet, widow of Gen. J. W. Tobin, of the Royal Artillery.

At Clarendon-house, St. John's-wood-park, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Knowles.

At Edinburgh, aged 30, Dorothy, wife of Wm. Dickson, esq., the younger, of Belvidere, Alnwick, Northumberland, eldest dau. of Hen. Manisty, esq., Q.C., Bryanston-sq., London.

In Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill, aged 57, Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wilson, of Sneaton Castle, Yorkshire, and Cane-grove, in the Island of St. Vincent.

In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, aged 82, Lucy, widow of the late Rev. Francis Haggitt, D.D.

April 30. In Orange-st., Leicester-square, aged 63, Major-Gen. W. H. Budd, late of the Madras Army, eldest son of the late R. H. Budd, esq., late of Stoke-hill, near Guildford.

At Woolwich, aged 80, Sarah, dau. of the late Major Winter, Royal Artillery.

At the Stone, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., aged 22, Henry Marson, eldest son of the Rev. Henry and Louisa Sarah Palmer.

At Greenwich Hospital, very suddenly, Matilda, wife of Lieut. Pollard, R.N.

At the house of her father, Kinderton-by-Middlewich, aged 39, Eliza, wife of the Rev. William Augustus Robinson, Rector of Trinity Church, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

At Quernmore-park, Lancashire, aged 81, William Garnett, esq.

In London, Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby, esq.

Lately. At the Asylum for the Aged, at Bayonne, aged 110, Simon Martin, a Basque peasant. He always enjoyed good health, and earned his livelihood till his 98th year, when he entered the asylum. Little more than a year ago Martin was presented to Marshal O'Donnell

when passing through Bayonne, and on that occasion he gaily danced the *Saut Basque*, and sang the air at the same time.

May 1. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 63, William Ayre, esq., of Hull, at which place he was clerk to the magistrates for 27 years.

May 2. At the Grosvenor Hotel, aged 79, Sir John Walter Pollen, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Passy, Paris, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Lascelles Wrexall, bart.

At his residence, Denmark-hill, aged 67, Hugh Tilsley, esq., Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Elizabeth, wife of E. Perceval Westby, esq., of Roebuck Castle, co. Dublin, and dau. of the Lord Justice Blackburne, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Aged 26, Ellen, wife of Arthur William Crickmay, esq., of Green's-row, Chelsea, and elder dau. of James Bowen Kingdom, esq., of Brompton.

At Dundalk, aged 20, Martin Farrington, esq., 15th King's Hussars, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Farrington, Bengal Artillery.

At Southsea, aged 70, Capt. Edward Paton, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

At Clifton, aged 23, Louisa Debonnaire, wife of T. Parr, esq., of Clifton, and fourth dau. of the late T. J. Knowlys, esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire.

At Battersea, Matilda Jane, dau. of the late John Dyson, esq., Major 1st York Militia.

At Hull, aged 23, Amelia Frances, wife of the Rev. G. W. H. Tayler, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Hull, and eldest dau. of the Rev. John Scott, Hull.

At Nedging, Suffolk, Lieut. And. Truelove Edge, 2nd West India Regt., formerly Assistant-Surgeon in the 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of the Rev. W. Edge, Rector of Nedging and Naughton. Originally bred to the medical profession, and for some time Assistant-Surgeon in the 21st Fusiliers, Mr. Edge enlisted into the 9th Lancers in July, 1852, and served with that regiment through the Indian campaign of 1857-8-9. Actually engaged in more than forty desperate fights and skirmishes, and present at the taking of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow (for which he received the medal with three clasps), he rendered good service in the camp and in the field, in his medical, as well as his military capacity. It was he who, after disabling two of the enemy, rescued the wounded Major Hodgson from his assailants, and sewed up his artery in the presence of the foe. For this and other good services H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief gave him, in March, 1860, an ensign's commission in H.M.'s 2nd West India Regiment, then stationed at Nassau, in the Bahamas; and he was gazetted as lieutenant in the same regiment in January, 1861. It was while at Nassau, when he was still prostrate from the effects of yellow fever, that he volunteered to take medical charge of H.M.S. "Petrel," which had put into Nassau on her way to Halifax, with half her crew suffering, and her two medical men dead, from the same

