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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LXII.

JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XII. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-TWELFTH 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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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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P R E F A C E.

SYLVANUS URBAN has great pleasure in placing another volume of his Magazine in his readers' hands.

He takes this opportunity of addressing his friends to explain the object of a Circular issued by him during the year, which has been, he is sorry to say, made the excuse for some wanton statements recently circulated that he was about to cease existence. These statements, set on foot by his enemies (for SYLVANUS URBAN has lived too long and enjoyed too much patronage to escape malice and envy), unfortunately were believed by some of his friends, so cleverly and so industriously had those whom his honest criticism had offended propagated the report. He will not particularize the journal which, as far as he can discover, first circulated the statement in print, as he is unwilling to enter into a personal controversy. Suffice it to say, that there was no warrant for so mischievous a statement; and it is much to be regretted that the journal in question, in its anxiety to give the latest gossip, should care so little to enquire as to the source whence the so-called information was derived.

The object of the Circular was a very simple one. It was to explain the position of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, because, as time has passed on, the Magazine which SYLVANUS URBAN, now one hundred and thirty-one years ago commenced, has given rise to very many others. It is true that the greater part have died soon after their birth, but still there are some occupying a portion of the ground once covered by SYLVANUS URBAN; this has rendered it necessary for him to prescribe certain limits for his labours.

While, however, Magazine after Magazine has been set on foot, none has ever clearly marked out for itself the ground which has ever held the most prominent place in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, namely, History and Archæology. But though this has been the case, SYLVANUS URBAN has not been without his trials. Archæology, which in his early years was not patronized as it is now, has obtained so many students that there are almost as many Archæological Societies in England as there are counties. SYLVANUS URBAN is of course pleased to see this, and it ought to be conducive to his prosperity. It so happens, however, that nearly all of the Societies seem to think it their business, for the advancement of archæology, to have a Magazine of their own. The increased interest in archæological studies has therefore not been of that benefit to SYLVANUS URBAN which he might have anticipated. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has done more than any periodical to support and promote archæological tastes and studies. In former years it is true much of

its space was occupied with general literature, but of late, as its ground became more circumscribed, the Magazine was able to give a more complete *résumé* of archæological progress and labours. It therefore depended from that time more especially upon archæological and historical students to supply the place of those supporters whom death year by year removes. This was not understood; many thought that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE still only treated incidentally of archæological matters; hence the Circular.

SYLVANUS URBAN here repeats that while local Archæological Journals and Reports of Proceedings well deserve to be cultivated, and meet with his warm admiration, still he believes he can render good service to the progress of archæology by bringing together, as he intends to do even more fully than he has done, the results of the labours of the various Societies throughout England, and occasionally those on the Continent also.

By treating also of those archæological subjects, and reviewing those works of architectural and historical interest which, through not coming within the scope of some one in particular, are omitted by all the Societies, he believes not only that he is occupying ground which is open to him, but that he is materially assisting also towards the promotion of those several branches of historical science which it is his chief object to foster and extend.

An independent organ in such a study as archæology is of the greatest importance, and he therefore appealed to the several Societies to receive him as such, believing that his Magazine, by shewing what other Societies were doing, would stimulate the members of any one Society who perused his pages to further exertion: that by its independence it would prevent the injury that is often done to a science by that narrowness of views which small separate Societies tend to engender; and finally, that by treating of various subjects distinct from those coming beneath the scope of such Societies, he would supplement their labours, not interfere with them. It was therefore he appealed not only for new subscribers, but for that assistance in rendering his Magazine both interesting and serviceable which his motto, "*E pluribus unum,*" implies.

To conclude; the justice of an appeal is often in these days measured by its success. SYLVANUS URBAN willingly abides by this test, for he has added to his list of friends, supporters, and contributors a goodly number already, and he anticipates many more. It is needless to say that his best endeavours will be given to satisfy them, and that no suggestion or communication will be passed over without his immediate attention.

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JANUARY, 1862.

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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.

DR. HUME'S LECTURE ON HERALDRY.

MR. URBAN,—I read with much pleasure your brief abstract of Dr. Hume's interesting paper on Heraldry, read at the meeting of the Chester Archæological and Historical Society^a.

I find Dr. Hume says, at p. 632, "A clergyman or a lady seals with a crest, though this is, in strictness, a military appanage." But is it not true that "in strictness," i. e. in accordance with the original use of heraldic devices, all bearings have a military significance? Even by his own shewing it is so, for at p. 631 he states, almost in the words of Blackstone, that when men "had to be defended by complete armour . . . it was necessary to be able to distinguish rival hosts, or different leaders, or separate knights, esquires, and gentlemen;" and this was done by appropriate heraldic charges. Now, Sir, if Dr. Hume means that clergymen ought not to use a crest on the ground that their calling has in it nothing of a military character, neither, for the same reason, ought they to bear arms at all; neither should lawyers, judges, men eminent in letters, arts, &c. Yet we know that it is no new thing for heralds to assign arms to such persons; Glover (once Somerset Herald), e.g., says of two chevrons in a shield,—"*Quæ quidem signa per carpentarios et domorum factores olim portabantur;*" meaning, I imagine, by "carpentaries," &c., architects, for I think he speaks in reference to William of Wykeham. That a lady should bear no crest of her own, is as well for convenience' sake, as serving, along with her peculiar escutcheon, to shew that the bearings are those of a female; and because, too, in the case of a married lady her husband's crest surmounts their joint arms; but I see not why a cleric should renounce for himself that crest which belongs to his family,

unless heralds will permit him to substitute for it some Christian emblem, as, e.g., a cross, a fish, or the like; just as bishops use a mitre.

The absurdity of "canting arms," to which Dr. Hume referred, is shewn in the case of "Tremayne," who bear *three hands*, as if the name were originally "Trois Mains;" whereas, to the best of my recollection, Dr. Gilbert, "Hist. of Cornwall," derives it from a Cornish source.—I am, &c.

ENQUIRER.

December, 1861.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

Roger de C—— solicits answers to the following queries:—

1. Which Lord Furnival had a daughter Maud, who married John Lord Marmion?

2. Which Lord Arundel was it whose daughter married Sir Henry Percy? Some call the father of Lady Percy *Richard*, but he is also called John.

3. Which Lord Maltravers had a daughter Anastasia, married to Herbert de St. Quentin?

FAMILY HISTORY.

MR. URBAN,—I shall be glad if any of your readers will favour me with particulars relative to the families of Parkyns of London and Hall of Norwich, whose arms appear on an ancient steel seal, which has been long in the possession of our family, viz:—

Or, on a fesse dancettée sable, between 10 billets ermine, a sun in splendour between two crosses potent fitchée of the first, (Parkyns of London, granted in 1589); impaling,

Per pale argent and sable, on a chevron between 3 martlets as many trefoils slipped, all counterchanged, (Hall of Norwich).

Crest of Parkyns, a bull passant azure, winged or, ducally gorged of the last.

I am, &c.

J. SIMPSON.

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

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THE LATE EXHIBITION OF RENAISSANCE AND MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES AT FLORENCE.

A LETTER FROM W. BURGESS, ESQ.

MR. URBAN,—As you have always exhibited a great interest in all antiquities, no matter whatever might be their age or country, I venture to hope that the following notes of the Exhibition of the Arts of the Renaissance and of the Middle Ages now held at Florence may not be unacceptable either to yourself or to your readers.

It has been but too generally the fashion to depict the modern Florentines as a quiet, easy-going people, caring for nothing, and putting up with all the oppressions of their rulers as long as they were allowed a certain amount of animal enjoyment. If, however, we turn to history, we find that no nation, not even the Athenians themselves, led a more turbulent political existence than did the Florentines from the time when they made themselves a people in the Piazza di Santa Croce, until their liberty was finally extinguished by Cosmo I.: and it is indeed difficult to conceive that men whose ancestors had expelled the Duke of Athens and made the tumult of the Ciompi could have endured the state of things described by Signor Passerini^a as prevailing at the end of the seventeenth century, when nearly every manufacture of any importance had fallen into decay, and no less than one-fourth of the land was in the possession of the clergy or religious communities, and consequently exempt from contributions to the State; to say nothing of the severe taxation and other grievances.

It is very true that things got considerably better under the Lorraine dynasty, but still the people were deprived of the power

^a *Storia degli Stabilimenti di Beneficenza e d'istruzione elementare gratuita della città di Firenze scritta da Luigi Passerini.* (Firenze, Le Monnier, 1853.)

of acting for themselves, and it has been reserved for the last two years to shew that the Florentines have really not degenerated from the republicans of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Slowly indeed their sloth is wearing away, while a great impetus has been afforded by the exhibition of arts and manufactures inaugurated by Victor Emmanuel in September last. Nor do the advantages end here; other subsidiary exhibitions have been started, some of which are to be permanent, such as the Zoological Gardens, while others, unfortunately, are of a more ephemeral kind, like the subject of the present notice.

The Exhibition of objects of the Renaissance and Middle Ages owes its origin to Doctor Marco Guastalla, who has already been trying to induce the authorities at Florence to form a national museum in the now restored Bargello. In the meanwhile, Il Signore Guastalla has induced the chief collectors at Florence to lend him their best things for exhibition, the ground floor of his own house in the Piazza del'Indipendenza (*ci-devant* Maria Antonia) forming a most commodious locale. And not only are one-half the profits to be handed over to two charitable institutions, but a sum of 300 francs given by the Prince Carignan on the occasion of his visit has been entirely devoted to the latter purpose.

As might reasonably have been imagined, the great majority of the more rare and valuable objects belong to private collectors, many, indeed, having been heir-looms for centuries; but among them are three things which well deserve special attention, and concerning which I propose to say a few words before proceeding to describe the other works under their several heads.

The first of these is a case containing two small bas-reliefs in marble, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ each. On one is represented a male profile, with the inscription F. PETRARCA; on the other the three-quarter face of a lady, underneath which is engraven DIVA .LAVRA. Again, on the back of the portrait of the poet we read, SIMION DE SENIS ME FECIT SUB ANNO DOMINI MCCCXLIIII. Now Simion de Senis, who is more commonly styled Simone Memmi, is always known as a painter, not as a sculptor. However, as the proprietor of the marbles (Cav. Ubaldino Peruzzi) observes in a little work he published some years ago on the subject, Simone Memmi was a pupil of Giotto, and might well have followed the example of his master, who was a proficient in the three great

arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is also curious that in the two sonnets in which Petrarch mentions Simone Memmi he compares him to Polycletus and to Pygmalion, both sculptors, although he states in the first of them that Memmi had drawn the portrait of Laura on paper, (*carte*). As to the present portraits, Petrarch is represented as crowned with laurel, and resembles very much the generally received likeness. Laura, on the other hand, has by no means been flattered by the artist, whoever he may have been, whether Memmi or any one else. She is simply a stout, fat-faced, middle-aged lady, with her hair braided, and a short veil thrown over it; not at all the sort of person likely to have inspired the very many sonnets written in her praise. The first question which an observer naturally asks is as to the amount of credit to be given to these two bas-reliefs. Cav. Peruzzi states that they have formed part of a collection that has been in the possession of the family for some centuries, although these particular pieces of marble were only separated from the rest sometime in the first quarter of the present century. Now had these works been professed to have been executed by an English, French, or German artist, there is one circumstance which would at once have disproved their authenticity, and that is the form of the inscriptions, which are in very nearly pure Roman characters, the only exception being the occasional employment of the round e (ε) in the inscription on the back of Laura's portrait.

If, however, we go to the Uffizii, and look at the inscriptions on the beautiful picture of the Annunciation painted by Simone Memmi and his brother, we shall see him employing the Roman C, T, A, E, and N in conjunction with the ordinary Lombardic letters of his time, and one can perhaps go a step further, and believe him to have produced a regular Roman inscription under the auspices of Petrarch^b, who himself was rather given to antiquarianism. On the other hand, without the evidence contained in the inscriptions of the picture, one would be strongly tempted to consider the whole affair as a cinque-cento forgery.

Sig. Martelli exhibits a mirror, about eight inches diameter, the back of which is in bronze, most finely chiselled, and said to be the work of Donatello. It represents two half-figures of

^b There is rather a long inscription on the back of Laura's portrait, which I forgot to copy: here some of the letters, principally the I's, rise above the other ones.

Silenus and a Bacchante; the latter directs the stream of milk from her breast into a vase. There are sundry other figures, and a tablet with the inscription:—

Natura	}	quæ	{	Fovet.
Necessitas				Urget.

I should also mention that portions of the bas-relief are inlaid with gold and silver, but that the gold is rather of a more reddish tint than we generally see in the antique. The eye-balls are also inlaid with silver, but the pupils are represented by hollows. I think there can be but little doubt that the composition at least is antique, and the simple question remains, viz. did Donatello do the work? It certainly is not in the style of any other of his works that I have seen, and the head of the Bacchante, which is the only part not resembling the antique, looks much more as if it belonged to the middle of the eighteenth century than to the time of Donatello. At the same time, it is well worthy of notice as an example of how small domestic bronzes should be treated when expense is no object. The execution is quite as delicate as that generally applied to the precious metals, while the comparatively small value of the material would insure its preservation at times when even the best works of gold and silver find their way to the crucible. Who, for instance, can help regretting the necessity which caused Pope Clement VII. to order Cellini to melt the papal jewels during the sack of Rome, and who can tell what *chefs-d'œuvre* of Ghiberti, Francia, or even of Cellini himself, were thus sacrificed? As to Cellini, he has become almost a mythical personage. Nearly every good jewel or bronze of the cinque-cento period is attributed to him, although he tells us that Caradosso and many others were most excellent workmen, and fully entitled to rank with himself. The curious thing is, that, with the exception of a few statues, two cups in the Uffizii, the golden salt-cellar at Vienna, and one or two coins and medals, we have really almost nothing that can be said with certainty to be his work; but, on the contrary, the things attributed to him are legion, and more than he could possibly have executed had he lived to the longest term of our present human existence; and the collection at present under consideration affords an example of this, in the beautiful key belonging to Prince Strozzi. This key, which is very nearly five inches long, is made of iron, but the said iron is worked as

delicately as if it were gold itself; nothing, indeed, can exceed the beauty and minuteness of the work, which is no mere collection of tracery and crockets, but a composition of figures, leaves, &c., requiring all the knowledge of a sculptor to execute satisfactorily. The design almost exactly resembles those engraved as specimens of the old taste by Mathurin Jousse in his *Art du Serrurier*, that is to say, the bow is formed by two chimeræ placed back to back, with a cherub's head and wings between them, while the pipe represents a column, and gives an opportunity for delicate chiselling in the capital. I am afraid to state how many thousand francs the present key is said to be worth, but whoever may have been the artist, Prince Strozzi is certainly to be congratulated upon the possession of such a real work of art, although the name of the artificer may fairly be left an open question.

Having thus disposed of the three great *chefs-d'œuvre*, it is time to consider the other things, which are no less worthy of attention. To begin with the sculpture. Although there is not much of it, still what there is is very good of its kind. The most striking things are the portrait-busts, and the most beautiful of these is one of a lady by Desiderio da Settignano; the material is white marble, and the costume is strictly and literally the costume of the time, which was by no means more classical than that of our own period. But the bust of Desiderio is a very different thing to any of the busts we see year by year in our Academy in Trafalgar-square. The artist finished the figure at about three inches below the shoulder, and then completed the work by a band, which goes all round, the said band having a tablet in front for an inscription, flanked on either side by some most delicately executed bas-reliefs of Venus and Amorini. With this band the bust finishes, and there is no trace whatever of the inevitable Ionic base that our modern sculptors seem to consider so essential to nearly every bust. As to the natural and rather unpleasant colour of the white marble, it was toned down by judicious colouring, of which some traces yet remain in the incised pattern of the dress. The name of the lady was Marietta di Lorenzo di M^{re} Palla Strozzi, wife of Celio Calcagnini da Ferrara. It belongs to Prince Strozzi.

There is also another bust of a lady, but the material in this case is wood, and the whole affair is coloured and gilt, while

a very rich effect is produced by covering the whole of the dress with burnished gilding, and then putting in grounds of various colours, according to the different garments, so that the gold serves for the pattern. The figure here ends a little below the waist.

Another bust, of a child in terra-cotta, which has also been coloured, is attributed to Donatello, and it is a most charming work of art. The same may be said of another one, in the same material, also representing a child. It belongs to our distinguished countryman, W. Savage Landor. There are several other busts, both in wood and marble, but all in the costume of the time, and all ending with a plain band, or simple moulding, adapted to the shape of the section of the body.

The artist will look with great interest upon several models by Michael Angelo: one of these (a *pietà*) is in black wax, like those in the Museum at South Kensington; others, again, are in terra-cotta,—for example, an aged Bacchus, which is wonderfully modelled. Again, a bas-relief of the Virgin and Child, by Lucca della Robbia, is executed in plaster, and has apparently been coloured and gilt, although at present it is smeared over with a dark colour. While mentioning this artist, his works in earthenware should not be forgotten: the exhibition contains several of these; one is a head surrounded by a border of fruit and flowers: this belongs to Cav. Bostelli. Still more interesting is one of those large circles made for architectural purposes, and of which some yet remain on the outside of the Or San Michale. The specimen under consideration is very curious, inasmuch as it shews us that it was constructed in several pieces, and that sundry portions were covered with oil gilding, irrespective of the enamel yellow colour which forms the ground of the composition.

As might have been surmised, the bronzes make a very great show indeed. There is one room entirely devoted to them, to say nothing of those scattered about the exhibition generally. Thus there is a statue of St. John the Baptist, attributed to Lorenzo Ghiberti, although the patron saint of Florence is represented as very emaciated, and gives one more the idea of being the work of Donatello.

Our countryman, G. Ottley, Esq., is the possessor of a Neptune, 1 ft. 8 in. high, which has no less a name than that of Cellini attached to the description.

Prince Strozzi exhibits a very curious little bronze of a negro on horseback, who defends himself from the attack of a lion. The figure of the negro is most excellently posed, and the whole composition has twice the life and energy of the Amazon of Kiss, to which it bears a most striking general resemblance. The bronze of Prince Strozzi is evidently of the cinque-cento period, or a little later. Among such a number of small bronzes it is almost impossible to single out many from the general crowd; however, a figure of a child, about half life size, is exceedingly fine, while much ingenuity is displayed in an inkstand formed by a Satyr standing on a tortoise, the upper shell of the tortoise being the lid. There are also two very large and beautiful knockers, such as we see at Padua.

From brass the transition is easy to iron. The key attributed to Cellini has already been mentioned, but a vice covered all over with ornaments in slight relief is almost worthy to take its place beside it. The ground of the ornaments has evidently been sunk by acid, and the burin afterwards completed the work.

Not less curious are two examples of irons for making wafers. The earliest of these bears the following inscription on one of the plates,—QVISTE . FERRA . SONNO . DE . SEMONE . DE . ANTONIO . DA . PARNACIANO . MDXXXII. This is accompanied with a portrait of the possessor in the middle. The other plate has the figure of a sitting beast, with the legend,—MANGIATE . DELE . CIALDE . E . POIE . BEVETE . CHE . PIGLIARETE . LORSO . SENZA RETE. Many of your readers will probably recall to mind the wafer-irons published by Didron in one of the volumes of the *Annales Archéologiques*, and which he attributed to the time of St. Louis.

The show of armour and arms is rather disappointing. None of the armour is much earlier than the end of the sixteenth century, while the arms, many of which belong to General Rochepouchin, are equally late; and one looks in vain for any memorials of the wars carried on when Florence was a republic. The most curious thing is a waistcoat of buff leather, evidently intended to wear under a cuirass. It has no sleeves, and is laced up in front, and is not altogether unlike in form to the surcoat of John of Blois, which has been published in the *Abécédaire d'Architecture* of De Caumont. There is also a pair of gauntlets, made of very fine mail strengthened with

plates of iron, the origin of which may possibly be Eastern; and some arms with the word *LVCCA* stamped upon them, shewing that they once formed part of the public property of that city.

A case in one of the back rooms contains a very good collection of the various medieval moneys of the Italian cities, and very beautiful some of them are. For example, nothing can be more graceful as an ornament than the fleur-de-lis on the Florentine coinage. Now a coin is a thing that every one generally sees several times a day, and it would naturally be imagined that the aim of every community pretending to a high state of civilization would be to have as beautiful a coinage as possible. This was perfectly understood by the Greeks, (more especially the Syracusans,) and in the Middle Ages. At the present day it would appear to be the aim of the Government to promote the circulation of its money by making it so inartistic that people should part with it without the least regret. Our new coinage unfortunately is no exception to this rule, and can hardly deserve to be called a "thing of beauty" or "a joy for ever;" indeed, it could hardly be worse.

Another case contains a series of Italian portrait-medals, and most wonderfully striking, energetic portraits they are.

It is well known how often even the best artists were commissioned to paint furniture in the Middle Ages: indeed, Vasari speaks of the practice as having continued almost to his own time. The Florence exhibition furnishes us with several examples of this painted furniture in the shape of sundry marriage-coffers. It is, however, hardly fair to judge of them as we see them now. For all the gilding having been renewed and made bright, it completely disaccords with the paintings, which of course have considerably gone down in colour from what they were when they were executed.

The first of these coffers was made for the marriage of Leonardo Gondi with Maddalena di Bernardo Corbellini, (1464). The whole has been gilt, with the exception of the panel in front and those on the sides, and even in them a great deal of gilding is used in the accessories, which are further ornamented with punched work. The front panel represents the triumph of Paulus Æmilius over Perseus, the spoils of gold and silver making a most splendid show; the side panels contain the stories of Narcissus and of Pyramus and Thisbe. Of the latter

subject, it should be observed that the lady is ending her life by falling on her lover's sword, and that Pyramus is not transfixing himself and Thisbe with the same weapon, which was the proper and orthodox way of representing the subject in the Middle Ages. See, for example, the cast from an ivory casket published by the Arundel Society, and a very curious capital in the apse of the Cathedral of Bâle^c.

There is another coffer, which is almost a companion to the last. Here the story on the front panel relates to the adventures of Ulysses with the Cyclops; of course several scenes are represented on the same panel, which is a long one. In the first part, Ulysses and his companions are talking with the monster, who is eating one of their comrades: however, the unfortunate victim is represented as very much smaller than his friends. In one of the ships, the little circular tub at the top of the mast, for the look-out man, is covered with a net to prevent accidents to the aforesaid sailor. The two side panels contain allegorical figures of Truth and Faith. A third coffer has the story of Lucretia,—a very common subject for these articles of furniture. Coats of arms form the decoration of the side panels; the decorations are in black and gold. This chest belongs to Sig. Vicenzio Corsi. Another is the property of Sig. Uguccione. The top and sides are simply covered with red leather, so that it is very probable that the front panel is the only ancient part about it; however, it is exceedingly curious. First of all, the ground is gold with raised ornaments, i.e. raised with a composition of whiting and size, which was afterwards gilt^d; and on this ground are three painted circles, presenting us with the story of Torello, so well known to all readers of Boccaccio. The remarkable fact is this, viz. that these paintings must have been nearly contemporary with Boccaccio himself.

A fifth coffer is like those above described, but presents us in front with the story of Lucretia, and at the ends two boys, one of them with a cup and thyrus.

^c I am quite certain that this capital has the history of Pyramus and Thisbe, and to the best of my recollection they are killing themselves in the manner above mentioned.

^d The Archæological Institute possess, or possessed, the front of a coffer, which has a procession of ladies and gentlemen, the whole of the figures being raised with a composition and then gilt: the details are made out with lines scratched on the composition before the gold was applied. The faces were painted, and I think there were some black outlines.

The last coffer has a mounted knight on one of the end panels, while his squire is shewn on the other. Some great battle of the ancient Romans (if we may judge by the s. p. q. r. on the banners) occupies the front.

Two octagonal pictures of the first half of the fourteenth century, representing, 1. the Judgment of Solomon, and, 2. his marriage with the King of Egypt's daughter, have evidently formed part of some piece of furniture: and a very curious picture painted on the side of a book-cover also comes under the same category. The artist has depicted the building of some edifice, perhaps the Cathedral, for there are sundry holes dug in the ground; and we know that Arnolfo di Cambio, who began the Duomo, did cause a number of wells to be dug around the work, under the impression that they would prevent the effects of earthquakes. As far as my memory serves me, the date of the book-cover would be the beginning of the fourteenth century.

There are several other paintings exhibited, some of the early Florentine and Sienese schools, others, on the contrary, of later date, e.g. two Madonnas attributed to Raphael; one of them belongs to Sig. Freppa.

Sig. Massini is the fortunate possessor of a foreshortened head of Christ by Correggio. It is not an agreeable composition, and being executed in two colours only, looks very like a coloured lithograph varnished. There are also four original sepia sketches by Canaletto, (Sig. Arrighi).

Sig. Cattaneo, of Milan, exhibits twenty-four pieces of tapestry, which I believe are for sale. They are in three series, of eight pieces each. The first set represents the deeds of Scipio Africanus; the next, those of Vespasian and Titus; while the last is confined to country scenes, designed by Teniers for Orazio Archinto. The cartoons for the first two series are due to no less a person than Giulio Romano.

The show of manuscripts is very small indeed, and, with but two exceptions, offers nothing remarkable. These are, first, a Hebrew Pentateuch of the fourteenth century; it contains no figures, but some of the borders are very good. Two pages, however, are curious, inasmuch as they shew us the form of the sacred vessels according to the ideas of the illuminator: the cherubim on the ark of the covenant are simply represented as wings, and not as angels. The other book, which was executed

some time at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, is filled with outline drawings, slightly coloured, shewing all the common things of life; in fact, a sort of mediæval child's guide to knowledge. Thus in the part left open for inspection we have *caput animalium*, and on the opposite page *cerebrum animalium*. In both, a butcher is selling the articles described at the bottom of the page to sundry customers. The book is a small one—say six inches by seven inches—and I could not discover to whom it belongs. Indeed, the directors of the Mediæval Exhibition appear to have taken but too good a lesson from the directors of the greater Exhibition, who published no catalogue until the place had been opened for six weeks. When I left Florence, the Mediæval Exhibition had been going on for at least two months, and there was no sign of any catalogue; so that I must be excused if I have not been enabled to give an owner to every object. I believe the end of the present month will see the end of the Exhibition, and the catalogue will probably be published about a week before that event.

Space will not permit me to enlarge upon the collection of Venice glass, which was very good, or that of the Majolica and Urbino ware, which was very poor. Among the miscellaneous articles may be noticed a triptych with sacred subjects, and an octagonal casket with profane subjects, (i.e. the story of Paris, &c.,) made of that peculiar carved bone which was evidently manufactured at some Certosa in the north of Italy during the fourteenth century. A toilet service in tortoise-shell, enriched with mother-of-pearl and gold, deserves attention from the luxury of the materials, although the art is very late. Also six subjects in silver from the small Passion of our Lord by Albert Durer, which are boldly put down as having been executed by that artist himself. And among the metal-work is a most beautiful plate of brass inlaid with silver, containing in the centre an enamelled coat of arms. It is evidently one of the Venetian imitations of the Mossul work.

The last thing I have to notice is the exceedingly fine collection of articles of *cuir-bouilli* belonging to Dr. Guastalla. Here the leather has not been stamped in a mould, but has been softened and then beaten up exactly like a piece of metal; the finishing touches were given with various heated tools*. It is almost

* Some articles of similar kind, and even finer as works of art, are to be found in the Arms Museum at Bologna.

impossible to describe the extreme freedom and spirit of the work. The figures are outlined by a sharp instrument (heated), and the grounds are covered with a minute ornament by means of punches. All sorts of articles were made in this material; and Dr. Guastalla presents to our view powder-flasks, caskets, cases for pens and for knives, for cups and for rolls of MS.; also the back of a chair, &c.

I have thus, MR. URBAN, done my best to give you a few notes upon some of the objects of the Florentine Medieval Exhibition. Had a catalogue been published, they would of course have been more complete; but even as they stand, it is possible that they may be of some slight use when the whole collection shall be scattered to the four winds of heaven, as it will be at the end of this month.

November, 1861.

W. BURGES.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received a catalogue of the Exhibition, the which, by the way, is not a very satisfactory production. From it I learn that the book-cover represents the putting in and the taking out of grain from the wells in the great square at Siena; the book-cover belongs to Doctor Guastalla.

The two coffers containing the subjects of the triumph of Paulus Æmilius and Ulysses and the Cyclops belong to the Conte de Larderel; while the MS. relating to the common things of life is the property of Cav. Giuseppe Schedoni.

December, 1861.

W. B.

THE CELTIC TUMULI OF DORSET.—Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., has issued a prospectus for a work on the barrow antiquities of Dorsetshire. No one is more competent to do full justice to a subject which hitherto has never been properly treated. The castra and earthworks in Dorsetshire are very fine, numerous, and only imperfectly known. Knowing they have been recently re-surveyed by Mr. Warne, it is to be hoped he will give the world the benefit of his researches in this department of archæology, connected as it is with the Celtic sepulchral mounds. Mr. Warne's work is to be printed by subscription; it will be in small folio and well illustrated.

AN OUTLINE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF GLAMORGAN.

It will be apparent to any one who inspects a map of South Wales upon which the mountains and rivers are strongly delineated, that the county of Glamorgan is but a part, though a very considerable part, of a great natural division of the country, portions of which are included within the adjacent shires of Monmouth, Brecknock, and Caermarthen.

The district thus naturally defined is contained within the water-courses of the Usk and the Towy, whose waters, rising near Trecastle at a thousand feet above the sea level, flow, on the one hand towards the east, and on the other towards the west, to fall into the Bristol Channel at Newport and in the Bay of Caermarthen.

Nor is the tract thus water-girdled less obviously defined by the lofty chain which rises immediately within the rivers, and forms for the most part their southern boundary. Commencing above the Usk, near Newport and Pontypool, at an elevation of about 1,500 ft., the range trends by the north and west, including the Bloreng of 1,800 ft., until it reaches the Brecon Beacon, the highest land in South Wales, where it rises to 2,862 ft.

From thence, passing westwards and towards the south, it contains the Caermarthen Vans of 2,598 ft., and finally sinks down to about 354 ft., where it terminates upon the Bay of Caermarthen, between the outlets of the Towy and the Gwendraeth.

The tract thus doubly defined by rivers and mountains, has yet a third and not less definite, if less apparent limit, for it is also the great mineral field of South Wales, to which the Principality owes its present and its prospect of an increasing prosperity for many centuries to come.

The county of Glamorgan is entirely contained within this mineral field, but does not occupy its whole extent, a moderate area being shared by Monmouth, and a still smaller one by Caermarthen.

Following the system of geography which has compared Italy with a boot and Oxfordshire with a seated old woman, Gla-

morgan may be likened, not inaptly, to a porpoise in the act of diving. Roath represents its mouth, Ruperra its prominent snout, Blaen-Rhymny and Waun-cae-Gerwin its dorsal fins, Gower its outstretched tail, and the Hundred of Dinas-Powis its protuberant belly. The likeness is sufficient to present to the memory the salient outlines of the county, and for that reason it is recorded here.

The river Rhymny, known anciently as the Elarch, forms the eastern boundary of Glamorgan, and divides it from Monmouth. In like manner the Llwchwr forms its western boundary, and divides it from Caermarthen. The intervening, or northern limit, is far less definitely marked, and being for the most part arbitrary, has been, at one point, disputed for centuries.

At Rhyd-y-Milwr, 'the soldiers' ford,' near the sources of the Rhymny, is the junction point of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecknock. Thence a vague and disputed line, contested with arms in the reign of Edward I., and by law at this day, extends west by Castel-Nô's to the Taff Vachan, descending which, below Morlais, to its junction with the Taff Vawr above Merthyr, it stretches northwards, chiefly along certain water-courses, by Bryn-Cwrw to Blaen-nant-hir, and thence descends to the Aberdare valley at Gamlynganol.

Ascending the Cynon by Hirwaun, the boundary passes north and east with great irregularity by Pont-nedd-Vachan, up the western of the streams which there unite, by the Gaer, whence it descends south-eastward, into the valley of the Tawe. This it crosses, and ascending the Twrch, ceases to be the limit of Brecknock, and divides Glamorgan from Caermarthen. The junction of the Twrch with its lowest tributary, the Llynfell, is the union point of the three counties.

From the Twrch the line ascends this petty tributary, traverses Waun-cae-Gerwin, and descends the Amman to its confluence with the Gar, up which it passes to Nant-Melyn, and thence crossing eastward to the Llwchwr at its union with the Amman, it there completes the northern frontier of the county.

The greatest breadth of Glamorgan is from Castel-Nô's on the north to Breaksea point, about twenty-nine miles. Its greatest length is from the Rhymny below Ruperra to Worms-head in Gower, about fifty-three miles. These, however, are extreme points: the average dimensions of the county are ma-

terially less, and its area is about 792 square miles, or 506,880 statute acres.

The Llwchwr and the Rhywny but half belong to the county. Though large rivers, their tributaries from Glamorgan are not considerable. The Llwchwr receives the Cam-ffrwd from Cefn-Drim, the Dulais from Carn-wen; and the double waters of the Lliw from Cefn-lliw and Penllergare have a combined outlet into the sea just below the strait and tower of Llwchwr. The Rhywny receives only the Bargoed from Gelligaer, and a few small brooks, the Cylla, the Gledyr, the On, the Brech-fa, and the Dulais, about and below Caerphilly.

Besides the border waters, the county contains five considerable rivers, the Taff, the Tawe, the Nedd, the Ely, and the Ogwr.

Of these, the Taff, rising in the Beacons by two heads, receives the Morlais, and its affluent the Dowlais, above Merthyr, and below it the Bargoed Taff, the Cayach from Llanvabon, the Cynon and its tributaries the Aman and the Dare, the Caeadwg, the Rhondda, the Corwg, the Ffrwd, and the Garw. It escapes from the mountains by the defile of the Garth, and flows with but little further increase into the sea at Cardiff.

The Tawe rises in Moel-feu-dy, among the Vans of Caermarthen, by very many considerable streams, of which the chief are the Haffys, the Giaidd, the Gwyseg, north of the county boundary, and upon or within it, the Twrch, the Clydach, and the Ffyndrod. It is the river of Swansea, called by the Welsh Aber-Tawey; and it reaches the sea through a gorge of great boldness, and which, should the world survive the copper manufacture, may again be beautiful.

The Nedd rises between the Taff and the Tawe, in the same mountain range. Its heads, situate in the county of Brecon, are the Hepste and the Melte (celebrated for their falls), the Nedd Vachan, the Byrddyn, the Dringarth, the Llia, the Gwerlech, the Dulas, the Clydach, and the Cryddan. The main stream gives name to the town of Neath, below which, skirting the once celebrated grounds of Briton Ferry, it opens into the sea.

The Ogwr and the Ely are less important streams; they rise wholly within the county, and in the high ground south of the Rhondda. The Ogwr springs from four heads, the Ogwr-Vach and Vawr, the Garw and the Llyfnu, with their subordinates

the Icchydd, and the Cydfyw, from Carn-Celyn, Mynydd-Llangeinor, and Foel-Vawr. These combine shortly after emerging from the mountain tract, and, flowing past Bridgend, the main stream receives the Wenny from Mynydd-Portreff, and its tributary the Alun, and falls into the sea between the sands of Newton and the high downs of Sutton.

The Ely, or Afon-lai, rises east of the sources of the Ogwr, under Pen-rhiw-fer, upon the south-western skirts of Mynydd Glyn. In the gorge of Mynydd Mailwg it receives the Mychydd from Gwaun-Castellau, and below the gorge the Dowlais from Foel-Ddyhewyd with the Nant-y-Cessan, after which it flows down a broad valley of great pastoral beauty and, swollen by several nameless brooks, turns the high escarpments of Rhiwau-Cochion and Caerau, winds across the alluvial moor of Leckwith, and finally falls into a bay or small estuary common to it with the Taff, beneath the protecting headland of Penarth.

Among the lesser but independent streamlets which drain the southern coast direct into the sea, may be mentioned the Cowbridge brook, which rises in Brigan, flows past the old fortified town of Cowbridge, threads its way beneath the frowning ruins of Llanblethian and by the pleasant meads of Beauprè, and reaches the sea at Aberthaw, which thus preserves in composition the name of the stream of which Cowbridge is evidently a usurpation.

The country to the east of Aberthaw supplies two streams; of which one, sometimes called the Barry, from Dinas-Powis and the back of Caerau, joins the Barry estuary; and the other, from St. Lythan's and Bonvileston, fertilizes the meadows of Penmark and Fonmon, receives the Golych from St. Nicholas, and as the Kenson, reinforced by the Brân and the Carvan brooklets, joins the Aberthaw water at Llancadle.

There are also brooks which reach the sea respectively, the Hodnant at Colhugh, and others at Marcross and Monknash.

These all belong to the county east of the Ogwr. West of that river, among the secondary streams, is the Pyle or Kenfig brook, which rises behind Mynydd-Margam, receives the Nant-y-Glo from the west, and flows into the sea past the solitary wall and across the advancing sands of Kenfig.

West, again, of this the sands are traversed by a larger stream, the Avan, which rises under Crug-yr-Avan and Fachgen-Carn, in the dark recesses of Glyn-Corwg, and receives the Fedw, the

Corwg from Foel-Chwerch, the Trafael, the Avan Vach or Gwen-ffrwd, and the Meiliad; and passing and giving name to Aber-afon, reaches the sea in union with the Ffrydwyllt, a rapid mountain-stream, subject, like the Avan, to sudden floods.

Gower gives rise to a few small streamlets, such as those from Mynydd-bach, Llanrhidian, and Cheriton along its western, and under Penmaen and Penard upon its southern shore.

Of these rivers none, excepting in a slight degree the Llchwyr, are either navigable by nature, or admit conveniently of being made so to any extent by art. Those which rise in the north of the county are rapid and uncertain, sometimes foaming torrents, more frequently nearly dry. They descend through those wild and rocky, but always verdant, valleys for which Glamorgan is justly celebrated; and though their molten crystal be not unfrequently soiled with mineral stains, and their peaceful murmuring lost amidst the dissonance of the steam-engine, they still in their varying turns disclose those nooks and angles by which the Silurian race have ever been attracted to their native land.

The general surface of Glamorgan is exceedingly irregular; but its leading irregularities, like its natural boundaries, may be most conveniently described by a reference to its geology.

The whole of the northern two-thirds of the county is occupied by its coal-field, and the southern edge of this basin is formed by the uplifting of the carboniferous limestone and the lower sandstones of the coal, which, dipping northwards, present towards the south an escarpment more or less steep and bold, including elevations which, at the Garth and Mynydd Maelog, attain nearly 1,000 feet, and which divide very definitely the hill-country, or Blaenau, from the Vale, or Bro. This distinction subsists from the heights of Ruperra on the Rhymny to the Ogmor and the Kenfig Sands, where the southern edge of the coal-field is broken into by Swansea Bay, re-appearing on its western shore in the limestone of the Mumbles in Gower.

The Vale, called under the old Welsh government the 'Bro,' in distinction from 'the Blaenau,' though not without marked features and elevated downs, is rather undulating than hilly, being covered up for the most part by the later rocks, which are not, like those of the coal, more or less uplifted, but lie more or less nearly horizontal, the subordinate valleys having been scooped out by some gentle aqueous action. These rocks

present lines of cliffs towards the sea, ranging from fifty to one hundred feet in height. The boldest elevations are from Penarth to Sully, Porthkery to Fontegary, in the neighbourhood of St. Donat's and Dunraven, and in parts of Gower. The Vale is thickly studded with churches, country-seats, old manor-places absorbed by the larger proprietors, white farm-houses, and ruined castles. Its parishes are of moderate and convenient area. It is traversed by roads which, if not excellent, are numerous; and having been in great part early enclosed and steadily inhabited by the English, its not inconsiderable natural advantages have been enhanced by seven centuries of continued, if not very scientific, cultivation.

The hill-district, forming two-thirds of the county, and composed entirely of rocks of the coal formation, is extremely irregular, and in parts very wild and mountainous. The parishes are large, the roads scarce, the soil poor; it contains but few country-seats, and its population is of modern growth, and confined to those valleys in which the minerals are worked and manufactured.

Taking its great natural divisions, the most eastward of these, between the Rhymny and the Taff, contains Mynydd Eglwysilan, which reaches 1,287 feet, Cefn Merthyr, 1,540 feet, and Dowlais Mountain, about 1,350 feet. Next, towards the west, the Taff and the Nedd enclose a triangle of country of which the Vale (commencing under the Garth, 981 feet) and the sea form the base, and which is again intersected by branches of the Taff, the Ely, and the Ogwr. A ridge which at one point attains a height of 1,750 feet, and is known as Mynydd Merthyr, intervenes between Merthyr on the Taff and Aberdare on the Cynon; and another ridge which includes the Gilwern and Cefn-Rhos-Gwawr, gives origin to the Aman and the Dare, and divides these streams from the Rhondda.

The Rhondda rises upon the upper slopes of Craig-y-llyn and Carn-Moysin, of which the latter is 2,000 feet above the sea, and the highest land in the county, being visible rather than conspicuous from nearly every part of it.

South of the Rhondda the sources of the Ogmores and the Avan lie in the wildest and least known tract in the county. This includes Mynydd Llangeinor, in height 1,859 feet; Moel Gilau, 1,191 feet; Mynydd Llandefodwg, 1,485 feet; Caerau, 1,760 feet; and Mynydd Dinas, 1,087 feet. Bordering on this

district is Margam Down, 1,099 feet, and Ogmore Down, 292 feet.

West of the Nedd, between that river and the Llwelwyr, the country, though high, is scarcely to be called mountainous, and is bare and uninteresting. Above Swansea, Cilfae and the Town Hill rise to 600 feet and 570 feet, Mynydd Carn-Goch to 300 feet, and Mynydd Gwair to about 1000.

Gower has but little in common with Glamorgan. Its seignory was in former days annexed to the Honour of Caermarthen, and it is still, with its twenty-three parishes, included in the diocese of St. David's. It has, however, many charms of its own, and is especially remarkable for its deep and wooded valleys, and for the rocky beauty of its bays, of which those of the Mumbles, Caswall, Oxwich, Port-Eynon, and Rhosili are the most celebrated. It contains some high land, including the rather bold ridge of Cefn Bryn, 583 feet, but nothing worthy of being called a mountain.

Glamorgan possesses about eighty-six miles of sea-coast, of which about fifty miles are more or less bold and bluff, and the remainder open, flat, and sandy, the sand having in modern times made considerable encroachments upon the land.

It can boast of no very excellent natural harbours, but at the mouths of the Taff and Ely, protected by the headland of Penarth, the roadstead has been connected with artificial docks, a process which has also been carried on at the mouth of the Tawe in Swansea Bay, and at Briton-Ferry on the Nedd. There are also smaller harbours at Porthcawl and Port-Talbot. Aberthaw, upon the mouth of the Cowbridge Tawe, though now of little account, was in the last century a favourite resort of the Bristol coasters, who by this channel carried on a considerable trade with Cowbridge and the central districts of the county. Colhugh also, an adjacent bay, was in some repute. East of Aberthaw, Barry Island, placed in a small bay, affords shelter for vessels of 100 tons burden, and admits at a moderate expense of considerable improvement. Burry Bay, the estuary of the Llwelwyr, is an old roadstead common to the two counties, but it suffers under the serious drawback of being open to the prevailing south-west winds, and has been but little used since the formation of the adjacent Caermarthenshire port of Llanelly.

It would be unjust, in any general outline of Glamorgan, to withhold the description of Speed, which gives a quaint, but

clear and somewhat pleasant, account of the appearance presented by the county in the golden days of Elizabeth:—

“The air,” says the old and accurate topographer, “is temperate, and gives more content to the mind than the soil doth fruit or ease unto travellers; the hills being high and very many, which from the north, notwithstanding, are lessened as it were by degrees; and towards the sea-coasts the country becometh somewhat plain; which part is the best both for plenty of grain, and populous of inhabitants. The rest, all mountain, is replenished with cattle, which is the best means unto wealth that this shire doth afford, upon whose hills you may behold whole herds of them feeding: and from whose rocks most clear springing waters through the valleys trickling, which sportingly do pass with a most pleasant sound, and did not a little revive my wearied spirits amongst those vast mountains, employed in their search: whose infancy at first admitted an easie step over; but grown unto strength, more boldly forbad me such passage, and with a more stern countenance held on their journey unto the British seas.”

Dowlais, 1861.

G. T. C.

RESTORATION OF DUNDRY CHURCH.

ON the 16th of last October, the church of St. Michael, at Dundry, was re-opened, after having been almost completely rebuilt, under the direction of a Bristol architect, by Bristol tradesmen. The splendid and well-known tower, which is a celebrated landmark, as from its great height (being built on the summit of a high hill) it can be seen for a considerable distance out on the Atlantic, has been allowed to stand, and has been restored internally, and a new ringing-loft provided. The church, which was in a ruinous state, has been entirely taken down and rebuilt on an extended scale. The work, which has been most creditably executed and has given general satisfaction, was undertaken in great measure in consequence of the munificence of the Rev. D. Boutflower, Chaplain R.N., who gave, it is said, £600 towards it; the remainder of the money (with the exception of about £100, which has yet to be procured) has been raised by rate and by voluntary contributions. The cost entailed has been £1,500, and the parishioners have watched the work, which has been most expeditiously performed, with much interest and pleasure. The restoration was commenced in April last, and the service in the meantime has been held in the pretty little newly-erected schoolroom. During the demolition of the old church some interesting relics were discovered. The ancient stone pulpit was found imbedded in the wall; and a figure, three feet high, supposed to be a statue of St. Michael, much discoloured, was buried in plaster; some old coins were also picked up, among which was a Bath farthing of ancient date. The old church was supposed to have been erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century.

The restoration, or rebuilding rather, has been carried out under the super-

intendence of Mr. S. B. Gabriel, architect, of Bristol. A new aisle has been added on the south side, with piers and arches corresponding with the old ones on the north side, which have also been taken down and rebuilt. Such of the old windows as were in good character have been repaired and re-inserted in new walls, with a new east window in the chancel. The floor of the church has been raised two feet; the roofs are open and of red deal, stained and varnished, with carved ribs and principals, filled in with tracery and supported on carved brackets, representing angels with different musical instruments. Open benches of pitch pine, varnished, have been substituted for the old sleeping-boxes. The west gallery has been removed, and the fine tower archway restored and thrown open to the church. A new vestry has been built on the north side. The pulpit is octagonal, and of Bath stone, with red Devonshire marble shafts and freestone arches over—the panels filled in with sacred monograms, and a statue of St. Michael in the centre one. The chancel-arch is also supported on red Devonshire marble detached shafts, and carved brackets representing two archangels. The roof of the chancel is polygonal, of red deal boarding, stained and varnished, with moulded ribs and bosses at the intersections—the latter fac-similes of some old ones found in taking down the old roofs. The font has been cleansed of innumerable coats of whitewash, and is placed near the south porch. A new organ, with an open front and one row of keys, by Bevington, of London, has been placed at the east end of the north aisle, and the church warmed by Messrs. Haden's apparatus. The altar-rails, brackets, and standards for candles are of wrought iron and brass foliage, made by Mr. Singer, of Frome, and the carving was executed in a masterly style by Mr. Henry Margetson, of Bristol.

On the day of opening, the church presented a very tasteful appearance, being decorated with flowers and evergreens, and having appropriate inscriptions in various parts. The altar-cloth, ministers' cushions, &c., which were beautifully worked, were presented by the Misses Shorland; the altar-cloth was of blue velvet, with the monogram "I.H.S." upon it. The altar-rails were presented by the Rev. Prebendary Ommaney, who was formerly the Incumbent of Chew Magna cum Dundry; but at his instance we understood the two places were separated, the cure of Chew Magna remaining with the Rev. Prebendary, and that of Dundry devolving upon the Rev. C. Boutflower, who still retains it. There was a musical service, Mr. Welsh, of All Saints', Margaret-street, London, presiding at the organ, and the congregation was very numerous, including most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, in addition to many who came from Bristol and other towns.

HILLIER'S HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT^a.

WHEN, eighty years since, Sir Richard Worsley published a History of the Isle of Wight, not a vestige of Celtic, Roman, or Saxon remains appears to have come under the notice of the historian. Now, however, the three different epochs are brought before us; and Mr. Hillier has the gratification of being the herald of his own discoveries, and the chronicler of those of others made within the last few years. He thus supplies an important chapter, such as is wanting in Worsley; while his active researches in quarters not hitherto explored have given him the command of apparently a vast mass of novel materials, which promise to make the mediæval portion of his work as voluminous as it is interesting.

The Roman villa recently discovered at Carisbrooke is admirably shewn in a bird's-eye view, which gives a clear and correct notion of the arrangement of the entire suite of rooms, while a separate coloured plate exhibits the elegant tessellated pavement of the chief apartment, and a ground-plan completes the illustration of a copious description. The details of this villa are curious and interesting; for although it does not belong to the chief class, the disposition of the dwelling-rooms and offices, as usually arranged in a Roman villa, are well shewn. In a topographical point of view these remains are much more important; for while not a scrap of any authenticated Roman building has ever been found at Newport, other traces of Roman evidences have been met with in fields at no great distance from the villa, supporting the author's opinion that Carisbrooke was the pioneer of Newport.

The Saxon remains from the cemetery upon Chessell Down are fully illustrated and described. From their peculiar character, their resemblance in some respects to those discovered in other parts of England, and their divergence in other points of view, they demand a careful study from the comparative archæologist. Many of the ornaments find their counterparts in those of the Kentish Saxon graves; between the Isle of Wight Saxon remains generally, and the Kentish, is perhaps an affinity so marked as to be at least considered in reference to Bede's statement, that Kent and the Isle of Wight were peopled by the same nation,—the Jutes.

The Domesday Survey properly claims a considerable space in the earlier part of the mediæval division of Mr. Hillier's work; and this

^a "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight. By George Hillier." (Printed by Subscription. Parts I. to III. 4to.)

important record is treated with the care it merits. No less than thirty-four *water-mills* are mentioned; they were in every case the property of the lord of the manor, and his tenants were not permitted to grind at any other mill. At Bowcombe there was a *toll* worth thirty shillings; at Periton a *fishery* for the use of the mansion. *Salterns* occur; but no mention is made of *quarries*, although those at Quarr, it is to be presumed, were in existence, as not long after (*temp.* Will. II.) we find them furnishing stone for building the cathedral at Winchester; and geologists have asserted that a Roman altar discovered in that town is of Quarr stone, which, if it be correct, would throw back the origin of the quarries many centuries. A very early notice of a *park* is found under the head of Watchingwell.

The general political and social condition of the island being reviewed at length in connection with public records and other documents, many of which have for the first time been used for this purpose, Mr. Hillier proceeds to the history of the borough of Newport, from which we shall make a few extracts; the first, a death-bed scene, as narrated by a parish priest, of one John Whyte, a chapman:—

“Be hyt knowyn to alle truwe Cryston men and wymen that thys present wrytyng shallon now seen or heren; and continulle remembrance to alle them that shallon seen and heren it hereafter, that John Whyte, late of Newport, in the Isle of Wygth, chapman, lyone vpon hys Dethebed, the thurresdaye the sixte day of Maye, in the yere of the regnyng of Kyne Harry the sixt, the xxix yere, he sent for me Sir Richard Hunte, that tyme beyngge pareshe prest of Newporte forsayde, and curate to the sayd Johon my gostely chylde. And when that y (I) the said Sir Rychard, come to the said Johon, y askyt what chere was w' hym? and he sayde he was febull and ful sicke; But Sir Richard, he sayd, And God woolde vouchsaffe that y myrgh have my strenthe and my mynde tyl to morne, y wylle change my wyll that y have made, with Goddis grace. But, Sir Rychard, he sayd, ther ys a powre man in thys towne,—and many tymes att Alehouses, at Tavernes, and in other places, many tymes and ofte, wee have brawlyde and chydde vngodely for a place that he sayd that j wrongfully wthulde of hys in Newport—one John Arnold. Sir Richard, he sayde, j charge the that ye say to my wyffe that the powre man have delyverance of hys place, for j have no rygth thereto, for j bought hit nevir, nor never come to me by inherytance, ne cosynage, ne never coste me gode. And say that delyverance be made therof to the powre man as she shall answer afore the Trone of Almygthey Jehu—And all those that haven rewle of my last wyll.”

In the first year of the reign of Richard the Second the French effected a descent upon the island, and burned Yarmouth, Francheville, and Newport. The Exchequer records speak of the “entire burning, wasting, and destroying of the town of Newport, so that no tenants were there resident” for upwards of two years. The complete desolation of the town is corroborated by an inquisition taken to exonerate the king's receiver for not having collected the fee-farm rent of the borough, which was totally remitted for that time. When the town recovered from this visitation, we are struck, as we read Mr. Hillier's account of the

bye-laws of the corporation of the borough, at the excessively narrow-minded spirit in which these laws were conceived and passed, and we cannot wonder that the town remained so long crippled in its commerce, and inhabited by a scattered and poor population. The borough authorities were vigilant against not only every new comer who could possibly interfere with the monopoly of the few little tradesmen who contrived to keep the trade of the island in their own hands, but also against enterprise in the established traders, who were fettered with all sorts of restrictions, the corporation regulating everything, and in the most impolitic and selfish spirit. In surveying such impediments to trade, it is easy to understand how great a relief fairs and free-marts must have been to the general population. The prevailing ignorance and fanaticism of the governing body is occasionally revealed by entries in the town records, such as, "The father of Sir Edward Dennys presented one . . . for bewitching, as he thought, his sister; she was condemned and burned in the beast-market at Newport."

It must not, however, be supposed that the annals of Newport are wholly cloudy and gloomy. On one occasion "Mr. Mayor and the Company" opposed the wishes of Gilbert Reason the player; but it will be seen by the following *item* from the "Auncient Usags and Olde Customes" of Newport, that the citizens were by no means insensible to mirth and pastime:—

"*Itm*—The Sat'y daie after Maie daie, the custome is and hathe ben, tyme out of mynde, y^e Bailives for y^e tyme beinge, sholde yerely appoynte a Lorde to ride with a mynstrell and a Vice a Bowght the Towne, a pretie companie of yowthe folowinge them, w^{ch} steing at every Burgs dore, warneth every of them to attend upon y^e said Bailives att y^e wood ovis of Parkhurst the next morninge to fetch home maye, and to observe the old custome and usadge of y^e towne, upon payne of every one making defaulte and not they there present before the Sonne risinge to loose a greene goose and a gallon of wyne. The manner whereof in forme foloweth. When y^e said Bailives wth their co'panie coburgess be come to y^e wood ovis, yere cometh forth y^e Keepers of fforest meetinge and salutinge them, and offeringe smawle greene bowes to every of them, signifienge thereby y^t y^e said Bailives and Coburg's hathe free common of pasture for all maner their livinge things in all y^e Lanndes of P'khurst unto the said wood oveis, for ever, accordinge to their charter. After y^e Bowes so dellivered to y^e Burges, presentlie, [accordinge to auncient custome] y^e common people of y^e towne entereth into Parkhurst woode with their hatchetts, Sarpes, and other edge tooles, cuttinge greene bowes to refreshe y^e streets, placinge them at their dores to give a comodious and pleasant umbrage to y^e houses, and comfort to y^e people passinge bie. And assone as y^e said common people ar spedde competentlie with greene bowes, they return home in marchinge arraye—the commoners before; the Keepers folowinge them; next y^e minstrell, vice, and moriss dauncers; after y^e Sergeants wth their maces; then the Bailives and Coburg's, cooples in their degree; y^e gonnes and chambers goinge off after a triumphant manner, until they come to y^e corne markett, where they sheweth suche pastyme as y^e leeke to make; and after castinge them selfis in a ringe all departeth, except only y^e Burgess, w^{ch} wth the keepers, bringethe y^e Bailives home, where, of custome, y^e keepers breaketh their faste prepared for them;

eche of the Bailives and Burgess, wyth speede, preparinge them selffs to morning prayer, and fro thence, wth ther wifes, to y^e olde bailives dynner. This use of cuttynge green bowes indureth for y^e holie daye, eves, and mornynge only y^e May moneth; and people, of custome, owght to goe but once a daye. But sere and broke woode, y^e said inhabitants of y^e towne hathe ben accustomed, time owte of mynd, to feteche home att ther Backe wth their pickards from y^e woode aforesaid, all y^e yere longe, savinge only y^e same moneth; and also to have, by estimaccon, xxx acres of firses and other fewell in y^e said lanudes wthowt y^e said woode, all tymes of y^e yere, wthowt excepcion."

The descents of the French upon the shores of the island, and their inroads, have left many traces in historical records. In the last issue of his work Mr. Hillier gives a fac-simile of a very curious pen-and-ink drawing, made in 1557, representing the islanders engaged in repelling an attack. Views of Newport and Carisbrooke Castle are introduced, the latter of which is valuable as shewing some architectural details not now extant. A few years since a hoard of silver pennies, amounting to upwards of 3,000, was found in the garden of the house No. 118, in the High-street. The latest and freshest of these coins being of the time of Edward III., it was reasonable to suppose they had been buried during one of the panics occasioned by the approach of the French. Mr. Hillier has ascertained that the house which, at a very early period, occupied the site of that in the garden of which the coins were found, was called *the stone house*, and as such was given by Richard Hachard to the abbot and monks of Quarr. He very naturally infers that it was probably inhabited by a Jew, or money-changer, as in almost every town, while houses were generally of wood, there was a stone house always inhabited by a Jew or money-changer.

The proposed extent of Mr. Hillier's work may be conceived when it is seen that the three parts issued contain in matter much more than half of Worsley's "History," and that he estimates it cannot be completed under three volumes, with seventy copper-plate engravings, and with many woodcuts and fac-similes. That the author is perfectly capable of achieving his arduous task is apparent from the manner in which he has completed the work so far; but we are astonished when we look at the list of subscribers and count under eighty names, instead of full eight hundred; and we cannot but be sensible of the difficulties under which the author, unless he be a man of fortune, must labour; and shall rejoice in his overcoming them.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* MARY AND ELIZABETH.

V.

WILL OF SIR CORMOCK M^cTEIGE^a, KNIGHT, DATED JUNE 16, 1583.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, SIR CORMOCKE MAC TEIGE, Knight, do make my laste will, my soul to Almightye God, and my body to be buried at Kilkrey with my ancestors. And I proteste before God that Johanna Butler is my lawful wedded wyfe, and that Ellyn Barrett was at the tyme I wed her and before the lawful wyfe of James fz. Morice, and so Cormocke ooge my son is my lawful heire of my body lawfully begotten. Item, where there is a patente paste unto me of the maners, castells, townes, lands, &c., of Moycromoyhe,

^a This name 'McTeige' is a mere patronymic used instead of the surname of the family, 'McCarthy,' a not uncommon practice when the surname was borne by great numbers of individuals. In many cases these patronymics were continued by the descendants and superseded the former name, as in the case of the Mac Donoghs, a branch of the McCarthys, who built the great castle of Kanturk. The above Sir Cormock McTeige, whose will is here given, is mentioned in Sidney's "State Papers" in the following passage, written in 1575:—"There were besides these above remembered divers of the Irishry not yet nobilitated; the lord of Carbery called Sir Donald Mac Cartie, and the lord of Muskerry called Sir Cormac Mac Teigue Mac Cartie; neither of these, but in respect of their territories, was able to be a viscount; and truly I wish them both to be made barons, for they were both good subjects, and in especial the latter, who, for his obedience to her Majesty and her laws, and disposition to civility, is the rarest man that ever was born in the Irishry, but of him I intend to write specially ere it be long, for truly he is a special man." This testator we believe to have been a younger son, and to have usurped the chieftainship from his eldest brother, Kallaghan McTeige McCarthy, and to have then obtained patents from the Crown granting him the estates according to English law. Hence his bequest of the greater portion of them to his brother "for conscience' sake." The successor of the latter was created Baron of Blarney and Viscount Muskerry in 1628. His son, Donogh, was made Earl of Clancarthy, but there are no male descendants of these lords. The first of them had two brothers, Teige of Aglish and Daniel of Carrignavar. The Aglish branch forfeited their property in 1688, and are thought to be extinct. That of Carrignavar, however, retained their property until recently. In a note to Davies' "Diary," p. 155, lately published by the Camden Society, a doubt is raised of the descent of this family from Daniel McCarthy above mentioned, and several curious circumstances and cogent reasons are there advanced to this purpose, but it seems certain they are descended from Daniel, and this is confirmed by the funeral certificate on his death recorded in Ulster office. The incongruities, however, which are set forth in the above publication can hardly be explained without supposing that Daniel's son and successor was born a little too soon, a matter of no consequence in the Brehon law if the parents afterwards intermarried, but at that time become of practical moment when English law had entirely superseded the Brehon.

Carickedrohidd, Castellmore, Blarney, and the rest of the castells, townes, hamlets, &c., of the whole cuntry of Muscry, &c., during my lyfe, the remaynder after my death to Sir Lucas Dillon, Knt., and others to the use of my laste will; my will is for conscience sake that Kallaghan Mac Teige my brother shall have the whole lordshipp of Muscry with the townes and hamlets thereof, (except the manner of Blarney and Toyhoney-blarny, and other lands hereafter devised). To have to said Kallaghan during his lyfe, rem' to my nephewe Cormocke Mac Dermod, rem' to my nephewe Teige Mac Dermod, rem' to my son and heir Cormocke ooge and his heires masles, and for lacke of such heires rem' to my son Teige Mac Cormocke and his heires, and for lacke of such heires to the right heires of my grandefather, Cormocke ooge, for ever. Item, I will that the said Kallaghan my brother, said Cormocke my nephew, said Teige Mac Dermod my nephew, shall, within one monethe after my deathe and before they enter into any casells, &c., be bound with other sufficiente securities to the contentation of Nicholas Walshe, Esq., Stephen Water, and Donell mac oyn Illoighey, Gent., or any two of them, unto my sonnes Cormocke ooge and Teige Mac Cormocke, by bond obligatory in the somes of two thousand pounds to perform this my laste will. Item, my will is that my said wyfe, Joanna Butler, shall duringe her lyfe have the towne-lands, &c., of Kilebonanc, and the rents thereof, which I gave and assigned as her dower at the church doore upon her maryadge; and my will is that said Joanna shall have duringe her life the lands of Twoyghney-blarny and both the Cloghins, &c. And the kepinge and garde of the castell of the Blarney within the grate to be chiefly to Donell mac oyn Illoghey, and the comynge in and oute of Donough Rwo mac Shane y Conill and Richard fz. Davy ooge, as to men chiefly to be trusted in the behalfe of my said heire Cormocke ooge, that they yield free egresse and regresse unto my said wyfe Johanna, and to my children by her, into and oute of that castle; and my wyfe and children by her to have all the goods therein, save such shott and powder as is there, which I leve for the wardinge of that castle to the behoufe of Cormocke ooge. And if my wyfe Johanna Butler be disposed to marry a husband before the perfecting thereof, she shall make a sufficient lease unto my said sonn Cormocke ooge of the said castle, &c. Item, I do leave my heir Cormocke my intereste in the Abbey of Ynislaynaghe^b, besids Clonemell in the county Typerary, halfe my parte of the next lands to the Blarney of Twohclochroo, my parte of Mac Williams lands, my entire parte of Cloghan and of St. Austins^c, with all other righte, tytle, &c., to Carrighneyfarr, &c., and all other lands not devised^d by me in this will—save Inisking to be to Donell mac oyn Illoghey. And till my heire come of full adge, my wyfe Joanna Butler, Stephen Water, and Donell mac oyn Illoghey to levy and tourne the profitts of said lands, and keep my chaine of golde which I give said Cormocke, with the kepinge of my evidences, writings, &c. I do leave with my sonn Teige mac Cormocke, Bally Sa Ballygarrywan, and Ballygrandy, and to his heires masles, &c.; rem' to Cormocke ooge, rem' to Donoghe

^b Inislinga. Inislinga Abbey was founded by St. Senan in the sixth century, (Colgan); the place was afterwards made a cell of Gill Abbey. Its site is pointed out on Mr. Fitzgibbon's land, about two miles beyond Iniscarra Church.

^c Oct. 6, 19 Eliz., a grant was made to Cormac M^cTeige M^cCarthy of the friary of St. Austin's, &c., containing two acres, a church, &c., at the annual rent of 13*l.*; and for the other possessions the rent of 16*s.* 8*d.*; all Irish money. (*Monast. Hib.*)

^d Sic MS.

Mac Cormocke and his h. m., &c. And my will is that said Donoghe shall have Maneysther ney Moynegh^e accordinge my intereste therein, upon my blessing to my heire, to allow the same together with Saincte John is Church parcell thereof, and halfe of Cloighroo and the Plowkans, rem' to my heire, &c. Item. that my^f Donoghe have the Castle of the Downyne, and that said Kallaghane my brother, or any of them that shall have the cuntry of Muskery, shall pay her majesty, &c., such reservation as there is in my patent, viz., a caste of hawkes or the rente reserved. And that said Kallaghane, or otherwise as aforesaid, shall prefer my threë daughters by Joanna Butler, Ellyne ny Cormocke, Gilley ny C., and Mary ny C., to good husbands, as the custom of Musery is. Item, if Cormocke and Teig mac Dermod my bretherne, my nephews, or any of them disallowe any parte of this my will, then their interest hereby to be void, and performing this my will that they come to the lordship of Musery after the death of Kallaghan, and have Carikmockey and Castle ney Ynshey^g during their lyfe, rem' to my heire, &c. Item, that my goods and debts be disposed of as particularly I tolde my wyfe, Stephen Water, Donell mac Oyn Illoighey, and Sir William Noyngyn, Prieste. Item, that my brother Kallaghane be my executor and answer my debts, &c. In testimony whereof I have subscribed and put my seale the xvi of June, 1583. Jesus Maria.

WILL OF TH. KORRAGH M^cTEIG M^cOWEN, PROVED OCT. 22, 1579.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, TH. KORRAGH MAC TEIG MAC OWEN, de Cloghroo sanus mente, licet corpore æger condo meum testamentum in hunc sequentem modum. Primum commendo animam meam Deo et corpus sepeliendum in Kilreea. Lego filiæ meæ Elinæ unam equam, pullum atque pretium unius lactiferis in ovibus, unam patinam eneam, porcum, et suppelectilem meam quaecumque. Item Chaterinæ filiæ meæ do et lego unum yardarium equum comunitur palfridum, unum caballum, tres lactiferas, unam juveneam et unam molam manuariam. Item fratri meo Donato omnia frumenta, præter quartam partem eorundem, quam predictæ Elinæ lego. Item fratri meo prefato equam impignoratam apud Barnabam Daily ut dictus meus frater redimat et ipse soli sibi habeat. Item lego Thaddeo O'Duggan unam vaccam reddendo inde vicariis Ecclesiæ Cathedralis xvij*d.*, et vicario de Mathehy^h xi*d.* Testibus domino

^e So called by the Irish; also Mora and Ballinamona. In the reign of King John, Alexander de Sancta Helena, an English gentleman, founded this preceptory, (Smith); but on the abolition of the Templars it was given to the Knights Hospitallers. At the Dissolution its possessions were granted to Teige M^cCarthy, whose descendants forfeited them in 1641. It lately passed through the Encumbered Estates Court, and was purchased by Colonel Beamish, C.B., of Lotapark, Cork.

^f This seems intended for "my son Donoghe," probably his son by Ellyn Barrett, the disclaimed wife.

^g The ruins of this castle lie about a mile above Iniscarra Church, on the south bank of the river Lee. It was much shattered by lightning some years ago.

^h This church is now in ruins. There is a large altar-tomb in the chancel: the inscription, which ran round the border, is quite obliterated except at one corner, where the following letters are visible,—I H S. 1568. W. O. H. The country people have a tradition that this was the tomb of the O'Hearlihs. Vide "Notes and Queries," 2nd Ser., xii. p. 498.

O'Hialihy presbitero parochio proprio, Philippo O'Fowle, Thaddeo Cornelii y Hilahy agricolis, et multis aliis vicinis.

WILL OF PATRYCK MYAGH, PROVED NOV. 26, 1571.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, PATRYCK MYAGH, being of perfect understanding with knowledge and perseverance in mynde and as well health, by reason that men are mortall and always under the thiraldome of the waves of fortune, therefore I will and ordeine thees articles followyng to be my will and testament, accordyng to God and holly churches lawes; and ordynaing in all poynts willyng always myne heire and executors to be advised and counselled by good and learned mene, and speycally in matters of consiens. Fyrst I do comyt my sowle unto the hands of Almighty God, and to his mother Saynet Marye, and to the blyssyd company of all Angels and Saynets in heaven, and my body to be buried in Seynt Peters Church, Cork. I do constitute my sone James to be myne heire, said heire and my wyfe Anastas Galwey to be myne executors to dispose for my sowle. And my will is that all such things as should be spent with vain glory shall be bestowyd uppon poore men. I leave my heire my dwelling howse and garden in Shandon after my wife's death. Also that said executors do prefer my daughters, Ellen, Margaret, and Ellynor, as well as they may. Also that Owen Mac Eagan and Rikarde Okanavan be paid xvij. *vid. ob.* olde money for such things as I got from them, and xvij. xiij. for xi. yerds and a quarter of playn cloth at xxj. a yerde. Anno 1570, 16 of Sep., I do owe my brother John iij. iij. on his last bill from Flanders, to the which I left with him certayn Spaynis iron brought to my sister Margaret, on whose sowle Jesus have mercy, the which she did will me for the preferment of my two daughters, Johanna and Katheryn, and I have noo helpe of my brother John to the same as yet, which I doe submit to God and his own discretion.

WILL OF PATRICK PONCHE, PROVED FEB. 1, 1557.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, PATRICIUS PONCHE, sanus mente, &c., condo testamentum meum, &c., corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia Trinitatis, Corke, cum domino Edmondo Ponche. Item ordino Johannem Ponche meum filium primogenitum meum heredem et Willielmum Verdone et Willielmum Lavallyn executores, &c. Item relinquo predicto J. f. et h. domum ut jacet in Doungarwan suburbio Corke ita quod uxor mea habebit superiore partem ejusdem cum duobus cellariis inferioribus—durante ejus viduitate—et etiam postquam nupta fuerit ad terminum decem annorum. Et si predictus J. obierit sine h. m., rem' secundo filio meo Nicholas et h. m., rem' Patricio filio meo juniore et h. m., &c. Item lego craterem meum argenteum filio meo N. Item ego Alstone Wynehydona duas virgas de Morrey (?) et Katherine ny Thome alias duas ulnas. Item lego meliorem servitiam meam et par calligarum presbitero meo parochiali domino Persywaldo Whitt et domino Philippo Ponche meum casset de wested, domino Adam Tyrry tunicam meam de chamlett et diployde meum de wested, et magistro Coppinger tunicam meam novam de chamlett, et Willielmo Verdona parvam meam loricam, et Willielmo Skiddy ballystam, et Henrico Verdona aliam ballystam.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[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. 21. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

G. STEPHENS, Esq., Professor at the University of Copenhagen, was elected a Fellow.

D. BRUCE, Esq., exhibited an urn and a celt stated to have been found in Ireland.

W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.P., exhibited a stamp inscribed C. H. CRESCENTIS, and a steel ring of early sixteenth-century work, engraved with the letter I.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., exhibited the impression of a seal of Gauford Pourell, the last Abbot of the monastery of St. Peter, Mauléon (1317 *circa*), on which C. Knight Watson, Esq., the Secretary, communicated some remarks.

Mrs. MAYLE exhibited the impression of a seal of Beatrice Domina De Torp.

C. F. ANGELL, Esq., exhibited warrants for the committal to the Tower of — Stafford, Envoy to the Court of Spain (June 24, 1690), and of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (December 19, 1666). On these warrants the Secretary communicated some remarks.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., communicated a letter from M. Troyon on some recent excavations in the Canton du Vaud.

C. REED, Esq., exhibited a document (printed in Morant's "Colchester") on the refounding of the Guild of St. Helen's, Colchester, with remarks.

The SECRETARY laid before the Society the transcript of a letter in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, dated Rome, June 11, 1667, and written by F. Parry, of Corpus Christi College, to Dr. Paris, of the same College. The letter contained some curious particulars on the death of Pope Alexander VII., and on the election of his successor. These particulars received ample illustration from Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., presented and exhibited a photograph of the principal votive crown included among five which have recently come into the possession of the Queen of Spain, and which were found near Guarrazar. Nine crowns of a similar nature were deposited three years

ago in the Maison Cluny, at Paris. On this photograph the Secretary communicated some remarks, which he followed up with the official Spanish account of their discovery, an account differing as materially from the previous accounts as they did from each other.

Nov. 28. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Dr. William Smith was elected a Fellow of the Society.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, M.P., exhibited a medal of Charles the Second, bearing the design of a Royal Oak, from the stump of which rose a head of the King (to the right), and on each of the three branches was suspended a crown. The medal was found in pulling down a house at Norton. Mr. Botfield also exhibited a photograph from an inscription recently found at Wroxeter.

Mr. R. T. PRITCHETT exhibited a steel lock of great beauty and ingenuity, bearing the name of "J. Lucotte;" also a "Book of Offices," dated 1610, with the autograph of Henry Savile, Provost of Eton. The binding seemed to indicate that the manuscript had yet earlier been royal property. The peculiar interest of this manuscript (the like of which has in other respects been published by the Society of Antiquaries in "The Book of Ordinances," 4to., while two manuscripts of the same nature, and nearly the same date, are in the Society's library) lies in the fact that, along with the fees, the names of the holders of offices are in many cases annexed, so that we are supplied with a kind of Court Guide of the period. Among names of note appear those of Francis Bacon and Matthew Hale.

Mr. G. S. STEINMANN exhibited an Inventory of Chevening and Hurstmonceaux, A.D. 1616, and two General Pardons, granted 15th of January, 1559, to John Lennard, and 23rd of December, 1603, to Sampson Lennard, respectively.

Mr. H. B. LENNARD exhibited an Exemplification of a Common Recovery, with a Seal for writs of the Court of Common Pleas attached. Date, 12 Henr. VIII. Easter Term.

All the above exhibitions were accompanied by illustrative remarks from the Secretary, who read further portions of the Official Report of the Spanish Government on Crowns recently found near Guarrazar.

Dec. 5. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Several articles having been exhibited, with observations by the Secretary, a paper was read by Mr. FRANCIS NICHOLS upon Feudal and Obligatory Knighthood. The obligation formerly attaching upon the holders of a certain estate in land to become knights is occasionally mentioned in our histories, but does not attract much attention from historians, until, in the time of Charles I., the exaction of knighthood-money, under pretence of this obsolete liability, led to its abolition in the Long Par-

liament. The obligation, Mr. Nichols shewed, was originally connected with military tenure, a tenure of knight-service ; but its origin was involved in considerable obscurity. The existence of knighthood in the ordinary sense of the term among the Anglo-Saxons was very doubtful ; but the Thanes answered as a class to the knights of the century following the Conquest, and appear to have constituted the cavalry of the English armies. The same class was after the Conquest called vassors, and afterwards *milites*, or knights. The institution of knighthood derived its first importance and its stability from feudalism.

The practice of expressly reserving upon feoffments the service of a definite number of knights, probably began with the ecclesiastical lords, shortly after the Conquest, and became established as a general custom in the time of Henry I.

The legal recognition of the liability of the feudal tenant to become a knight was apparently peculiar to England. There are no traces of it in Domesday Book. But in the twelfth century the custom was probably observed, and the greater part of the adult tenants by knight-service, were knights. The legal institutions established in that century furnish evidence of this, the juries in real actions being always knights. The obligation to become a knight was first enforced by penalties in the minority of Henry III., under the government of Hubert de Burgh, the first general summons for this purpose being issued in the 9th year of Henry III. The obligation was then clearly treated as arising from tenure. A pecuniary census for knighthood was first established in the 25th Henry III., the summons being confined to persons having £20 a-year in land. A summons of the year 1256, in which the census was lowered to £15, is mentioned by Matthew Paris, and consequently in many later historians. The principal object of the repeated writs of summons at that period was clearly the exaction of fines from defaulters. Thus this, like other feudal obligations, became a source of pecuniary profit to the Crown.

It was evident that in the reign of Henry III. knighthood was becoming less usual among the minor military tenants. It was probable that in the preceding century the tenants paravail had been usually knighted by their own lords on the occasion either of a warlike expedition or of a tournament ; but when private and civil wars were less frequent, and private tournaments were forbidden, the privilege of conferring knighthood was gradually transferred to the Crown. There are some traces in the writs of summons for knighthood of Henry III., Edward I., and even of Edward II., of the custom of knighthood being received by the inferior tenants from their own lords.

The proceedings of Edward I. shewed the anxiety of the government to employ the obligation of knighthood and other feudal liabilities for their original purpose, to add to the military strength of the country.

The instrument well known as *Statutum de militibus* marked the period when tenants in free socage were subjected to the obligation of knight-hood. This instrument was generally ascribed to the 1st year of Edward II., but really belonged to the 6th of Edward I. It was in the time of Edward II. that the census of knight-hood was fixed at £40 a-year, at which it remained until the abolition of the custom.

Mr. Nichols referred to some returns of the Sheriffs in the years 1296 and 1322, to shew the further decline in numbers of the knightly order in that time. At the latter period the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire returned only six knights in his county,—one with the king, four *senes et impotentes*, and the sixth *in prisonæ*.

In the reign of Edward III., knight-hood had lost its feudal nature; and in the narrative of Froissart the institution assumes that personal and romantic character which we associate with the name of chivalry.

The reader concluded the paper by proposing upon a subsequent occasion to pursue the subject of obligatory knight-hood to its abolition in the reign of Charles I.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

Nov. 6. The Rev. DR. BLOXAM, Vice-President, in the chair.

The names of several new members to be balloted for at the next meeting were read. The names of five members to take the place of the five retiring members of Committee were read in accordance with Rule XVII.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Secretary next read the following "Report:"—

Your Committee beg to refer to the meeting held at the end of last term (and of which the minutes have just been read) as an undoubted proof of the increased attention which the Society is drawing towards its proceedings. The attendance on that occasion was far greater than was anticipated,—indeed, larger than has been the case at any meeting during several years past.

During the vacation which has just passed, your Committee felt called upon to draw up and present in the name of the Society the following address to the authorities of Merton College. The address was agreed upon at a special meeting of your Committee held June 25:—

"The Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society have heard with regret that in the proposed alterations in Merton College it is intended to pull down several of the old buildings, especially the old Library of the College,—in other words, the only portions remaining of the College as it stood in the fourteenth century, excepting of course the Chapel.

"The Committee (in the name of the Society) hope that they are not overstepping the bounds of propriety in addressing the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and pointing out the great architectural, and more especially historical value, belonging to the buildings in question. Nor is it only a local value which is attached to them, for it may be observed that they are the *only remains* of any collegiate buildings of so early a date as the fourteenth century existing in the whole of Europe.

"It is with every sense of the difficulties which no doubt the Warden and Fellows would have to encounter in carrying out their arrangements without destroying these venerable remains, that the Committee address the College; and they are also fully aware of the absence of any right in a public Society to intrude upon the deliberations of a private corporation; still, as a Society for the promotion of the Study of Architecture and History, and one of their chief objects being to promote a proper care and regard for the monuments of past ages, they trust they may be permitted to express a hope that some arrangement may be made by which these interesting buildings may be preserved."

The following is the very satisfactory and courteous reply which was received by your President from the Warden of Merton College:—

"MY DEAR MASTER,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the address of the Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, and shall take an early opportunity of laying it before the Fellows of the College.

"We think of enlarging our buildings for the purpose of admitting a greater number of Undergraduates, but at present have adopted no plans.

"I hope to allay in some degree the fears of yourself and the gentlemen with whom you are associated by the assurance that, if the claim of Antiquity does not prevail, it will yield only to our anxiety for the ornament of the University, the public benefit arising from the increase of the number of students, and their health and accommodation.

I am, my dear Master,

"Very truly yours, R. BULLOCK MARSHAM.

"*Caversfield, Bicester, June 28, 1861.*"

During the vacation also a selection of about a hundred of the finest of the Society's rubbings of brasses were, with the sanction of the Librarian, taken over to Paris in charge of Mr. J. H. Parker, and exhibited for some days in the rooms in the Rue Bonaparte, on the occasion of the assembling of the members at the "Congrès des Députés des Sociétés Savantes," which is held annually at Paris. They were hung upon the walls together with several rubbings of incised stone slabs from Normandy, for comparison. They excited a good deal of attention, and were much admired, as they have no brasses in France. They were carefully examined by several French antiquaries, and were inspected, amongst others, by M. Viollet-le-Duc, M. Prosper Mérimée, and Monsieur de Caumont.

Your Committee are also glad to state that the admirable Lecture delivered before the Society at the Annual Meeting, by Professor Goldwin Smith, on "Irish History and Irish Character," has been published in a volume, so that both those who were unavoidably absent from that meeting will be able to read it, and those who were so fortunate as to hear it delivered will be able to possess it for future reference.

Lastly, your Committee have to state that they are about to reprint the list of Members. They propose to issue such list, with the Reports, after the last meeting of this term. In the meanwhile, they hope that the number of Members may be even still further enlarged.

The following presents were announced:—

"An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. By John Henry Parker, F.S.A. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged."—Presented by the Author.

"Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester, during the year 1860."—Presented by the several Societies.

"Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. Vol. III. New Series. April, 1861. No. 32."—Presented by the Society.

"Mutilation and Destruction of Church Monuments. From the *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. V. By C. Roach Smith."—Presented by the Author.

“The Roman Walls of Dax. From the *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. V. By C. Roach Smith.”—Presented by the Author.

“Gleanings from Westminster Abbey. By George Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.S.A. With Appendices supplying Further Particulars, and completing the History of the Abbey Buildings, by W. Burges, M.R.I.B.A., J. Burt, F.S.A., G. Corner, F.S.A., W. H. Hart, F.S.A., J. J. Howard, F.S.A., Rev. T. Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., J. Hunter, F.S.A., J. H. Parker, F.S.A., H. Mogford, F.S.A., Rev. M. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. T. W. Weare, M.A., Rev. Professor Willis, M.A. Illustrated by numerous Plates and Woodcuts.”—Presented by the Publishers.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Dr. Millard, of Magdalen College, for his lecture “On the Life and Character of Sir John Fastolfe, with a notice of Caister Castle.”

Dr. MILLARD said that he hoped to shew that the subject which he had chosen was a man whose life was worthy of being studied. He might observe that some had considered him to be one of Shakespeare’s characters, but he strongly protested against the identification of Sir John Fastolfe with the Sir John Falstaff of the poet. He thought it impossible to believe that Shakespeare was so ignorant of the character and history of Sir J. Fastolfe as to represent the noble-minded warrior by so base and despicable a character as the jovial knight. Indeed, he could hardly have any such intention, as Falstaff’s dying scene occurs in the play of “Henry V.,” whereas Sir John Fastolfe appears in that of “Henry VI.” in his true colours, and with a close observance of facts mentioned by Holinshed and Monstrelet.

Sir John was the son of “John Fastolfe, mariner,” a man reputed to have been “of considerable account both in those and other parts, both for his means and merits, and more especially for his public benefactions and pious foundations.” He was left a minor at ten years old, and became ward to the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. He passed from this guardianship into the household of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, Viceroy of Ireland, whose Esquire he was, and whom he accompanied thither when he held the office of governor. He married Millicent, daughter of Sir Robert Tiptoft, and widow of Sir Stephen Scroope, by which marriage his property was considerably increased. There is no evidence of his having married a second wife, or left any issue.