fatal disease. Being unable to walk, he was carried on board, and by his prompt and judicious treatment he was instrumental in saving many lives. By this noble conduct, for which he received the warmest thanks of all the authorities of Nassau and Halifax, as well as of H. R. H. Commanding-in-Chief, he virtually sacrificed his own life, as his constitution received a shock from which it never rallied.

At Valetta, aged 84, Signor Ruggiero Settimo. See OBITUARY.

May 3. At Clapham, aged 62, Caroline, relict of Capt. George Goddard, R.N., of Herne, Kent.

At her residence, in Honiton, aged 65, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Pope Cox, formerly of Widworthy, Devon, and late Rector of St. Ervan, Cornwall.

At Petersfield, aged 68, Sophia E. C., third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Charles Norris Cookson, R.A.

At her grandmother's residence, Gungrog, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, aged 20, Alice Rose, only dau. of the late John Reynolds Ogle, esq. (the eldest son of the late John Ogle, esq., of Meeson-hall, near Wellington, Salop), and Eliza Mary, his wife (the eldest dau. of the late Morris Jones, esq., of Gungrog).

May 4. At Teddesley, aged 72, the Right Hon. Lord Hatherton. See OBITUARY.

At the Vicarage-house, Chigwell, Essex, aged 30, Douglas Spencer Meadows, esq., barrister-at-law, and B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Canterbury, aged 75, Thos. Lever Burch, esq.

May 5. At Clifton, Major Geo. Smith, 2nd Seine Horse.

At Rome, Wm. Younghusband, esq., late Chief Secretary of H.M.'s Government of South Australia.

At the Vicarage, Ringwood, aged 64, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Dr. Wrench, late Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

At East Bridgeford, Notts., aged 15, Haughton, eldest son of Major-General Haughton James, 6th Regt. N.I., Commanding at Asseer Gurb, Bombay.

At Tunstead Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 27, Edith Frances, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Southey White.

May 6. In Gloucester-cresec., Hyde-park, Louisa, relict of Col. Mansel, C.B., of Smedmore, Dorset.

At Richmond-hill, aged 67, Jemima, widow of the late Rev. Sam. Freeman Statham, LL.B.

At Barrow-hill, Henfield, Sussex, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Borrer, esq.

May 7. At Richmond-green, Surrey, aged 30, Louisa Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. Frederick Tollemache, M.P.

At Shrewsbury, aged 58, Sarah, relict of the Rev. T. Smythe, formerly Incumbent of Silverdale, Lancashire.

At Lansdown-pl., Plymouth, Richard Johns, esq., of Trewince, late Major of the Royal

Cornwall Rangers, and J.P. for the county of Cornwall.

At Ercall-pk., Shropshire, aged 63, Isaac Taylor, esq.

May 8. At Hammersmith, aged 49, Capt. John Hinton Daniell, of the Cheshire Militia, and late Capt. of the 42nd Highlanders.

At Homefield, Torquay, Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A., Vicar of Christchurch, Hants., and of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire.

At St. Columb, aged 29, Antony Whitford, esq., M.B. London, of Shepherd's-house, Cranbrook, Kent, sixth son of Thos. Whitford, esq. of St. Columb.

In Beaumont-st., Oxford, Pauline Louise Blanche, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A.

At Boston, aged 69, Wm. Lewin, esq., C.E., a magistrate of the borough.

At Kelvedon, aged 71, Geo. Elvy, Commander R.N.

At Exeter, aged 17, Helen Eliza, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Todd, late Vicar of Liskeard.

May 9. At Bucknoll Rectory, Herts., aged 87, Mary, relict of Geo. Daniel Harvey, esq., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Elgin, N.B., Anne, wife of Thos. Mackenzie, esq., of Dundonnell, and eldest dau. of the late Alexander Mackenzie, esq., of Ord, Ross-shire.

At Keston, Kent, Browne E. H. Roberts, esq., B.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, son of the late Browne Roberts, esq., of Ravensbourne-pk., Lewisham, and brother to the Hon. Arthur A. Roberts, C.B., Member of Council, Calcutta.

May 10. In Montagu-sq., aged 69, Col. Thos. Chaplin, late of the Coldstream Guards. The deceased was the third son of Chas. Chaplin, esq., of Blankney, by Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of Robt. Taylor, esq., M.D., of Lincoln. He was educated at Harrow; appointed to the Coldstream Guards in 1811; was in the commission of the peace, and a Deputy-Lieut. for Lincolnshire. He served in Spain, the Netherlands, and France; and was severely wounded at St. Sebastian on the 31st of August, 1813, for which he received a pension. In 1828 he married Millicent Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Reeve, esq., of Leadenham. He sat for Stamford in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, but was defeated in the contest that took place in 1831, when Lord Thos. Cecil (brother of the Marquis of Exeter) and the Right Hon. Chas. Tennyson D'Eyncourt were returned. In 1832 he regained his seat, having been returned at the head of the poll, and in 1835 and 1837 he was returned without opposition, but in 1838 he resigned, when he went to Canada with his regiment. He retired from the army in 1841.

Edward Field, esq., M.D., of the Oaks, Framlingham, late Royal Artillery, and J.P. for the county of Suffolk.

At Frome, Somerset, aged 38, Mary Anna, wife of the Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., and dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Freeman.

At Brighton, Agnes Mary, third dau. of the late Francis Kingdon, esq., of Torrington, Devon, and granddau. of the Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

At Wouldham, aged 63, Frances, wife of John Yates, esq., of Wouldham, and of Lee, Kent.

At the Vicarage, Appleby, aged 65, Mrs. Milner, authoress of the "Life of Dean Milner," who was her uncle.

At Broughton-in-Furness, aged 37, Catherine Margaret, only dau. of R. B. Manclarke, esq.

At Constantinople, aged 26, Rowland Hen. Cheate, B.A., youngest son of the late Thos. Cheate, esq., of Burford, Oxon.

At Paris, aged 17, Caroline Frances Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Charles George Newcomb, of Halberton, Devon, and Emily, his wife.

May 11. At Plas Ucha, Carnarvonshire, aged 72, John MacDonald, esq., late Lieut.-Col. 5th Fusiliers and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Royal Carnarvonshire Militia.

At Buxton, aged 66, Eliza, widow of Major-Gen. F. V. Raper, Bengal.

At Vernon-house, Southampton, aged 73, Mary Eliza, wife of Major Joseph Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.

At Paris, aged 18, Malcolm, eldest son of M. Charles Liot, Treasurer-General of Martinique, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ludlow, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

At the Vicarage, Great Malvern, aged 65, Sarah, third dau. of the late Thomas Minton, esq., of Stoke-upon-Trent.

At Felixstow-villa, Southsea, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of Walton-cum-Felixstow, Suffolk, and Perpetual Curate of the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Peter, Sudbury.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 80, John Ballance, esq., of Lower Clapton, Middlesex.

Suddenly, at his residence, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, John Challice, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin., &c., Medical Officer of Health for Bermondsey. Dr. Challice, was a self-made man, of great natural ability, and strong sagacity. He commenced his career in Bermondsey, and in addition to the labours of a large practice amongst the poor he successfully aspired to and filled many local administrative offices. He was a great sanitary reformer, and within his sphere, which was no limited one, his labours were such that he may emphatically be said to have deserved well of his country.