He soon went abroad to take part in the great French war, and was present at the battle of Agincourt, and at several sieges. Throughout he greatly distinguished himself, and in consequence obtained great honours. He was appointed Governor of Harfleur, Seneschal of Normandy, Grand Master of the Duke of Bedford’s Household, Governor of Anjou and Maine, Knight-banneret on the field of Verneuil,—where he took prisoner the Duc d’Alençon,—Baron in France, and Knight of the Garter.

But his most remarkable exploit occurred at the “Battle of the

Herrings," when he was conducting to Orleans—then besieged by the English—a convoy of provisions, which, as the time was Lent, consisted chiefly of cartloads of fish. On this occasion, he drew up his waggons in a square, and repulsed a much larger body of French who attacked them. He met, however, with reverses at Pataye, a village near Orleans, being surprised by the French. Sir John and some others, being mounted, fled; the rest fought for three hours, and were then taken prisoners. It is said that for this flight Sir John was deprived of the Order of the Garter; but this rests only on the authority of a hostile historian^a. It appears that there is no record of it in the Black Book of the Order, and, besides this negative evidence, there is the positive evidence that his attendance is recorded at every Chapter from the time of his reception of the Order till his death. Holinshed, however, intimates that in spite of his conduct on this occasion, grace was accorded to him on account of his former services, and that the Garter was restored to him. This makes it possible for him to have been deprived for a short time, without impugning the accuracy of the statements on either side. At all events, fresh honours of a high character continued to be heaped upon him.

He built about this time a palace in Southwark, but seems to have always preferred his castle of Caister as his residence.

The close of his life was neither happy nor distinguished: he seems to have met with great neglect and ingratitude at the hands of those of whom he deserved better. He made repeated and fruitless efforts to obtain his share of the ransom of the Duc d'Alençon.

There are several other similar complaints, which occur in the Paston Letters; one perhaps only need be mentioned, as being curious and characteristic of the times:—

"I desire that John Buck, Parson of Stratford, who fished my tanks at Dedham and helped to break my dam, destroyed my new mill, and was always against me, to the damage of £20, may be indited. Item, he and John Cole hath by force this year and other years taken out of my waters at Dedham to the number of twenty-four swans and cygnets; I pray you this be not forgotten."

The following is taken from the account of his death as given by Mr. Dawson Turner, in his interesting little volume on "Caister Castle:"—

"Returning to the moated mansion, which the knight had completed and adorned for himself, and where he had resided with much state, in the midst of 'ladies, and knights, and arms, love's gorgeous train, meek courtesy, and high emprise,' the reader must be prepared to find the scene now wofully changed. The courts are still and silent, and the halls are empty; for in the room hight 'my maisteris chambre,' and in the bed 'hangyd of arras,' lies the warrior and statesman of four-score winters, the sand of his days and even of his hours nearly run out.

^a Monstrelet.

It is November^b: the trees around the castle are bare: they scarcely retain one orange or crimson leaf to flutter in the blast: the wind sweeps over the moat; the ground is damp; and the air cheerless. Within that chill apartment, in which the interest of many are centred, the 'chafern of latyn' imparts but a feeble warmth; and the 'hangyng candylstyck,' of the same metal, serves but to make the gloom more manifest. Around the bed stand his friends, his executors, and dependants. Foremost in the group is seen John Paston, who had been summoned by an urgent letter from Brackley, to come 'as soon as he might goodly,' and to bring Sir William Yelverton with him; 'for,' in the touching language of the friar, 'it is now high time: my master draweth fast homeward, and is right low brought and sore weykid and enfebyld.' Near to the expectant heir stands the abbot of St. Bennet's: he seems to linger near the bed, unwilling to relinquish a hope, still unexpressed, that, as this world recedes and another advances upon the vision of the dying man, the disposition of his property may yet be altered, and his own wealthy monastery may be still further enriched. Gratitude, also, probably contributes to detain him on the spot; for often, while in the full vigour of health, the generous hand of his benefactor, 'with lands and livings, many a rood, had gifted the shrine for his soul's repose.' It is possible, also, he tarries to perform the last office of friendship, in the administration of the viaticum; or he may even be waiting to commit to the earth that body for which a resting-place had been prepared in his church. Friar Brackley, too, is there;—he, to whose exhortation Sir John had often listened in the chapel of his castle;—and William of Worcester, full of grief, yet not without anxiety, lest the future should be no more a season of plenty than the past. Nor are there wanting many others, whose countenances of changeful expression betray their varied emotions, the hopes and the fears that reign within.

"And now, the mind of the dying man being relieved from that which must ever be its heaviest load, he summons his remaining strength to lay down his final injunctions. Within twenty-four hours after these pious and benevolent desires were expressed, the heart that prompted, and the tongue that dictated them, were cold in death."

He was a benefactor to both Universities; to Magdalen in Oxford, and to Cambridge by a large sum bequeathed for the erection of schools of philosophy and law. He seems to have been intimate with many highly distinguished men, such as William of Waynflete, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor Bouchier, John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Yelverton, and William of Worcester, which last was his shield-bearer.

The description of the condition of his house at the time of his death will be found in the curious inventory printed in the *Archæologia*. His property was very large: he left ninety-four manors, three residences,—at Yarmouth, Norwich, and Southwark,—besides his country residence of Caister. He left in money £2,643 10s., which may be said to be equal to ten times the amount of our money; also 3,400 oz. of silver plate, and a wardrobe filled with sumptuous apparel. According to the inventory he left no library; but Caxton's edition of *De*

^b By an unforeseen coincidence the Lecture was delivered on the anniversary of his death—St. Leonard's-day, Nov. 6.

Senectute, and a treatise on astronomical calculation by William of Worcester, were printed at his instance.

His bequests prove the liberality of his mind. He left provision for the harbour of Great Yarmouth, and many more munificent benefactions attest the benevolence and greatness of his disposition.

He was buried at the Abbey of St. Bennet's, about fifteen miles from Caister, and few will be disposed to cavil at the character assigned to him in his epitaph—*Qui multa bona fecit in tempore vita.*

The Lecturer concluded by referring to the buildings of Caister Castle, of which the ruinous condition rendered it very difficult to picture the magnificence which Sir John Fastolfe's country residence must once have displayed.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking Dr. Millard for his interesting lecture, referred to the curious ruins of Caister Castle, which some years ago he had had the pleasure of visiting.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH made some remarks upon the reference which the lecturer had made to the low origin of Sir John Fastolfe. It was not uncommon at those times for men to rise rapidly in a military career; the chief appointments in the army were no longer confined to the aristocracy, but were given often to men of comparatively low origin. Two causes, perhaps, tended to this more than any other: first, the cavalry, by the introduction of a new mode of warfare, were rendered of far less importance, so that the foot soldier was of almost equal value with the mounted cavalier; secondly, it was found necessary to maintain a standing army instead of depending only upon the feudal militia. He referred to the fact of Edward III. having already led a standing army into France. These men as they rose from the ranks often, by means of pillage, acquired considerable wealth; but, after all, they were little better than pirates and buccaneers, and this was especially the case when regular war was not going on. However, it was the system of the time, and a man engaged in it might be in other respects honest, generous, and kind-hearted.

Dr. MILLARD thought Mr. Smith had rather misunderstood him. He had mentioned that Sir John Fastolfe's father, though described as a "mariner," was a person of note and consideration. For several generations before the subject of the memoir was born the title of knighthood is found in the family, and the name occurs in Domesday Book. From an earlier Sir John Fastolfe the lecturer can trace his own descent.

The LIBRARIAN, in reference to the identity of Sir John Fastolfe with Shakespeare's character, considered that the name of Sir John Falstaff was added after the plays of "Henry IV." and "Henry V." were written. He thought the circumstantial evidence was in favour of Shakespeare's having first written the character with the name of Sir

John Oldcastle, which name he had taken, with others, from an earlier play, and that the name of Falstaff was only an afterthought, arising, perhaps, from the objections which were raised by Protestants to the name of Sir John Oldcastle being connected with such a despicable character. Consequently Shakespeare, when drawing this character, could not have had Sir John Fastolfe in his mind. In support of this theory he referred to the line in almost the opening scene of "Henry IV.," where the Prince calls him "my *old* lad of the *castle*," which loses its point now the name has been changed.

Dr. MILLARD quoted the passage from Fuller, in which he says:—

"To avouch him" (says the generous biographer) "by many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the sun is bright; though the stage hath been overbold with his memory, making him a *Thrasonical Puff* and emblem of *Mock valour*. True it is, Sir John Oldcastle did first bear the brunt of the one, being made the make-sport in all plays for a coward. It is easily known out of what purse this black penny came; the papists railing on him for a heretic, and therefore he must also be a coward; though indeed he was a man of arms, every inch of him, and as valiant as any of his age. Now, as I am glad that Sir John Oldcastle is *put out*, so I am sorry that Sir John Fastolfe is *put in*. Nor is our comedian excusable by some alteration of his name, writing him *Sir John Falstafe*, (and making him the property of pleasure for King Henry the Fifth to abuse) seeing the vicinity of sounds entrench on the memory of that worthy knight, and few do heed the inconsiderable difference in spelling of their name."

Mr. SHIRLEY begged to remind the Librarian that in the epilogue to the second part of "King Henry IV." Shakespeare openly disclaims the connection between Sir John Oldcastle and the character in his play. He says, "Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is *not* the man."

The LIBRARIAN thought that this referred to the historical character of Sir John Oldcastle, but did not prove that Shakespeare had not adopted the name from the old play, which was the point he laid stress upon, to shew that the play was written without any reference to Sir John Fastolfe. He also took occasion to refer to the plan of Caister Castle, which he had copied from that given in Grose's "Antiquities." He remarked, both from the plan and the character of the architectural details still remaining, that great probability was given to the legend that the castle was built as the price of the Duke of Alençon's ransom, and that the agreement was that the Duke should build it after the manner of his castle in France. This would account for the French character which he thought the architectural remains exhibited.

A discussion then took place upon some of the parts of the building, particularly upon the uses of the "Summer and the Winter hall," both of which were mentioned in the inventory. In this Mr. Shirley, Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. J. H. Parker, and the Librarian, took part.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

Nov. 13. The Rev. P. G. MEDD, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

J. D. Walker, Esq., University College.
 Charles Burney, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
 Cecil Bourke, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
 R. J. Whiteside, Esq., Queen's College.
 R. Guinness, Esq., Queen's College.
 James A. Wade, Esq., Melrose.
 G. T. B. Estcourt, Esq., Balliol College.
 H. Baldwin, Esq., Worcester College.
 H. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Worcester College.
 C. E. Cornish, Esq., Exeter College.
 J. R. Madan, Esq., Queen's College.
 Rev. W. M. Wollaston, Exeter College.
 H. C. Adams, Esq., Oriel College.
 M. B. Baker, Esq., Pembroke College.
 John Brown, Esq., St. John's College.
 Rev. J. D. Jenkyns, Jesus College.
 E. H. Sotheby, Esq., Balliol College.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Junior Secretary read the following report :—

“Your Committee have to announce to you the resignation of one of the Secretaries of your Society, Mr. Le Strange. In doing so they feel that it is needless to remark upon the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office, as they are sure that the Society will unanimously concur with them in tendering their thanks to that gentleman for the great care and attention which he has bestowed upon the affairs of the Society, and that at a very critical period of its history.

“At the same time that they regret to have had to make this announcement, they feel exceedingly great satisfaction in being able to state that the vacant office has been accepted by the Rev. P. G. Medd, of University College. His long connection with the Society, and the fact of his having for a great part of that time served as an active member of the Committee, makes it a matter of great congratulation for the Society that he has accepted so arduous a post.

“The Committee have also to announce that a communication was received during the long vacation from the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to the effect that ‘that Society having been named by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 as one of the Art Institutes in connection with it, they have thought it expedient that the various other Architectural Societies should be associated with the Institute, so as to form an united body, which might promote effectually the due representation of architecture in the Exhibition. A representative Committee was therefore formed, to which your Society was requested to nominate two representatives.’ In accordance with this invitation your Committee at their first meeting this term nominated the Rev. Dr. Bloxam and Mr. J. H. Parker, and these gentlemen have both expressed their willingness to serve.

“Your Committee have great pleasure in calling attention to the elegant iron screen which has just been placed in Lichfield Cathedral. It is the work of one of your members—Mr. Skidmore of Coventry. They have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses any similar work of the kind which these days have seen, and it would be difficult to find any medieval work which, with most persons, would be allowed to bear away the palm, either for beauty of design or delicacy of work-

manship. The photographs laid upon the table have kindly been lent for exhibition to the Society."

A vote of thanks to the late Secretary, Mr. Le Strange, was proposed, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY then read an elaborate paper on "The Character and Court of Henry II.," which we hope to print *in extenso* at an early opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Shirley for his instructive paper, and in a few remarks pointed out the value of such descriptions which had been given to the Society then and at their last meeting, as affording an insight into the rude manners and customs of the periods to which the lectures related. There was in those times much that was good as well as much that was evil, and it was most curious to observe how so much light was mingled with so much darkness.

The LIBRARIAN briefly referred to that part of Henry's character which shewed his love of learning and learned men; he thought also he encouraged the arts, and especially architecture, as well; not only because the chroniclers more than once refer to Henry as a great builder, but also because it was during his reign that architecture made such great progress. It was true that Henry's possessions in France, and his holding court at Anjou, were very favourable circumstances towards the development of that elegance of style in building which took the place of the massive Norman architecture, because they tended to bring together at one spot the chief men from several provinces, each of those provinces having a somewhat different style, or rather different characteristics in their buildings; and it was from a comparison and a union, so to speak, of these characteristics from which the Gothic style was developed. At the same time, he did not think that these circumstances by themselves would have produced such results, unless there had been some leading mind at work to guide, direct, and encourage. He thought that we should not be able to discover that leading mind elsewhere than in King Henry himself.

The meeting was then adjourned.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 27. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

This was the first meeting of the session, and the Chairman reported the success of the Congress held at Exeter, and the variety of communications made illustrative of the history and antiquities of the county of Devon, which will appear in the *Journal* and the *Collectanea Archæologia*.

Nineteen new Associates were announced:—F. Cornwell, Esq., Scarborough; Capt. Waller Palk Carew, Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Dumergue, Bath; Edward Clarke, Esq., Chard; G. N. Collyns, Esq., Moreton Hampstead; Rev. S. F. Cresswell, Radford, Notts.; Dr. C.

W. Pridham, Paignton; J. Vines Gibbs, Esq., West Hill; E. P. Brock, Esq., Bedford-place; W. F. Pettigrew, Jun., Esq., Chester-street; C. H. Turner, Esq., Dawlish; J. Gendall, Esq., Exeter; Miss Vallance, Brighton; T. Blashill, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers; William Cann, Esq., Exeter; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., Sidmouth; John Northmore, Esq., Cleve House, Exeter; Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L., Moulsoford Vicarage, Berks; W. R. Scott, Phil. Doct., St. Leonard's, Exeter.

Various presents were made to the Library from the Smithsonian Institution, Royal Society, Architectural Museum, Numismatic Society, Canadian Institute, Dr. Ormerod, and Mr. Prendergast; the latter a copy of his "Concordance to the Poetical Works of Milton," printed at Madras.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited the tapestry-panel of a casket of Flemish work, being an allegory representing the various emblems of Virtue, Vice, Folly, Learning, &c. The costume of the principal figure is that of the time of Charles II., but others depicted are of an earlier period.

Miss Gibbs exhibited a Danish silver coin of Frederick III. found at West Hill, Wandsworth.

Mr. Blashill exhibited the drawing of a sepulchral slab, from Mansell Gamage Church, Herefordshire, having a rich floriated cross, *circa* 1280. It lay about three feet deep, and covered a lead coffin. It is now affixed to the north wall of the chancel.

Mr. Blashill also exhibited a portion of Roman pavement found opposite Bow Church, Cheapside, formed of square red and white tesserae, but having no pattern.

Mr. Cecil Brent produced some fine Roman pateræ obtained from Whitstable: one dish was perfect, very handsome, with a border exhibiting the ivy leaf.

Mr. Thomas Wright gave an account of interesting discoveries recently made at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in laying out the ground for a new cattle-market. The site lay in the outskirts of the town, in a locality which was known as the Friars, and which had formerly belonged to a house of Austin Friars established in Ludlow. In the process of levelling the ground, foundations of buildings were found, and these having been followed up, the foundations of nearly the whole of the conventual buildings were uncovered, so that the purposes of most of the parts could be well fixed, and numerous fragments of architectural ornament found scattered about, which shewed that there had been much rich decoration. Mr. Wright exhibited a plan of the buildings made from these foundations by Mr. T. Curley, the engineer of the works, whom he complimented for his zeal and judicious management in exploring these remains. Photographs of some of the architectural fragments were also exhibited. Mr. Wright further exhibited a particularly well-executed photograph of an early deed preserved among the municipal records of the town of Ludlow.

Mr. Wright also made a report on the result of the excavations on the site of the ancient cemetery of the Roman city of Uriconium at Wroxeter. This cemetery lay without the Roman city on its eastern side, extending along the sides of the Watling Street. One field had been trenched in every direction, and had yielded an inscribed stone commemorating a Roman soldier named FLAMINIUS T. POL. F., a considerable number of lachrymatories and other vessels in earth and glass,

two lamps, coins, and other objects. The adjoining field, which could not be excavated until next autumn on account of the crops, promised a still richer harvest of sepulchral antiquities. The men were now at work on a field on the opposite side of the road, where sepulchral remains had formerly been found by the agricultural labourers in the course of digging for other purposes.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by the reading of a paper on Netley Abbey, giving an account of the excavations, by the Rev. E. Kell, who also exhibited various tiles, &c., obtained, and presented a plan of the buildings he had made in agreement with the foundations now discovered. Mr. Gordon Hills made remarks upon the architectural arrangements.

Dec. 11. GEO. GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

John Hardy, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. J. B. Hughes, M.A., of Tiverton; and Mrs. Sotheby, of Ivy House, Kingston, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological Institute, American Ethnological Society, Messrs. Dollman, Jobbins, &c.

Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Cuming made remarks on an inscribed stone axe found in the neighbourhood of Newark, Ohio, and considered the characters as produced in playfulness. Mr. Pettigrew stated that they did not represent a single Phœnician letter, to which language they had been ascribed.

The Dean of Worcester forwarded to Mr. Pettigrew the particulars of a discovery made at Worcester Cathedral during the restorations on the north side of the chancel, by which a stone coffin had been brought to light containing the remains of a bishop, supposed to be De Constantiis, of the twelfth century. On his breast was a fine silver gilt paten, and around his head an embroidered and gilt band, with various figures. The particulars of the discovery, with proper illustrations, will be published by the Association^c.

The Rev. Mr. Kell communicated an account of the discovery of various Roman remains in a cutting now in progress for a railway at Newport, Isle of Wight, which will, when completed, be arranged. The same gentleman also sent for exhibition a medallion of the *Mater Dolorosa* and *Ecce Homo* of Italian workmanship of the early part of the eighteenth century, found at Netley Abbey; also a very minute gold coin weighing $29\frac{1}{2}$ grains, a quarter Philippus of Gaulish coinage, found at Dover. Mr. Evans gave a description of this interesting specimen, and stated that he possessed a half-coin of the same which was found at Margate.

Dr. Palmer sent a notice of the examination of a supposed sepulchral mound at Stanmore, Berks. A cavity with glazed tiles, dark mould, &c., was discovered; but it was conjectured rather to have been for agricultural purposes at a distant period, and had become, in the progress of time, covered over by large quantities of flints, stones, &c., so as to resemble a cairn, for which it was mistaken.

Mr. Dewe sent a very beautiful bronze Celtic dagger-blade, with one of the rivets remaining. It measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and was found under a round barrow at Rowcroft, in the parish of Yattendon.

^c See a communication on this subject in our present Number, p. 69.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a bronze Celtic spear-head 6 inches long, in very fine preservation, found upon deepening the furrow of a water-wheel at Chartham paper-mill, Kent.

Mr. George Wright exhibited a bone die, found, it was said, along with Roman remains in excavations for a sewer in Old Kent Road. Mr. Pettigrew considered it to be Saxon, of which he had seen many examples from graves in Kent and elsewhere.

Mr. Forman exhibited a large silver bracelet, giving as its centre the fine seal of Thomas Burton, Bishop of Sodor and Man 1452—1480. The bracelet weighs 4 oz. 7 dwts. The border is foliated, and the hoop has prominent scrolls and circlets, once, probably, set with jewels or decorated with coloured enamels, of which some trace could yet be detected. It was found in a garden at Rathmines, near Dublin, and was obtained from Captain Hoare's collection.

Dr. Pridham sent a Canterbury token of the sign of the "Chequers," so celebrated by Chaucer.

The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a brass tobacco-box of the seventeenth century, having engravings of the Virgin and Child, with a Dutch inscription. On the bottom is *S. Antonius Dan Padua*, with the infant Saviour.

Mr. Previt  exhibited a gold Venetian zecchino, which had formed the decoration of the head of a Sepoy killed in the late Indian mutiny.

Dr. Palmer sent Roman remains obtained from a villa in Berkshire belonging to Mr. H. Bunbury. The pottery was apparently from the Durobrivian kilns. Horn cores of the *bos longifrons* were also found, and a coin of Tetricus the Elder.

Mr. Solly exhibited two fine miniatures of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. They were the work of Isaac Oliver. He also exhibited a miniature in oil, on copper, of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, which was formerly in Dr. Mead's collection.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a fine medal issued on the birth of the Young Pretender.

Mr. Ingall exhibited a minute miniature of Charles I.

Mr. Brent produced a miniature of Charles II., set in a gold ring, a copy of Sir P. Lely's portrait in Bridewell Hall.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of, and discussion upon, a paper on Ogham Inscriptions by Mr. Pettigrew, in which he enumerated the examples hitherto found in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and now, (a single example,) in England, which, by the liberality of the lord of the manor of Ivy Bridge, South Devon, has been placed in the British Museum. A drawing of the stone was exhibited, and an alphabet by which it was proposed to be read. It is important in being *bilingual*, there being Roman as well as Ogham characters, the former reading *FANONI MAQUIRINI* on one side, and *SAGRANVI* on the other. The Oghams are on the lateral edges of the stone, and at a portion of the top. Mr. Pettigrew entered into a consideration of the Ogham alphabet and its varieties as given by Dr. O. Donovan, Dr. Graves, and other celebrated Irish antiquaries. He also discussed the probable antiquity of Ogham monuments, and felt disposed to assign them to a pagan period, the Christian emblems found upon some being regarded by him as a means adopted by the missionaries to efface pagan memorials and aid in the establishment of Christianity.

The Association then adjourned over to January 8, 1862.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 20. J. CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair. Fourteen new Fellows were elected.

The Chairman read a paper, "On the Connexion between Ethnology and Physical Geography," in which he pointed out the constant relation between the barbarous or civilized conditions of the races of man, and the physical character of the country to which it belonged. Mere intemperance of climate was sufficient to prevent a race from making any advance towards civilization, as was to be seen in the condition of the inhabitants of the Arctic and Antarctic regions; while some lands, such as Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, seem incapable of supporting human life at all. The absence of mountains and large rivers, and the obstacles presented by the great growth of forests, were exhibited in the characters of the effete Australians; and the tropical Andaman Islands exhibited a race of small abject savages, among the lowest in the world, while they were at no considerable distance, on the one hand, from the handsome and civilized Hindoos, and on the other from the well-fed and well-clothed Burmese. In the Southern hemisphere, New Zealand, with its fertile soil and high mountains, securing a perennial supply of water, presented inhabitants that, of all wild races with whom the Europeans had come into contact, shewed themselves the most courageous and spirited, although they had sprung from the effeminate people of the intertropical isles of the Pacific,—a difference of character which could hardly have arisen from any other cause than that of a comparatively rigorous climate necessitating exertion. On the vast continent of America, possessed of many of the essential properties requisite for a high civilization, the progress of civilization had been arrested by the insuperable barrier presented by its great forests to the feeble efforts of savages. But its greatest defect was in being peopled by a race below even the negro of Africa in intellect and physical strength. The physical deficiencies of Africa are impressed in the debased condition of its inhabitants. The early advance of the Egyptians was consonant with the peculiar fertility of their country, conferred by the floodings of the Nile. And so throughout every great region of the world examples were selected shewing the coincidences of the conditions of races with the geographical conditions of their localities. The dominant superiority of the European races was strongly shewn in our subjugation of India, and in the dictation of the Chinese Treaty by the generals of a small English and French army to the lord of four hundred millions of one of the most efficient of the Asiatic races. Of the effects of the physical geography of a country on a race, our own Wales and the Highlands of Scotland gave prominent examples, for it is certain that if our whole land had been in the like state we never could have become the great, populous, and opulent people we are.

This paper gave rise to much discussion; after which, Dr. Hunt made some remarks on the papers read before the Ethnological Section of the British Association at Manchester, in which he complained of the great paucity of valuable communications on that occasion.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 21, 1861. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Professor Ramsay, of Glasgow, the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, Morley Farrow, Esq., Henry Hartwright, Esq., and George Sim, Esq., were elected members of the Society,

Mr. Sharp exhibited a groat of Edward III., with the bust extended through the tressure, and nearly to the inner circle of the legend.

Mr. Boyne exhibited three silver medallions, one of Elagabalus, and two of Diadumenian, minted at Antioch. The portrait on one of those of Diadumenian is curiously similar to that of Elagabalus, and but for the MAP. OII. preceding the ANTΩNINOC in the legend, the coin might have been attributed to him. The reverses of all three have an eagle either to the right or left, with the usual inscription, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΥΠΙΑΤOC.

Mr. Sharp exhibited a large brass coin of Titus, with the IVDAEA CAPTA reverse, but with a male captive standing facing the palm-tree, instead of having the usual seated female figure. Unfortunately, the coin is but in poor preservation. Mr. Sharp also communicated an account of an extremely rare foreign sterling of Marie d'Artois, widow of John III., Count of Namur, who died in 1331. The legend of the obverse is MARIA DCA ARTESN, and that of the reverse MONETA MERAUD. The position of this mint of Méraude had long been a puzzle to continental numismatists, but M. de Lafontaine, after much research, has established the identity of Méraude with Poilvache, a castle on the right bank of the Meuse, three leagues from Namur, which Marie d'Artois bought in 1342 of John of Bohemia.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., communicated an account of some unpublished Jewish coins. Among them were coins of Antigonus, Herod the Great, and Archelaus, and one struck under Tiberius by the procurators in Judæa. The coin of Antigonus is remarkable for having a Greek inscription on the same side as the cornucopiæ. Those of Herod the Great present varieties of the ordinary types of the tripod and helmet, but are of smaller module than those published by De Saulcy. The coins of Herod Archelaus are very curious, having on the obverse two horns of plenty united into one stem, with the legend ΗΡΩ, and on the reverse a galley of five oars with the legend ΕΘΝΑ (ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ), and two uncertain Hebrew letters.

Mr. Madden read a paper on the Imperial Consular Dress, in which he entered at some length into the nature and names of the various dresses worn by the emperors, and especially those which denoted the consular office. He shewed that beside the *paludamentum*, which so frequently figures in descriptions of coins, there are various other dresses represented on Roman coins; and suggested that the representation of the bust on the coinage of the Lower Empire might be divided into three classes:—1, ordinary or civil; 2, military; 3, consular. The first shews the usual honours of the Augusti—the laurel-wreath, the diadem, *paludamentum*, cuirass, &c.; the second, the helmet, shield, cuirass, spear, the globe with Victory on it, &c.; the third, the laurel-wreath, the diadem, the *tunica palmata*, the *lorum*, cuirass, sceptre, *mappa*, &c. Specimens of all three classes are to be found among the coins of Probus.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 31. The first meeting for the Michaelmas Term was held in the Philosophical Society's Rooms, the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., Trinity College, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read. The chief matter of interest therein was a notice of the restoration of Hauxton Church, near Cambridge, which is more fully detailed in the paper by Mr. Fawcett, given hereafter.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected; after which the Secretary made a communication concerning a very curious stone which had been found at Scaleby Church, near Carlisle, on which figures were carved in low relief on two adjacent sides, and an illegible inscription on a third. At the feet of the figures, in the end of the stone, is a slightly hollowed basin. A tracing of this was laid on the table.

Mr. Fawcett then gave his account of Hauxton Church. He said that most persons present were aware that he had been consulted concerning the restoration of the nave of Hauxton Church, and he had thus had every facility for examining it and finding out the dates of different portions of the building. He could not take to himself credit for any of the work in the chancel, as that was done last year by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, who are impropiators of the parish, and he had only been consulted this year about the nave. After some explanation of a plan he had prepared, coloured according to the different styles of the building, he said that there is very little documentary evidence concerning the church; but Bentham states that from very early times the manor belonged to the convent of Ely, for it was part of the endowment obtained in the reign of King Edgar, by Brithnoth, the first abbot. There are no remains of any church at this date. Bishop Harvey (first bishop), consecrated 1109, during his episcopacy assigned this manor to the monks, and they seem to have immediately commenced the first church, consisting of nave and apse. The chancel-arch is the finest feature remaining of this church. Northwold (consecrated 1229), during his episcopacy, attached the rectory of Hauxton to the office of camerarius, or chamberlain, of the convent. This seems to have been the signal for fresh work, for at this date the nave was lengthened a full bay. The apse was pulled down and lengthened, finished square with a triplet east window, and two altars were set up at the east end of the nave, north and south of the chancel-arch. Part of the wall was cut away to make room for these, and the upper part supported by arches. It is under the southern arch that the beautiful fresco of St. Thomas of Canterbury was found. It is the original fresco which was placed on this wall when the arch was made, and is still in very fair preservation.

The next alterations which took place were about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the triplet east window was altered to a traceried one. Side chapels were thrown out north and south of the nave, and after this the work remained for another century, when the present tower was built, the nave roof put on, the pulpit and seats made, and a rood-loft erected, which seem to have covered up the fresco of St. Thomas. Some little time after this the side chapels seem to have fallen into decay and been pulled down.

The next note we have is an extract from W. Dowsing's journal:—

“March 13, 1643. We destroyed a crucifix, three Popish pictures, an inscription on brass, and ordered the steps to be levelled.” The fresco of St. Thomas was evidently covered at the time, and so fortunately has remained untouched until now. The parishioners, however, do not seem to have been quite content with this act of spoliation, for on ascending the belfry we find three bells, each with the inscription, “Miles Graye made mee, 1666,” so that there was evidently some one feeling an interest in the place to spare the requisite sum for three good bells. Besides this, it is probable that the screen to the chancel-arch below the loft was put up at this time, for it is undoubtedly work of the seventeenth century. From this time, with the exception of a few repairs and paintings, the church seems to have been suffered to go to ruin, till last year the Dean and Chapter of Ely came forward, and made arrangements with their lessee, Mr. Henry Hurrell, by which the chancel was put in thorough repair; and this year the nave and tower have had considerable repairs, and will soon be opened for service. But the church had got into such a lamentable state that there is still a great deal to be done. Many will probably take a walk over from Cambridge to see the ancient fresco of St. Thomas; and it is perhaps not too much to expect that they will reflect on the former state of this once beautiful church, and resolve that their part shall not be wanting to complete the work now in hand and make it fit to be called a church.

Nov. 14. The Rev. G. WILLIAMS, B.D., in the chair.

Mr. Deck read his paper on the “Footprints of the Eighteenth Century, in Cambridge.”

He commenced by observing that he looked upon the eighteenth century as a very dreary, unsatisfactory epoch; cold and formal, loving the sumptuous, disliking the picturesque, and bent upon ignoring all traces of antiquity. He then remarked how clearly the mind of a nation is shewn in the contemporary architecture, and illustrated this by noticing how the great Catholic movement of the seventeenth century, under Laud, Andrewes, and others, had left its impress on Oxford in the revived Gothic of the period which abounds there, and of which, in Cambridge, we have examples in St. Peter's Chapel, the vaulting at Clare, and the Library of St. John's. In the same way, if we came to examine the footprints of the eighteenth century here, we should find how exactly the character of the period shewed itself in the architecture, evidencing nothing mean or stingy, but a dreary stateliness, a sumptuous monotony, a love of comfortable dignity, and a rage for effacing all traces of the past.

Mr. Deck then went through each college seriatim, directing attention to the changes and additions made during the eighteenth century; he pointed out and lamented the *furor* that then existed for concealing all vestiges of antiquity under a modern uniform facing of stone, as at St. Peter's, Caius, Trinity Hall, and Christ's; and shewed how narrowly Trinity, Jesus, and other colleges escaped the same process. With regard to the buildings entirely erected, he especially instanced those at St. Peter's, Queens', King's, and the chapel of Clare, as examples of the stately, tasteless monotony and heavy grandeur of the period, and mentioned it as a matter for earnest congratulation, that they wanted money in the eighteenth century as much as we do in the

nineteenth, and so were unable to complete many of their extensive plans for the so-called "beautifying" the University, according to the eighteenth century notions of uniformity. After pointing out other footprints of the eighteenth century, at Great St. Mary's, Neville's Court, Magdalene, Jesus, &c., &c., Mr. Deck referred to the Master's Court of Trinity as the greatest advance yet made in modern collegiate architecture, and concluded by expressing a hope that we might yet see reared within the University a building still more worthy of the present improved taste and feeling in favour of our own glorious national architecture.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 18. The Rev. Canon HILLYARD in the chair.

Mr. Samuel Huggins (formerly President of the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society) read a paper on "The Origin, Relations, and Characteristics of the various Styles of Architecture, and their connection with History, Race, and Religion," which he illustrated by reference to a "Chart of the History of Architecture," representing under the similitude of streams the rise, chronological sequence, relations, &c., of the various styles which have been practised in the world. The most prominent distinction between styles of architecture was into beamed and arched. All ancient styles—all before the Christian era—were beamed or trabeated; that is, their columns or pillars supported an horizontal lintel, or architrave. All modern ones, on the contrary, —all subsequent to the Christian epoch,—were arcuated; the columns immediately supported arches springing from column to column. The Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Pelasgic, the Etruscan, and Greek were all trabeated styles. The Roman architecture, in the time of Augustus, was pure trabeation; but it gradually gave way, during the period of the Empire, to the inroads of the arch. The Pagan Romanesque, which immediately preceded the Christian Romanesque, was the first arcuated style, and all its numerous descendants, down to the present day, were on the same principle. Of the arcuated style, two were pointed arched, namely, pointed Gothic and Saracenic. The rest were *round* arched. This division into beamed and arched styles applied to all of the great connected classic family of Europe and Western Asia: but all the systems detached from these, all the outlying styles,—the Buddhist, the Hindu, the Chinese, the Peruvian, and Mexican,—were all beamed, whether ancient or modern. There were what are called Astylar styles, in which columns do not enter into the artistic designs. Such was that known as the Sassanian, being that of the Middle Persian Empire; and the Modern Florentine, which had been called a Fenestral style, from the decorative elements being chiefly employed in the adornment of the windows. The Travellers' Club-house, Pall Mall, based on the Pandolphini Palace at Rome, by the celebrated Raphael, is a noted example.

Two of the arcuated styles—the Byzantine and the Saracenic—were remarkable for the use they made of the dome, which in these styles was the chief constructive feature. Others occasionally employed the dome, but in these two it was an essential feature. There was another great formative principle which Mr. Huggins pointed out. He remarked that two of the arched styles were pointed, viz. the Gothic and

the Saracenic. The Gothicists, however, made a very different use of the pointed arch to that made by the Saracens. While in the Saracenic the pointed arch was barren of effect beyond that communicated directly by its own form, its tendency in the Gothic was to increase the new-born principle of verticality, already shewn in the Round Gothic to a most wonderful pitch. Spires and pinnacles seemed literally to emulate the aspiring tendency and principles of nature's vertical structures. They were nature's organic productions geometrized, as it were; modified by ideas of utility, and the precision and symmetry of human design. It was the possession and command of this aspiring principle, this faculty of looking heavenward, so appropriate to a religious edifice, which was the true glory of the Gothic, which distinguished it from all the styles of the world, and rendered it by far the most important issue of the great architectural fountains of antiquity.

The lecturer went on to trace the various births, changes, and ramifications of architecture, from the Egyptian and Greek, through [the Roman, Byzantine, Gothic, and Saracenic to the present time. The history of architecture shewed that the most potent influences that had been brought to bear upon its career were those of religion and race. The distinctions of religion distributed the styles of the world, as they existed in the Middle Ages, into four groups or species; viz. the Gothics and Romanesques, the systems of the Western or Latin Church; the Byzantines, the Eastern or Greek Church; the Saracenic, the styles of Mahomedanism; the Indian and Chinese, the Pagan. Difference of race had also divided the styles of the world into groups, and given them a general ethnographic arrangement, as well as a theological, which might be expressed thus: from west to east, Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, Arabian, Tartar. If either the fate of religions or the migration of races and tribes had been different, it was plain that the career of architecture had been different also. We were indebted to an outburst of barbarism in the fifth century, which destroyed the civilization of the ancient world, for the greatest system of architecture that had arisen since the Greek; and to the rise of an illiterate Arab in the seventh, calling himself a prophet, for another, which beautified and gave additional charms to the fairest countries of the globe.

The lecturer pointed to several of the styles individually in illustration of what he had advanced with respect to the influence of religion and race upon architecture. The religion of the Pelasgi was hero or ancestral worship, and we found their architecture developing itself chiefly in tombs. The religion of the Persians was the Magian, or fire-worship, which required no temples, its rites being chiefly exercised in the open air. Accordingly, no temples were built by them, and we found this style chiefly developing itself in palaces.

Mr. Huggins entered at length into the characteristics of the various styles, into the detail of which it is not necessary for us to follow him.

Dr. Davies exhibited an autograph "safe conduct" or "indemnity pass," issued in the height of the Civil War, by Arthur Lord Capel, in favour of his (the Doctor's) ancestor, Mr. William Colly, of Eccleston:—

"Arthur Lord Capell, Lieutenant Generall, to the Prince his heighness of all his Ma^{ties} forces in the Countyes of Worcester, Salop, and Chester, and the Six Border Countyes of Wales,

"To all Commanders, Officers and Souldiers under my command, and to all other his Ma^{ties} Officers and Loueing Subiects whome these presents may concerne,

“By vertue of his Majesties Commission under the great Seale of England to mee directed, & as Lieutenant Generall of the forces aforesaid, I doe hereby strictly charge and command you and euery of you not to doe nor willingly permitt or suffer to bee done any hurt, vyolence, damage, plunder, or detriment whatsoever unto the person, house, ffamily, goods, chattels, or estate of William Colley, of Eccleston in the Countie of Cheshire, gentleman. And I further command that you redeliver this my protection unto such person or persons as shall shew it unto you, when & as often as there shalbee occasion to produce the same. Hereof you are not to faile as you will ansvere the contrary at your utmost perill. Given under my hand and seale the first day of December, A^o 1643.

“ARTHUR CAPELL.”

Mr. T. A. Richardson, architect, sent for exhibition his front elevation plan of new business premises now in course of erection for Messrs. Dutton and Miller, grocers, of Eastgate-street, Chester. The style adopted is a modification of the Elizabethian or early Stuart period of timber architecture, the old-fashioned lath-and-plaster giving way in this instance to the modern and more enduring white brick and Minton tile. Including the attics, which are situate in the gable, it is a five-storied building, and notwithstanding its great height, has the appearance of ample strength. Looked at as a whole, this building promises to be one of the boldest and most picturesque erected in Chester since the modern revival of the Elizabethan style of architecture.

It was mentioned at the meeting that the city was about to lose one of its most interesting antiquarian remains, viz. the house known as “God’s Providence,” from its bearing on one of its beams the inscription, in curious old letters, “God’s Providence is mine inheritance.” The ancient timber houses of Chester are now few and far between, and one of the most characteristic yet remaining is about to be pulled down. A hope was expressed that at least the carved timbers of the old house, and as far as possible its external character also, should be preserved in the new erection.

Mr. J. Edwards (Blue School) exhibited a charter from Edward the Black Prince to the ancient Company of Souters, or Shoemakers, of Chester. The document bore the seal of the Prince as Earl of Chester.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 25. The Rev. J. H. HILL, of Cranoe, in the chair.

The Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the General Meeting lately held at Lutterworth, reported the entire success of that meeting, and that twelve new members were there elected.

Resolutions relating to the proposed publication of the past Transactions of the Society, and of the Heyricke Papers, were passed, and the final arrangements referred to the Publishing Committee.

A note was read from Lord Denbigh, requesting the Secretary to convey to the Committee the satisfaction which his lordship had derived from the resolutions passed at their meeting (respecting the Lutterworth exhibition), and the pleasure which it afforded him to enrol his name among the members of the Society.

Mr. Frederick Jackson, architect, of Nottingham, presented to the Society, through Mr. North, a proof copy of his Plan of Nottingham and environs, beautifully engraved in copper from his own survey during a period of ten years. The evident accuracy and beauty of this plan elicited much praise.

Mr. G. C. Neale shewed a Portuguese or Spanish carving in ivory, being a portion of a triptych, representing the following subjects:— I. Our Saviour treading on a skull and serpent; II. St. John Baptist bearing a book and lamb; III. St. John the Evangelist bearing a chalice, from which is issuing a serpent, in allusion to the tradition related by St. Isidore, (vide Mrs. Jameson's "Legendary Art"); IV. St. Jerome as a penitent before a crucifix, beating himself with a stone. This subject forms one of Titian's most magnificent pictures.

Mr. James Thompson called the attention of the meeting to two Roman coins (one of Victorinus and the other apparently of Claudius Gothicus), which, though of little value in themselves, were interesting on account of the locality in which they were found, which was near to the village of Humberstone. There are close to that village clear indications of the existence of an ancient encampment, and Roman coins have upon former occasions been found there, which strengthens the idea that the early conquerors of this country had certainly a settlement, if not an encampment, in that neighbourhood. Mr. Thompson further exhibited a Book of Common Prayer, dated 1662, illustrated by a number of curious engravings. Guy Fawkes is represented with his lantern in the cellar, through the walls of which a ray from the All-seeing Eye darts upon him. In the corner of the engraving is represented his execution, he being under the hands of the executioner, who is carrying out the barbarous custom known as "quartering." The execution of Charles I., and many other historical and scriptural subjects, are quaintly and graphically depicted.