May 12. At Brucklay Castle, Mrs. Dingwall Fordyce, of Culsh and Brucklay.

At St. Andrew's, Lyme Regis, Phillip Bowles, youngest son of Chas. C. Bennett, Capt. R.N.

In Hyde-park-square, aged 84, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Thomas Butt.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 51, Jacob Unwin, esq., of the Grange, Little Coggleshall, Essex.

At Guildford Grammar-school, by an accident, aged 9, William Stafford, son of the Rev. H. M. Northcote, of Monk Okehampton, Devon.

May 13. Of paralysis of the lungs, following diphtheria, aged 49, Emma Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Admiral Sir E. Codrington.

At his residence, Greville-villa, Exmouth, Philip Hodge Somerville, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Slough, Margaret Bridge, dau. of William Knocker, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At his residence, Worthing, aged 65, John Cope Folkard, esq.

May 14. At her residence, Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., aged 88, the Dowager Countess of Carnwath.

At Parham-park, Sussex, aged 89, the Hon. R. Curzon, third son of Assheton, first Viscount Curzon, and uncle of Earl Howe. He was born in 1774, and married, in 1808, the Right Hon. Henrietta Anna, Baroness de la Zouche (who survives him), by whom he leaves issue two sons—the Hon. Robert, married to Emily, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, bart.; and the Hon. Edward, married to Amelia, sixth dau. of Mr. James Daniell.

At Patshull, Staffordshire, Mary Florence Henrietta, youngest child of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth.

In Bryanston-street, Portman-sq., aged 44, Col. George Mundy, C.B., commanding the 19th Regt. of Infantry, youngest son of the late Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy. The deceased entered the Coldstream Guards in February, 1835, and served with them during the Canadian rebellion in 1838-9. He exchanged into the Line and went out to Malta with the 33rd, or Duke of Wellington's regiment, and on the approach of hostilities with Russia accompanied it to Bulgaria, whence he proceeded to the Crimea, where he served throughout the campaign. He was twice wounded, and suffered considerably from ill-health during the winter and summer of 1854-5. For his services he was created C.B., and received the Legion of Honour (Knight), the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the fifth clasp of the Medjidie, the Crimean medal and three clasps. After the war he exchanged into the 19th Regiment, and served with it in India for five years, during which time his strength was much impaired; his residence at home was supposed to have restored him to health, but his death was painfully sudden.

In Cadogan-place, aged 96, Harry Edgell, esq., Bencher of Gray's-inn, and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks.

May 15. At Elton-hall, Hunts., the Lady Fanny Proby.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Hanover-lodge, Kensington-park, Louisa Helen, relict of Wm. Macdowall, esq., of Woolmet, and dau. of the late Sir William Dunbar, bart., of Burn.

Aged 73, Thomas Wrenford Southouse, esq., of Draycott-house, Worestershire, and of Didden, co. Southampton.

At Torpoint, Cornwall, from the effects of sunstroke, aged 39, John Henry, third son of the late Capt. Boyle Travers, Rifle Brigade.

At Gogmore, Chertsey, aged 73, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Buckland, of Laleham.

At Selsey, Sussex, aged 93, Wm. Woodman, esq., being the oldest inhabitant of the place.

May 16. At her house, Hyde-park-square, the Hon. Catherine Musgrave, widow of the Most Rev. Thomas, Lord Archbishop of York.

At Dorking, aged 59, Sir Richard Hughes, bart., of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

At the Cedars, Putney, aged 74, Edward Thomas Miles Tronson, Colonel 13th (late Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.

At Dartford, Charlotte Augusta, wife of the Rev. W. L. Gibbon, Chaplain of Dartford Union.

At Wimbledon-park, Surrey, aged 71, Alex. Kay, esq., J.P. for Lancashire.

At Wadbury-house, near Frome, aged 71, Elizabeth Rachel, widow of the Rev. Peter Fraser, Rector of Kegworth, Leicestershire.