Mr. Latham exhibited (through Mr. Thompson) a copy of the funeral procession of Queen Elizabeth. This interesting document is, according to a description endorsed upon it, supposed to have been drawn by William Camden, Clarendieux King of Arms, and represents the entire procession, giving the costume of all who composed it, with the different banners of the Principalities of the Crown, &c., the whole arranged according to the strict rules of precedence as laid down by the officers of the Heralds' Office. This drawing (being many yards in length) excited much interest.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson produced an ancient hunting-knife, and fork of three prongs, fitting into each other; the handles, of silver inlaid with mother-of-pearl, representing dogs in pursuit of a hare. It was said to have been found with a cannon-ball on Bosworth Field. If so, it probably was a relic of the skirmish which took place there during the Civil Wars.

The Rev. J. H. Hill laid upon the table a quantity of rude masses of baked clay, which he supposed to be Roman handbricks, and upon which he made the following remarks:—

"The handbricks, or props, which I have brought to-day for your inspection, were found in the parish of Orby, Lincolnshire, during the month of August last. I believe them to have been used in the manufacture of hardware. The extent of country in which they are found is very great. The parishes of Orby, Ingoldmells, and Addlethorpe abound with them, and they are met with at Hogsthorpe and Thorpe. There can be no question that these parishes have been used extensively as potteries by the Romans, and I have no doubt there must be many remains of that people imbedded in the marsh where the bricks are found, oftentimes accompanied with pieces of Roman pottery.

"The Roman town of Burgh joins the parish of Orby, and the Roman city Vianona was only six miles off, and there are traces of a Roman road passing from

Vianona to Burgh, and so along the coast, all which tends to prove that the bricks are undoubtedly Roman.

"The bricks are found at a depth of from four to seven feet; they lie under a marine alluvial deposit, and they crop out on the shore at four different points. Much obscurity hangs about these remains, and nothing but actually digging through the beds of them can throw light upon the subject; the marsh was probably deposited upon the bricks after the Romans had made their embankment, which goes along the sea-coast. In digging for the bricks no tools nor implements, no arms nor charcoal, were found: beds of cockle-shells were frequent, and in some cases snail-shells are among the bricks. Some of the bricks are found in a black, moor-like substance, which may be the ashes of whatever substance the bricks were burnt with—straw or dried grass; others are in a red powdery, brick-dust state.

"The bricks high up in Orby are small, and of a very tender, frail nature; lower down they are of a blacker colour, larger in size, and hard, whilst those near the sea are very red, not so hard as the blackest bricks, and very large; but they are always more or less rounded by the action of the sea: they must have supported heavy pottery, and of considerable size. Several of these were thrown up at Skegness by the late storms (so I am informed by the Rev. E. Elmhirst, of Shawell, who has some of them in his possession). The bricks indicate a progressive manufacture, those far inland being, as I have said before, much smaller than those on the coast. I think all the bricks shew they were made by small hands, probably by women and young persons. The bricks lie in thin layers, and stretch in something like lines from Orby down to the sea, and are found in an extent of about five or six miles, by one, two, or three miles. In searching for them along a marsh dyke, I could feel them at the bottom of it, traversing the dyke at a distance of about thirty yards apart. The layer of the bricks appeared to be about eighteen or twenty inches in width. A friend told me in digging (inland) he found a bone of an animal, a flat piece of brick bearing marks of hay or straw on both sides, but not presenting any appearance of being part of a vessel. In my diggings I met with nothing but small pieces of Roman pottery, at the old surface of the marsh, where the leaves of the water-lily, grasses of all descriptions, pieces of thorn, &c., were found almost as perfect as when the first alluvial deposit was laid upon them, which happened centuries back. I hope at some early period to make a further investigation of these curious remains of the olden time."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 4. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The following letter from Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., on the name of Herpath, was read. The passage of the Wrekendyke through Urpeth to Durham is an illustration of it.

"Wallington, Nov. 30, 1861.

My dear Charlton,—I am glad to see from p. 5 of the last part (18) of the *Archæologia Eliana*, that the Antiquarian Society has appointed a committee on local topographical names, for the purpose of securing their correct spelling in the great Ordnance Survey. When you communicate your list to Sir H. James, you should, I think, urge the insertion of a name which, though it now only applies to what appears to be an insignificant lane, yet that lane, being part of an important work of our ancestors, I think you will agree with me is of sufficient historical and antiquarian importance and interest to make it well worth recording and preserving in the great national map.

"The name to which I allude is *Herpath*, by which a part of the Roman road which traverses the county of Northumberland from Corbridge to Berwick, as it dips towards the river Dart, near the village of Hartburn, is designated.

"It seems to me that the etymology of the word clearly shews that it must have been given to the work by our Saxon ancestors, indicating as it does their knowledge of its having been constructed by, or for, the army; and thus, 'Her,' or 'Here'—the army 'path'—truly the military-way. It appears from Bosworth's Dictionary that the word was used in this sense in Cædmon (174).

"It is rather remarkable that near the southern extremity of the kingdom, viz., in the parish of Seaton (Mordunum?), on the south coast of Devon, part of a line of Roman road that runs near that coast bears the same name.

"In an ancient Saxon deed in my possession, printed in Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland,' part ii. vol. i. p. 194, and in the Trevelyan Papers (Camden Society), part i. p. 1, being a grant to the monastery of Exanceaster (Exeter), the same word occurs, 'Herpad' being mentioned as part of the bounds of the estate. The deed was printed by Mr Hodgson to illustrate another meaning which some antiquaries have attached to the first part of the word, 'Har,' or 'Hoar,'—a boundary. It may sometimes bear that interpretation; but in the case of this road I feel satisfied that the former is the more correct and the true meaning.

"Ever yours most truly, "W. C. TREVELYAN."

The Chairman also read a letter from Dr. Bruce, dated Avignon, Nov. 27, 1861, of which the following passages have a bearing on Roman remains in Britain:—

"At Fiesole, two or three fragments of the ancient wall of the town remain. One piece exhibited nine courses of stones, and seemed to me to be twenty-one feet high. The blocks were quadrangular, but untooled; they were evidently in the same state as when taken from the quarry, and the quarrymen seem to have availed themselves simply of the natural partings of the rock. They were of various sizes, but mostly very large; several were six feet in length. Of course, much regularity could not be observed in the bed of the stones: they were placed as we would place books of various sizes if required to pack them closely in a box. The work was altogether colossal. Two specimens of Roman work remain in the place; one of them a theatre, the other what is said to be the wall of a palæe. The theatre is planted on the sid of a slope—like the amphitheatre of Borcovicus—so as to obtain a partial support from the ground. Some rows of seats have been uncovered, and some caverns beneath, in which the wild beasts are said to have been lodged, have been excavated. This was interesting enough, but what took my fancy most was the wreck of the palace. The masonry was evidently Roman, but it had an Etruscan look about it. The stones are large, tooled on edges when they come in contact with one another, but left rough in the face. The line of the courses, though generally regular, is not perfectly so—a large stone occasionally protruding into another; the upright joints, too, are not always perpendicular. The work reminded me strongly of the north gateway of Borcovicus, and I think that the next time I visit that spot I shall be able to point out its Etruscan features. The Romans seem never to have forgotten the lessons they learned from the earlier possessors of North Italy.

"The Etruscan remains are much more complete at Volterra than Fiesole. The present city does not occupy one-half the ground embraced by the ancient walls, which can be traced throughout their entire circuit. Several most interesting specimens of the original Etruscan walls remain. One piece, of considerable length, I calculated was about 35 feet high. The character of the masonry was the same as at Fiesole, but the blocks were large and the courses more irregular. And yet the joints were close; the stones were set without mortar. On looking at this block of masonry, I could almost fancy I was looking on the face of some perpendicular cliff—the face of the stones being untooled, and the joints of the building looking like the natural parting of the rock. I examined two of the gateways of the city. One of them, the Porta all'Arco, is a magnificent piece of work. The greater part of it is undoubtedly Etruscan; but, for reasons which I cannot detail in this brief note, I would have said that its beautifully turned arch was Roman, had I not been informed that Mr. Layard and others, who are better capable of judging than I am, and who had more time to examine it, have declared the whole to be Etruscan. The other gate is the Porta d'Ercole. The lower part is Etruscan—the arch is mediæval. There are, however, sufficient traces to shew that this gateway had originally not been arched over by regularly formed voussoirs, but had been stepped over (like some portion of the *ærarum* at Cilurnum)—a mode of construction for which the large slabs used by the Etruscans were peculiarly suitable.

"But the chief interest of Volterra consists in its museum. Here are preserved an immense number of cinerary urns found in the tombs, which are left much in the state in which they were found. They are all outside the walls. They consist of caverns, many of them excavated out of the rock. The urns are placed upon a ledge, which runs round the cavern. In almost every instance the tombs have been rifled—some of them in Roman times, and others at a more recent period—every-

thing being found in the utmost confusion. Curiously enough, the pine-cone ornament is always found accompanying a tomb, either on it or in it. When the excavators meet with this object, they know that their search will be rewarded with success. I feel sure that this ornament, which we so constantly meet with in Roman stations, and which it appears the Romans borrowed from the Etruscans, is emblematical of animal fire—of life. There seems to me to be something beautiful in their planting it in their tombs. They seem, by doing so, to express their confidence that the seed that they thus sow in weakness will one day blossom in eternal life.”

Mr. Longstaffe read the more important passages of the curious inventory of William Moore, Esq., exhibited by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan at the last meeting^d. The deceased's descendant was created a baronet, by Charles II., for the loyalty of his family.

Mr. White produced his roll of the Scottish nobles and gentry slain at Flodden. It will be printed by the Society.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 9. The eighty-second anniversary meeting took place in the Library of the Museum, Royal Institution. There was a large attendance.

Mr. David Laing, one of the vice-presidents, delivered the annual address, which gave an account of the rise and progress of the Society, with notices of the office-bearers since its commencement. Mr. Laing's concluding remarks were as follow :—

“I have referred to the difficulties which the Society had to encounter during its long career, partly to vindicate the members should any charge be made of their not having accomplished so much as might have been expected, had it been a flourishing institution like the London Society of Antiquaries, with ample funds and endowments. It happens, however, that many of the undertakings which the founder had suggested for this Society at its outset to keep in view have been accomplished by other means. Statistical reports from the ministers of parishes, describing objects of local antiquity, were not wholly overlooked by Sir John Sinclair in his noble undertaking, as well as in the new Statistical Account; but it has been suggested to me by Mr. Forbes Skene within these few days—what may properly come under the notice of the Council—that an application should be made to the Society for the Sons of the Clergy to have the original reports of the last Statistical Account deposited in the Antiquarian Society's Library, as these contain much information on matters of antiquarian interest which the editors thought not quite suitable for their work. Such, also, are the existing chartularies of religious houses in Scotland, nearly all of which have now been printed for the members of the Bannatyne, Maitland, Spalding, and Abbotsford Clubs, in a style which the Society could never have attempted. For the very explicit and valuable book on the coinage of Scotland this country is indebted to an Irish gentleman—Mr. Lindsay, of Cork—who is deservedly reckoned as one of our honorary members. For the interesting and important series of the sculptured stones of Scotland—the example set first by the late Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, who was a liberal and accomplished member of this Society, has been followed up by the Spalding Club in a much more extended form, through the labours of our excellent Secretary, Mr. Stuart. The ancient seals of Scotland have been most admirably described in Henry Laing's volume, and it is matter of regret that he should find so little encouragement to prepare a supplemental volume, for which abundant materials still exist. For a valuable work descriptive of the antiquities of Scotland, founded upon Gordon, Horsley, and others, we are indebted to the late Robert Stuart, an intelligent bookseller in Glasgow, who died in 1818, at the early age of thirty-seven. But abundance of work still remains to be undertaken; and were this a suitable occasion, I might suggest, now that most of our book clubs are either terminated, or may soon be so, whether some scheme, even to a limited extent, under the name of

^d GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 644.

the Scottish Antiquarian Club, might not be advantageously ingrafted on the Society, without restricting it exclusively to Fellows of the same. At present, however, the most clamant publication is one that cannot be long deferred, now that the new arrangement and classification are nearly completed—I mean a small, cheap synopsis of the articles in the Museum, the sale of which would soon reimburse itself, deferring for the present a more detailed illustrated catalogue. The Society happily exhibits a new and brighter phase in its long career, having an efficient staff for carrying on its affairs, relieved from its former burdens in having to expend its funds in keeping up the Museum for the public. I need not enlarge on the peculiar qualifications of the secretaries, Mr. Stuart and Dr. Smith, and of the treasurer, Mr. Johnston. We have had vice-presidents, and heard them deliver addresses which would reflect honour on any Society. The admirable manner in which the articles in the Museum have been grouped and arranged is highly creditable to the curators and the Museum committee; and I ought not to omit the name of the keeper, Mr. William McCulloch. But I beg, in conclusion, to express my gratitude for the honour done me at this time, and for the kindness I have uniformly experienced in my humble endeavours to benefit the Society and to promote the science of archæology in some of its varied departments."

On the motion of Mr. Black, M.P., a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Laing for his address.

Dr. James Simpson presented a copy from a MS. in the Vatican Library, shewing the amount of tithes paid by Scotland to the Pope about the year 1277 or 1280.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

VARIOUS publications have made known the manner in which numerous public bodies have promptly expressed their feeling of the heavy blow inflicted on the nation by the premature decease of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. We cannot reproduce all these demonstrations of respect and sorrow, but we feel bound to place on record in our pages the terms employed by the Committee of one Institution, which has been especially indebted to the fostering care of the deceased Prince, and whose proceedings are of a nature that it especially belongs to us to chronicle.

The Committee of the Architectural Museum has recorded their sense of the loss of their patron, the late Prince Consort, in the following terms:—

"The Committee of the Architectural Museum beg to testify their deep grief at the decease of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. While feeling alike with all Her Majesty's subjects the greatness of the national misfortune, and respectfully sympathising with a loss which is irreparable to the Sovereign and the Royal Family, they trust that they may be permitted to express their own especial sorrow at the decease of a Prince who has always shewn himself the wise and learned promoter and munificent patron of Art, and to whom the Architectural Museum owes a deep debt of gratitude for the kindness which induced His Royal Highness at the first foundation of the Museum to honour it by condescending to become its Patron."

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 ORKNEY RUNES AND PROFESSORS RAFN AND MUNCH.

IN August last we published an account of the important discovery of Runes in Orkney, as communicated to us by Mr. Stuart, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland^a. The discovery, as then stated, was made at the expense of James Farrer, Esq., M.P., and that gentleman being desirous to obtain an explanation of the runes, had the inscriptions lithographed, and sent them—of course as mere proofs and in confidence—to various eminent runologists. From one of them, if the statement made to us be true, he has received very unworthy treatment. It is stated that Professor C. C. Rafn, the Secretary of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, looking more to his individual renown, and seeking to anticipate his fellow *savans*, instead of replying to Mr. Farrer, has interpreted the runes, well or ill, and has published the result in the Danish Official Gazette. He has found an imitator in Professor Munch, who, making a like unauthorized use of strictly private and confidential communications, has commenced a series of papers on the Inscriptions, the first of which appeared in the Norwegian *Illustreret Nyhedsblad* of Dec. 1.

This affair when first communicated to us appeared so discreditable that we hesitated to believe it, and therefore we referred to Mr. Farrer himself. That gentleman's letter, which we now print in its entirety, is as follows, and it is well worthy of the consideration of those who would wish to see antiquarian researches conducted in a gentlemanly spirit:—

SIR,—I only received your letter late last night on my return home. You are at perfect liberty to make whatever use you may think proper of the following information.

It is quite true that I sent copies of the runes to Professors Rafn and Munch, and several others, requesting them to furnish me with their interpretations as soon as convenient, as I was about to publish a short account of the discovery. Professor Rafn, on Nov. 26, writes to say that he hopes to have his "paper ready" by the middle of December, and "the manuscript being too voluminous to be sent by mail," desires me to name some house in London

^a GENT. MAG., August, 1861, p. 179.

to whom it might be sent. I gave orders accordingly, but have as yet received no information. Professor Munch, on Nov. 16, also acknowledges the receipt of the engravings, "cannot venture an opinion, &c., till after minutely examining every line," but hopes to "acquaint you with the results in the course of a fortnight." I have heard nothing more. From Messrs. Worsaae, Carl Saëve, Stephens, Dybeck, and Thorsen, I have never heard a word. I hope these gentlemen do not intend to withhold their information from me in consequence of Munch's very unhandsome conduct,—*supposing it to be true.*

I never intended to give earlier information to one gentleman in preference to the others, and the engravings were all sent off by the same mail. I cannot believe Professor Munch would act in such an illiberal manner to myself and the rest of the antiquarian world.

Any further information that I can give I shall be happy to supply.

Ingleborough, Lancaster, Dec. 22, 1861.

I am, &c., JAMES FARRER.

SYLVANUS URBAN, ESQ.

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, IN THE TIME OF EDWARD II.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a topographical curiosity, which is well worthy of being printed in your pages. It is extracted from a manuscript of the time of Edward II., and contains a list of about a hundred places in England, with the addition, in a concise proverbial form, of the thing, of whatever nature it might be, for which each place was at that time celebrated or remarkable. The book in which it is found (now No. 98 of Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian Library) is a collection of early statutes, and other legal matter; and the present extract immediately precedes a table of counties and bishoprics, which I have seen in other similar collections. It will be found that some of the places named still retain their old reputation, but of the majority the ancient distinction has been long forgotten; and this is especially the case when it was founded upon a particular manufacture. Natural advantages and peculiarities remain: Cornwall has still its tin, Corfe its marble, Salisbury its plain, Waltham its meadows, Berwick its salmon, and Yarmouth its herrings. And of human works and institutions many notoriety survive: the marvel of Stonehenge, the Schools of Oxford, the navy of Southampton, Dover Castle, Lichfield Close, and Tilbury Ferry. Peterborough, too, has not lost its "pride." And when London has no longer its "barons," nor Westminster its relics, the old repute of Charing still lingers in the neighbourhood. The comparison of Oxford School and Cambridge eels might in former days have added bitterness to the controversy of precedence between the Universities.

The language, the allusions, and the very names of the places are in many instances obscure; and I have thought that a few notes would not be out of place. The subject of course admits of illustration to an unlimited extent. In many instances the meaning of the language has

escaped my curiosity; and in many more there are probably lurking allusions which I have not understood. The further elucidation of these points may exercise the leisure of some of your learned correspondents.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS NICHOLS.

Barounie de Londres.

Barony of London. "Habitatores aliarum urbium cives, hujus Barones dicuntur."—*Fitz-Stephen's Description of London*, (printed in Stowe's Survey). Cf. Matth. Paris, *sub anno* 1253. See more, as to the use of the word baron as applied to the citizens of London, in Mr. Riley's Preface to the *Liber Custumorum Lond.*, p. xxv.

Reg'terie de Euirwik.

Registry (qu.) of York.

Seyntuarie Canterburg.

Relikes de Westmostre.

Pvteynes de Cherring.

Pardoun de Seynt Pol.

Sause de Flete.

Fleet Sauce. I do not know what the allusion here is, but it may be conjectured that Fleet-street (a very ancient part of London, though without the walls) was already famous for its taverns and cooks' shops.

Dames de Seynt Edino.

Ladies of St. Edino. This requires elucidation. Does it refer to some part of London? St. Edwin's parish?

Escole de Oxenford.

Escarlet de Nichole.

Lincoln scarlet. Not yet, it will be observed, 'Lincoln green.'

Hauberge de Estanford.

Stamford *hauberck*, or coat of mail.

Blanket de Blye.

Blye, famous for its 'blanket,' was probably Blyth on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, anciently Blida and Blia. See *Monasticon*, vol. iv. p. 620.

Burnet de Beverle.

Burnet was a brown woollen cloth. See Ducange, *sub voc.* Burneta.

Russet de Colcestr'.

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Laroun de Graham.

Graham thief. We are reminded of Sir Walter Scott's description:—

"A Graham he; his hardy kin,
Whoever lost, were sure to win.
They sought the beeves that made their broth
In England and in Scotland both."

The reputation of the Border Gramhams lasted for at least three centuries, until, in the reign of James I., the greater part of the name or clan was transplanted, by order of the Government, from the valley of the Esk to other lands. (See Lysons' "Cumberland," p. xxi.)

Murdrisours de Croysroys.

Royston murderers. Royston was situated in an open country on the North Road. Its ancient name was Roise's Cross, or De Cruce Roesia. (See Camden's *Britannia* by Gough, vol. i. p. 335.) There may possibly be an allusion here to some event now forgotten.

Cotels de Thaxted.

Cotels I take to be little coats or cape. See Ducange, *sub voc.* Cota, Cotella.

Maunches de Durham.

Durham sleeves.

Fortes de Huntyngdon.

Agules de Wilton.

Agules is the modern *aiguilles*—needles.

Rasours de Leycestr'.

Bochers de Wyncestr'.

Bachelorie de Norhampton.

Northampton bachelors. This may refer to the attempt to establish an university at Northampton in the thirteenth century, (see Wood, "Oxford Annals," vol. i. p. 260); or more probably to some tournament, or meeting of young knights, "qui se volunt bachelarios appellari." Matth. Paris, *sub anno* 1249.

Anguyles de Cantebrug'.

Cambridge eels.

Fer de Gloucestr'.

Gloucester iron, from the Forest of Dean and elsewhere. The city of Gloucester paid, in the time of Edward the Confessor, a hundred rods of iron for the nails of the king's ships. Domesday Survey, p. 162.

Pleynes de Salesbury.

Encloyst'r de Lycheffeld.

The Cloisters of Lichfield and the gateways of the Close were rebuilt by Bishop Langton at the end of the thirteenth century.

Bayn de Baa (*sic*).

Merveille de Stonhengh'.

Marchaunz de Leen.

Merchants of Lynn.

Haraung de Gernemue.

Yarmouth herrings are followed by seven other kinds of fish: Winchelsea plaice, Rye whiting, Kingston dace, Uxbridge loach, St. Ives' barbel, Berwick salmon, and Bedford perch.

Playz de Wynchelsea.

Merlyng de La Rye.

Dars de Kyngeston̄.

Loches de Woxebrugg'.

Barbeus de Seynt Yue.

Samon de Berwik.

Rufes de Bedeford.

Trespas de Chelmeresford.

Trespas de Chelmeresford requires elucidation.

Symonels de Wycombe.

Wastel de Hungerford.

Wastel is the modern French *gateau*, 'cake.' Symonel is *simmel*-bread.

Troyte de Neubury.

Newbury trout.

Couerchef de Schaftesbury.

Wymple de Lewes.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury.

Shrewsbury pilgrim. The shrine of St. Winifred, a favourite Saxon saint and object of pilgrimage, was in Shrewsbury Abbey.

Passage de Tillsbury.

Tilbury Ferry, not yet out of date.

Archers de Walz.

Welsh archers in the royal service are more than once mentioned in the

Wardrobe Account of Edward I., published by the Society of Antiquaries.

Robbour de Akton̄.

Acton robbers. This was probably Acton in Middlesex, a few miles out of London, on the road to Oxford.

Empyre de Meldon̄.

Empyre de Meldon̄ needs interpretation.

Marbre de Corf.

Marbre de Corf is Purbeck marble.

Plastr' de Nower.

Plaster of Nower. Is this from Nore Down, in Purbeck?

Poter de Henneham.

Henham potter. Where is this Henham?

Bones de Notyngnam.

Nottingham bonnets (qu.)

Lyng'teille de Eylesham.

Aylsham in Norfolk was long celebrated for its linen,—“Aylsham web.”

Corde de Warwik.

Cambre de Bredeport.

Bridport is twice mentioned—Cambre de Bredeport, Corde de Bredeport. The town is still celebrated for its cordage and sail-cloth. The word 'Cambre' I do not understand.

Chaloun de Geudeford.

Guildford shawl. *Chalon* appears to have signified a bed-covering. Thence the French *châle*, and our shawl. (See Ducange, *sub voc.* Chalo; *Promptorium Parvulorum, sub voc.* Chaloun.)

Runcour de Wyrcestr'.

Runcour de Worcester requires an interpreter. Is it the Italian *run-catore*, 'snoorer'?

Furur de Cestr'.

Chester furrier. See, as to the trade of Chester in furs, Lysons' "Cheshire," p. 606. Part of the rent paid by this city to Edward the Confessor consisted of three *timbres* of martins' skins. Domesday, "Cestrescire," 262 b.

Nauię de Suthamton̄.

Warenne de Walton.

Walton Warren.

Corbes de Clare.

Qu. crows of Clare.

Vile de Bures.

Town of Bures (*qu.*) See, as to Mount Bures, Morant's "History of Essex," vol. ii. p. 224. I do not think Bury St. Edmunds can be meant.

Justeur de Jerdele.

Turneur de Blie.

Burdiz de Gipeswyz.

Jouster of Yardley, tourneyer (*torneator*) of Blie, (*qu.*) burdice of Ipswich. The burdice was an exercise of arms: "quoddam hastiludium quod burdice dicitur."—*Hemingford*, *sub anno* 1288, vol. ii. p. 17, ed. Hamilton. (See Ducange, *sub voc.* Bohordium.) The connection of these sports with the places named requires further elucidation.

Molins de Doneswyz.

Dunwich mills. Dunwich, in Suffolk, was formerly a place of importance: now nearly demolished by the sea.

Praerie de Waltham.

Waltham meadows.

Payn de Seynt Alban.

Hauene de Northwyz.

Mede de Huthe.

St. Alban's bread, Norwich oats, Hythe mead.

Beuerie de Bannebury.

Cerveyse de Ely.

Banbury drink, Ely beer. Beuerie, like the Italian *beveria*, seems to have sometimes meant 'drunkenness.' (See Ducange, *sub voc.* Bevragium.)

Morue de Grimesby.

Couert de Schirwode.

Sherwood covert.

Chace de Engelwode.

Forest de Wyndesoure.

Corn de Cardoyl.

Carlisle horn, from the deer-forests of the borders.

Esselie de Ogerston.

Esselie de Ogerston (*qu.*) The word *esselée* seems to have been sometimes used to signify a cupboard; but *esseule* was 'a tile.' See Ducange, *sub voc.* Essella, Essoulla.

Palestre de Ripun.

I think this may be mis-read for palefrey, palfrey.

Puleyn de Rivaus.

Puleyn seems to be the modern *poulain*, 'a colt.' Constance, Countess of Richmond, (t. reg. Joh.) granted to the monks of Jervaux "ut faciant fandas ad pullos suos capiendos ubi eis placuerit."—*Monasticon Angl.*, (edit. 1825,) vol. v. p. 576.

Furmage de Gervaus.

Jervaux cheese. The monks of Jervaux had their pastures in Wandesley, or Wensleydale, by the gift of Alan and Conan, dukes of Brittany and earls of Richmond. One of the grants of Conan permits the monks "ut faciant vaccarias in foresta mea de Wandesleydale." See *Monasticon Anglicanum*, (edit. 1825,) vol. v. p. 572.

Teynus de Funteynes.

Teynus de Funteynes, Poyture de Ekecestr', Marohe de Punfreyt, Cake de Estaunford, (see below,) are equally unintelligible to me.

Savouns de Couentr'.

Coventry soap.

Herb'gerie de Donestap'.

Dunstable Inn.

Mokeour de Aluestowe.

Mocker of Alverstoke. There seems to be an allusion here which it may be difficult to recover.

Trens de Doneman.

Qu. Trens (i. e. trèves, Anglice 'truce') de Doneman (Dunmow, qu.)

Vend' de q'rs de Bristowe.

To what part of the trade of Bristol does this allude?

Damayselle de Hereford.

Corde de Bredeport.

Poyture de Ekecestr'.

Guesceylur de Cicestr'.

Guesceylur. Can this mean was-sailer?

Marohe de Punfreyt.

Estinals de Cornewaile.

Cornwall tanners (or tin-mines?)

Chauces de Tikehull.

Ganns de Haverhill.

Tickhill hose, Haverhill gloves.

Uileyns de Tameworth.

Tamworth villans. Tamworth, though an ancient town, had not the

privileges of a borough till the reign of Elizabeth. I do not find in the County History that the inhabitants were subject to any degrading services. (Dugdale's "Warwickshire," vol. ii. p. 1130.)

Cengles de Danecastr'.

Doncaster girdles.

Cake de Estaunford.

Manor de Wodestok.

Hardement de Cinkpors.

Bravery of the Cinque Ports.

Chastel de Doure.

Dover Castle.

Orgoyl de Bourk'.

Pride of Burg. The allusion is probably to Peterborough and its lordly Abbey. The Abbot of Peterborough, at the end of the thirteenth century, was peculiarly energetic in asserting against the king and all others the ancient privileges and jurisdictions of his house. (See *Cronicon Petroburgense*, published by the Camden Society.)

Mareys de Ramseye.

Ramsey Mere.

Teule de Redinges.

Reading cloth.

Paroche de Espauding.

Spalding parish.

Mulet de Daneseye.

Danesey Mule. Where is Danesey?

Entree de Thorneye.

Thorney gateway.

Assetz iad des viles

Mes t'p iad des giles

E moud plus a dire

Mes sen ne put suffire.

The concluding verses are not easily intelligible; but they may perhaps be represented by the following doggrel:—

"Towns are many score:
Tricks as many more.
Much remains to tell,
If memory served me well."

Giles (i. e. frauds or tricks), in the second line, may refer to the various trades, each of which, it is insinuated, has its own frauds. See Ducange, *sub voc.* Guillator. *Moud*, in the third line, is the old French *moult* (*multum*); and *sen*, in the fourth, the Latin *sensus*, Italian *senno*, for mind or memory. The contraction 't'p,' in the second line, stands, I suppose, for *trop*.

THE MANOR OF CADHAY.

MR. URBAN,—In your report of the late meeting of the British Archæological Association, when describing the visit to Cadhay, your reporter appears to speak of Capt. Collin as the *owner* of Cadhay^a; he is, however, only *tenant*, and the manor or barton of Cadhay is owned by Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The present kitchen was formerly the hall, and was open to the roof as stated; but I believe the alteration, by which a bed-room was obtained over the kitchen, was made long before Capt. Collin became tenant, though he has now been there many years. The original roof still remains, and access to it is, or was not many years since, attainable.

The following notes may be acceptable:—

By Deed S. D. Edward de Cadehey grants to John de Cadeheye a piece of land called Narwecombe, lying between the lands of the Lord of Cadeheye and the land of the said John; also half an acre of land and half a perch lying between the lands of the Lord of Otery St. Mary, and the demesne of the Lord of Cadehey. And because he had not his own proper seal, he procured the seal of John Salvyn to be appended to the writing.

Witnesses—Jord' de Kyntistone, Thomas Cotone, Henry de Esse, William de Wodeford, Richard Engelson, John Salvyn, and others.

11 *Edw. II.* Deed poll whereby John de Cadeheye grants to Robert his son and

^a GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 379.

his heirs, all his lands and a tenement in Cadehaye, with all appurtenances, &c., reserving the services due to the capital lord. For which grant said Robert paid forty marcs sterling.

Witnesses—John le Poyer, William de Esse, Richard de Kynatstone, William Poyer, John Gone, Geoffry Hoseburn de Cadehaye, John Chepe, and others.

13 *Edw. II.* Deed of Release from John de Cadehaye, son and heir of John de Cadehaye, to Robert de Cadehaye his brother, of all his right in certain lands and tenements in Cadehaye, which might descend to him on the death of John his father.

Witnesses—Thomas de Cadehaye, John Poyer, Richard de Kyncistone, John Gone, Roger de la More, clerk, and others.

[Another deed to the same effect, and of corresponding date, is witnessed by the same parties, Thomas, the first witness, being therein styled *Dominus* de Cadehaye, and Roger de la More clerk and *the writer of the deed.*]

15 *Edw. II.* Indenture, whereby Robert de Cadehaye grants to Richard his brother all his lands with their appurtenances in Cadehaye, and all his pastures, &c., and live stock (*averia*), excepting the new garden which John his father had in exchange of Richard Chepe; also excepting all the land which John his father had in frank-marriage with Joan, daughter of the said Richard Chepe.

Witnesses—John Poyer, Richard de Knyztestone, Roger Tauteser, John Gone, Thomas de la Thorne, and others.

11 *Edw. III.* Indenture of agreement between Walter de Reyner on the one part, and Richard de Cadehaye on the other, whereby it is agreed that said Walter shall lawfully inclose a piece of land called the Gore, lying between the moor of Cadehaye and the garden of the Lord of Cadehaye, and similarly that said Richard shall lawfully inclose a piece of land between the land *de la picte* on the north, and his close on the south.

Witnesses—John le Poyer, John de Kynaistone^b, John Gone, Thomas atte Thorne, Thomas le Gome, Geoffry atte Pitte, William de Esse, and others.

44 *Edw. III.* Deed whereby Geoffry Cadehey conveys to *Magister* Robert Bowe, Henry Halle, and John Colcumbe, all his estate which he had in all the lands and tenements, rents and services at Cadehey, and which he had of the grant of Ralph Vianudre in exchange for land at le Denne.

Witnesses—Thomas Bittelisgate, John Pector, John atte Thorne, Henry, Roger atte Pitte, and others.

9 *Hen. V.* Conveyance from Beatrix Cadehay, to William Frye of Fynetone, John Dove^c, parson of the church there, and Thomas Dorborgh, of all her lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Cadehay, within the manor of Otery St. Mary.

Witnesses—Thomas Hurtescote, Henry Whityng, John Laurence, John Forde, John Trende, and others.

10 *Hen. VI.* Conveyance^d from John Dove, parson of the church of Fynetone, and Thomas Dorborgh, to Beatrix de Cadehay, of the lands and tenements with the appurtenances in Cadehay, within the manor of Otery St. Mary, which said lands, &c., they had together with William Frye, deceased, of the gift and feoffment of the said Beatrix. To have and to hold the said premises to Beatrix for her life,

^b The variation in the orthography of this name is great; in this instance it may be *Kyntlistone*, the *t* and *l* being so conjoined as to look like *a*.

^c Or *Done*.

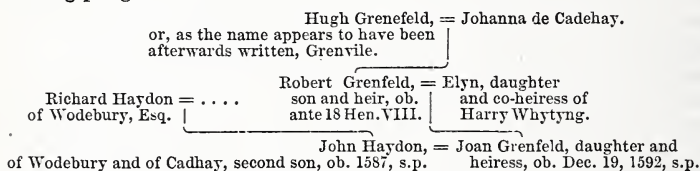
^d Re-conveyance of the estate, William Frye being now dead.

and after her decease to remain to John Cadehay, son of the said Beatrix, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Witnesses—John Forde, Thomas Foghill, Robert Chase, Roger Clode, John Catpole, and others.

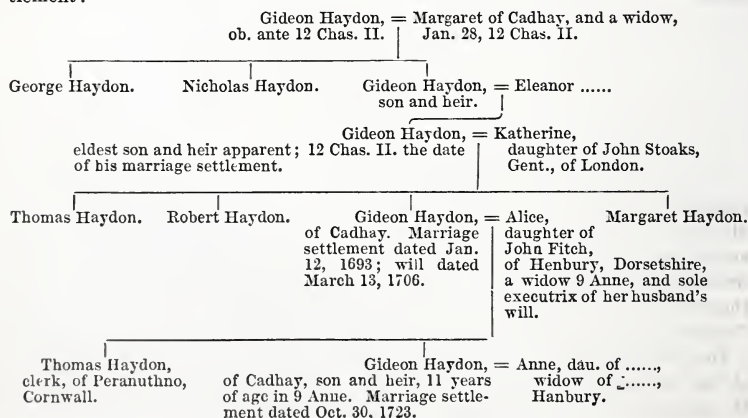
18 *Hen. VIII.* Indenture between Richard Haydon of Wodebury, Esq., on the one part, and Elyn Grenefeld, widow, late wife of Robert Grenefeld, son and heir of Hugh Grenefeld and Joan his wife, of the other part. Being articles of agreement on the marriage to be had between John Haydon, second son of the said Richard, and Joan Grenefeld, daughter and heir of said Robert Grenefeld and the said Elyn. By which deed said Elyn settled all the lands, &c., which would come to her on the death of Harry Wytynge, her father, one of whose daughters and heirs she was, on the said John and Joan and their heirs; a life interest being reserved to herself. And the said Elyn releases all her right and title in the lands, &c., called Cadehaye. For which release the said Richard grants to the said Elyn an annuity of xl. shillings, and furthermore the said Richard grants to the said Elyn an annual rent of five marcs, going out of all such lands and tenements as he hath in the county of Devon, according to the tenor of a certain deed made by the said Richard to the said Elyn.

I find no other deeds till the date A.D. 1660; but it would appear from the monument of John Haydon, in the church of Ottery St. Mary, that Hugh Grenefeld married the heiress of Cadhay; from that and the above deed is deduced the following pedigree:—



Who immediately succeeded John Haydon and his wife Joan I have here no means of knowing, but some of your Devonshire genealogists may be able to fill up the gap. The estate remained in the Haydons for some years.

The following pedigree is deduced from the Haydon deeds, and an Act of Parliament passed in the 8th of Anne, for vesting the estate of Gideon Haydon in trustees for payment of debts and settling the overplus to the uses of his marriage settlement:—



In 1736 the estate of Cadhay was sold to John Brown, Esq., who in the following year sold it to William Peere Williams, of Gray's Inn, Barrister. In 1771 it was in the possession of Sir Booth Williams, Bart., who, by virtue of an Act of Parliament for that purpose, sold it to Elizabeth, the widow of William Peere Williams, his uncle, second son of the barrister, W. P. Williams.

Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of W. P. Williams and Elizabeth Seignoret his wife, married Thomas Lord Graves, who possessed Cadhay. It eventually came to his daughter, Anne Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., whose son, the present Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., is now in possession. G. H. D.

Stow, Nov. 7, 1861.

THE CHURCH OF KINKELL, ABERDEENSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—I inclose a pen-and-ink sketch, which has been quite recently taken by myself, of a curious monumental memorial remaining in the ruined church of St. Michael and All Angels, Kinkell, Aberdeenshire.

This church, which from Keith's "Scottish Bishops" I find to have been in the shire, diocese, and commissariat of Aberdeen, and in the presbytery of Garioch, is now an utter ruin. The property on which it stands belongs to the Earl of Kintore, and the burial-ground around, though wild and wholly uncared for, is sometimes used still. It consisted simply of a nave and chancel, of Third Pointed work, with a south porch, the foundations of which are still to be traced. Now the north wall only remains. Towards the west end a mean building like an out-house has been erected, which serves as a burial-place for some people named Gordon. The east wall up to the window-sill remains, and there are fragments lying about of the tracery and mullions of the east window. In the north wall adjoining the ancient sanctuary is a most remarkable tabernacle; I should imagine, almost unique of its kind. It was not simply an Easter sepulchre, but a permanent receptacle for the blessed Sacrament. It consists of a sort of aumbrye, or deep rectangular recess in the wall, on either side of which, as well as above and below, are a series of sculptured ornaments. The bas-relief above is altogether gone, and only a flat stone remains. No traces of it or its subject exist; but two crocketed finials on either side, very Italian-Gothic in their character, of a close-grained freestone, are almost perfect. Below are the remains of what was evidently the sculptured representation of an *ostensorium*, or monstrance for the holy Sacrament, with adoring angels on either side; and underneath is some boldly sculptured foliage, with a shield in its centre, charged with a lion rampant crowned. A label on either side of the recess contains the following legend:—

HIC . EST . SVTVM . CORPS . DE . VGIE . NATVM.

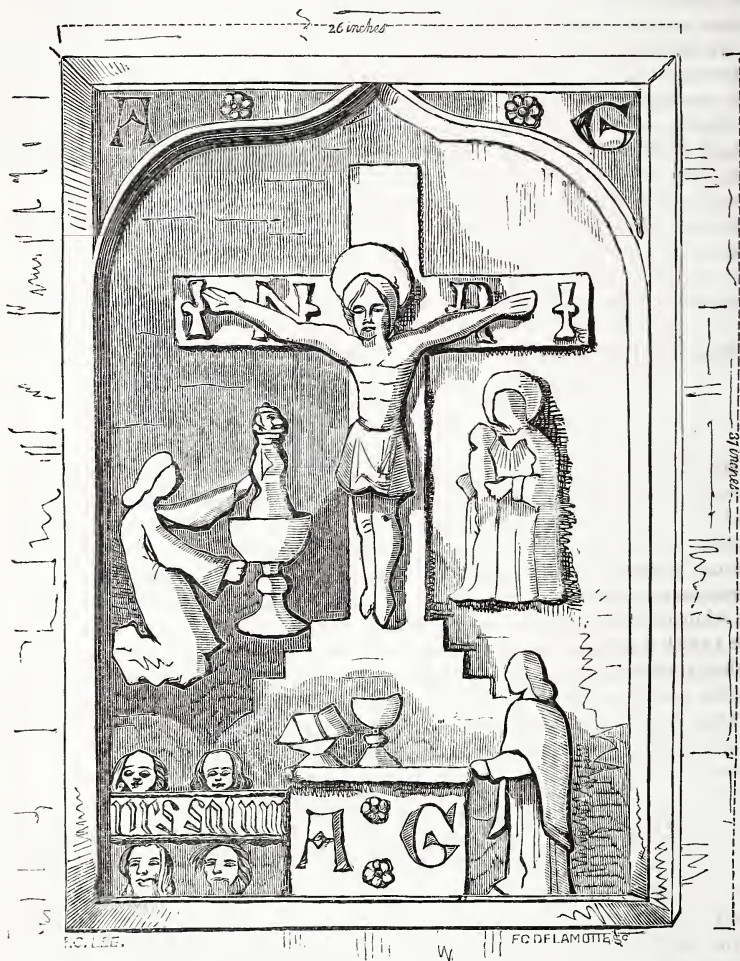
(Hic est servatum corpus de Virgine natum.)

The letters A. G. occur twice, once disjoined, and again united by a knot into a monogram. So, too, the device of a rose. The date "A.D. 1528" also remains, as well as the inscription "Memorare" below.

Secondly, there is a curious incised slab, two-thirds of which now only remain, representing a knight in armour. The figure is very similar to that of Sir Thomas Massingberd, represented in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses." Upon the surcoat and on a shield above are represented the following arms:—A chevron between two water-bougets in chief, and a hunter's horn in base. No colours are indicated in the sculpture. That portion of the inscription which remains runs as follows:—
"Hic jacet nobilis armiger Gilbertus de Gr—— Anno Domini (sic) M.CCCC.XI."

But the most curious object of interest is a bas-relief in a more westerly portion of the north wall, evidently of the same age and workmanship as the tabernacle. It appears to be a representation of Christian worship, and was, no doubt, a me-

morial monument to one of the clergy of Kinkell. Underneath the representation of a depressed arch is a crucifix, the figure of which is comparatively perfect. Below is a vested altar, with antependium and fringed superfrontal. Upon the former appear the letters A. G., with two roses between each. To the right of the altar, considerably mutilated, is seen the remains of a figure of a priest in his eucharistic vestments. Upon the centre of the altar stands a chalice, and on the left an open missal and stand. On the left side of the altar runs a legend,—*PRS. SATUM*,



Monument, Kinkell Church, Aberdeenshire.

possibly "*preces sanctorum*;" for both below and above the band upon which the legend is sculptured are represented four heads, signifying, no doubt, the saints at rest, or the souls of the martyrs under the celestial altar. On the right side of the figure of our Blessed Lord upon the cross, which rises from a Calvary above and behind the altar, is a very beautiful representation of an angel carrying the Obla-

tion to the Eternal Father. The angel holds a chalice, out of which springs a small figure of the Redeemer, and so is realised the meaning of the ancient, most beautiful prayer from the Sarum Missal,—that used in substance in the diocese of Aberdeen,—“Supplices Te rogamus omnipotens Deus; jube hæc perferri per manus sancti Angeli Tui in sublime altare Tuum in conspectu divinæ Majestatis Tuæ,” &c. To the left of the figure of our Blessed Saviour is a representation of the Blessed Virgin, with her divine Son. The latter figure is almost entirely destroyed, but the remains are visible to the careful observer. In the spandrils of the arch the letters A. G. are again repeated, together with the rose.

No doubt these two ornaments were erected under the direction of the Rev. Alexander Galloway, who was Vicar of Kinkell, and a Prebendary of Aberdeen in the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth century,—a dignitary of considerable eminence, position, and ability. In the library of King's College, Old Aberdeen, there are certain MS. Commentaries upon Canon Law, said to have been written by him, at the commencement of which is a representation in colour (in the middle of an initial letter) of the arms sculptured upon the stone tabernacle recently described, and above them the letters A. G. The arms are as follows:—Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned with a ducal coronet or. Burke in his “Armory” gives somewhat similar arms under the name of Galloway. Hoping you may consider this of sufficient interest to print,

I am, &c., FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, F.S.A.

Fountain Hall, near Aberdeen, Nov. 25, 1861.

DISCOVERY IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—On Monday last a discovery of some historical interest was made in the choir of Worcester Cathedral.

Some workmen employed in the restorations on the north side of the chancel, while excavating at the base of the pier (which is to be rebuilt) near where Bishop Gauden's mural monument was erected, came to a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, exposing the remains of an ancient bishop, buried in his canonicals, a part of which was still in good preservation. The skull and bones and wrappers were fully brought to light. A piece of gold tissue or bordering, about eight or ten inches long, very curious and tolerably perfect, was found, and was probably a part either of the collar or the mitre. It is ornamented with circles, each enclosing a talbot, or some animal of that description. The stitching and sewing, as also the thin lining of this bordering, are in extraordinary preservation. A few pieces of something like ivory or some white wood, and a paten, were also discovered, the latter being on the breast. The

paten is now in the possession of the Dean, who has kindly allowed me to inspect it. It is nearly 5 in. in diameter; and in the centre is represented the hand of the Saviour, with two fingers raised in the act of blessing, (probably in allusion to the Last Supper); the fingers are unusually elongated, and the hand is within a cruciform nimbus. The nimbus, or glory, is a circle placed around a head or hand, and usually denotes divinity, though saints are sometimes represented as nimbed in mediæval work; and the rays of glory are frequently so arranged as to form a Greek cross, as in the example now before us. M. Didron, in his work on “Iconography,” gives an example of a very similar nimbus from a miniature of the ninth century, and others of a much later date. The nimbus is enclosed in a large quatrefoil, the spandrils of which are filled with foliage or scroll-work. The paten appears to be of gold, plated on silver. A gilt ornament, or boss, about the size of a crown-piece, was also found; it is perforated, and probably was attached to a portion of the vestments.

It is hoped that photographs will be taken of these interesting relics. No crozier or staff has yet been discovered, as the grave was speedily boarded up for the present, to prevent speculation, but a further examination will probably take place in the necessary progress of the works. The opinion of some who saw the remains was that they belonged to the twelfth or thirteenth century, and that they are probably the relics of Bishop de Constantiis, once Dean of Rouen, in Normandy, who was consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1196, and died about two years afterwards. There is, however, some difficulty in the way of this, as, although the Bishop was undoubtedly buried on "the north side of the great altar," it is recorded that his tomb was removed to make way for the sumptuous one of Bishop Giffard, 1301. Still it is probable the body would not be removed to any great distance, especially as Constantiis was considered a saint, and his claims to that distinction were much strengthened in the public opinion at that time upon its being found that his body, after being interred for a century or more, remained

uncorrupted. But in 1538 the bones of this bishop, together with those of Oswald and Wulstan, were said to have been collected, "laid in lead, and buried at the north end of the high altar, all which time (so the chronicler states) there was such lightning and thunder that every one thought the church would have fallen." The fact of this collection of the bones militates against the theory advanced; but I refrain from giving a decided opinion until a further examination has been made. Meanwhile every possible care will be taken of the remains, and no inspection will be permitted except under the supervision of the Dean and the Canons in residence. Strange if, after the lapse of between three and four centuries, the poor bishop is once more brought to light, and in such preservation, too, that the Romanist worshipper of relics would find therein further proof of the sanctity of the owner.

Should any further examination take place, I will forward you the result.

I am, &c. J. NOAKE.

Worcester, Dec. 6, 1861.

METTINGHAM CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—In the notice of the paper on Mettingham Castle read by me at the Bungay Meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Societies, given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, (p. 646,) I am made to say that the castle was "furnished with all the means of defence suitable for the unsettled times of the Normans." I must beg for space in your next number to correct the error, though an obvious

one, no doubt arising from condensation. The sentence in reality refers to Bungay. What I did say about Mettingham was, that the castle, "though a place of considerable strength, was a fortified manor-house *rather than* a fortress, such as the meeting had just visited at Bungay, furnished," &c.—I am, &c.

C. R. MANNING.

Diss Rectory, Dec. 9.

THE NAME USSI, OR HUSEE.

MR. URBAN,—W. M. H. C., who is interested in tracing the above name, asks, in your last number, where he can find a list of the Norman nobility and chiefs who came over with William I. at the Conquest. I answer,—In the former part of Fuller's "Church History" there

are several versions given of the Battle Abbey Roll, such as Holinshed's, Stow's, &c., wherein he will find the name "Husee;" also "Husie," and "Husee et Husay."—I am, &c., W.

Whitby, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

RECOVERY OF ANCIENT PARISH RECORDS.—We copy the following from a local paper (the "Surrey Comet"), as worthy of record if true, and in the hope of being set right if there should be any inaccuracy:—

"The most ancient portion of the registers of the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames have lately been rescued under the following circumstances:—Some time since, a gentleman wrote to the vicar, the Rev. H. P. Measor, and also to the Archdeacon of Surrey, directing their attention to the fact that among the lots included in a sale by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the well-known London auctioneers of literary property, was the 'Ancient Parish Register of Kingston-upon-Thames.' The churchwardens at once put themselves in communication with the auctioneers, claiming the register as parish property, and intimating that its sale would be objected to as illegal. It was then ascertained that the register had been sent to them for sale by a bookseller at Plymouth, who purchased it among other effects of the late Mr. Edward Gandy, into whose possession it must undoubtedly have passed among the books and papers of his brother, the Rev. Samuel Whitlock Gandy, M.A., Vicar of Kingston, who died in 1851. It appeared that the trustees of the British Museum had offered £10 for the register, and this sum was demanded by the Plymouth bookseller as the price of its restitution. To this the vicar and churchwardens naturally objected, and applied to the magistrates at Bow-street, who advised an amicable settlement of the affair. The vestry-clerk also endeavoured to get the register delivered up, and the price asked ultimately fell to £5. The credit, however, of the recovery belongs to Mr. J. Bell, solicitor, who on becoming churchwarden actively exerted himself in the matter, and received back the register on payment of two guineas. It is now in the keeping of the Rev. H. P. Measor, who, as vicar, is the legal custodian. These records thus recovered commence in 1541 (three years after parish registers were ordered to be kept, A.D. 1538, 29th of Henry VIII.), and continue till 1556. Between this and the date of the other registers in Mr. Measor's possession a hiatus occurs. These latter recommence in 1560, go on till 1653, when again there is a hiatus until 1668. From 1668 they continue till the present time."

NUMISMATIC DISCOVERY.—The *Vigie de Dieppe* of Dec. 15, 1861, states that excavations made by the Abbé Cochet on the site of the old chapel of St. Nicolas of Caudecôte, near the citadel of Dieppe, have lately led to the discovery of thirty-five gold coins, of the intrinsic value of 375fr., of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the most recent bearing the date of 1568. Twelve are French coins, with the heads of Louis XII., Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX.; fourteen Spanish, of Ferdinand V., Charles V., and Philip II.; four Portuguese, of John III. and Sebastian I.; one Hungarian, of Mathias Corvinus; three Italian, of Alphonse I. and Hercules II., Dukes of Ferrara; and one Swiss, of the city of Geneva (1568). Another discovery of coins has also been made at Dieppe. Just where the river forming the port flows into the sea, ten gold coins were found under the shingle, and six of them have been secured by the Abbé Cochet. They are all Roman, and belong to the reigns of Valentinian I., Valens, Theodosius the Great, Arcadius, and Honorius, ranging in date from A.D. 375 to 423. These coins are supposed to have been concealed in some of the cliffs that have fallen into the sea; but it is remarkable that an Italian gold florin, probably of the fourteenth century, was found with them.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin, and his father, Augustus Pugin; with Notices of their Works. By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A. With an Appendix by E. Sheridan Purcell, Esq. (8vo., 474 pp. London: Stanford.)—The two Pugins, father and son, are so much identified in the public mind generally, that Mr. Ferrey has done wisely to include them both in his memoir. Each did good service in his generation; and although the son was more brilliant and eccentric, and succeeded in rousing public attention far more than his patient and laborious father, yet we are inclined to think that the works of the elder Pugin are of more permanent value and have done more real service. He first taught the architects the proper mode of studying medieval buildings, by making regular working drawings of them; while the son profited by his father's experience and good name. Both helped to push forward the great movement for the practical revival of Gothic architecture which had begun in the last century, and has been gradually increasing in intensity until it bids fair to drive out the Pagan or Classical styles altogether.

It is in vain to endeavour to trace this movement to any individuals; it is one of those great movements of the human mind which take place from time to time, and gradually carry all before them. It has now advanced far enough for us to look back calmly, and see that the rude attempts of Batty Langley and Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, and elsewhere, which we now so much despise, did in fact begin to set the fashion for the revival of Gothic, which was helped forward by Walter Scott in his popular writings, and by the numerous engravings of old buildings that were published

at the same period. Architecture can, in fact, only be taught by the eye, and the multiplication of engravings enabled the public to see and judge for themselves; and they were not long in discovering that curved lines are more elegant than straight ones, pointed arches than round ones, Gothic mouldings and sculpture than Grecian entablatures. The Society of Antiquaries led the way in their great work on the Cathedrals, and the *Vetusta Monumenta*, as well as many papers in the *Archæologia* by King, Carter, Rickman, and others. These were followed by Carter's "Specimens of Medieval Architecture," Cotman's bold and masterly etchings, Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales," "Cathedrals," and "Architectural Antiquities," which were simultaneous with the works of the elder Pugin, who supplied the accurate details which most of the others wanted. And then came the bold and spirited "Contrasts" of the younger Pugin, and his "True Principles of Gothic Architecture," both of which excited much attention by their spirit and vigour. About the same time came Mr. Parker's "Glossary of Medieval Architecture," of which five large editions were rapidly sold; and this, by the great number of examples represented in the exquisite woodcuts of Orlando Jewitt, did much to popularize the subject among the clergy and amateurs generally. His "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," though really the more valuable work of the two, was less successful, being rather in advance of the age. The popular prejudice that Gothic architecture is suitable only for churches is not yet extinct, although the elder Pugin did his best to remove it by shewing the beauty of the domestic buildings of that style.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Parker's "Glossary" was so much confined to churches, or that he did not publish a similar cheap popular work upon Medieval Houses. The stone is, however, continuing to roll onwards, and in a few years' time we may expect to find Grecian porticos as much out of fashion for houses as they already are for churches; and the more this is the case, the more highly will the works of the Pugins—especially of the elder Pugin—be esteemed and valued.

Mr. Ferrey was the pupil of the father and the friend of the son, and himself an architect of considerable eminence, who has shewn that he has profited by the opportunities he has had, and the present work is a graceful tribute of gratitude to the memory of his master and his friend. Judging by his work, he seems to have had more sympathy with the plodding, painstaking, unrepining father, than with the more brilliant son. The following extracts will shew the manner in which Mr. Ferrey has executed his task, and confirm the observations with which we have introduced them:—

"The great service which Pugin's labours have rendered to architects is now admitted beyond dispute; indeed, till his time the only practical attempts in Gothic architecture, though unfortunately made on a large scale, were imitations of conventual or castelated buildings, exhibiting every kind of incongruity perpetrated in extensive masses of cement or terra cotta. Although, therefore, Augustus Welby Pugin, the son, by the successful adaptation of Gothic architecture to modern uses, has shewn how applicable the genius of medieval architecture is to all ages, and their various requirements, still, his father merits the tribute of being considered the great pioneer in this branch of art; for without the aid afforded by his books, it is doubtful whether this style of architecture would have ever obtained the hold which it now has upon the public taste."—(p. 25.)

We have omitted to mention "The Glossary of Ornament," perhaps the most important work of the younger Pugin, which is gradually still doing its

work in opening the eyes of the public to the beauty of medieval colouring, as his father's works have done to the beauty of form:—

"His intimacy with many learned ecclesiastics enabled him to obtain such an amount of historical information in reference to these matters, that, aided by them, he produced the most elaborate and beautiful work which had been hitherto attempted, under the title of 'A Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume; with Extracts from the Works of Durandus and others, faithfully translated by Bernard Smith, of St. Michael's College, Oscott.' The book is illustrated with the most exquisite chromolithic examples of ancient design, besides many beautiful woodcuts, and many ingenious devices of his own. The subject was one so entirely congenial to his taste, that he seems to have exhausted all the resources of art bearing upon the sacred furniture and decoration of the church. The influence of this work upon polychromatic decoration has been immense. No well-directed attempts in recent times had been made to introduce coloured embellishments into churches; but a stimulus was now given to such efforts; and although Protestant prejudices were opposed to coloured decorations, yet they were depicted with such fascinating effect in the pages of the Glossary, that many of his symbols, suited only for the walls of a Roman Catholic edifice, were innocently repeated in our English churches. Although not immediately, yet in great measure, we owe the successful application of polychromatic decoration in the chapter-houses at Salisbury, Chester, Wells, Ely, and elsewhere, to the well-directed efforts of Pugin to revive this art. None who studied his books could fail to see the truth of his reasoning on art, and the diffusion of his writings among the public tended much to abate the blind prejudice against colour, so that the cathedral authorities could in some degree count upon support, where hitherto they had met opposition. Whenever coloured wall spaces were advocated, the prejudice was strange which led the same people who approved filling windows with painted glass to raise objections when painting was sought to be applied to stone surfaces."—(pp. 148, 149.)

"After labouring hard both by pen and pencil for many years to bring about a revival of purer art, chiefly in

connection with the Catholic Church, Pugin published his last book in 1851, entitled 'A Treatise on Chancel Screens and Rood Lofts; their Antiquity, Use, and Symbolic Signification. Illustrated with Figures copied on Stone, from Drawings by the Author;' with the motto, 'Ne transgrediaris terminos quos posuerunt patres tui.'

"In this publication he traces with remarkable clearness the uses of screens of every description, from the earliest period of the Christian Church to the present time. It was not in his nature to express himself feebly on any matter, and his lively imagination finds ample scope in fervid description while engaged on this topic. But the most remarkable feature of the work consists in its extreme severity upon the modern usages of the Roman Catholic Church. Whereas in his earlier writings no terms of condemnation were sufficiently strong to express his dislike of the practices of the Reformed Church, we now find him exhausting his vocabulary of censure upon the learned ecclesiastics of his own creed."—(pp. 150, 151.)

"Pugin's tour in Italy did not in any degree alter his opinion of classic architecture. When at Rome a story was current of his going round St. Peter's in a state of rage, exclaiming, 'Why they can't even carry out decently their own miserable style;' and on his return to England he told his friends he got out of Rome as soon as he possibly could, 'for every hour he was there he felt endangered his faith; that the metropolis of Christendom should delight in such monstrosities of architecture was,' he observed, 'almost enough to make a man an infidel.'"—(pp. 151, 152.)

"None but those who have been obliged to submit to the dicta of Committees can form any adequate idea of their interference with the functions of professional men when engaged in the exercise of their art. Pugin had suffered much annoyance in this way, and was often heard to complain of the mutilations made in his designs by pretending and meddling ecclesiastics."—(p. 168.)

"The annoyance to which Pugin was subjected by applications for designs to be executed from ridiculously insufficient funds, made him at times very irritable. A story is told of his once receiving a letter from a Roman Catholic prelate, requesting designs for a new church of the following description. It was to be 'very large,—the neighbourhood being very populous; it must be very hand-

some,—a fine new church had been built close by; it must be *very cheap*,—they were very poor, in fact had only £—; when could they expect the design?' Pugin wrote in reply:—

"MY DEAR LORD—Say *thirty shillings* more, and have a *tower and spire* at once.—A. W. P."—(p. 171.)

"Unflinching as he was in holding up to ridicule, in his 'Contrasts,' the works of modern artists, comparing them with ancient productions, yet he was most honest and generous when noticing the works of others who had benefited by his labours and erected successful buildings. Speaking to a friend he observed, 'that the only merit he claimed was giving to other architects the *key* to the use of knowledge which in theory they already possessed; that since he opened the door other men had surpassed him in the goodness of their work.' This was indeed true, for Pugin really never fairly had a chance of shewing the wonderful resources and capabilities of his fertile brain, and shews how justly he appreciated himself and others, and how generously he gave credit where credit was due. In short, he was a *great* man; his chief object was the advancement of his favourite art, and faith, for which he sacrificed both *mind* and *means*, and in his pursuit of *this* he was wholly unselfish, quite as ready to rejoice in the excellence of another man's work as in his own, provided only it tended to the advancing of true principles and the glory of God."—(pp. 248, 249.)

"The first axiom which Pugin lays down, as the great foundation on which to build his argument, is that the great test of architectural beauty consists in the fitness of the design to the purpose for which it is intended, and in the correspondence of the style of a building with its use. He then shews that the ideas and ceremonies of different people, as well as the nature of the climate, have given rise to various styles of architecture. Every ornament, too, every detail, in the temples of Pagan nations, had a mystical import. 'The pyramid and obelisk of Egyptian architecture, its lotus capitals, its gigantic sphynxes and multiplied hieroglyphics, were not mere fanciful architectural combinations and ornaments, but emblems of the philosophy and mythology of that nation.' In classic architecture, likewise, not only the forms of the temples, but the very ornaments, down to the minutest detail, were symbolic. In all the works of Pagan antiquity, from

the caverns of Elora to the Druidical remains of Stonehenge, the writer shews how the connection between architecture and religious belief is invariably found in the mystical plan or emblematic decoration. With its stupendous mysteries Christianity introduced an architecture of its own, symbolical of the sublime doctrines of the Christian religion. It is not the mere beauty of Pointed or Christian architecture which renders it so immeasurably superior to all the productions of ancient Paganism, but the wonderful power it exhibits, in embodying and illustrating the faith and practices of Christianity. The three great doctrines of the redemption of man by the sacrifice on the Cross, the Trinity, and the resurrection of the dead, are, the author of 'Contrasts' maintains, the very foundation of Christian architecture. The cross, he says, is not only the very plan and form of a Catholic church, but it terminates each spire, and gable, and is imprinted as a seal of faith on the very furniture of the altar. The second doctrine is fully developed in the triangular form and arrangement of arches, tracery, and even subdivision of the buildings themselves; and the third doctrine is beautifully illustrated by great height, the vertical principle having been from the earliest period acknowledged as the emblem of the resurrection; and on this principle we may readily account for the adoption of the pointed arch by the Christians."—(pp. 316—318.)

"What does the Christian artist find in the most celebrated palaces of Europe, but the veriest heathen buildings? Not a Christian emblem or ornament is to be seen. In the halls and galleries, on the ceiling, window, and wall, we are indulged with a more than Pagan luxury of gods and goddesses, demons and nymphs, tritons and cupids. Holy subjects were exchanged for the fables of Ovid, classic heroes take the places of the saints, and Paganism in literature and art supersedes the principles of Christianity."—(p. 320.)

"In the last place, the author considers architectural propriety in reference to domestic architecture, and maintains that the condition of the climate has had, in every country, a large share in the formation of architectural style. On what consideration, then, is it correct to build an Italian house in England? Another objection to Italian architecture which the author starts, is the principle of nationality. 'We are not

Italians, we are Englishmen. God,' he argues, 'has implanted in our breasts the love of our country, therefore we should avoid and oppose the extraordinary amalgamation of architecture, style, and manners now in progress. We are not cosmopolitans; why, therefore, hanker after the bastard Greek nondescript style, which has ravaged so many of the most interesting cities of Europe, and forget our own land and our own national architecture, which has so many claims to our reverence and love?'—(p. 343.)

"In temperament sanguine and eager, active in habit, in conversation gay and agreeable, Pugin was never for an instant idle; not a moment of time escaped him. He threw his heart into the hour as it passed, and into the present work. He lived out his days. The close of the evening left him where the sunrise had found him, and the toil of the livelong day made him only the more cheerful in temper, the brighter in mind. Labour refreshed his intellect, and made it the more prolific, like the rain does the thirsty earth after the noon-tide heats. But Pugin was no mere hewer of wood or drawer of water, no mere believer in the omnipotence of hard work. He did not forget that the depth of wisdom lies in meditation, and that creative power springs from the unfettered imagination."—(pp. 425, 426.)

Worcester Sects; or, A History of the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of Worcester. By JOHN NOAKE, Author of "The Rambler," &c. (London: Longmans.)—Mr. Noake has in this small volume collected together a considerable amount of information regarding the Roman Catholics, the Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, shewing what they have done and suffered in and about the Faithful City. The books and papers of each body, as well as the city records, appear to have been diligently consulted by him; and though some exaggeration and misstatement may be expected in the narratives of the sufferers themselves, there yet remains a melancholy exhibition of want of Christian charity. The writer may well reckon on local popularity, as he has preserved numerous topographical

memoranda that without his aid would soon pass into oblivion; and he records the names of early members of the different sects, which may have in many cases genealogical value. For the general reader he has provided several translated extracts from foreign accounts of the gunpowder plotters, which have an interest of their own, but are too long for quotation here. A better idea of the work may be gained by citing a part of the account of the eminent Nonconformists, Robert Hall and John Foster, both of whom were ministerially connected with Worcester:—

“Mr. Hall had a great dislike to formality and the ‘subject-proposing’ style. The authority whom I have quoted above relates that a stranger had been introduced to him when he was not in the mood and did not like his man: after several unsuccessful attempts to ‘draw him out,’ the visitor gravely proposed the inquiry, ‘Whether, in a future state, the powers of the human mind would not expand and be enlarged to an indefinite degree.’ Hall called out, ‘What is that, sir? Which is that?’ The question being deliberately repeated with due emphasis, he quickly replied, ‘Why so, sir; why so? Why suppose the human mind indefinitely enlarged any more than the human body? And if the body is to undergo this frightful increase, then we should have a man whose nose would perforate the sun, his chin stretching across the *Atlantic*, and battles fought in the wrinkles of his face. He must be a fool, sir, that can believe in that.’ The poor querist was completely dumbfounded by this *Johnsonian* thrust. Of Hall’s personal habits the most prominent was his passion for smoking, for which indeed his peculiar bodily ailment was sufficient cause. He would not go into any company, however elevated, where he could not have his pipe, because he could never be at ease without it; but his temperance in spirituous liquors would have satisfied a teetotaler, though he was an inordinate drinker of tea: ‘Eighteen cups at a sitting, sir, and some in a basin, was no unusual allowance,’ said a friend who had often been in his company. When in the pulpit he was so wrapt and abstracted in his subject, that if he took up notes with him he invariably tore them in pieces, quite unconsciously to himself. In his table talk, when his brains were

at work, he was equally oblivious as to what he was doing with his fingers. Once, after he had gone from the house, a lady missed her teaspoons, and found them under the sofa-cushion, where Hall had insensibly stowed them away while engaged in conversation. Of his smoking, an anecdote is told, that after his ‘cloud’ in the vestry, on one occasion, he perceived on going into the pulpit he had left his *Bible* behind him. He beckoned to the junior deacon and whispered, ‘Bring my *Bible*,’ but in so low a tone that the man thought he said ‘my pipe.’ ‘What! into the pulpit, sir?’ asked the astonished deacon. ‘Yes, yes,’ replied Hall impatiently, ‘to be sure, into the pulpit.’ The deacon went and quickly returned, stealing up the pulpit-stairs with something under his coat. The preacher stooped to take his *Bible*, and, to his horror, saw a yard of clay instead—fortunately, however, before any but a few in the immediate vicinity had noticed the circumstance. Hall died in 1832, and his flock buried him in the building where thousands had often hung upon his accents. The copyright of his works sold for £4,000.

“Foster was a man scarcely less eminent among the Baptist community. It has been justly said that ‘he was great upon paper, and with as much mental power as would have furnished a dozen decent intellects, he yet was never attractive in the pulpit, and, by his own admission, preached away nearly every auditory over whom he presided.’ He was unintelligible or too profound for a mixed audience, and, moreover, his manners were misanthropic, and his habits unsociable, contemplative, and secluded; besides which it appeared he had no settled creed beyond the broad and general principles of religion, and might as well have been of any other denomination as a Baptist; for in his life and correspondence he admits that he had discarded the idea of eternal punishment, and was inclined to Arian doctrine. Indeed, it is not improbable that the Baptists would have disowned him had it not been for the *eclat* of his great abilities. A friend of mine heard him preach in Silver-street chapel on the subject of ‘We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out;’ and describes it as ‘a *Christless* sermon, but full of amazing ability.’ He was a thin man, plainly dressed, and so regardless of externals as to wear a piece of packthread for a watch-guard. Another friend who well

remembers him declares that *Foster* was a 'strange-looking being in whatever aspect he was viewed—sideways, back, or front.' He was in the habit at one time of walking on Sundays from *Bourton* into *Winchcomb*, where he knew a Mr. *Fisher*, and a shoemaker for whom he had a particular regard. At that time he usually invested his outer man in a scratch wig, brown coat, red waist-coat, with black breeches, white stockings, and shoes to match, owing to the dust. He occasionally preached at *Winchcomb*, but no one in that enlightened village ever pretended to understand him. . . .

"*Foster* was an implacable Radical, and so much did he dislike the Established Church that the mere sight of a steeple offended him. A friend of his relates that on one occasion, while walking with him between *Worcester* and *Pershore*, he paused to admire the splendid panoramic view stretched out before him. At length his attention being drawn to the distant, time-worn tower of *Worcester* Cathedral, on which the sun was shining—'Aye, aye,' said he, waving his hand impatiently, 'there she is, sure enough, the only ugly thing in the whole scene.' *Foster* professed a great dislike, too, for religionists and preachers in dissenting ranks who made a merit of being ignorant—for their narrow views, their laziness of mind, and uncouth language; and his disgust at grimaces, postures, nasal intonations, cant slang, degrading travesties and similes, and the undue fulmination of the horrors of hell, was apparently unfeigned. . . .

"*Foster's* famous essays (which have gone through numerous editions) were written at *Frome*, which some one has compared to a cart-load of stones thrown into a pit. Strange to say, these same essays were but amplifications of epistles addressed to the lady whom he afterwards married, and a very odd kind of love-letters they certainly were; instead of flames, and darts, and vows, we have profound speculations on popular ignorance, and the connection of cause and effect abstrusely traced. She is said to have been a frigid, stately sort of philosopher in petticoats, bearing the unromantic name of *Maria Snook*. Yet her misanthropic husband murmured mournfully at her death. He died at *Stapleton*, near *Bristol*, October 15, 1843, at the age of seventy-three."—(pp. 184—190.)

These extracts, we think, will com-
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mend the book to our readers, as one of no common interest.

Spiritual Conceits, Extracted from the Writings of the Fathers, the Old English Poets, &c.; and Illustrated by W. HARRY ROGERS. (Griffith and Farran).—This, though set off with all the external elegance that befits a Book of the Season, is far unlike the generality of them in its contents. It is grave, indeed almost stern in its tone, and, alike in its text and its illustrations, furnishes abundant food for meditation on the various aspects of the Christian life. It is one continued exemplification of the adage, "No cross, no crown;" and the editor and the artist being one and the same person, there is a sustained unity of treatment which entitles it to be considered a truly thoughtful and suggestive book.

Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley. (J. Russell Smith).—To the second edition of this pamphlet (which is printed from a MS. in the British Museum) is added a Review of the work by the late Rev. Joseph Hunter. It is a curious story of a love affair between John Wesley (hardly in his "early life," however,) and "Sister Murray," a widow, who acted as his servant, and whom he would have married but for the interference of his brother Charles, who saw ruin to "J. W., himself, and the whole work of God," if the pious John married "so mean a woman." The comments of Mr. Hunter (who appears to have no doubt of the genuineness of the MS.) are curious, and place the early Methodists in rather an indifferent light.

The Story of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Compiled and Arranged by J. T. K. With Illustrations by G. H. THOMAS. (Griffith and Farran).—Whoever J. T. K. may be, he deserves to succeed in his attempt to make the graceful and chivalrous fictions that delighted our forefathers

known to the general reader of the present day. The muse of Tennyson has interested many in the loves of Queen Guinevere and Sir Lancelot, the fate of the Maid of Astolat, and the adventures of Sir Tristram; but much remains hidden under the unpromising guise of the *Mort d'Arthur*, that if told with some attention to modern tastes might rival in popularity Robinson Crusoe or the Arabian Nights. This J. T. K. has endeavoured to do, and with a success that of course can be duly appreciated by those only who know the rugged original, but which gives a delightful book to those who now for the first time make the acquaintance of King Arthur and his Knights. Heartily glad are we to welcome the glorious old tale in its present shape, and we regard its "compiler" as no unworthy fellow-worker with the Laureate in an endeavour to give a loftier and purer direction than at present characterises it to our imaginative literature.

Guy Rivers; or, A Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By ALFRED ELWES. *True Blue; or, The Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School.* By W. H. G. KINGSTON. (Griffith and Farran).—These are two boys' books, of more than average cleverness. "Guy Rivers" is professedly the true tale of the early life of a successful merchant of the present day; and "True Blue" is a nautical novellette of a new kind, being the adventures of the orphan *protégé* of a whole ship's company. Both have bustle and excitement enough to keep up the reader's interest to the end, and neither presents anything too improbable for the digestion of a juvenile auditory, particularly when in that happy mood which is the usual condition of school-boys home for the holidays.

Riddles in Rhyme, a Book of Enigmas, Charades, Conundrums. Edited by E. S. FULCHER. *Double Acrostics* by various Authors. (Jas. Hogg and Sons).—These two pretty little books

are welcome additions to the stores of harmless amusement for Christmas-tide. The first is a selection from those contributed during the last thirty years to Fulcher's "Ladies' Poetical Miscellany," the mention of which carries us back to days—

"When George the Third was King," and when SYLVANUS URBAN himself indulged in similar elegant trifles. Therefore we cannot refuse a good word to *Riddles in Rhyme*, and we are glad to say that *Double Acrostics* equally deserve commendation; indeed these last have what will be a special recommendation to some, as no answers are supplied, and thus full scope is left for "pregnant wits" to exercise themselves in their solution.

St. Mark's School by the Seaside in the Summer of 1861. To which is prefixed a Suggestion. By the Rev. STEPHEN HAWTREY, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—All who would have a pleasant half-hour's reading should procure this little pamphlet, which is published for the benefit of the building-fund of St. Mark's School, at Windsor. It is the record of a fortnight's holiday at Pakefield of some seventy members of the school, including every grade, from the masters and the seniors of the choir and the band, to the rifle cadets of ten years old. This is the fifth year that the little Suffolk fishing-village has been thus visited, and the results have been every way so satisfactory, that Mr. Hawtreay now ventures on a Suggestion, which we should be glad to see taken up. It is, an interchange of visits for a week or a fortnight of the boys of schools in widely different localities (e.g. at Windsor and at Portsmouth), and the proposer gives facts and figures to shew that by proper management the expense need not greatly exceed what many patrons of schools now willingly incur to give a single day's excursion to the children, and that day too often more fatiguing than pleasant. He mentions the case of a school party taken a journey of three hundred miles to see

the "Great Eastern" at Weymouth. "What with the length of the journey and frequent stoppages, they did not arrive at home till eight o'clock the following morning. The most vivid impression on the children's minds seemed to be their wearisome journey, and the sad night of watching and fearful anxiety spent by their parents." Those who would fully learn the superiority of the Pakefield plan must purchase Mr. Hawtrey's little pamphlet (it costs but *sixpence*), and if they do not own that they have more than money's worth for their money, all we can say is, that they are hard to please. But we would hope better things, and that their satisfaction may assume the tangible shape of a contribution to meet the £1,000 still required to complete St. Mark's School, Windsor.

Works of George Wither.—We wish to call the attention of the admirers of the old Puritan poet, and indeed of our readers in general, to a Catalogue of Old Books, recently issued by Mr. Joseph Lilly, of 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. It is rich in articles from the Savile and Tenison libraries, and has many rare Spanish books and Chronicles from the well-known library of Mr. Ford; but its great feature is what, we believe, is justly described as "the most extensive series of the Poetical and other Works of George Wither, from 1612 to 1666, ever offered for sale." This has been mainly formed from the collections of Dr. Bliss, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Pulham, and Mr. Gutch, and its completeness may be fairly inferred from the fact, that the last-named gentleman, little more than a month before his decease, on receiving a copy of the Catalogue, assured the publisher that it contained several articles with which he (Mr. G.) had been till then unacquainted. Such a testimony from an editor of Wither is of great weight, and we should be glad if our mention of it might be serviceable to Mr. Lilly, who is almost the only one now

left of the learned dealers in old English literature, men who made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the history and the peculiarities of the works that passed through their hands, and had an intelligent appreciation of the points that really constitute "rare and curious" volumes.

Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage for 1862. (Hurst and Blackett.)—If this handsome volume now made its appearance for the first time, it would demand a lengthened notice to do justice to the laborious accuracy that is manifest in every page; we have now no occasion to undertake such a task. "Lodge" was first published thirty years ago, and it has gone on year by year increasing its hold on public confidence, as THE Peerage which may always be trusted for the latest and most correct information regarding the titled classes; therefore it would be superfluous for us to say more of the present issue, than that it is in every way worthy of its predecessors; and that is quite praise enough.

Autograph Manuscript of Gray's Elegy. Photographed by Messrs. Cundall, Downes, and Co. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—We have received a copy of this exceedingly fine reproduction of a literary curiosity, and would wish to commend it to the notice of our readers. Gray's "Elegy," as is well known, was handed about, and read to select audiences, long before it was published, and all who are so minded may here feast their eyes with the sight of the well creased sheet of paper which "Mr. Gray of Peterhouse" used to carry about to genteel tea parties in the time of George II., and which recently fetched £131 at a public sale. There are many interesting variations from the printed copy, but it would not be just to the proprietor, Mr. Wrightson, to put them forth to the world on easier terms than purchase of his thin quarto.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Dec. 6. Francis Hincks, esq., (now Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of British Guiana.

James Walker, esq., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

William James Dunbar Moodie, esq., to be Resident Magistrate of Klip River District, in the colony of Natal.

Frederick Simon Berning, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds and Distributor of Stamps for the colony of Natal.

Brevet-Col. Wm. Munro, C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands, in America.

Sir John Thomas, Knight, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Barbados.

David Cowie and Peter Caruth, esqs., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Thomas Begg, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Andrew Munro, William McEwen, Henry Berkeley, and Geo. Brooks Van Buren, esqs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

Dec. 10. Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Ayr, in the room of Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, deceased.

William Mathewson Hindmarch, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. of the County Palatine of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Robert Ingham, esq.

William Douglas Hall Baillie, Daniel Pollen, John Chas. Watts Russell, Andrew Hamilton Russell, and Henry Sewell, esqs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London; Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.; John Thwaites, esq., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Capt. Douglas Galton, of the Royal Engineers; Edward Burtal, esq., Commander in H.M.'s Navy, Secretary of the River Thames Conservancy Board;

Henry Arthur Hunt, esq., Surveyor of H.M.'s Works and Public Buildings; and John Robinson McClean, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to examine into plans for Embanking the Surrey side of the River Thames within the Metropolis.

Dec. 13. Francis Hawkins, esq., M.D., to be Physician to H.M.'s Household in Ordinary, in the room of Sir John Forbes, M.D., deceased.

The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, knt., Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in Ireland; the Right Hon. James Henry Monaghan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Sir Wm. Page Wood, knt., a Vice-Chancellor; Sir James Shaw Willes, knt., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in England; Henry Geo. Hughes, esq., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; Sir William Atherton, knt., H.M.'s Attorney-General; the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. for Ireland; Sir Roundell Palmer, knt., H.M.'s Solicitor-Gen.; James Anthony Lawson, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland; Sir Hugh M'Callmont Cairns, knt.; George Markham Giffard, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel; Robert Bayley Follett, esq., and Richd. John Theodore Orpen, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into the constitution of the Irish Law Courts, with a view to reduce costs to suitors and the expenditure of the public money, and to assimilate, so far as may be practicable, the administration of justice in England and Ireland.

Dec. 17. Major-General John FitzMaurice, K.H., Adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard, to be Lieutenant of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard, *vice* Major-Gen. Sir Travell Phillipps, knt., resigned.

Theophilus Bennett Hoskyns Abrahall, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy to act in the country.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 13. *Borough of Birkenhead.*—John Laird, esq., co. Chester.

Dec. 17. *Borough of Finsbury.*—William Cox, esq., of St. John's-wood, co. Middlesex, in the room of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4, 1861. At Mozuffernugger, N. W. Provinces, the wife of A. Colvin, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Oct. 9. At Cawnpore, the wife of Captain David Limond, Bengal Engineers, a son.

Oct. 10. At Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bright, H.M.'s 19th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 13. At Poona, the wife of the Rev. G. Livingston Fenton, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Hydrabad, Scinde, the wife of Capt. Geo. Daniell Eales, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 16. At Umballah, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Moir, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, a son.

Oct. 25. At Shahjehanpore, the wife of Capt. Arthur Cory, a son.

Nov. 13. At All Saints', Halesworth, the wife of the Rev. Reginald N. Durrant, a son.

Nov. 14. At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Tisdall, a son.

Nov. 15. At Rhode-hill, Devon, the wife of Reginald Talbot, esq., a son and heir.

Nov. 16. At Eversholt Rectory, Bedfordsh., the wife of the Rev. Wm. S. Baker, a son.

At Rushbury Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, a son.

At Brighton, the widow of Capt. Arthur Wm. Garnett, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Augustus F. Birch, a son.

Nov. 18. At the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Geo. R. Winter, a son.

At Whiston, Staffordshire, the wife of John Keys, esq., a son and heir.

Nov. 19. At Reading, Mrs. Henry Joslin Lemon, a dau.

Nov. 20. At Gosport, the wife of Major G. F. Berry, 24th Regt., a son.

At Ross-end Castle, Fifeshire, the wife of Capt. W. F. B. Laurie, Royal Madras Artillery, a son.

At South Kensington, the wife of Henry W. Hammond, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

Nov. 21. In Cambridge-street, Pimlico, the wife of Bertie P. Cator, esq., a son.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. K. Paul, a dau.

At Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Slade, 100th Foot, a dau.

At Scremby-hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. H. Brackenbury, a dau.

Nov. 22. In Eaton-sq., Mrs. Goulburn, a dau.

At the Terrace, Hampton Court, the wife of Chas. Roberts, esq., a son.

At Sandwich, the wife of G. A. Hill, LL.D., a dau.

At the Caves, Banwell, Somerset, the wife of Capt. James Adeane Law, a son.

Nov. 23. At Mansfield-st., the Hon. Mrs. Liddell, a dau.

At the Rectory, Wotton Fitzpaine, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Tringham, a dau.

At Thrandeston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lee French, a son.

At Beaumaris, the wife of Major Hague, a dau.

Nov. 24. In Grafton-st., the Countess of Cork, of twins, a son and heir and dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. E. M. Jones, 20th Foot, a dau.