May 17. At Paris, on his way home from India, Lieut.-Col. Harry Lee Gibbard, Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late John Gibbard, esq., Sharnbrook-house, Bedfordshire.

At her residence, St. George's-terr., Hyde-park, Anna Sophia, widow of John Dunbar, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the Sudder Court, Calcutta, and second son of the late Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart., of Northfield.

At the residence of his son, King's-road, Brighton, aged 75, John Hall, esq., of Wye, Kent.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 46, Major Edward Wynne Bristow, of the Bengal Retired Service, and formerly of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry.

At his residence, North Cray-place, Kent, aged 59, Western Wood, esq., M.P. for the city of London. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, bart., who represented the city of London in Parliament for twenty-eight years, and brother of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood. Mr. Wood was returned for the City of London in July, 1861.

Elizabeth, widow of Major Chas. J. Nicholson, of the Bengal Army, and eldest dau. of E. H. Gillilan, esq., of the Grange, Cheltenham.

May 18. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 39, the Hon. Frederick A. H. Chichester, third son of the late Lord Templemore. He was born February 22, 1824, was connected from early life with the Board of Control (now the India Office), and married, in 1852, Frances Marianne, eldest dau. of Daniel Tighe, esq., of Rossana, co. Wicklow.

At Cheshunt, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Jones, R.A. He entered the service in May, 1797, became first lieutenant, July, 1799; captain, December, 1804; brevet-major, June,

1814; lieutenant-colonel, December, 1828; colonel, November, 1841; major-general, June, 1854; and was promoted to his late rank in November of the same year. He served in Holland in 1799, including the battles of Ruypp, Hoorn, Egmont, and Zimmen; and was present at the capture of Paris, and with the army of occupation until December 2, 1818.

At Bath, Emma Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Evatt, of Southampton.

At Rutland-gate, aged 56, Arthur Manners, esq.

May 19. In London, aged 82, Capt. Charles Rayley, R.N., of the Elms, Southwold. This officer served as midshipman of the "Audacious" in Lord Howe's action, June, 1794. He was wounded in the right leg at St. Domingo; and severely wounded in the face when senior lieutenant of the "Dædalus" in an attack upon two privateers in the West Indies, 1807. He was acting captain of the "Piemontaise," and commander of the "Barracouta," and in the latter he fought a severe action in the river Sambas, in Borneo.

At Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, aged 74, Anna Isabella Noble, relict of Major Jas. Dennistoun Brown, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Alban's, aged 15, Nora, younger dau. of Peter Cunningham, esq.

In the Channel, while on his return from China, Harry Cuthbert Streeten, First Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Snake," the third son of the late Rev. Henry Thos. Streeten, of the Manor-house, Lydiard Millicent, Wilts., and Vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, in the same county. He was crushed to death by a boat, which was torn from its fastenings during a fearful gale.

May 20. At Hill-st., Brompton, aged 53, Lieut. Alfred Leathart, R.N., eldest son of the late Major Leathart, of Batheaston.

May 21. Anne, wife of the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Mark-hall, Essex.

At Villa d'Este, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Henrietta Sarah Warburton, younger dau. of Capt. Hen. Benjamin Wyatt, R.N.

At the Charterhouse, aged 63, Arnout O'Donnel, esq., son of the late Dr. O'Donnel, of Uxbridge.

At Dublin, aged 24, Wm. Rumsey, B.A., of Trinity College, nephew of Hen. Wheeler, esq., of Plomer-hill, Wycombe, Bucks.

May 22. At East-hill-house, Hastings, Maria Mary Ann, dau. of Gen. Menzies, K.H.

At Dover, Caroline Lucy, widow of Rev. Wm. Harriott, M.A., late Vicar of Odiham, Hants.