At Peakirk, near Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. Edward James, a son.

Nov. 25. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of Sir Chas. Roderic M'Grigor, bart., a son.

At Cephalonia, the wife of Col. Chas. Elm-hirst, 9th Regt., 2nd Battalion, a son.

At Meadowfield-cottage, Inverness, the wife of Col. D. M. Bethune, late 9th Foot, a son.

In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq., M.P., a son.

In Great Marlborough-st., W., the wife of the Rev. J. Galloway Cowan, a son.

At Hascomb Rectory, near Godalming, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Lewes, a son.

At Oban, Argyleshire, the wife of George F. McDougall, esq., R.N., Admiralty Survey, a dau.

Nov. 26. The wife of the Rev. J. V. Povah, Tavistock-sq., a dau.

At Burnham, near Maidenhead, the wife of the Rev. Henry Prentice, a dau.

At Marton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Bertram Brooke Hulbert, a dau.

Nov. 27. In Upper Harley-st., Mrs. Temple Frere, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Corby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Farebrother, a son.

At Farnley-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Scott Thompson, 14th King's Hussars, of twins, a son and dau.

At Horncastle, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Lodge, a dau.

In the Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. John Ellis, a son.

Nov. 28. At Downton Castle, Herefordshire, the wife of A. R. Boughton Knight, esq., a dau.

At Seabrook, Sandgate, Kent, the wife of E. Newman Knocker, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Cranham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Raw, a dau.

At Goadby, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. William Green, a dau.

At Wye, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Francis E. Tuke, a son.

Nov. 29. The Marchioness of Huntly, of twin daus.

The wife of the Rev. J. D. Williams, Christ's College, Brecon, a son.

Nov. 30. At Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., a dau.

In Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. W. Beckett Denison, a son.

At Newnham, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. T. Field, Vicar of Madingley, a dau.

Dec. 1. At Madeira, the wife of the Rev. Edward Henry Landon, a son.

At Bronté-villa, Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Chas. Fred. Smyrk, esq., a son.

At Speldhurst, the wife of the Rev. Newton W. Streatfeild, a dau.

Dec. 2. At Leamington, the wife of Dashwood W. Ricketts, esq., a son.

At Wetheral Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. William Blake, a son.

Dec. 3. At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hasings, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Major Bellairs, Deputy-Assist. Adjutant-Gen., a dau.

Dec. 4. At Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, (the

scat of Sir John Stuart-Forbes, bart.,) the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a dau.

At Huddersfield, the wife of the Rev. E. Snowden, a dau.

At Walsham le Willows, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Frank R. Chapman, a dau.

Dec. 5. At Manor-house, St. John's Wood, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir J. Hearsey, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Charles Fellowes, R.N., H.M.S. "Revenge," a son.

In Great Portland-st., the wife of the Rev. Edward Lacey, and dau. of the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney, a son.

Dec. 6. At Westbourne-lodge, Harrow-road, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Manners Stopford, a son.

At Colton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Johnstone, Vicar of Hampton, a son.

At Doddington Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Houstoune J. Hordern, Rector of Kingsdown, a dau.

At Bampton, Devon, the wife of Major Vials, late 45th Regt., a son.

At Preston, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. Robert G. Anderson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry W. P. Richards, Vicar of Isleworth, a son.

Dec. 7. In Portland-place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son.

At West-park, Elgin, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Grant, a dau.

At Southsea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick FitzMaurice, a son.

At Downton, Radnorshire, the wife of Sir Edward Cockburn, bart., a son.

At Falmouth, the wife of Commander B. A. Wake, R.N., a dau.

At Charlton, the wife of Capt. Hanwell, R.A., a son.

Dec. 9. At Hooton-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Richard C. Naylor, esq., a dau.

At Culcheth-hall, the wife of Thos. Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth, Lancashire, a dau.

At the residence of Sir Wm. Worsley, bart., Harley-st., Mrs. Arthington Worsley, relict of Arthington Worsley, esq., Hovingham, a son.

At Bosbury Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Berkeley S. Stanhope, a son.

Dec. 10. In Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Maynard, a dau.

In St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., the wife of the Rev. Theodore A. Walrond, a son.

Dec. 11. At Niddrie-house, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. De Moleyne, a son.

At Hallfield, Wetherby, the wife of Major Inglis, late 5th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At St. Bees, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. J. Smallpeice, a dau.

At Brilley Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Morgan, a dau.

Dec. 12. At Sandgate Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. John William Hawtrej, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Augustus Chester Master, Rector of Broadmas, a dau.

Dec. 13. At Preston-next-Wingham, Kent, the wife of Walter Gipps, esq., a dau.

At Market Overton, the wife of the Rev. H. L. Wingfield, a dau.

In Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Geo. Middleton, esq., a dau.

Dec. 14. In Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a dau.

At Winifred-house, Bath, the wife of Henry Slingsby Bethell, esq., a son.

Dec. 15. At Worsboro'-hall, Barnsley, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stuart Wortley, a dau.

At Morland-villas, Croydon, the wife of Major Fredk. Ditmas, a dau.

In Albert-terr., Regent's-pk., Mrs. G. Baugh Allen, a dau.

At the Old Hall, Beelcy, Derbyshire, Laura, the wife of Augustus Mayhew, esq., a son.

At Woolwich-common, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Fraser, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Lamas, Kent, Mrs. Lubbock, a son.

At the Priory, St. Bees, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Ainger, a son.

Dec. 17. In Belgrave-sq., the wife of G. H. Finch, esq., of Burley-on-the-hill, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Hurstbourne-pk., the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

At Chaddlewood, the Hon. Mrs. Soltau-Symons, a dau.

At Mowbray-lodge, Ripon, the wife of James Richard Lysaght, esq., a dau.

Dec. 19. In John-st., Berkeley-sq., the wife of E. H. Knatchbull-Hugesscn, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, the wife of Anthony Wilson, esq., a son.

At Bromley College, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Adams, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3. At Murree, Punjaub, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Olpherts, C.B., Victoria Cross, H.M.'s Horse Artillery, to Alice Maria, youngest dau. of Col. Geo. Cautley, H.M.'s 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Oct. 5. At Landour, John Wilson, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 13th Bengal Cavalry (late 4th Sikh Cavalry), to Harriet Fraser, second dau. of Col. M. Smith, commanding H.M.'s 81st Regt.

Oct. 12. At Mussoorie, Lieut. Wm. Henry

Beckett, H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of the late Capt. Beckett, 9th Bengal N.I., to Sarah Philadelphia, fourth dau. of Wm. Walton, esq., of Hampton, Middlesex.

Oct. 23. At Darjeeling, Capt. J. J. Kendall, H.M.'s 6th Royal Regt., to Emilie Annie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. E. S. Abbott, late 73rd Regt. B.N.I.

Oct. 24. At Ootacamund, Madras, Col. Jas. Brind, C.B., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to

Georgina, dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Rector of Great Wheltenham and Vicar of Miltenhall, Suffolk.

Oct. 29. At Darjeeling, Herbert Frederick Lewis Browne, esq., H.M.'s 77th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. R. L. Browne, Rector of Westbourne, Sussex, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Vicars Boyle, esq., Dublin.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, Thomas Fisher, third son of the Rev. J. Punnett, Vicar of St. Erth, Cornwall, to Julia Mary, eldest surviving dau. of Francis Bellenger, esq., Lower Clapton.

Nov. 12. At the Cathedral, Quebec, Thos., second son of the late George Kendall, esq., of Liverpool, to Louisa Aylmer, youngest dau. of the Hon. Chief Justice Bowen.

Nov. 19. At Old Aberdeen, Geo. J. Macquire, of the Legacy Duty-office, Edinburgh, to Eleanor Eliza, second surviving dau. of George Ferguson, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen.

At Trinity Church, Dover, the Rev. Charles Purefoy Causton, eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Causton, Rector of Stretton on Fosse, Warwicksh., to Frances Elizabeth, third dau. of John Druce, esq., of Dulwich, Surrey.

Nov. 21. At Twickenham, H. John King, esq., Major late 3rd Buffs, only son of the late Gen. Sir Hen. King, C.B., K.C.H., K.C., to Harriet Augusta Maria, third dau. of the late Geo. Barnard, esq., of Cross-deep, Twickenham, and granddau. of the late Sir Frederick Barnard, of the Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

At Holy Trinity, Windsor, Chas. Compton Abbott, late Capt. 47th Regt., son of the late Major Abbott, of Tasmania, to Janet Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Chas. Geo. Butler, 86th Regt., son of the late Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Henry Edward Butler, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Prosser, 7th Fusiliers.

At Aston-on-Trent, the Rev. John Fitz Herbert Bateman, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Lopham, Norfolk, to Susan Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edw. Anthony Holden, esq., of Aston-hall, Derbyshire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Henry Houston Candy, Vicar of Burnham, Essex, only son of John Henry Candy, esq., M.D., of Littlehampton, Sussex, to Anna Matilda, eldest dau. of Stephen Diddlesfold Olliver, esq., of Hampton-house, Littlehampton.

Nov. 23. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Francis Thos. Elwood, esq., late H.M.'s 12th Regt., eldest son of Capt. Elwood, of Strandhill, Cong, co. Mayo, to Minnie, dau. of the late Jas. Cuff Gildea, esq., of Cloona Castle, in the same county.

Nov. 26. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Thos. Wm. Carr, only son of the late Major-Gen. Thos. Dickinson, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth Charlotte, second dau. of Major-Gen. Hope Dick, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of Cheltenham.

At Broomrigg, Dollar, James Blair, esq., of Glenfort, to Helen, elder dau. of James Leishman, esq., of Beacon-hall, Dymchurch, Kent.

Nov. 27. At Edge-hill, Liverpool, James Parker Penny, esq., of Heavitree, Devon, to Lydia Sophia, dau. of the late Col. Peers, of Plasnewydd, Denbighshire.

Nov. 28. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, M.A., Chaplain of Sandford, Dublin, to Clara Jane, dau. of the late Samuel Ridley, esq.

At Lewisham, Kent, James Shaw Hay, esq., of H.M.'s 89th Regt., second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Paisley Hay, to Jane Anna Newall, eldest dau. of John Morin, esq., of Allanton, Dumfriesshire.

At the Cathedral, Armagh, John Hay Hardyman, esq., W.S., Edinburgh, to Annie, widow of Stewart Maxwell, esq., and dau. of Wm. Paton, esq., Charlemont-pl., Armagh.

At St. Augustine's, Bristol, J. F. Kingdon, esq., of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, to Marianna, second dau. of the Rev. Horatio Neilson, late Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire.

At Malvern-Link, the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford, M.A., to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq., of Greenhead, Huddersfield.

Nov. 30. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Frederick Wilder, esq., of Purley-hall, Berks, to Sarah Fox, dau. of Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B.

Dec. 3. At Burton Agnes, Richard Stern Carroll, esq., Tolston-lodge, Tadcaster, to Louisa, seventh dau. of the late Sir Henry Boynton, bart., and widow of John Rickaby, esq., late of Bridlington-quay.

At Hauteville, Jersey, Henry Scott Simeon, esq., H.M.'s 27th Regt., son of the late Admiral Simeon, and grandson of Sir John Simeon, bart., to Isabel Maria, dau. of the late D. C. Macreight, esq., M.D., Hauteville, and granddau. of Sir William Paxton, Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

At Marylebone Church, Cæsar H. Hawkins, F.R.S., of Grosvenor-st., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late H. Rouse, esq., Stamford-hill.

At Leamington, S. Stobart, esq., of Witton-le-Wear, Durham, to Katherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Smout Temple, Rector of Dinsdale, Durham.

At Nether Knutsford, the Rev. S. Hay Cooke, M.A., Vicar of Great Budworth, to Nina, dau. of the late Robert Clowes, M.A., Vicar of Nether Knutsford, Cheshire.

Dec. 4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Norman Leslie Melville, Capt. Grenadier Guards, third son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Georgina, dau. of Wm. Shirley Ball, esq., of Abbeylara, co. Longford, late Capt. 8th Hussars.

At Wellesbourne, Warwicksh., H. Bathurst, esq., late Capt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, only son of Colonel and Mrs. Bathurst, to Amy, dau. of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. Shuttleworth, esq., of Hartsholme, near Lincoln, to Caroline Jane, younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rd. Ellison, of Boultham-hall, near Lincoln.

Dec. 5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., John Blencowe, eldest son of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, esq., to Winifred, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Stewart, grand-dau. of Lady Katharine and the late Hon. Edward Stewart.

At Northchurch, Herts, the Rev. John Wolstenholm Cobb, eldest son of the late H. Cobb, esq., of Heworth, York, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the late R. Belliers, esq., of Hillfield, Gloucester, and widow of John Crofts, esq., of Sompting Abbots, Sussex.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. R. G. Hopkinson, youngest son of the late J. Hopkinson, esq., of Clifton, York, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late J. Sherlock, esq., of Reeth, Yorkshire.

Dec. 10. At Shenstone, Francis Abbott, esq., Secretary to the General Post-office in Scotland, to Frances Jane, eldest dau. of Admiral Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B., of Shenstone-lodge, Staffordshire.

At Long Preston, Yorkshire, Capt. Evelyn Waddington, 23rd Bombay N.L.I., second son of the late Major-Gen. Waddington, C.B., to Alice, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Clarke, of West Bayborough.

At St. James's, Paddington, Wm. J. Watson, esq., 8th (the King's) Regt., to Augusta Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. C. J. Hawkins, Rector of Overton, Hants.

At All Saints', Southampton, Captain J. D. Verner, late of the Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of John Casey, esq., of Hill-house, Southampton, late of Guy-lodge, Clapton.

Dec. 11. At Hampton-wick, the Rev. Arthur P. Arnott, B.A., eldest son of Jas. Arnott, esq., of Leithfield, N.B., to Margaret Georgiana, second dau. of Chas. L. Crafer, esq.

Dec. 12. At Weeford, Chas. Wilsone Broun, esq., of Linburn, Dumbarshire, to Patience, widow of Hen. John Swinfen, esq., of Swinfen-hall, Staffordshire.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, Edwin A. B. Crockett, esq., to Henrietta Helen, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Principal of Westbourne College.

At St. Michael's, Eaton-sq., Edward John Parker-Jervis, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Edward Swynfen Parker-Jervis, of Aston-hall, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to Grace Catherine, younger dau. of the late Sir John Jervis, knt., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Wylie, Wilts, Capt. C. M. Longmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, son of Philip Longmore, esq., of Hertford-castle, to Adale Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Stockwell, M.A., Rector of Wylie.

Dec. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Chas. Burton, bart., of Pollarton, co. Carlow, to Georgiana Mary, only dau. of the late David Haliburton Dallas, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Fredk.

Marshall, 2nd Life Guards, third son of the late Geo. Marshall, esq., of Broadwater, Surrey, to Adelaide Laura, youngest dau. of the late Edward Howard, esq.

At St. Philippe de Roule, Paris, James Farrell, esq., of Robertstown, Meath, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, to Gabrielle, Comtesse de Polignac, dau. of the late Melchior, Comte de Polignac, and niece of the late Prince de Polignac.

Dec. 17. At St. Jude's, Southsea, Sir Francis Blackwood, bart., R.N., to Laura Olivia, second dau. of Robert S. Palmer, esq., of Merrion-sq., Dublin.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. and Rev. Cecil Fiennes, M.A., Rector of Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, to Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Hardy, jun., esq., formerly H.M.'s Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Drummond Hay, 78th Highlanders, to Theresa Anne Augusta, elder dau. of the late Francis Harold Duncombe, esq., H.M.'s 74th Regt., and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Woodroffe, of Poyle-pk., Surrey, and Nash-court, Kent.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Charles Miller, esq., of Great Wakering, Essex, to Mary Anne, widow of John Waller, esq., Chief Cashier of H.M.'s Woods and Forests Department.

Dec. 18. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Forster, Major unattached, to Emily Jane, second dau. of the late John Ashton Case, esq.

At St. George's, Ramsgate, Charles Hay Coghlan, esq., of H.M.'s 109th Regt., third son of Col. W. M. Coghlan, H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, Political Resident and Commandant of Aden, to Augusta, only dau. of Col. Underwood, late Madras Engineers, and of Ramsgate, Kent.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, R. F. Salter, esq., of Slough, Bucks, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Wilson, esq., of Fell-house, Gateshead.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Law, esq., of Lower-Brook-st., second son of the Rev. Henry Law, Rector of Downham, Ely, to Clara Jemima, second dau. of James Sive-wright, esq., Cadogan-pl., London.

At Walton-on-Thames, Francis Chas. Turner, Capt. 39th Regt., son of the late Major-Gen. Turner, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, to Emma Graciosa, second dau. of Edward Doering, esq., the Hurst, Walton-on-Thames.

At Harrow, the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, to Georgina Isabella, dau. of Edward F. Elliot, esq., and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas Tweddle, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of the late Thos. Tweddle, esq., of Askerton Castle, Cumberland, to Augusta Mount, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Schreiber, late 18th Hussars, of Roden-house, Cheltenham.

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.

Dec. 14. At Windsor Castle, aged 42, H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

The lamented deceased Prince, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, was the second son of his Royal Highness Ernest Antony Charles Lewis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, by his marriage with Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg. On the death of the Duke Frederic, in 1806, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg inherited the principality of Gotha, the Salic law preventing his wife from succeeding to it; but he did not formally become possessed of the Duchy till November 12, 1826, after which time he became Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Prince Albert was born at Ehrenberg on the 26th of August, 1819. He was educated under his father's supervision at the castle, his masters being selected from the College of Coburg. His mother died when he was scarcely eleven years old, but his father afterwards married a second time, and the young Prince's step-mother, a Princess of Wurtemberg, discharged her duties to him and his elder brother (now Duke Ernest II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) with exemplary fidelity. In May, 1837, the young Princes were sent to the University of Bonn, as *Studiosus Juris*, and among those who entered at the same time were the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince William of Löwenstein-Wertheim, and the Hereditary Prince of Lippe Schaumburg. The two young Princes of Saxe-Coburg lodged at the house of Dr. Bischof, a medical professor, in a modest house

near the University, occupying one side of an open piece of ground near the cathedral. The Prince's private tutor was Geheimrath (Privy Councillor) Florschütz, who was subsequently Minister of Coburg. Prince Albert's character was that of an earnest and painstaking student. A college contemporary student says that though he and his brother gave costly entertainments to their fellow-students, they themselves lived a very frugal, abstemious life. Prince Albert chiefly studied jurisprudence and history. Jurisprudence was taught by Professors Walter (an Ultramontane but a very able man), Boking, and Parthes; history by Professor Loebell. Music and painting he particularly cultivated in his intervals of leisure. He had learned music when a boy of the well-known Dr. Breidenstein, and was reputed to be a proficient in the art even before he entered the University. A specimen of his skill in painting remains in a picture of his, the "Savoyard Minstrel Boy," executed during his student life; it is now in the Royal Collection.

During his residence at Bonn, though free and accessible to all, and never assuming the state of the prince, the young student's great friends were Count Beust and Professor Welcker; and he also cultivated the society of Wilhelm Schlegel, who thought highly of him. Prince Albert's chief diversions were athletic exercises and the sports of the field, in which he excelled. His attendant on his shooting excursions was one Peter Stamm, who, besides being a guide, was a well-to-do hotel-keeper in a town near Bonn. This worthy old man, long after the Prince had left "college,"

would talk of his exploits, his affability, his charity, by the hour, and he would shew the visitor three portraits on the walls of his sitting-room—those of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the present Duke, and the Prince Albert, the latter being the most prized of all. Prince Albert left Bonn after residing during three academical seasons (terms)—namely, in September, 1838. He and his elder brother, Duke Ernest, published a volume of poems, with music and illustrations, during their academical residence, for the benefit of the poor of Bonn.

In 1838 the young Prince and his father paid a visit to England, on the occasion of the coronation of the Queen. The Duke and the Prince, it was remarked, remained at Windsor and in London longer than the guests of higher rank. In the course of 1839 the King of the Belgians paid a visit to England, and he was followed within a week or two by Prince Albert and his brother. They arrived October the 10th, and left November the 16th. One week after the Prince had left, namely, on the 23rd of Nov., 1839, her Majesty summoned her Privy Councillors, and announced her intention to unite herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Queen emphatically declared her belief that the alliance would, "by the blessing of God, secure her domestic happiness and serve the best interests of her country," an anticipation that has been amply realised.

The marriage was announced to parliament in the Queen's Speech of Jan. 16, 1840. With what was regarded at the time an excess of caution, the Duke of Wellington proposed, by way of an amendment to the address, to insert the word "Protestant" before "prince," lest it should be thought that Her Majesty, by only affirming her intention to unite herself to a Prince of Saxe-Coburg, neglected to give the people of England security for the Protestantism of her future husband. The Duke carried his point in spite of the remonstrance of the Prime Minister. The Prince was

forthwith naturalized by Act of Parliament; but the question of supply was not so easily settled. Mr. Hume moved (Jan. 27) an amendment to reduce the proposed vote of £50,000 to £21,000; and Mr. W. Williams seconded the motion, which was lost by 305 to 38. Colonel Sibthorpe was more successful. He reduced (by 262 to 158) the sum of £50,000 to £30,000, carrying his point through the junction of nearly all the Conservatives, including their leaders—Peel, Graham, &c.—with the extreme Radicals. The marriage took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The late Duke of Sussex gave away his royal niece, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Bishop of London performed the service.

As might naturally be expected with the consort of the Sovereign, the marks of distinction and the offices that Prince Albert received were numerous. The title of Royal Highness was conferred by patent, dated Feb. 6, 1840; and he was empowered to quarter the royal arms on the 7th of February in the same year. On the following day he obtained his commission as Field Marshal, and he was made Colonel of the 11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Hussars on the 30th of April, 1840. In April, 1842, he became Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. In August, 1850, he was made Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, and on the 28th of September, 1852, he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, on the death of the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness was granted letters of precedence next after the Queen on the 5th of March, 1840, and was nominated a member of the Privy Council on the 11th of September, 1840. He was appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor Park in 1841, and received the Order of the Golden Fleece in April of that year. In April, 1842, he received the appointment of Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall. He became Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle in May,

1843, and first and principal Knight Grand Cross and Acting Grand Master of the Order of the Bath in June, 1843. He was also made High Steward of Plymouth in June, 1843, and Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company in September of that year. His election as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge took place on the 27th of February, 1847, after a rather sharp contest with Earl Powis. He was chosen High Steward of New Windsor in July, 1851, and on the 19th of October, 1852, he was nominated Master of the Trinity House. In February, 1856, he was made Knight of the Order of the Seraphim by the King of Sweden. His creation as Prince Consort was effected by letters patent, dated the 2nd of July, 1857. He was elected President of the Horticultural Society in February, 1858; and he has filled the Presidential chair at the British Association, and at the Social Science Congress.

Many of the offices enumerated above were usually considered merely honorary; but in the hands of the Prince Consort they became far otherwise. Beside, as is now universally acknowledged, acting as the judicious adviser of the Queen in all the important public transactions of the last twenty years, the Prince was also known as the liberal patron and promoter of numberless efforts for the advancement of science and art, as also for the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes. Though not, as is generally stated, the deviser of the Exhibition of 1851, it probably never would have attained the success that it did, or have been the precursor of that of 1862, but for his steady and enlightened encouragement. He was a frequent and an admirable speaker at public meetings, and, on the suggestion of Lord Ashburton, many of his addresses were collected and published by the Society of Arts in 1857. These speeches are marked by admirably chosen words and forcible phrases, many of which are current to this day, though their origin is not always remembered. In 1848 (May 18) the Prince first spoke at length in pub-

lic, on the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes, when he insisted that the interests of all classes were identical. The next year (May 16) he eloquently pleaded the cause of domestic servants out of place. His speeches at the Royal Agricultural Meeting at York (July 13, 1848); at laying the first stone of Great Grimsby Docks, (April 18, 1849); at Merchant Taylors' Hall, (June 11, 1849); and on presenting colours to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Winchester, (July 12, 1849), are all models of their kind for point and propriety. At the Lord Mayor's banquet, (March 21, 1850,) to the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, His Royal Highness made a long and very able speech, which created a great sensation. He said emphatically, that he "considered it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lived; that there was one great end to be accomplished, the realization of the unity of mankind. The Exhibition of 1851 would cause them to realize the blessings bestowed on them, and also give them the conviction that those blessings would be realized only by living at peace with the rest of the world." His other celebrated speeches were delivered at meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, St. Martin's Hall, June 16, 1851; at the Mansion House, for the Sons of the Clergy, May 10, 1851; and a specially notable defence of science at Birmingham, November 22, 1855.

Prince Albert was much attached to agriculture, and as an intelligent practical breeder he was very successful at the Smithfield Club shows. His model farm at Windsor is understood to have been profitably managed under his direction. But the Prince was seen to most advantage in that particular character which of all others most commends itself to the English heart—the head of a well-regulated English family. There is no question but that the strongest hold which both the Queen and her Royal Consort have had upon the affections of the nation, rests upon the admirable

manner in which they have discharged their duties in this respect; and by this standard we must mainly measure the loss sustained in Prince Albert's death. He was not merely the Consort of the Queen; he was the husband, counsellor, and guide of a royal English lady; and also the firm and judicious guardian and parent of a young and rising family.

We have said that it is now universally acknowledged that the Prince Consort was a judicious adviser to the Queen: such was not the case some years ago, and His Royal Highness was for a time in some ill-informed quarters regarded with suspicion and dislike. In 1851 it was said that he had caused the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign-office; and for the next year and a-half the public were favoured with extraordinary revelations of the depth and iniquitous character of "German influence," "Austrian propensities," and so forth, at Court. One charge pertinaciously urged was, that "Prince Albert had insisted on being Commander-in-Chief; he wanted to revolutionize the army, and inaugurate a military despotism in this favoured land." It afterwards turned out that the Duke of Wellington had looked forward to the Prince as his proper successor, but that the latter had invariably refused to take the office. These tales had such an effect, that when the Queen went to open Parliament in January, 1854, the Prince was unfavourably received by the crowd; but the truth is now better known, and some of those who were once most forward in urging the charges have since allowed that they were utterly without foundation.

The active and useful life that was led by the Prince Consort would seem in the common course of events to have insured his attaining to old age; but this was not to be, and what was at first considered only a slight cold, carried him off after a brief illness.

"The Prince Consort," says the "Times" of December 18, "was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition,

made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It became evident that, even if the disorder did not take a dangerous turn, a debilitating sickness would at least confine the Prince for some time to the Palace. It need not be said that no statement was made which could unnecessarily alarm Her Majesty or the public. It was not till Wednesday, [D.c. 11,] when the fever had gained head, and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was said that the symptoms were not unfavourable. In short, it was considered to be an ordinary, though severe, case of gastric fever, from which a person of the Prince's age and strength, aided by the skill of the first physicians in the country, might be reasonably expected to recover. The usual routine of the Court was consequently not departed from, and though, as we have said, much anxiety prevailed, it was not thought necessary to communicate these apprehensions to the Queen.

"We believe, however, that the Prince himself had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The recent death of his relative, the King of Portugal, from a similar disorder, is understood to have had an unfortunate influence upon him, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that as early as Wednesday morning, [Dec. 11,] the Prince expressed his belief that he should not recover. On Thursday, [the 12th,] no material change took place in his condition, and on Friday morning, [the 13th,] the Queen took a drive, having at that time no suspicion of immediate danger. When, however, Her Majesty returned to the Castle the extremities of the patient were already cold, so sudden had been the fresh access of the disorder. The alarming bulletin of Friday was then published. From that time the state of the Prince was one of the greatest danger. On Friday evening it was thought probable that he would not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about three o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the Prince continued very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday, [the 14th,] a change for the better took place. Unhappily, it was only the rally which so often precedes

dissolution; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and was communicated to the public as soon as possible. The ray of hope was fated soon to be quenched. About four o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the time of his severe seizure on Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. It was half-past four when the last bulletin was issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. When the improvement took place on Saturday it was agreed by the medical men that if the patient could be carried over one more night his life would in all probability be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power which occurred in the afternoon, frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. The Duke of Cambridge and the following gentlemen connected with the Court were present:—General Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey, General Bentinck, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Du Plat, General Seymour, Colonel Elphinstone, and the Dean of Windsor.

"It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from travelling; and, indeed, the death of the Prince followed too soon on the discovery of his danger for such a journey to have availed her. Prince Alfred is serving on board his ship on the other side of the Atlantic; but the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were by his side, together with several of the younger members of the family. Of the devotion and strength of mind shewn by the Princess Alice all through these trying scenes it is impossible to speak too highly. Her Royal Highness has, indeed, felt that it was her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction, and to her dutiful care we may perhaps owe it that the Queen has borne the loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which, under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated.

"This fact will, we are sure, give the greatest satisfaction to the country; and

we may add that, after the death of the Prince, the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her, and with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms, which may be considered as indicating the intentions of a Sovereign who feels that the interests of a great nation depend on her firmness. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country. That Her Majesty may have health and strength to fulfil these noble intentions, and that she may live many years in placid cheerfulness and peace of mind, alleviating the recollection of her loss by sharing the happiness of her children, will be the earnest prayer of all her subjects."

The issue of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Earl of Dublin, K.G., born Nov. 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843; Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844; Helen Augusta, born May 25, 1846; Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; who all survive their lamented father.

Agreeably to the understood wishes of the deceased Prince, his funeral, which took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 23rd of December, was shorn of all needless ceremony, but the day was observed all over the country with a degree of real mourning, which was the best tribute to his memory.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS,
BART., G.C.B.

Nov. 8. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., of Carr, Perthshire.

The deceased was the third, but eldest

surviving, son of the late Sir Charles Douglas, first baronet, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of John Wood, Esq., and was born at Gosport, Hants, in the year 1776. After the usual school course, he joined the Royal Military College, Woolwich, in 1794. He served in Portugal and Spain in the campaigns of 1808 and the following year, and was present at Corunna under Sir John Moore. He was also in the Walcheren expedition, and in Spain with Lord Wellington's army in the campaigns of 1811 and 1812, and received the Order of the Cross of Charles III. Since the peace he held several important posts in the civil administration of our dependencies, having been Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 till 1829, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 till 1840. Sir Howard, who succeeded to the family honours at the death of his elder brother in 1809, was for many years one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber in the household of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester. In December, 1832, and again in December, 1835, he contested the borough of Liverpool, though without success, as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative party: he again fought the battle in the early part of 1842, when he succeeded in obtaining the seat vacated by Sir Cresswell Cresswell on his elevation to the judicial bench, and he continued to sit for Liverpool until the dissolution in 1846, when he retired from public life. Sir Howard Douglas was formerly a Commissioner of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and he was frequently consulted by Her Majesty's Government upon sanitary, educational, and other questions connected with the army. He obtained, in 1841, the colonelcy of the 99th Regiment of Foot, and was transferred to the colonelcy of the 15th Foot in 1851. He was created a K.C.B. at the close of the war, a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on undertaking the government of the Ionian Islands, and promoted to the grade of G.C.B. in 1841. He also received

the degree of an Honorary D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, in 1829. Sir Howard Douglas was also a Fellow of the Royal, and of several other scientific and literary societies, and was well known as the author of many scientific treatises, especially on such practical questions as fortification and gunnery—subjects which occupied his constant attention down to the close of his long and active life.

Sir Howard married, in 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of the late James Dundas, Esq., but was left a widower in 1854. By her he had issue a family of four daughters and six sons, of whom one daughter and three sons survive. His three elder sons having all died in the service of their country, he succeeded in the title and estates by his fourth, but eldest surviving son, Major-General Robert Percy Douglas, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, and late Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, who was born in 1805, and has been twice married, and has issue by both marriages. The other sons are respectively the Rev. Wm. Frederick Douglas (who is married to a daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.), and Captain Henry John Douglas, R.N. The family of Sir Howard Douglas are a cadet branch of the noble Scottish house represented by the Earl of Morton, being descended from the sixth earl of that line. The father of Sir Howard was an eminent naval officer, who was created a baronet in 1777, for his services in forcing a passage up the River St. Lawrence to the relief of Quebec in the previous year, during the American War. He was also Captain of the Fleet in Rodney's action with the Count de Grasse, in 1782.

We borrow the following remarks, on the scientific labours of the deceased, from the "Edinburgh Courant:"—

"What was most peculiar to Sir Howard was his seizing the very spirit of a period of transition in a profession not his own, and devoting his life (as we may almost say he did) to preparing that profession for a new era. In writ-

ing on Naval Gunnery and Steam Fleets, he just hit the wants of the generation that had grown up since his own youth; and no intelligent amateur ever can turn to these treatises without feeling the importance at once of what they teach and what their success indicates.

“They are in fact the directest and most valuable answer to that great question of the time—How best to meet the new conditions of naval war? This is a question involving we do not say merely Great Britain’s supremacy at sea, but her old insular immunity from invasion. . . .

“At this stage of matters comes Sir Howard Douglas, and points out, first, how our naval gunnery may be improved, and next, how we may learn to manœuvre a steam fleet as well as we used to do a sailing one. Both lessons belong to the change above alluded to, and are connected with one another; since steam, which makes sea-battles independent of the wind, makes them more than ever like land-battles—which, again, are more than ever decided (now-a-days) by artillery. And here was the peculiar propriety of a scientific soldier’s taking up the subject. Sir Howard Douglas saw that the revolving years were making the sea more and more a battle-field, so to speak, and applied himself to teaching the sister-service how to accommodate herself to the fact. But he did this without a trace of any undue amount of the influence of his own profession appearing in his pages;—without the faintest tinge of pedantry, in short. He had, if anything, a *relish* for the beautiful old evolutions which we find in James, and which give to the old naval actions the interest of a game of chess. He was, no doubt, a steady assessor of the doctrine that ships could not stand against forts,—that wooden walls ought not to be employed against stone walls. But this is not exclusively a soldier’s doctrine, there being plenty of naval men who admit that Algiers and Acre did not sufficiently establish the safety of attacking fortresses from the water; and that the experience at Sebastopol told in an unfavourable direction. Apart from this, however, Sir Howard Douglas was a staunch supporter of naval gunnery, and did much to give scientific strength and direction to the study of it; and his influence has helped, with that of other men, to make the whole education of naval officers a far more elaborate business than it used to be.

“The value of the late distinguished officer’s labours, however, just lies in his having always grafted new discoveries on old experience. He insisted that the age required a new kind of naval training and practice, but he connected these with the training and practice of previous ages. He was thus at once a conservative and an improver,—characters more frequently united than the vulgar suppose.

“Sir Howard Douglas was well entitled to be called ‘a representative man.’ He represented the cause of the new British navy, adapting itself gradually to the results of nineteenth century discovery, and, to apply a somewhat hackneyed simile, getting, like the eagle, a new beak. Such a man’s career deserves honour. It is also a spectacle full of hope. For, after all, we are to remember that changes as extensive as that now in progress have taken place several times before, without ending in Britain’s subjugation. It was a great change from the navy of the Edwards to that of Elizabeth’s time; but England flourished upon it.”

SIR PETER LAURIE.

Dec. 3. In Park-square, Regent’s Park, aged 83, Sir Peter Laurie, for many years well known in connexion with the magistracy of the City of London.

The deceased was a son of the late Mr. John Laurie, a plain man who lived upon his own lands at Stichill, Roxburghshire, and who earned a competency as a small agriculturist. At Stichill, Peter Laurie was born, we believe, in the year of grace 1778; but it was one of the Alderman’s eccentricities that he would never tell his exact age. But little is known of his early youth, except that he was originally destined for the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. One thing, however, is certain, which is, that he had not arrived at man’s estate when he set aside the views of his parents, and resolved to turn his steps southwards and to seek his fortunes in London. Arriving in London, with but few pounds and fewer friends, he applied himself in earnest to business; and having filled a clerk’s place in a saddler’s

counting-house, and having married the daughter of his employer, set up on his own account as a merchant. Eventually he rose to become a large contractor for the Indian army, and so thoroughly did he prosper in this business that he was enabled to retire, while still comparatively a young man, from active commercial engagements with something more than a competency. He was elected to serve the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1823, and was chosen Alderman of Aldersgate Ward in the year 1826. He held the office of Lord Mayor in 1832-33.

"In Common Council," says a writer in the "City Press," "he continued to speak in favour of those measures which he had previously advocated, with such convincing arguments as were employed by Joseph Hume in another place, his facts and figures being more potent than the showy eloquence which he never affected. By his exertions, the Court of Aldermen was thrown open to the public in 1835; and it may be noticed, that he carried a similar popular measure ten years previously in the Court of Middlesex magistrates."

The Alderman for Aldersgate incurred some disfavour by his great earnestness in denouncing the luxuries in which the high functionaries of the City were in the habit of indulging at the public expense. Turtle-soup and orange-water, venison and champagne, and consequent rotundity of person, never formed part of his ideal of the pattern Alderman. But any little alienation which these disclaimers produced was effectually counterbalanced by the good services which he rendered to the public when seated on the magisterial bench, where he exhibited a penetration into character, and brought out the secrets of a reluctant subject, in a manner which commanded the admiration of the Court.

"Nothing," says the writer above quoted, "could exceed the skill with which he elicited curious facts respecting the callings of the strange characters who stood in his presence, and the discoveries which he made as to the habits and the *modus operandi* of criminals. To this remarkable faculty, the City

was indebted for the conviction of the notorious swindler Costor, who was styled the Rob-Roy of the mercantile world, and was connected with a gang of swindlers who were the pest of the City."

We believe that we are right in stating that this celebrated rogue, when called up for one of his examinations, begged that he might be tried by any magistrate except Sir Peter Laurie; thereby paying the highest compliment to his ability and sterling commonsense.

The police annals of the City in 1855 disclosed, as our readers will remember, a remarkable series of frauds on the part of Davidson and Gordon, who, by means of fictitious warrants and other gross impositions, had practised to an enormous extent upon the credulous confidence of the public. To prevent these celebrated culprits from escaping by means of any technical plea, Sir Peter Laurie insisted on having the case placed in the hands of the City Solicitor, so that wholesale swindling should not triumph against the cause of justice. The investigation of these frauds occupied no less than twelve sittings before the criminals were sent for trial to the Old Bailey, where they received their just sentence. The commercial world and society at large both owe a great debt of gratitude to Sir Peter Laurie for the patience and skill with which he presided over this remarkable case, and brought it to a successful issue.

"The moral power of Alderman Laurie over the accuser and the accused was one element of his great success in the distribution of justice, tempered with mercy. He has brought," says the same writer, "the unforgiving to see his own need of forgiveness, and extend pardon to the offender; he has convinced the intended suicide of his guilt and restored him to hope and trust; and in many instances he has had the satisfaction of reconciling the man and wife who came into his presence to effect a public separation from each other."

Many of the cases brought before a London alderman are of a humorous

kind, and admit of the exercise of a little pleasantry on his part without offending the majesty of justice; and in such cases Sir Peter Laurie was always ready to enliven the Court with the facetiousness of which an exhaustless fund was supplied by his native humour. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the inventive powers of both friends and enemies have often combined to attribute to the deceased Alderman very many *mots* and aphorisms, of which he knew nothing until he read them in print.

Notwithstanding his well-known views as an individual on City banquets, Sir Peter Laurie discharged the office of first magistrate of the City of London in a manner which gave general satisfaction, and in no way diminished the dignity of his post. Indeed, although at the time he had recently ceased to support the Liberal party, and had adopted the Tory creed, he was waited on, at the close of his year of office, by a deputation headed by a no less distinguished reformer than Mr. William Williams, M.P. for Coventry, and now for Lambeth, by whom he was requested to offer himself for re-election. This honour, however, he declined, as also he declined the overtures made to him by some local politicians to induce him to enter the lists as a candidate for the representation of Marylebone. This he declined on various grounds, and more particularly on that of the late hours which are the necessary result of a Parliamentary life, and which have a tendency to tell upon health.

Sir Peter Laurie led a public life of great value to the interests of philanthropy and social advancement, and filled a variety of offices, (such as the Presidency of the Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals,) which enabled him to take an active part in many of the leading movements of the day. Among these, the claims of art and those of Christian missions were not forgotten. The late Alderman was one of the originators of the Wilkie Memorial, and has presided on more than one occasion at the annual meetings of the Wesleyan

Missionary Society, where his speeches were such as, to say the least, fully justified his parents in their original intention of devoting him to the work of the ministry.

Sir Peter Laurie was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the city of Westminster and for the county of Middlesex, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. He married, early in the present century, Margaret, daughter of John Jack, Esq., but was left a widower, without issue, in 1847.

Sir Peter Laurie's name, as our readers will remember, was put forward some two months since, as a candidate for the civic chair; and his last public act was to protest against such a use of his name. His health, which had long been feeble, grew sensibly worse in the week before his death, while he was staying at Brighton. On the 1st of December he was brought up thence to London, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, who feared that he would die upon the road: but he was resolved, in his own words, "to die at home." And he had his wish; for he had reached his house less than forty-eight hours when he ceased to breathe.

The remains of the deceased Alderman were deposited in the cemetery at Highgate on Tuesday, December 10, his funeral being attended by several members of the Aldermanic body.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

Nov. 13. At Lancing, Sussex, aged 64, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury.

The deceased was the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, Yorkshire, next brother of Charles, first Lord Faversham, by Emma, eldest daughter of the late Right Reverend John Hinchcliffe, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, sister of John, first Lord Crewe. He was born in the year 1797, and he served for some time as an officer in the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in which he rose to

the rank of lieutenant. He entered the army, however, after the European war was already at an end, and in consequence never had an opportunity of seeing actual service. In 1826 he was elected M.P. for Hertford, when he was by no means a frequent speaker, though he gave a steady support to all Liberal measures, such as Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary, Municipal, and Church reform. At the first election under the Reform Act, however, he was unseated, and continued out of Parliament for two years. A vacancy having occurred in the representation of the borough of Finsbury in the year 1834, by the appointment of Mr. Grant to the Governorship of Bombay, Mr. Duncombe came forward, and was returned at the head of the poll, against three rival candidates, of whom Mr. Wakley was one, and his majority was one of no less than 600 votes. He was the popular candidate of the day, and for the rest of his life he continued to maintain his popularity, having been returned again in December, 1834, in July, 1837, in June, 1841, in July, 1847, in June, 1852, and in March, 1857, and on two out of those occasions without a contest.

“The Times” thus speaks of him:—

“Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe died on Thursday last, and we have now to estimate what the public have lost in him. They have lost a ‘character,’—an odd sort of man, all points and angles, who made himself wonderfully popular, who was not so successful in winning respect, who was always sufficiently amusing, and who in almost every assembly, whether select as a club or multifarious as a mob, managed to make his presence felt. He was a fluent talker, who made neat sentences, and without being actually witty could always raise a laugh. Nothing that he ever said lives in the memory, and yet few members of Parliament have by their speeches elicited so much laughter as he. Without malice, he said things which other men shrank from saying. Latterly, his very appearance added piquancy to his remarks. Emaciated and careworn, he looked more like the starved apothecary than the jovial jester, and when this grave and wasted figure rose to speak it was always in a character with which

we are chiefly familiar in low comedy—that of a man who means to give us ‘a bit of his mind.’ Mr. Duncombe was always giving the Minister ‘a bit of his mind.’ He, for example, led the attack on Sir James Graham, when the Home Minister took certain liberties with letters passing through our Post-office. The gravity, the coolness, the physical feebleness with which he uttered some unpleasant remark always tickled the fancy of his hearers. One can understand how the contrast between the placidity of his manner and the troublesomeness of his matter should take with the House of Commons; it is not so easy to understand how he ruled the mob. He was the spoilt child of Finsbury for more than a quarter of a century. No man has sat so long as he for any metropolitan borough. He was always at the head of the poll. There is a common idea that he who would win the multitude must be a burly fellow, of strong *physique*—a Cleon or O’Connell. Mr. Duncombe, an ‘exquisite’ of an old school, was the very opposite of this. He was of good, though not noble, family. His uncle was raised to the peerage in 1826, and Mr. Duncombe was as exquisite in his habits as if he were the last of a score of earls.”

THE REV. SAMUEL WIX, M.A.

Sept. 4. At the Vicarage, St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, aged 90, the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Christ’s College, Cambridge, Hospitaller of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, in the City of London, and Rector of Inworth, Essex.

Mr. Wix at the time of his decease was the oldest beneficed clergyman both in the metropolis and the county of Essex. He was born in London, Feb. 9, 1771, and was educated at the Charterhouse School. For some years he was the oldest surviving Carthusian. Proceeding to Christ’s College, Cambridge, he took his B.A. degree in 1793, and his M.A. in 1796. At first he devoted himself to the study of the law, and the manuscripts he has left shew with what assiduity he worked to master that subject. He, however, abandoned the legal profession, and was ordained deacon by

the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, in 1798, and priest by Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, in 1800. He held successively the curacies of the mother church of Chelsea, Ealing in Middlesex, Eynsford, near Farningham, in Kent, and Faulkbourne in Essex. In the year 1802 he was presented to the living of Inworth, by the patron, Thomas Poynder, Esq., and in 1808 he was elected by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the office of Hospitaller, together with that of Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less; St. Bartholomew-the-Less being a small parish almost entirely confined to the precincts of the Hospital,—though at the time of Mr. Wix's appointment to the vicarage he had something like three or four hundred parishioners, independently of the inmates and officers of the Hospital.

Mr. Wix was a Fellow both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He served in due course the office of President of Sion College. For many years he was the unpaid Secretary of Dr. Bray's Associates, and most zealously devoted his energies to the service of such societies as he thought conducive to the welfare of the Church of England, or beneficial to the temporal interests of his fellow-creatures.

He was a man of indefatigable industry, and besides the conscientious discharge of his important clerical duties, he found time to make some very valuable additions to our theological literature. In 1808 he published a work on the XXXIX Articles, entitled "Scriptural Illustrations of the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, with a Practical Comment on each Article, affectionately intended to Promote Religious Peace and Unity." Mr. Wix was among the last of the old High Church school of divines, a genuine follower of Robert Nelson and the founders of the Christian Knowledge Society. He cared more for devotional than polemical subjects; yet his intense desire for religious peace and unity led him into the thorny paths of controversy. In 1819 he wrote a work which commanded a great de-

gree of public attention, styled, "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden with a view to Accommodate Religious Differences." It produced an angry reply from Bishop Burgess, to which Mr. Wix wrote a most temperate answer. This work, however, attracted the attention of Jerome, Count de Salis, who had an intense sympathy for its object. He had it translated at his own expense into most of the modern languages of Europe, and maintained during his life a most affectionate intimacy with its author. Mr. Wix's leading idea was, that both Churches contained many men of earnest piety and profound devotion; that if these men could only be brought together in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, the Spirit of truth, in answer to their humble prayers, would unite the dissevered Churches in one grand body, free from error and the distortion of truth. That he had no sympathy for the temporal supremacy of the Papacy was proved by his Essay, in 1822, on "Plain Reasons why Political Power should not be granted to Papists," which passed through two editions.

His other writings were, "An affectionate Address to Dissenters," 1822; "A Respectful Address to the Archbishops and Bishops on the Necessity of Morning and Afternoon Service in every Parish Church," 1825; "Reflections concerning the Expediency of Abolishing Capital Punishments," 1826; "Revised edition of the New Week's Preparation for the Holy Sacrament," 1828; "A Short Defence of the Doctrines, Discipline, Revenues; and Clergy of the Church of England," 1836; "Practical Sermons on the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer, with two Sermons on the Holy Sacrament," 1840; "The Form of the Solemnization of Matrimony Illustrated," 1854.

The Rev. Mr. Wix was a man of singular humility and simplicity of character. Cheerful, and conversant with all the most interesting subjects of the day, possessor to the last of a vigorous

intellect, a memory stored with interesting and valuable knowledge, and sound common-sense, though he outlived all the friends of his youth, he has left those of a second and third generation to revere his memory while they deplore his loss. The Governors of St. Bartholomew's, to mark their sense of his valuable services to their noble institution, at a general court held on Sept. 18, passed a resolution of the deepest respect to his memory, and ordered a commemorative marble tablet to be erected in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.

HUGH PARKER, ESQ.

Nov. 15, 1861. At Doncaster, aged 89, Hugh Parker, Esq., the senior Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Parker was the second but eldest surviving son and heir of John Parker, Esq., of Woodthorpe, near Sheffield, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, by Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Marshall, of Horsforth, near Leeds, merchant. He was born Sept. 11, 1772, and on the death of his father, in 1794, he succeeded to the Woodthorpe estate. Having been educated at Hipperholme, he graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and from thence he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. His commission as a deputy-lieutenant is dated Dec. 31, 1796; on Sept. 2, 1799, he qualified as a magistrate. For several years he was Captain of the Sheffield squadron in the South-west Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, his commission for which is dated Aug. 15, 1803. He had, however, served in a previously existing force commanded by the Earl Fitzwilliam, and always took a lively interest in military affairs. For many years he acted as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in his part of the county.

When Mr. Parker became a magistrate, he sat at the feet of his venerable senior, the Rev. James Wilkinson, then Vicar of Sheffield, who was a Whig,

and had long held ecclesiastical and judicial sway in that borough. Mr. Wilkinson's views on popular rights and on constitutional liberty harmonized so well with Mr. Parker's, that when, in 1805, death removed Mr. Wilkinson from his position of usefulness, and left Mr. Parker almost the sole occupant of the Sheffield bench, he carried out the principles which had actuated his friend.

Mr. Parker's character as a magistrate will not readily be forgotten; his magisterial duties formed one of his most beloved occupations. It has been justly remarked,—and very frequently too,—by those who knew Mr. Parker intimately, that he was never severe; and his conduct contrasted favourably when the sternness of the magistracy and the harshness of the laws at the commencement of the present century is considered. He dispensed justice with mercy in times far different in almost all respects to those now enjoyed. Political combinations, deranged trade, and scarcity of food caused by the tax upon importations of corn, conspiracies among workmen, and general discontent, made his judicial position anything but a comfortable one; yet he passed through it with credit, and will long be remembered as a gentleman who so acted in periods when few magistrates could at one and the same time discharge their duty to the country and to the Crown, as to leave behind him a name that many may envy, yet but few can comparatively obtain.

Throughout a long life of usefulness Mr. Parker watched with the deepest anxiety the success of the town of Sheffield, and he was most consistent in his support of Liberal principles. During the memorable contest for the representation of the county in 1807, he was the chairman of the Sheffield committee for Lord Milton's election. He was instrumental in obtaining the Canal Act, and his aid was recognised by the fact that in 1816 he laid the first stone of the canal basin. To him the poorer classes were mainly indebted for the establishment of the Savings' Bank. The original Gas Company, and the Act for

lighting and improving the town, both, we believe, obtained in 1818, had his earnest support. In the unsuccessful attempts made by the inhabitants of Sheffield to induce the Midland Railway Company not to adhere to Mr. G. Stephenson's scheme for leaving Sheffield off their main line, Mr. Parker was most distinguished. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in seeking the advancement of the town by promoting various schemes: such as suggesting an application for a Municipal Charter; supporting the County Constabulary Act, and an addition to the magistrates of the borough. The history of Sheffield from 1800 to 1840 shews that few men took so deep an interest in its welfare. Charitable institutions had his liberal support; and in times of commercial distress or panic his hand was ever ready to avert and relieve distress. So universal was the respect in which he was held, that in 1832, when the borough was enfranchised, he would have been returned to Parliament if his consent could have been obtained. He refused, however, to be placed in the position of their representative; and the compliment which he himself would not receive was paid to his son, the Right Hon. John Parker, the respected chairman of the South Yorkshire Railway Company, who for twenty years sat for the borough, and was always returned at the head of the poll.

Unfortunately, as it afterwards proved, Mr. Parker in early life joined the Sheffield Old Bank, the business of which was carried on by Messrs. Shore. It had a splendid business, and enjoyed great confidence among all classes. Its profits were large. Many people prospered and grew rich by virtue of the aid the bank gave them. But many went on from year to year getting deeper and deeper into the books of the bankers, who at last, towards the termination of the longest and most terrible series of bad years in our commercial history, succumbed. On January 16, 1843, the bank stopped, and then were seen such gloom and dismay in Sheffield as we trust may never occur again.

After struggling for years, exercising the utmost care and doing all that could be done, except to refuse credit to many who should not have had it, Mr. Parker bore with a noble fortitude the disasters that overwhelmed him, and withdrew into the retirement from which he never returned.

Mr. Parker lived in times when Sheffield was in a transition state, stepping from comparative insignificance as to size, and from no striking indications as to enterprise, into much greater prominence and importance in both respects. The marked change which was occurring brought from the workshop the industrious, intelligent, and keen-witted artisan, determined to win his way to a better position in society. His early efforts were severe struggles—continual toil, and not unaccompanied by more extensive operations. The history of the rise and progress of such a man would be that of most of the leading and distinguished firms in the town. The late Mr. Parker always took a lively interest in such individuals. His advice, which was sound and judicious, and the liberal assistance which he gave, contributed to the rapid advance of our manufactures. He had considerable knowledge of character: he was not slow in discriminating between the honest and enterprising, and the more imposing, but of questionable integrity. The former, though limited in means and only just emerging from obscurity, had his generous and hearty support; and he watched with pleasure their steady progress to independence, and continued his helping hand to their encouragement, enabling them to attain a larger sphere of usefulness in the varied walks of life. There are many living now who will hold his name in grateful recollection, and who would freely acknowledge their indebtedness to his undeviating kindness and liberality. And how many of the departed, could their voice reach us, would express their sincere obligations!

To the influence of private feelings, friendly and personal considerations, and

the agency of other causes which have not unfrequently led to the ruin of similar establishments, it is well known that the failure of the bank of which Mr. Parker was the head is mainly to be attributed. The firm, however, had a new class of difficulties to contend against,—increased banking competition arising from the formation of a joint-stock company, at the head of which were men of high character, influential from their wealth, and their admitted ability to carry to a successful issue such an undertaking. The new banking company affected materially the position of Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co. They lost many of their best customers, and, it is painful to state, some whose rise was entirely owing to their generous liberality. This ingratitude was acutely felt by Mr. Parker, as it would be by every properly constituted mind. But it is much after the fashion of the world. Favours and benefits are mostly written in water, leaving no lasting impression: self-interest predominates, and too often alone regulates the actions of mankind.

Mr. Parker, on his retirement from the bench, had the gratification to receive the following testimony of sympathy and esteem, signed by 111 of his brother magistrates of the county.

“TO HUGH PARKER, ESQ.

“We, the undersigned Magistrates of the West-Riding, are anxious to express to you those feelings of pain and regret with which we have witnessed your separation from us, and your removal to a distant residence.

“We cannot but call to mind that you have acted in the magistracy for above forty-five years, and have become the senior member of our body.

“We have seen your readiness to discharge duties of a very laborious and responsible kind, not only as a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, but in those daily sacrifices of time and private comfort which you generously made to the wants of a populous district in the more ordinary distribution of justice.

“We have remarked your anxiety at all times to administer with mildness that law which you well knew the importance of maintaining in its supremacy.

“The older part of us can look back

to your conduct on trying occasions, when the bonds of society were loosened, and the peace of your neighbourhood disturbed. At such critical moments the return to order and to industry owed much to your exertions, and to the personal respect created by a just appreciation of your character among the humbler ranks of the community.

“One of the misfortunes of life has indeed fallen heavily upon yourself and your family, but you are well entitled to carry with you into retirement at least this consolation, that a deep sympathy exists, and will long continue to be felt, among all those who have lived within the influence of your private virtues, or watched your career of public usefulness.

“Feb. 1, 1845.”

The removal of a gentleman at so advanced an age, who has been withdrawn from active life so many years, cannot now be said to create a gap in public circles. But it were most ungrateful if the press did not commemorate the departure of so useful, so good, and so venerable a man. For the lifetime of a whole generation, Mr. Parker gave a tone to the administration of justice, to the commercial and political affairs of the town of Sheffield, and aid to all his efforts at improvement. He served the public disinterestedly, and lost his fortune in the service. The least we can do is to hallow his memory, and assign him a foremost place among the worthies of the county of York.

The portrait of the late Mr. Parker, which is placed in the dining-hall of the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, was painted in 1829, by Mr. W. Poole, in consequence of the vote of the Company, as a tribute of respect to Mr. Parker.

MR. DAVID EVANS.

Nov. 17, 1861. At his residence, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, aged 68, Mr. David Evans, glass-stainer.

The deceased was born in the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, in 1793, and came to Shrewsbury in early youth, where he received his education, and was in 1808 placed as an apprentice to Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Betton,

with whom in 1815 he entered into partnership, and a few years afterwards became sole proprietor of the business. He exhibited unremitting diligence during his apprenticeship, and evinced a natural genius for the delineation of figures and subjects, which was encouraged by the Revs. Hugh Owen and W. G. Rowland, clergymen in the town, who prompted him to devote his attention and abilities to the then almost lost art of glass-staining; and, under the judicious guidance and taste of those gentlemen, his endeavours were so far successful as to cause him subsequently to attain the first rank for several years as a worker in that ancient mystery. Indeed, for a long time no one was able to rival his productions, especially in the close imitation of the finest antique specimens of glass, both as to colouring and arrangement.

When Mr. Evans entered into the service of Mr. Betton in 1808, that gentleman had the distinction of having first begun, and afterwards conducted this particular branch of art to a high state of perfection, and that with only such assistance as he derived from the supervision of the reverend gentlemen above named, who had themselves previously devoted much of their leisure time to the practical investigation and mechanical advancement of the process.

The pupil, however, was soon enabled to assist and enlarge the capabilities of his master, and by careful study and close application to re-discover the mystery of an ancient and beautiful embellishment, and next to greatly conduce to its improvement. Among the earliest productions in which he was employed, and which were highly commended at the time by the opinions of persons qualified by taste and judgment, may be mentioned the restoration of several windows in Lichfield Cathedral, and the large east window in Winchester College, which from age had become nearly opaque. From that time he laboured with increasing reputation to the present day, and his works will long remain

monuments of his perseverance and ability. Among these might be enumerated a great number of remarkably fine windows, which not only embellish some of our cathedrals, and numerous other ecclesiastical edifices, but likewise adorn many mansions of the nobility and gentry in various parts of the kingdom, some of which have been occasionally noticed in the pages of this Magazine.

For several months past Mr. Evans had been in a precarious state of health, but he attended to his favourite avocation as long as he was, at intervals, able to quit his chamber, and to bear up against physical sufferings; and within a fortnight of his decease he painted, with elaborate minuteness, a beautiful medallion representation of the "Ascension," which now forms the apex of a handsome window, comprising four other scriptural subjects, in Hanwood Church, near Shrewsbury.

Exemplary in the exercise of the social and domestic relations of private life, and full of intelligence, he has left behind a character displaying a bright example of unremitting industry in the discharge of the artistic employment in which he was engaged for more than half-a-century.

Mr. Evans was long a resident in St. Julian's parish, Shrewsbury, and served the office of churchwarden during several years; and for the chancel of this church he completed a fine eastern window, during the present year. In 1837 he was chosen a town councillor, and in 1851 elected an alderman of the corporate body, an office which he retained to the time of his decease.

THE REV. R. G. GARVEY, M.A.

Nov. 21, 1861. At the Provost's house in the College of Vicars at Lincoln, aged 76, the Rev. Richard Godfrey Garvey, M.A., Prebendary and Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Lincoln.

The deceased was born in Dublin, January 18, 1785. He was the only son of James William Garvey, Esq.,

Captain in the Army, (by Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Little,) who fell in action at St. Lucia, May 24, 1796, and was the eldest son of William Garvey, Esq., of Edgeworthstown. Thus through his paternal ancestors, Nicholas, Francis, Francis the elder, and Sir Christopher Garvey, Mr. Garvey was seventh in descent from the Most Rev. Dr. John Garvey, sometime Bishop of Dromore, and afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of Ireland, who derived his origin from the ancient chieftains of the sept of Garbheigh. Mr. Garvey was ordained deacon and priest in 1813 by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, then Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora. He settled in England, and became curate of Faldingworth, in Lincolnshire. In 1820 he was appointed Head Master of the Grammar-school at Lincoln, which situation he resigned in 1828, when he was elected one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, and presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of Friesthorpe, the Rectory of St. Mary Magdalene, and the united benefices of SS. Nicholas and John Baptist in Lincoln. In 1845 he was collated by Bishop Kaye to the prebendal stall of Milton Ecclesia in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

He married, January 2, 1810, Miss Maria Drew, of Bedford, who survives him, and by whom he had two daughters, Frances Maria Garvey, and Sophia Garvey; and five sons, viz. Richard, formerly Head Master of Wakefield School, and now Rector of Snelland; John, Vicar of Hough; James, Rector of Ashby-cum-Fenby; Charles, Incumbent of Manthorpe and Londonthorpe; and Edward, Curate of Hyde in Lancashire. These all survive him, with the exception of John, Vicar of Hough, who deceased in 1855. Mr. Garvey was considered an excellent classical scholar, and during the time he held the Mastership of Lincoln School turned out several pupils who won high honours at the Universities. His reading extended not only over a wide range of classical literature,

but he had pursued the study of Hebrew with great ardour and zeal. Of modern languages his knowledge was quite remarkable. He could derive the keenest enjoyment from the works, not merely of French and German, but of Spanish and Swedish writers. He was allowed to be "a thorough master of the science of music, and a fine judge of musical performances." He proved himself also, in many instances, an able controversialist; for his pen was ever ready to vindicate the just rights of the Established Church against all opponents, either Romish or Protestant. "The deceased gentleman," observes a local publication, "was a man of unimpeachable integrity; and notwithstanding his ultra-Tory opinions and High-Church principles, he was more free from bigotry and less inclined to patronize intolerance than many of his cloth." He will long be remembered with affection and esteem by a numerous body of friends among the clergy of Lincolnshire, to whom, when visiting the cathedral city, he ever shewed courtesy and hospitality.

The funeral obsequies were solemnized November 26, and were attended by a large concourse of people, who were anxious to testify by this mark of sympathy their appreciation of his character and their respect to his memory. The corpse was conveyed from his residence to the southern entrance of the minster, the pall being supported by his brother minor canons and the Incumbent of St. Peter's, in whose parish the Vicar's Court is situate. His four surviving sons, two grandsons, his two curates, the masters and some of the senior scholars of the Grammar-school, with other clergy and friends, followed. The mournful train was met at the door by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Dean, Sub-Dean, Chancellor, and the Archdeacon of Lincoln, Mr. Prebendary Kaye, and the choral members of the cathedral, who preceded it down the southern aisle and then entered the choir, chanting the solemn anthems with which the Office for the Burial of the Dead commences. The body having been deposited

in the choir, the Very Rev. the Dean read the lesson, and the vicars and choristers sang the prescribed psalms. The procession then moved to the cloisters, where, at the grave, the other anthems were sung, and the Lord Bishop said the concluding portions of the Office. This funeral was conducted with great order and decorum, and was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed within the sacred walls of the noble cathedral of Lincoln.

Though Mr. Garvey held so many pieces of preferment, his income from all sources was not large, and it is surprising that he was not only able to educate a large family so as to fit all his sons for responsible positions in the Church, but that "he had always a half-crown" (so writes the local paper,) "to spare, if a poor parishioner required his aid." It is supposed that the stipends of the minor canons, who till lately at Lincoln were styled "priest vicars," will be augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and therefore that the livings held by Prebendary Garvey in plurality, and so held in order to supply a moderate income for a vicar, will no longer be held in aggregation, but be bestowed on two or three clergymen.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 15. The Rev. *Thomas Burrow*, M.A., (mentioned at p. 453 of Vol. CCXI.) was for upwards of twenty-eight years Incumbent of Pinner, Middlesex. He was the only son of Edward Burrow, esq., of Lancaster, and was born in 1804, educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, Sen. Opt. and B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831; ordained deacon and priest by the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. Ryder. He for some time held the curacy of Bisham, near Maidenhead, which he relinquished, to the regret of the parishioners, on being presented by the Vicar of Harrow to the Incumbency of Pinner in 1833; from that time he constantly resided at Pinner until his death, which was almost sudden, being only seriously ill a few hours. "His memory will linger long, and many will miss the well-known face of him who had so often shared their sorrows and joys. His winning manners, kindly voice, and genuine sympathy were the outward tokens of a gentle and loving spirit within, which made him as welcome to society in general, as to the sick and dying whom his presence cheered and comforted." Those who knew him best, valued

him most; as a friend his counsel and advice were inevitable. The inhabitants of Pinner, with the sanction of the churchwardens, have resolved to open a general subscription for the purpose of placing a window at the east end of Pinner Church to his memory. Mr. Burrow was twice married, and has left a widow, Sarah, dau. of J. Chippendall, esq., of Lancaster. He also leaves two daughters, one by his first marriage with Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. John Gaythorne, of Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, and one by his present widow.

Oct. 25. On his voyage to England, the Rev. *John Fry*, M.A., for 25 years Chaplain of St. Paul's, Rondebosch, near Cape-Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 19. At Munich, of typhus fever, aged 37, the Rev. *Henry Theodore James Bagge*, only son of the Rev. James Bagge, Rector of Crux Easton, Hants.

Nov. 21. At Staverton Vicarage, Devon, aged 25, the Rev. *Beauchamp Mark Pearse Kerr*.

Aged 88, the Rev. *William Stackhouse*, of Trechane Probus, Cornwall.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Richard G. Garvey*, M.A., Prebendary and Minor Canon of Lincoln Cathedral. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 22. In Maddox-st., aged 46, the Rev. *George Moyle*, M.A., of the Grammar-school, Chudleigh, Devon.

Nov. 23. Aged 81, the Rev. *Roger Bickerstaff*, M.A., Rector of Boylestone, Derbyshire.

Nov. 24. At the Mythe, Gloucestershire, aged 88, the Rev. *Francis Laing*. He was educated with Sir Walter Scott and Lord Jeffery, at the High School in Edinburgh.

At St. George's Hospital, after a sudden attack of paralysis, aged 42, the Rev. *William Sturges*, M.A. Oxford, Chaplain to the Forces, second son of the late John Sturges, esq., of Connaught-sq.

Nov. 27. At Upper Clapton, aged 89, the Rev. *William Kuper*, D.D., K.H.

Nov. 30. Aged 41, the Rev. *Frederick Bussell*, Vicar of Great Marlow.

Dec. 2. In the church at Heckington, during divine service, aged 54, the Rev. *Charles Cameron*, Vicar of Christ Church, Longlane, Trusley, Derbyshire. The deceased, who was brother of the Rev. G. T. Cameron, Vicar of Heckington, was about to preach; he had ascended the pulpit, and had given out the text (from the 93rd Psalm and the latter part of the 5th verse), when he was attacked with paralysis, which at first greatly affected his speech; in the course of three or four minutes he became perfectly inaudible, and fell on the seat in a totally unconscious state, to the great consternation of the congregation. His brother and several gentlemen went immediately to his assistance and raised him up, after which he was carried down into the church and attended by Mr. Franks, surgeon, who was present, and administered some restoratives, but to very little purpose, as it was evidently a death stroke. He never rallied, but died

about four o'clock the same afternoon.—*Stamford Mercury*.

Dec. 3. At Bournemouth, aged 69, the Rev. *William Dalby*, M.A., Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and Vicar of Warminster.

At St. Mary Church, near Torquay, aged 32, the Rev. *John Chapman*.

Dec. 4. At Borley Rectory, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. *John Philip Herringham*.

At Ramsgate, aged 63, the Rev. *Richard Harvey*, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, 34 years Vicar of Ramsgate.

At Wath Rectory, Ripon, aged 66, the Rev. *John Ward*, Rector of Wath, and formerly Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Wilts.

Dec. 5. The Rev. *Edwin Prodggers*, Rector of Ayott St. Peter, Herts.

At the Rectory, High Laver, Essex, the Rev. *Philip Budworth*, of Greensted-hall, Essex, for 52 years Rector of High Laver.

Dec. 6. At Lanivet, aged 75, the Rev. *Wm. Phillips Flamank*, for many years Rector of that parish.

Dec. 7. At the Mount, Shrewsbury, aged 52, the Rev. *Essex Holcombe*.

Dec. 8. Aged 55, the Rev. *Edward Henry Dawson*, M.A., Rector of Otten Belchamp, Essex.

Dec. 9. Aged 54, the Rev. *John Wannop*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Nichol-Forest, Cumberland.

Dec. 10. At Corston Vicarage, Somerset, aged 66, the Rev. *George Philip Simpson*, M.A., Vicar of Corston.

At Hatherleigh, aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Warren Melhuish*, LL.B., Curate of Clawton, Devon.

Dec. 12. At the Palace, Killaloe, Ireland, aged 77, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. *Ludlow Tonson*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe. His lordship, who, beside being a spiritual peer, enjoyed the temporal dignity of Lord Riversdale, of Rathcormac, co. Cork, in the Irish peerage, was the seventh and last surviving son of the Right Hon. William Tonson, first Lord Riversdale in the peerage of Ireland, which title was conferred upon him in 1783. His mother was Miss Rose Bernard, eldest dau. of James Bernard, esq., of Castle Bernard, M.P. for Cork county, and sister of Francis, first Earl of Bandon. He was born March 6, 1784, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1805. Having held some parochial preferments in Ireland, he was consecrated sixty-second Bishop of Killaloe in 1839. Dr. Tonson succeeded his eldest brother, William, in 1843, in the barony, which now becomes extinct by his death. The first ancestor of the late peer who went over to Ireland was Major Richard Tonson (a gentleman stated to be descended from Benjamin Tonson, Treasurer of the Navy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), who obtained a grant of land in the county of Cork in reward for his distinguished exertions in the

royal cause during the civil wars, and purchased subsequently the castle and lands of Spanish Island, in the same county. His great-grandson was the first Lord Riversdale.

Dec. 14. At Bellevue-cottage, Newlyn, near Penzance, aged 32, the Rev. *R. M. Rowe*, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and late British Chaplain at Alexandria.

Aged 66, the Rev. *William Henry Foster*, M.A., Rector of Loughgilly, Armagh.

Dec. 16. In Bryanston-sq., aged 70, the Rev. *George Porcher*.

At Beech-house, aged 68, the Rev. *W. J. Hall*, M.A., Vicar of Tottenham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Dec. 18. At Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, aged 64, the Rev. *S. P. Mansel*, M.A.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 1, 1861. At Fernando Po, Mr. Thos. B. Lee. This unfortunate gentleman, who was formerly secretary to the British Consul at Fernando Po, and lately in the employ of Mr. Lynslager, the principal merchant of that island, on the day of his death went out for a walk in the direction of the interior of the island of Fernando Po, starting from Santa Isabel, the capital. He seems to have lost his way, and to have fallen in with some of the aborigines of the place, commonly called Boobees. These entertain hostile feelings towards the Spaniards, to whom the island now belongs, and probably mistaking Mr. Lee for one of the Spanish officials, they led him to a by-path and murdered him in the most horrible manner. His remains, frightfully disfigured, were discovered some days subsequently on a lonely spot on the seaside between three stones, his clothes being found near the same place. On the 30th of September the chiefs of the principal Boobee towns were sent for to Santa Isabel, and brought the supposed murderer with them, who, on being questioned on his oath as to whether he was guilty or not, and replying in the negative, was allowed to go free by the Spanish authorities.—*West African Herald*.

Sept. 14. At Herne Bay, aged 71, Robert O'Byrne, esq., the heir of entail to the great Cabinteely estate in the county of Dublin. By Martha Trougher, his wife, dau. of Joseph Clark, esq., of Norwich, he has left two sons—viz., William Richard O'Byrne, esq., F.R.G.S., and Robert O'Byrne, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law. The elder of these sons is the well-known author of that most valuable and able work, "The Naval Biography." By the death of his father he becomes heir-male of the old and distinguished family of Byrne of Cabinteely, and will inherit their extensive possessions should he outlive the present possessor,

Miss Byrne. The Byrnes of Cabinteely, represented in England by Lord de Tabley, were allied by intermarriages with the eminent houses of Chevers, Netterville, Barnewall (Trimlestown), Bryan of Jenkinstown, Mapas, Colclough, Blakeney, Wyse, Masterson, Germon, Nugent, Coppinger, Bellasis, and Deveureux.

Sept. 23. On his voyage home from India, aged 26, William Henry, second son of the late Rev. Joseph Foster, Rector of Monkton and Abbotsbury, Dorset.

Oct. 6. At Northampton, aged 102, Frances, widow of John Leigh, of Northampton, and dau. of the late Rev. Samuel King, of Welford.

Oct. 7. Of fever, on board H.M.S. "Espoir," west coast of Africa, aged 23, W. J. Stevenson, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Oriel-terrace, Cheltenham.

Oct. 10. At Hingolee, Deccan, aged 32, Capt. Simon Temple, of the 3rd Madras Europeans and Staff Corps, second son of the late Rev. W. S. Temple, Rector of Dinsdale, Durham.

Oct. 12. At Gwalporah, Assam, aged 28, Lieut. Charles Frederick Middleton, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, second son of Henry J. Middleton, esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), of Bath.

Oct. 19. At Madras, aged 46, James Alexander, third son of the late Col. John Wilson, of the Madras Army, and Adelaide his wife.

Oct. 25. At Brighton-house, St. Vincent's, aged 33, Bouverie, third son of Sir Richard Alleyne, bart., Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Vincent.

Oct. 26. On board the barque "Knight Bruce," on her voyage home from Algoa Bay, aged 28, Capt. Charles Hurt, late of H.M.'s 10th Foot, third son of Major Hurt, of Ockbrook-house, near Derby.

Oct. 29. At Indore, aged 49, Col. Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, knt., C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 6. At Jersey, aged 22, A. G. Crawford, third son of Maj.-Gen. A. F. Crawford, R.A.

Nov. 7. At Allahabad, of fever, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Smith, C.B., of the 90th Light Infantry, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Smith, sometime Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and Prebendary of Durham.

At Bathurst, Gambia, Blanche Matilda, the wife of Assistant Commissary-General Blanc.

Nov. 8. At Lasswade, aged 38, Dr. James B. Balfour, an eminent member of the Scottish medical profession. In 1843 he was resident clinical clerk in the Edinburgh Fever Hospital, when in the discharge of his arduous duties he caught the prevailing fever. He next went to the Crichton Institution, at Dumfries, where he displayed great energy and talent in the treatment of the insane, and by his kind and obliging disposition so won the affection of the attendants of the institution, that on his departure they presented him with a testimonial expressive of their high appreciation of his services. After

being four years at Dumfries, he returned to Edinburgh to finish his curriculum. During this time the epidemic of cholera broke out, and he was appointed resident physician to the cholera hospital under Dr. Robertson. He strongly advocated the contagious nature of the disease within the hall of the Royal Medical Society, and many were the animated discussions which arose on this subject. Patient and laborious research, and excellent powers of observation, combined with a sound judgment, were displayed in the paper which he read to the Society. These afterwards formed the groundwork of his "Thesis on Cholera," which was highly commended by Dr. Alison, and which was rewarded by one of the gold medals given by the medical faculty. He passed as surgeon, and took his degree of M.D., 1849, at Edinburgh. He was endowed with excellent talents and great powers of accurate description; he was also of a genial and most obliging disposition, full of cheerfulness and humour, and a great favourite with his patients and companions. He very early displayed a taste for botany, accompanying the late Professor Graham in his Highland trips, and in 1840 and 1841 he assisted his brother, the present Professor of Botany in the University, and who then lectured in the extra-academical school of medicine. He assisted also in the Herbarium work of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, of which he was enrolled a member December 9, 1841. Dr. Balfour practised for several years at Kilsyth, and was a member of the Royal Medical Society, and the Medico-Chirurgical and Obstetric Societies of Edinburgh. His contributions to medical literature will be found in various periodicals of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

At Quebec, aged 27, W. F. A. E. Presgrave, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 17th Regt.

Nov. 12. At Bucharn, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, aged 33, Alexander McWilliam, esq., J.P.

At Marchwiel, aged 31, Henry Bouverie, esq., second son of the late Rev. J. H. M. Luxmoore, Rector of Marchwiel, near Wrexham.

Nov. 13. At Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Robert Daly, formerly of the 14th Foot.

Nov. 14. At Lyndhurst, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Col. of the 55th Regt. of Foot.

At Dawlish, Donald Hume Macleod, esq., late H.M.'s 63rd Regt., youngest and last surviving son of the late Alexander Macleod Hume, esq., of Harris, Inverness-shire.

Nov. 15. At Guingamp, France, Christopher Netherwood, esq., formerly of Cliffe-hall, Yorkshire.

At her residence, Mile-end, Ann, relict of Dryden Elstob, esq., and niece of the late Sir Thomas Coxhead.

Nov. 16. At Calcutta, aged 44, the Countess Canning. The "Calcutta Englishman" of the 16th Nov. says:—"On the day of her arrival at Darjeeling her ladyship had symptoms of

illness which rapidly developed into jungle-fever, contracted, it is presumed, in her journey through the malarious swamps of Purneah. Fears were entertained for her safety, but on the 9th there was some improvement, and it was hoped that the danger was passed. Yesterday [15th] a relapse put an end to all hope, and this morning the sad event occurred which will cause sorrow throughout India." The late Countess, Charlotte, was the eldest dau. of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B., and Lady Elizabeth Margaret, third dau. of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and was born in 1817. She married, on the 5th of September, 1835, Earl Canning, then the Hon. Charles J. Canning, the only son of the well-known statesman. Her Ladyship, who was sister of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, was for many years Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and was deservedly much esteemed at Court.

At Dottendorf, near Bonn, M. Freytag, the eminent Orientalist.

Nov. 18. At Brighton, aged 66, Joseph Humphry, esq., of Elm Bank, Barnes, Surrey, Q.C., late one of the Masters in Chancery.

At her residence, Rochester, aged 77, Mary, widow of the Rev. Rowland Grove Curtois, D.D., Chaplain of the Forces, Incumbent of Hannay-cum-Hagnaby, Lincolnshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Queensberry.

At Reading, at the house of Major Papillon, aged 66, Caroline Elizabeth Papillon, of Sandgate, Kent, third dau. of the late Thomas Papillon, esq., of Acrise-place.

At Woodborough-lodge, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, aged 52, Eliza Coppendale, widow of the Rev. Jasper Peck.

Nov. 19. Accidentally drowned, at Rugby, aged 16, Godfrey, second son of Ambrose Boyson, esq., of Elm-house, Clapham-common.

Ann, wife of George Sowerby, esq., of Wycliffe-hall, Yorkshire.

At Russell-lodge, Morningside, Edinburgh, Commander Patrick C. MacDougall, R.N., second son of Rear-Adm. MacDougall.

At his chambers, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, William George Carter, esq., F.A.S., and for 35 years solicitor to the Coldstream Guards.

At Oakley, Cheltenham, aged 22, Lieut. Seymour Osborne, R.N., third surviving son of the Rev. Edward Osborne.

Nov. 20. At Brenchley, Kent, aged 70, Richard Nugent Kely, esq., Commander R.N.

At Notting-hill, aged 79, Jane, relict of Dr. Clarke, R.N., for many years Physician of the British Hospital at Smyrna.

At his residence, Church-street, Falmouth, aged 70, Nicholas Tolmie Tresidder, esq., solicitor.

Nov. 21. At Brighton, Elizabeth, third dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., K.G.C.B., and relict of Lieut. Robert Lewis, R.N., fifth son of the late Michael Lewis, esq., of Dublin, and Spring-hill, co. Dublin, and Kilkullen, co. Kildare.

At Newton-grove, Leeds, Yorkshire, Mary Sophia, wife of the Rev. George Cooper.

At Richmond, Surrey, Anna Isabella, relict of Thomas James Thomson, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 34th Regt., and youngest dau. of the late Major John Sturges, of New Windsor, Berks.

At his father's residence, Longford-hall, Stretford, near Manchester, aged 33, William Rylands, esq.

At Bearsted-house, near Maidstone, aged 82, Anne, widow of Major Charles Wayth.

At Charlton, Kent, aged 76, Charlotte, widow of Commander C. Evelyn Houghton, R.N., and dau. of the late F. Dancer, esq., of Wealdstone-house, Harrow, Middlesex, and Gritworth, Northamptonshire.

At his residence, Canonbury-villas, Islington, aged 94, William Shearman, esq., M.D., for many years Senior Physician to the Charing-cross Hospital.

Nov. 22. At Hampton-court Palace, aged 80, Lady Stephenson, widow of Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Stephenson, G.C.H.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Maj.-Gen. B. V. Derinzy, K.H.

On board the steamship "Orissa," on her voyage from Aden to Suez, Robert Norwood, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, younger surviving son of Benjamin Norwood, esq., J.P., of Nelson-street, Dublin.

At Gastons, Essex, aged 36, Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Pelly, formerly Rector of Siston, Gloucestershire.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Lieut. Walter Forbes Belli, of the Bengal Army.

At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 62, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Le Quesne Jones, Perpetual Curate of North Nibley.

At Glencairn-villa, Clifton, aged 79, Sarah, wife of Capt. Holman, R.N.

At Soreze, France, Father Lacordaire, the eminent preacher. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 23. At East Bolton, Northumberland, Eleanor, wife of William Gray, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Walter Ker.

At Nutfield, Surrey, Capt. Walter Cope Sheppard, late of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, third son of the late Thomas Sheppard, esq., of Folkington-pl., Sussex.

At Dover, aged 68, John Bedingfield Knocker, esq., Commander R.N.

At Sandwich, aged 65, Henry Pettman, esq., surgeon.

Nov. 24. At Grendon-hall, from injuries proceeding from a fall from her horse on the preceding day, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd. Her ladyship, who was a dau. of the third Marquis of Downshire, was born in 1809, and married Sir George Chetwynd in 1843.

At Southsea, aged 67, Elizabeth Townsend, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of John Pook, esq., of Fareham, Hants. She was born in 1794, and married, in 1815, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Chads, R.N., who died in 1799.

At Brighton, aged 78, David Latimer St.

Clair, esq., Capt. R.N., of Staverton-court, Gloucestershire, for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, James Brant, esq., C.B., late H.M.'s Consul at Damascus.

At Bellevue-house, Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 57, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Morris, some time Rector of the parish of Rincurran, in the diocese of Cork and Cloyne, and fourth dau. and co-heir of the late Maurice Nugent O'Connor, esq., of Gartnamona, King's County.

At his residence, Bath, William, son of the late William Clark, esq., of Bath, both Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants for the co. of Somerset.

At Folkestone, aged 79, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Phillips, Vicar of Ninfield, Sussex.

At Lee, Kent, aged 25, Charles Paul Cabban, M.A., late of Queen's College, Oxford.

At his residence, Forest-house, Forest-gate, West Ham, Essex, aged 68, Charles Richard Dames, esq.

At Lewes, aged 66, Anne, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Prat, Vicar of Monckton and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet.

At Bridge of Allan, George Ramsay Campbell, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, son of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Succoth.

At his residence, Warren-lodge, Edmonton, aged 86, Thomas Firminger, LL.D. He was the only Assistant Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, between the years 1799 and 1808; Neville Maskelyne, D.D., being Astronomer Royal.

Nov. 25. At Dover, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Finch, C.B. He was the ninth child and fifth son of Heneage, fourth Earl of Aylesford (and uncle of the present Earl), by the Lady Louisa Thynne, eldest dau. of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath. He was born March 13, 1793, and entered the army in 1809. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 with the 15th Hussars, and was engaged at the battle of Vittoria, where he was severely wounded by a sabre-cut; and also at Orthes and Toulouse. He was also present at, though not personally engaged in, the battles of the Pyrenees and the Nive, and had received the war-medal with three clasps. He accompanied Lord Combermere to India as his military secretary, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore. He became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1855, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 24th Foot in the following year. He married, in July 1835, Katharine, dau. of the late Alexander Ellice, esq.—*London Review*.