In Portman-sq., aged 31, Wm. Wynne, Capt. Coldstream Guards.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			April 25, 1863.	May 2, 1863.	May 9, 1863.	May 16, 1863.
Mean Temperature			50.2	47.8	53.2	52.8
London	78029	2803989	1408	1374	1459	1350
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	242	234	257	215
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	318	305	323	310
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	211	179	210	191
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	285	315	300	295
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	352	341	369	339

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 25 .	726	169	248	214	51	1408	958	1005	1963
May 2 .	689	207	207	217	44	1374	1002	973	1975
" 9 .	770	205	207	216	56	1459	1078	1077	2155
" 16 .	697	172	228	197	45	1350	919	956	1875

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, May 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,322	47	5	Oats ...	—	0	0	Beans ...	113	35	9
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	10	36	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	45	11	Oats.....	21	8	Beans	37	1
Barley.....	34	11	Rye.....	31	2	Peas.....	35	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 21.

Hay, 2l. 0s. to 4l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef				Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 21.			
4s.	4d.	to	5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	770		
Mutton.....	3s.	4d.	to	4s. 8d.	Sheep	8,640	
Veal.....	3s.	0d.	to	4s. 4d.	Calves	527	
Pork.....	3s.	2d.	to	4s. 8d.	Pigs.....	190	
Lamb.....	5s.	4d.	to	6s. 4d.			

COAL-MARKET, MAY 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. Other sorts, 12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From April 24, to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	46	56	54	30. 29	fair	9	53	64	53	30. 99	cloudy, fair
25	53	62	52	30. 21	cloudy, fair	10	54	61	51	30. 89	do. do.
26	54	62	53	30. 19	fair	11	54	61	50	30. 94	cly. fr. cly. rn.
27	53	62	54	30. 14	do.	12	50	57	55	30. 68	rain
28	52	57	46	29. 74	cly. slgt. shws.	13	55	63	51	30. 58	cloudy
29	45	51	43	29. 78	do. showers	14	55	63	56	30. 81	do. hvy. rain
30	44	49	40	30. 03	showers, hail	15	54	60	52	30. 77	rain
M.1	42	54	44	30. 16	cloudy, hail	16	55	62	52	30. 85	hvy. showers
2	44	60	48	30. 03	fair	17	55	62	51	30. 79	rain, cloudy
3	43	62	57	29. 85	do.	18	44	49	46	30. 84	fair, cloudy
4	56	64	55	29. 79	do.	19	46	50	49	30. 89	heavy rain
5	57	67	50	29. 78	cldy. fair, cldy.	20	48	54	50	30. 98	rain
6	56	66	52	29. 94	fair, showers	21	54	57	46	30. 11	cloudy
7	55	63	48	30. 09	cldy. fair	22	46	52	44	30. 96	do.
8	52	59	46	30. 26	do. do.	23	48	58	47	30. 78	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Apr. and May	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	234 6				109 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
25	92 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	234 5	3. 6 pm.	228		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
27	92 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		4. 8 pm.	228 30		109 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
28	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		8 pm.			109 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
29	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 8 pm.			109 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
30	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	234 5	8 pm.	232		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
M.1	Holiday	on	the	Stock	Exchange			
2	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	235	8 pm.		17.21 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
4	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	233 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 pm.	230		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
5	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	233	4. 8 pm.		18 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	233 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 7 pm.	230 32		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
7	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	233	3 pm.		22 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
8	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	2 pm.	230 31		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
9	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	233	par.			109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
11	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	235	par.	230 32	17.21 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
12	93 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		2 dis.	232		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
13	93 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	3 dis. par.	230	17.20 pm.	110
14	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		4 dis. par.	232		109 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10
15	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	3 dis.			109 $\frac{3}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	4 dis.		20 pm.	109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	4. 1 dis.	232		110 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
19	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	234	4 dis. par.		15 pm.	109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		2. 1 dis.	230 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	4 dis. par.			109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	235	4 dis.			109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$					109 $\frac{7}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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AND BOOKS REVIEWED.

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