At Richmond, aged 81, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S., of Charles-st., Berkeley-sq.

At her brother's-house, Cambridge, Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. W. H. Markby, Rector of Duxford St. Peter, Cambridge-shire.

At Brettanby Maner, aged 76, Elizabeth

Thompson, of York-ter., Regent's-park, widow of Thomas Thompson, esq., of Bishop Wearmouth, and dau. of the late Richard Pember-ton, esq., of the Barnes, Durham.

At his residence, Blackheath, Kent, aged 67, Henry Wilkinson, esq.

Nov. 26. At her residence, Lowndes-sq., Margaret, widow of Richard Wogan, Lord Talbot de Malahide and Furnival, of Malahide Castle, co. Dublin. "This lady was a remarkable instance of those persons who have risen by accident and good fortune from a comparatively humble sphere to a high position in the fashionable world, having been the dau. of a plain man, Mr. Andrew Sayers, who carried on business in a small way as a timber merchant in the town of Drogheda. In early life she was a great friend of Lady Morgan, (whose father was a chemist in Dublin,) and like her in two respects—she rose by her marriage, and would never tell her age, but there is no doubt that she was close upon eighty at the time of her death, which was the result of an attack of bronchitis. In 1806 Miss Margaret Sayers became the second wife of the late Col. Talbot, afterwards Lord Talbot, of Malahide Castle, in Dublin, who was created an English peer by the title of Lord Furnival, in 1839. By him her ladyship never had issue. For the last few years she aspired to be a leading star in the world of fashion."—*Morning Chronicle*.

At her residence, Eaton-square, aged 86, Mary Elizabeth, Dowager Countess Grey. Her ladyship, who was the only dau. of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, was born on March 3, 1775. She married, November 18, 1794, Charles, the second and late Earl Grey, by whom she had a family of sixteen children.

At Coldstream, James Baillie, the well-known angler. The deceased was not less celebrated as a violinist than as a successful angler, and in both professions his fame was extended widely on the Borders. Leader and Gala were his favourite streams, and whether wiling the scaly denizens from their lairs in the flood, or charming the rustics on the banks at a "kirk," Baillie was equally at home. He was of the "Gipsy" race, and his father before him was also a musician of no mean order. Baillie was one of the first to introduce and practise the art of fishing up the water with fly. His hooks were of the simplest, and, indeed, almost clumsy make, and as for a rod, he was content always to avail himself of the most easily obtained rowan or hazel wand, cut from the nearest plantation. His tackling, however, was always of the finest, and this, added to his habits of observation of the trout, and their habitats in the different streams, rendered him one of the most successful anglers that ever threw a line. His feats were almost marvellous, and he was in his way the father of that system of fine fishing in clear waters which has of late days been carried out by the Drydens and their pupil, the now well-known and justly-respected "Practical Angler," Mr. Stewart.—*Local Paper*.

At his residence, Tenterden-st., Hanover-sq., aged 71, James Adolphus Moore, esq., R.M.A., grandson of Sir Emanuel Moore, bart., co. Cork.

At Preston, aged 48, Thomas Walker Sheppard, esq., late chief constable of the county palatine of Lancaster, and formerly Lieut.-Col. in the service of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

At Boulogne, aged 23, Chichely Gladwin, youngest son of the late B. F. Duppa, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Hollingbourne-house, Kent.

At the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, a few days after her return from Madras, aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Eyre Burton Powell, esq., late Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue, Ireland.

At Brussels, aged 30, Thomas Walter Still, esq., formerly Capt. King's Dragoon Guards, third son of the late Rev. Peter Still, of Cattistock, Dorset.

At her residence, Durham-pl. West, Hackney-road, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Alexander Brash, formerly of the 82nd Regt.

In Albert-st., Regent's-pk., aged 63, Mr. Charles Le Clercq.

At Lower Norwood, Surrey, aged 77, Providentia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Aldridge, one of the ministers of the Countess of Huntingdon.

In Hoxton-sq., aged 76, Mr. James Nichols. "By the death of Mr. James Nichols," says the "Watchman," "the learned printer of Hoxton-square, we have sustained no ordinary loss. He was a delightful friend, an accomplished scholar, an able controversialist, and a literary antiquary of wide research and great extent of knowledge. Endowed with a knowledge of modern sacred literature sufficient to adorn the highest ecclesiastical position, it is not any occasion of surprise that he was sought out in his modest retirement by Southey, and Tomline, and Wordsworth, and other men of name in the literary world, who courted his friendship and his correspondence; and that more than once he was invited to enter the ministry of the Church of England."

Nov. 27. At Edinburgh, the Lady Robert Kerr.

At Myddleton-lodge, the Hon. Mrs. Middleton. She was the youngest dau. of Charles Philip, 16th Lord Stourton, and aunt of the present peer. She was born in 1789, and married, in 1812, Peter Middleton, esq., of Stockeld-park, Yorkshire (cousin of Lord Herries), a Roman Catholic gentleman of old family and high connections.

At Kingshill, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 72, John Purnell, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Gloucester.

At Park-gate, Wanstead, Essex, aged 56, Ann Lydia, wife of Mr. Alderman Finnis.

At his residence, Cheltenham, aged 82, Thos. Pilkington, esq., for many years Chairman of the Cheltenham Bench of Magistrates.

Nov. 28. Aged 65, James Cross, esq., of Gringley, Nottinghamshire.

At York, aged 52, Jane, wife of George Lee-man, esq., of that city.

After a long and useful professional career, at his residence, in Ulverston, aged 71, Bernard Gilpin, esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

At Meole Brace, Salop, aged 59, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Edwards, Rector of Aldford, Cheshire.

At Lower Guiting Vicarage, Gloucestershire, aged 42, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Michael Thomas Du Pré, and third and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

At Portree, aged 76, Professor Neckar, of Geneva. He was a near relative of the great French financier of the same name, and of Madame de Stael; and though living in retirement for the last twenty-eight years, was at one period a distinguished member of the literary and scientific societies of his country, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, at Geneva, associating with the leading *savans* of his time, and well known to such men as Sir Roderick Murchison and Principal Forbes of St. Andrews, the latter of whom was his intimate friend. He published various treatises in French in favourite branches of physics, such as his "Mineral Kingdom" in two volumes, a work on the "Glaciers of the Alps," &c. But being constantly engaged in writing at his retreat at Portree, he has doubtless left much for his literary executors to publish. There is one work in particular, on geographical ornithology, understood to be nearly finished in MS.; and besides his meteorological journal, extending over a long period, he has also left an interesting collection of objects in ornithology, ichthyology, conchology, and geology, and was always adding to his store, but the most and best of his specimens were sent to Geneva. In early life he had travelled extensively, and knew the political and social condition, the physical character and natural productions, of almost every country in the world. At length obliged, on account of his health, to relinquish the society of his home and his friends at Geneva, he resided for some time in Edinburgh, mixing with the *élite*, and becoming a Fellow of the Royal and other learned associations of the city. But finding, on geological excursions to the Hebrides, that he enjoyed better health in Skye than anywhere else, and loving its Alpine scenery—recalling his native Switzerland—he finally, in 1839, settled at Portree. Here, wholly devoted to study, he dwelt in the most simple and unostentatious manner, indulging in none of the luxuries and refinements common to his order, and aloof from society, one or two favoured individuals only being admitted to his privacy.—*Inverness Journal*.

Nov. 29. At Withdeane-court, near Brighton, aged 18, Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1852.

At Bruntsfield-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 82,

Col. J. R. F. Udny, of Udny and Dudwick, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Huntley Bacon, esq., of Colchester, J.P. for the county of Essex, son of Huntley Bacon, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Bayswater, aged 52, Henrietta, relict of Marmaduke Langdale, late H.M.'s 41st Regt.

At Torquay, aged 80, John, only son of the late Rev. William Maxwell, D.D., of Falkland, co. Monaghan, and of Bath.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 72, Caroline Augusta, relict of the Rev. Henry Booth Ilibert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire, and formerly resident at Bromley, Kent.

At Grove-house, Seymour-pl., West Brompton, of consumption, aged 23, Ivan Charles Jenkyns, B.A., fourth son of Edward Jenkyns, esq., late of the India Office.

At Elmdon Vicarage, Essex, the residence of her brother, aged 47, Amelia Barr.

At Grove-place, Brompton, Hannah Fraser Bailey, widow of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Mackenzie, 60th Royal Rifles.

At Upper Swainswick, near Bath, aged 44, Charles David Currie, esq., M.D., of H.M.'s Madras Army, second surviving son of the late Claud Currie, esq., Physician-General, Madras.

At Bridgwater, aged 64, William Deane Bath, esq., J.P.

Nov. 30. At Meadowbank-house, Alexander Maconochie Welwood, esq., of Garvoek and Meadowbank, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice. See OBITUARY.

At Awebridge Danes, Hants, aged 27, Robert Thorp, second son of the Rev. T. Heathcote Tragett, Adjutant of the 1st Poona Horse. In the years 1858-59 he rendered important service in command of a division of that corps, forming the patrol on the Nizam's frontier.

At his residence, the Hoo, Herts, aged 72, George Procter, esq.

In Liverpool, aged 75, Martha, relict of the Rev. Edward Lloyd, B.A.

Dec. 1. At Upper Clapton, aged 78, Hugh Parnell, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 14, William Edw., third son of Sir George Armytage, bart., of Kirklees-park, Yorkshire.

At his residence, Islington, aged 67, John Vale, esq., late of H.M.'s Ordnance Department.

At her residence, Cheltenham, aged 86, Catherine, widow of Philip Frederick Muntz, esq., of Selby Wick, Worcestershire.

At his residence, Burton-street, aged 87, Whiston Powell, esq. He was for 70 years a member of the Stock Exchange.

Dec. 2. At Hastings, aged 72, Georgiana, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Lord William Fitz Roy, K.C.B., and dau. of the late Thomas Raikes, esq.

At his residence, Green-park, Bath, aged 94, General Alexander Armstrong, late R.I.A. He entered the army in 1783, so that he was senior to Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere. He went out to Flanders with Lord Moira in

1794, joined the Duke of York at Antwerp, and was in the disastrous retreat through Holland in the winter of that year, and embarked at Bremen. He served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, and was Assistant-Adjutant-General of the centre district, under General R. Dundas, until the peace of 1802. The General's commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieut., July 7, 1783; lieut., Oct. 31, 1792; capt., Dec. 16, 1793; major, July 24, 1800; lieut.-col., April 25, 1808; colonel, June 4, 1814; maj.-gen., May 27, 1825; lieut.-gen., June 21, 1838; and general, June 30, 1854.

At his father's house, near Devizes, after a fortnight's severe illness, aged 34, Frederic Henry Crowe, esq., recently appointed H.M.'s Consul at Cairo. The deceased was acting Vice-Consul at Tripoli in 1846 and 1847, and at Bengazi in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of vice-consul Jan. 27, 1855, and appointed to Susa, and in December, 1856, was transferred to Bengazi, Tripoli.

At Northampton, Peter Edward Hicks, esq., Coroner for the western district of that county.

At Madeira, Mary Jane, the wife of the Rev. Edward Henry Landon,

Dec. 3. Aged 83, Sir Peter Lauric, senior Alderman of London. See OBITUARY.

In Cavendish-sq., Miss Elizabeth Foley, of Newport-house, Herefordshire, and Newent, Gloucestershire, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Andrew Foley.

At Everton-house, Lymington, aged 70, Capt. Peers, J.P. for the county of Southampton.

Suddenly, at Lydd, aged 63, David Denne, esq., of Lydd, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent. He was the eldest son of the late David Denne, esq., of Lydd, by Katharine, dau. of Robert Cobbe, esq., and was born in 1798. He was educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822. He was for many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Kent, and formerly held a commission as Capt. in the Cinque Ports and East Kent Yeomanry. He married, in 1826, Louisa Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Cobb, Rector of Ightham, Kent, by whom he has left issue. He is succeeded in the family estates by his son and successor, Mr. Thomas Planta Denne, who was born in 1829, and was formerly Lieut. in the 10th Foot. The family of Denne, or Dene, is traditionally said to have been established in Kent before the Conquest, by a Norman, Robert de Dene, who held large estates in that county and in Sussex, and was Steward to King Edward the Confessor.

At Leamington, aged 80, Maria, widow of the Rev. Wm. Oddie.

At Bournemouth, Mary, wife of the Rev. Geo. Currey, preacher at the Charterhouse, London.

At his residence, Islington, aged 78, James Mitchell, esq., C.E., late of H.M.'s Dockyard, Sheerness. He was for nearly fifty years in the Government Service.

Dec. 4. At Bath, aged 83, Frances Pickford,

sixth dau. of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart., of Milnsbridge-house, Yorkshire, and Royton-hall, Lancashire.

Suddenly, at Tours, aged 73, Capt. David Reid, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry.

At Walton-hall, Warrington, Mary, wife of Gilbert Greenall, esq., M.P.

At Deal, Susannah Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Pain, esq., of Dover, Registrar of the Cinque Ports.

At Dresden, aged 45, Stuart C. Maitland, esq., of Compstone and Dundrinnan, N.B., eldest son of the late Lord Dundrinnan.

At Headington-hill, near Oxford, (the residence of her son-in-law, James Morrell, esq.,) aged 67, Marian, relict of the Rev. William Everett, B.D., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Romford, Essex.

Dec. 5. At Letterfourie-house, Banffshire, aged 58, Sir Wm. Gordon, bart., of Gordons-town and Letterfourie. See OBITUARY.

In Portland-pl., Harriot, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

In Wimpole-st., aged 71, Lieut.-Col. George C. Loftus, Dorset Militia, and formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in which regiment he served under the late Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, and received a Peninsular medal. He was the son of the late Gen. Loftus by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, dau. of George, first Marquis of Townshend, and Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars and Compton.

In Hyde-park-square, Gilbert Henderson, esq., Recorder of Liverpool.

At Nasciaro, Malta, aged 52, William, second son of the late Robert Peel, esq., of Accrington-house and Hyndburn, Lancashire.

In Grange-ter., Guernsey, aged 93, Beatrix Ann, dau. of the late Rev. James Stafford, Incumbent of Penkridge, Staffordshire.

At Netley-cottage, Hampstead, aged 75, F. Clark, esq., eldest son of the late John Clark, M.D., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aged 65, Thomas Grant, esq., of Sutton Valence, Kent.

Dec. 6. At his residence, in Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 69, John Wheelton, esq., one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1840. His name will be remembered in connection with the collision which took place between the House of Commons and the Court of Queen's Bench in that year. Mr. Wheelton and Mr. Evans were the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and during their tenure of office a case arose, followed by others of a similar nature, in which Mr. Howard was the plaintiff, and Sir William Gossett, the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, was the defendant. The case was heard in the Queen's Bench, and the plaintiff having gained the victory, execution was levied by order of the Court upon the goods of the Serjeant-at-Arms. The duty of carrying out the execution was of course cast upon the Sheriffs, and they were ordered to the bar of the House of Commons, on the ground that they had committed a breach of the privileges of Parliament. The House of

Commons condemned them, and they were ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, by whom they were confined in one of the strong rooms of the Old Palace at Westminster. By permission of the House they were allowed to receive visitors, and the consequence was, that thousands of every class called upon them to pay their respects, and to testify to their zeal in upholding the law of the land. Upon a consultation between the law officers of the Crown, it was found that the proceedings of the Court of Queen's Bench, over which Lord Denman then presided as Chief Justice, were right, and after the lapse of several days, Messrs. Wheelton and Evans were again brought to the bar of the House of Commons. After a long debate, the House ordered that they should be discharged from custody, and they were at once released, the usual heavy fines and fees consequent upon a committal by the House of Commons being remitted. Mr. Wheelton was chairman of several small city companies, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.—*Post.*

At his residence, Poole, Dorset, aged 68, Tom Rickman, esq., J.P.

At Worcester College, Oxford, aged 23, Philip Louis, third surviving son of the Rev. Perry Nurse, of Burlingham, Norfolk.

At Beverley, aged 50, Ann, wife of J. M. Robinson, esq., Mayor of that Borough.

At Cleveland-house, Brixton-hill, aged 33, Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edwin Day, M.A.

At Ordnance-rd., St. John's-wood, suddenly, Anne Marie, wife of Captain Edmund Norcott, R.N.

Dec. 7. In Eaton-pl., Clementina, wife of Admiral Sir John Louis, bart., of Cadwell, Devon.

At Paris, aged 52, Henry Nevile, esq., of Wellingore, Lincolnshire, and Walcot, Northamptonshire.

Aged 21, Augusta Georgina, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Bristol.

At Dinan, France, aged 63, Agnes, wife of Captain Robert J. Fayer, R.N.

Dec. 8. At Exmouth, Devon, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Admiral Nesham, and youngest dau. of the late Col. Nicholas Bayly, M.P., of Plas Newydd, Anglesea, formerly of the 1st Foot Guards, and R.W.M.M., brother of the first Earl of Uxbridge.

At Merfield-house, Road, Somerset, aged 85, Henry Batten Pool, esq., J.P. for Somerset and Wilts.

Sarah, wife of the Rev. James A. Clowes, Vicar of Westleton, Suffolk.

Dec. 9. At Cheltenham, aged 43, Rowley Young Lloyd, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Edw. Lloyd, K.H.

At the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Bradley, esq., Dover, aged 63, Horatio Vachell, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Kent.

At Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Massie, relict

of Watkin Williams Massie, esq., sister of Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, bart., of Fairburn, Strathconnan and Monar, and aunt of Sir Roderick Murchison.

At her residence, Maidstone, aged 84, Anna Maria, relict of Col. Fredk. Jas. Horn, formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards, and of the Hanoverian Service.

Dec. 10. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 78, Nathaniel Shirly Harness Hodson, esq., Alderman of that borough, and formerly of the War-office.

At Dublin, aged 50, Dr. John O'Donovan, an eminent Irish scholar. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Castle Knock, near Dublin, aged 55, Col. Philip Hill, late of the 53rd Regt. The deceased was a nephew of the late heroic Viscount Hill, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief, and brother to the present Viscount. Col. Hill retired from active service in June, 1854.

At Florence, aged 72, Dr. Southwood Smith, the eminent physician. He was born at Martock, Somersetshire, December 21, 1788, and was therefore at his decease within eleven days of completing his 73rd year, though, from the length of time his name had been before the world, he was generally thought much older.

In York-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 63, Wm. Dodsworth. He was born in 1798, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1823. He held for some years the incumbency of Christ Church, Regent's-park, but resigned that preferment in December, 1850, on joining the Church of Rome. Mr. Dodsworth had been previously minister of Margaret-street Chapel, on the site of which the splendid church of All Saints is now erected, and had for his assistant-minister the Rev. F. Oakeley, now the leading priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Islington. Mr. Oakeley succeeded Mr. Dodsworth in the ministry of Margaret-street Chapel, and soon after followed him into the Church of Rome. Mr. Dodsworth was a most energetic clergyman while a member of the Church of England, and was an ardent worker with the late Bishop of London in carrying on the Diocesan Church Building Society. He did not take Holy Orders in the Church of Rome, but since his secession has led a quiet and unobtrusive life as a layman of that community. He married Elizabeth, youngest sister of Lord Churston, by whom (who died in 1856) he has left issue several children.

At Exmouth, aged 72, William Filder, esq., C.B., Commissary-Gen., after fifty-six years of public service. The deceased, whose connection with the Crimean war must still be in the recollection of the public, had seen a great deal of service in the department to which he belonged. He had received the war-medal with nine clasps for services in the Peninsula. He commanded the Eastern expeditionary force commissariat until the end of July, 1855.

At Dover, aged 73, Catharina, widow of the

Rev. John Taddy, late Rector of Northill, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 11. At her residence, Fermoy-house, co. Cork, aged 75, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Talbot Crosbie, of Ardferd Abbey, co. Kerry.

In Devonshire-terrace, Kensington, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Heath, historical engraver.

Dec. 12. At his residence, the Glebe, Lee, aged 81, John Sutton, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Kent; he survived his wife (Susan, aged 84) but one week.

At Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 75, Nathaniel Ellison, esq., one of H.M.'s Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

Aged 67, John Walter Dudding, esq., of Howell, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The deceased was a magistrate for the Division of Kesteven, and Chairman of the Sleaford Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Dec. 13. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 75, Edward Barnard, esq., one of H.M.'s Agents-General for Crown Colonies.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged 79, James McMahon, esq., barrister-at-law, late of the Oxford Circuit.

At Hornsey, aged 72, Lieut. John Addison, H.-P., late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At Plymouth, aged 70, George Manwell, esq., late Mason to the London District of H.M.'s Office of Works, Whitehall.

Dec. 14. H.R.H. the Prince Consort. See OBITUARY.

At Cannes, aged 73, General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.B. The late General was the only son of the late Admiral Edward Bowater, of Hampton-court, and was born in 1788. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the 3rd Foot Guards in 1804, and saw much active service with that regiment during the Peninsular war. He served at the siege and taking of Copenhagen in 1807, and subsequently in the Peninsula from December, 1808, to November, 1809, and again from December, 1811, to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Douro and the taking of Oporto, the battles of Talavera and Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, and the battle of the Nive. Sir Edward served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was wounded both at Talavera and Waterloo. He was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837, by the late King William IV., and had received the silver war-medal and five clasps for Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. Shortly after the late Prince Consort's arrival in this country, in 1840, the deceased General was appointed equerry to His Royal Highness, a post he filled in the Prince's household up to 1846, when he was appointed a Groom in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty. He was appointed colonel of the 94th (the Princess Charlotte of Wales's, or Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot,

in April, 1846. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, March 31, 1804; lieutenant and captain, August 23, 1809; captain and lieutenant-col., July 25, 1814; colonel, October 12, 1826; major-gen., January 10, 1837; lieutenant-gen., November 9, 1846; and general, June 20, 1854. It will be remembered that the gallant officer, as Groom in Waiting to the Queen, was recently selected by Her Majesty to take charge of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold during the Prince's sojourn in the south of France. He had been declining in health ever since his arrival at Cannes. Sir Edward (whose ancestors were formerly owners of Whitley Abbey, near Coventry), married, in 1839, Emilia Mary, dau. of the late M. Barne, esq., of Sotterley-pk., Suffolk, sometime M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Dunwich. The colonelcy of the 49th Foot becomes vacant by Sir Edward's decease.—*London Review*.

At Edinburgh, aged 56, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of the Free Kirk in that city. He was born in 1805, and having been educated for the ministry, was ordained in 1830 as successor to Mr. Scott, at Greenock. He declined an invitation from the Town Council at Glasgow, to fill a pulpit there, but ministered at Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, until the disruption of the Established Kirk in 1843, in the controversies connected with which event he took a leading part. On the death of Dr. Chalmers he was appointed to succeed him as Principal of the New College. The death of Dr. Cunningham is a great loss to the Free Church party.

At Wickham, Hants, aged 93, Miss Garnier, sister to the Dean of Winchester.

At his residence, Portland-lodge, Lyme Regis, aged 59, Richard Whitehouse, esq.

Ann, wife of James Blaxland, esq., Whitehill, Faversham.

At St. John's-wood, aged 68, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Coxe, Vicar of Bucklebury, Berks, and Rector of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 15. At Gravesend, aged 72, Christina, widow of Capt. Henry Clarence Scarman, 39th Regt.

In Kildare-terr., Westbourne-pk., aged 61, Major Thomas Read James, late of the Indian Service.

Dec. 16. Suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Barr, of Glasgow. The deceased was returning on foot from Hamilton to Bothwell, where he had been for some time residing, when it is supposed that he was suddenly seized with an attack of epilepsy. He was found near Bothwell-bridge by a man who was passing, but life was extinct. Dr. Barr was ordained in 1815, and was for a considerable time minister of Port-

Glasgow. He was inducted to St. Enoch's, Glasgow, in 1843, and in 1853 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. In consequence of his failing health, the Rev. D. Brown was appointed, two or three years ago, to be his assistant and successor.

Dec. 16. In Arlington-st., Eliza Francis, wife of Capt. Richard George Coles, 1st (the Royal) Regt.

At Bath, aged 66, Augusta Louisa, wife of the Rev. William Wilder, Rector of Carletoncum-Willingham, Cambs., and of Great Bradley, Suffolk, and youngest dau. of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Cosby, of Barnsville-park, Gloucestershire.

At Pimlico, aged 18, Alice Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hodgson Fowler, Vicar of Rolleston, Notts.

Dec. 17. At Sion College, Anna Margaret, wife of the Rev. George Kemp, Rector of St. Alphage, London-wall, eldest dau. of the late John Turner, esq., of Turner-hall, Aberdeenshire.

At Sharsted-court, near Sittingbourne, E. Barrell Faunce, esq., Capt. of the Hon. E.I.C.S. 15th Regt., and Deputy-Lieut. for the counties of Kent and Surrey.

Dec. 18. At Dawlish, aged 60, Caroline D., dau. of the late R. W. Blencowe, esq., of Hayes, Middlesex.

Dec. 19. At Strawberry-hill, from prostration of the nervous system, the consequence of a fall, aged 76, George Granville Harcourt, esq., M.P., of Nuneham Courtenay, Oxford, eldest son of the late Archbishop of York, and of Lady Anne Vernon, sister of the first Duke of Sutherland. See OBITUARY.

At Eton, Frances Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. John William Hawtrey.

At Littleham, Devonshire, Francis Champion, youngest child of C. A. E. Beley, esq., M.A. Oxford.

At his residence in Green-row, aged 76, Lieutenant-General Denis Daly, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and for many years Brigade-Major of the South-Western District.

Dec. 20. Aged 66, Mr. Henry Beale, Wardrobe-keeper of the Royal Body Guard, St. James's-palace.

At Norwood, aged 77, John Bagshaw, esq., late of Cliff-house, Dovercourt, Essex, formerly M.P. for Harwich.

At Oakes, near Croydon, Surrey, aged 55, Edmund B. Beynon, esq., J.P. of the above place, and of Carshalton, in the same county.

At Slinford Rectory, Sussex, aged 80, Emelia, widow of Robert Herries Young, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, dau. of Chas. Wetherell, esq., formerly of Hazel-hall, Surrey, and step-dau. of the late Mr. Serjeant Runnington.

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. 23, 1861.	Nov. 30, 1861.	Dec. 7, 1861.	Dec. 14, 1861.
Mean Temperature			37.5	44.5	40.5	48.1
London	78029	2803921	1434	1424	1300	1283
1-6. West Districts	10786	463373	231	201	216	212
7-11. North Districts	13533	618201	252	297	306	293
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	200	207	184	197
20-25. East Districts	6230	571129	343	339	274	255
26-36. South Districts	45542	773160	408	380	320	326

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. 23	719	189	243	214	57	1434	939	914	1853
„ 30	693	206	205	259	61	1424	880	911	1791
Dec. 7	602	164	199	255	64	1300	837	819	1656
„ 14	617	169	210	228	46	1283	924	876	1800

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Dec. 17.	64 2	38 7	23 2	0 0	43 7	48 1
	.60 2	37 2	22 9	37 8	42 7	45 6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 19.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 5l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 4s.	6d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 19.
Mutton 4s.	8d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts 1,420
Veal 5s.	0d. to 5s. 8d.	Sheep 3,770
Pork 4s.	8d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves 231
Lamb 0s.	0d. to 0s. 0d.	Pigs 140

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17s. 0d. to 17s. 9d. Other sorts, 13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
 From November 24 to December 23, inclusive.

Owing to an accidental circumstance we had not received our usual Meteorological Diary when we went to press. A cancel for this leaf will be furnished next month, containing it.

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.
25	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	231 3	8. 15 pm.	226 7	—	106 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
26	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	231 3	10 pm.	226 8	—	106 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7
27	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	7 pm.	227	15 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
28	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	8. 15 pm.	227	13 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
29	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	232 4	8. 13 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	—	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
30	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	—	12 pm.	229 30	15.17 pm.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
D.2	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	228 30	—	105 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
3	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	232 4	9. 18 pm.	228 30	—	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
4	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	—	14. 18 pm.	—	—	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{3}{8}$	232 4	10. 17 pm.	229	—	101 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	234	11. 15 pm.	—	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
7	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	233 4	11. 12 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.15 pm.	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	232	9. 13 pm.	228 30	—	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
10	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 15 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	16 pm.	101 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	233 4	16 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	16 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
12	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	10. 16 pm.	229 30	—	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
13	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	12 pm.	—	14 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
14	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	234	—	—	—	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3
16	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	232	12. 15 pm.	—	—	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	—	12. 14 pm.	—	—	101 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
18	90	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	234	9. 14 pm.	—	16 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
19	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	9. 14 pm.	—	—	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
20	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232	9. 14 pm.	—	—	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
21	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	232	11 pm.	—	—	102 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	Stock	Exchange	closed.	The	Prince	Consort's	funeral.	—

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1862.

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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 SOUTH DOOR OF YORK MINSTER.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps a few particulars regarding the south door of York Minster, which I lately mentioned as alone retaining its ancient red colour^a, may be acceptable to your readers. Its style is the fourth, or Perpendicular, and its date about the reign of Henry VI. It is beautifully carved, and has, at the upper part of the two valves, on one side the papal, on the other the archiepiscopal insignia, accompanied by palm-branches.

With regard to the ancient vermilion colour, I have ascertained, since my first letter on the subject, that a composition of red (red chalk) and bullock's blood is still used by the farmers and villagers for colouring their doors and window-shutters in a circle of twenty miles round York at the present day. They say it makes good "red paint." "Plenty of red paint" was an expression the Whigs made use of in 1746, alluding to the deaths of the leaders of the Stuart party on the scaffold—a sentiment worthy of the French Revolutionists in 1793.—I am, &c.

W. H. CLARKE.

MARSHAL OF THE ADMIRALTY.

MR. URBAN,—I find it stated in Burke's "Landed Gentry" that William Thackwell, Gent., was Marshal of the Admiralty in 1560. Can any of your

readers inform me what was the work of this official in the sixteenth century, and what was his rank in society? I have always understood that his duties were analogous to those of a sheriff. The gentleman now holding this office is styled "Esquire" in his commission, and has relative rank with a post-captain in the Navy. Is there any good History of the English Admiralty?—I am, &c.

London, Jan. 6, 1862.

N.

MOB = MOBILE = MOBILE VULGUS.

MR. URBAN,—In a series of letters contemporary with, and descriptive of, the last years of James II. and the commencement of the reign of William III., printed by Sir Henry Ellis in his "Original Letters" (Second Series, Vol. III.), the word 'mobile' is invariably found where a writer of the present day would use 'mob.' Is this the earliest instance of the introduction of this cant word into the English language?—I am, &c.

JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

ERRATUM.

P. 101, col. 2, line 2, for "inevitable," read "invaluable."

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

^a GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 582.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

COX'S TALE OF THE GREAT PERSIAN WAR^a.

Mr. Cox has already made himself well known to many readers as the author of the most successful book of its own kind, the *Tales from Greek Mythology*. He there showed his full appreciation of the depth and beauty of Greek literature, and his power of narration in a style thoroughly adapted to the subject. The *Tales from Greek Mythology* were addressed to children, and, as tales for children, we can bear witness to their being eminently successful. Not indeed that they need be despised by grown-up readers either; grave fathers, as well as their little ones, have been well nigh melted to tears by Mr. Cox's telling of the tale of Helle. But even in the *Tales* Mr. Cox displayed powers a good deal beyond the gift of telling a pretty story. We are indeed strongly inclined to think that the two things are closely connected. We suspect that none but a real scholar and a scientific student of mythology could have told the old stories in such a perfectly simple and even childish form, without a touch either of vulgarity or of affectation. But we were not left to *à priori* reasonings on the subject. To his *Tales* Mr. Cox added a few short notes on his general subject, which showed him to be a worthy disciple of the school of Professor Max Müller. In his present work he has taken a field which gives a wider scope for both his faculties. The book consists of two parts; the first is strictly "the Tale of the Great Persian War," told as a tale in a style that may please anybody; the second is an acute and elaborate inquiry into the credibility of the very tale which he has been telling. We should think it is a doubtful question whether it tells most to the advantage or the disadvantage of a book to

^a "The Tale of the Great Persian War. From the Histories of Herodotus. By the Rev. George W. Cox, M.A." (London: Longman and Co. 1861.)

have its two halves adapted to different classes of readers. This is certainly, to some extent, the case with Mr. Cox's present volume; he would doubtless be himself prepared to find that many who will enjoy the Tale will not care to go very deeply into the disquisitions which follow it. We could fancy that these disquisitions have, in the course of composition, assumed a larger scale than was at first designed for them. Probably Mr. Cox originally intended them to be merely subsidiary to the story; but, as they stand, they form full half of the volume, and, many will think, the more important half. Anyhow the work, in its present form, proves two things instead of one. It bears witness at once to Mr. Cox's power of romantic narrative, and also to his possessing a power of historical criticism which can weigh the evidence for everything in a balance rigorous enough for Sir Cornwall Lewis himself.

It must be fully understood that Mr. Cox's Tale is not a Translation of Herodotus, not even of that part of Herodotus which comes within his subject. Mr. Cox tells the story of the Persian War after Herodotus, strictly following his authority, and reserving all doubts and questions for the second part of the book. But he does not profess to translate Herodotus word for word, or even sentence for sentence. For this very reason, we suspect, Mr. Cox's Tale will give the English reader a far better notion of the general manner and spirit of Herodotus than at least any translation which we happen to have seen. A translation of Herodotus is something of essentially the same class as a translation of Homer. It is something quite different from a translation of that large class of authors, ancient and modern, in which all that is wanted is to express the author's meaning in clear and good English. In Herodotus, just as in Homer, it is as important to represent the manner as to reproduce the matter, for the manner of Herodotus is an essential part of the whole thing. Now it is very hard at once to translate Herodotus literally, and at the same time to preserve something of the general effect of his manner. Commonly the translator does not succeed in either of these objects; of the two best known translations, those of Beloe and Rawlinson, it is impossible to say that either is so accurate as a translation ought to be, while neither of them in the least degree reproduces the general effect of Herodotus to the English reader. Beloe does not attempt it; he carefully effaces everything characteristic of

the man or of his age, and gives us the history of Herodotus recounted in fluent newspaper English. Professor Rawlinson does at least attempt to give his version something of the archaic character of the original. But he breaks down in the attempt, and produces something which is not like Herodotus and yet not like common everyday language. Mr. Cox, a thorough master both of the Greek and the English tongue, is incomparably more successful than either. We have no doubt that he would have produced a better translation than either; but he has a great advantage in being free from the trammels and difficulties of the mere translator. And its not being a translation gives the book another advantage. As it stands, it may be of real use to academical students. A man who has worked through the original text and its commentators will find Mr. Cox's narrative a useful and agreeable summary, putting the cream of his work pleasantly before him. But it is quite impossible that Mr. Cox's book should ever be perverted into a mere "crib" for idle undergraduates.

Mr. Cox, it must be remembered, does not at all profess to reproduce the whole narrative of Herodotus. His object is exactly the opposite; it is to give the Tale of the Great Persian War without the digressions. The real object of the history of Herodotus is often misunderstood both by his readers and his editors. The intention of Herodotus was to describe the great struggle between Greece and Persia, with its causes as he understood them. This intention is constantly obscured by frequent and long digressions, but the historian never forgets his real object, and always comes back to his proper place. The mention of any country involves a description and history of that country, which, in the case of Egypt for instance, sometimes swells into a considerable substantive portion of the work. This tendency to digression belongs partly to the man and partly to his age. When books were few, and when a writer was conscious of knowing far more than other people, one cannot be surprised if he took the opportunity of bringing in as much as he could of his knowledge, even though it might not be immediately relevant to the subject in hand. And, as Colonel Mure says, whatever he did bring in, he was obliged to bring in as part of his text; an uncial manuscript did not allow of Notes, Excursuses, Appendixes, and all the other refinements of modern typographical art. Hence the ancient historians are full of digressions,

and the more truly they are historians, the higher they soar above the rank of annalists, the fuller of digressions they are. Thucydides himself has several; Polybius abounds in them; so does Herodotus. To be sure a digression of Herodotus and a digression of Polybius are two widely different things; the one is a pretty story or a marvellous description, the other is an elaborate exposition of some point of military or political science; but the general tendency to digression is shown equally in both. No one would wish to lose Herodotus' histories of Egypt and of Kyrênê; still less would one wish to lose Polybius' exposition of the Roman constitution or his comparison of Roman and Macedonian military tactics; still we must allow that, according to modern notions, none of them is exactly in its right place. That the digressions of Herodotus run far wider of the mark than the digressions of Polybius is part of the character of the man. He flies off at any tangent, and brings in all he knows, all the archæology and all the natural history that he can muster. The result is that it needs a rather attentive reader always to catch up the exact thread of his narrative. And injudicious commentators have sometimes made matters worse. His last editor, for instance, Professor Rawlinson, has taken the digressions for his main subject. Because Herodotus has an incidental description of Babylon and a few casual allusions to Nineveh, he is, in the Professor's edition, fairly buried alive under a heap of bricks from Babylon and bulls from Nineveh. The history of Herodotus is reduced to a sort of sandwich between layers of disquisition about Sargon and Nabopolassar. All the races and all the tongues of Asia are examined at length, while the passages of the author which bear most directly on Hellenic politics are often passed by without notice. In such a state of things it is a welcome sight to see a finished Greek scholar like Mr. Cox come forward to deliver the father of Greek prose literature from the cruel bondage of a barbarian prison. He gives us the *Tale of the Great Persian War*; that is he gives us the main thread of the history without the digressions. It is not too much to say that, to an English reader, these omissions amount to little short of a restoration of the true Herodotus. The reader who works his way through all Professor Rawlinson's curious but misapplied learning is very apt to forget what the real purpose of the author was. Mr. Cox sets it immediately before him. The essential parts

of the history are brought together in a continuous form. In short, Mr. Cox, we cannot help thinking, produces something like what Herodotus would have produced, if he had not been obliged either to keep his knowledge to himself or to put it all into the text of one work. In so doing he has, as it seems to us, done Greek literature and history a valuable and opportune service.

We suspect that some of Mr. Cox's readers will be disappointed when they turn from his fascinating narration of the mere story to the critical disquisitions which occupy the latter portion of the book. A cry will be at once made that Mr. Cox is frightfully unbelieving. And to many it will be an aggravation of his unbelief that he first tells you a story as well as it can be told, and then coolly turns round and tells you that there is hardly a word of truth in it. Many will think that a man who can tell a tale as Mr. Cox can is more bound than anybody else to believe it. Now that Mr. Cox is over-sceptical we fully admit. It may perhaps be only prejudice on our part, but we certainly think that he rides his hobby too hard, and throws over much more than we are ourselves inclined to throw over. But between Mr. Cox's scepticism and his power of narration there is no sort of real inconsistency. It is one of the most illogical processes in the world to ask for implicit belief in a story because it is a pretty story in itself or because it is well told by the teller. Indeed, we are rather inclined to think that Mr. Cox tells the tale all the better because he disbelieves so much of it. He is the better able to appreciate the poetic and religious elements both in the plan and the execution of Herodotus' great prose epic. It is for the same reason that Dr. Arnold so beautifully tells the legends in the early history of Rome. In fact, whenever a story contains strong mythical or poetical elements, no one tells it so badly as one who takes it all for literal history. Witness the Roman history of Dionysius, the Old-English history of Hume, the myths of Greece as recorded in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. It is because Mr. Cox is a master of scientific mythology and historical criticism that he throws himself all the more unreservedly into the spirit of historians who knew nothing of either the one or the other.

We have spoken of Mr. Cox as "sceptical" and "unbelieving." In so doing we are rather stating an objection which we feel sure will be made than putting forth any opinion of our

own. Mr. Cox certainly rejects more of the literal narrative of Herodotus than we are inclined to do, but he does so only by carrying out a perfectly sound principle somewhat too far. As far as we know, Mr. Cox's is the first attempt, at any rate in England, to subject the Herodotean narrative to a full examination on the principles of modern historical criticism. To judge of Herodotus a man must first understand Herodotus, and we know of no one who has yet shown so full an understanding of Herodotus as Mr. Cox. He is far better fitted for the task than either Colonel Mure or Professor Rawlinson. The Colonel was an elegant scholar, the Professor is a laborious antiquary; but to understand Herodotus something more is wanted. It is really amusing to see the sort of objections against Herodotus which Colonel Mure gravely brings and which Professor Rawlinson gravely answers. No doubt the Professor has incomparably the best of the argument; but it is such a strange matter for argument at all. Colonel Mure attacks Herodotus and Professor Rawlinson defends him exactly as if his history had been written yesterday. It is just as if an enemy of Mr. Cox's should write a harsh review of his book and a friend of his should answer it. When we say "as if his history had been written yesterday," we do not mean to rest the difference merely on the number of years which have passed since Herodotus wrote. Polybius might with perfect propriety be attacked and defended in the way in which Herodotus is attacked by Colonel Mure and defended by Professor Rawlinson. But that is because Polybius is essentially a modern historian. He writes the history of Federal Greece exactly as Mr. Finlay writes the history of Byzantine, Ottoman, and Revolutionary Greece. He writes some parts from his own knowledge and from the information of contemporaries; he writes other parts from written documents which he quotes, compares, and criticizes just as any historical writer does now. The standard of historical truth was as fully fixed in his days as it is now; the only difference is that it then was lawful to insert imaginary speeches; that is, to put dramatically into a man's mouth what he probably would say, but what there is no direct evidence that he did say. Herodotus is something wholly different. As far as his own judgment of men and things goes, Herodotus is really more trustworthy than Polybius. He is undoubtedly more impartial. His narrative is nowhere coloured by national

or personal feelings in the way in which the narrative of Polybius is always coloured when he mentions either Kleomenês or the Ætolians. But Polybius writes a critical history; Herodotus tells a tale. His tale is doubtless true in its main outline, true in many of its details, true in its general pictures of the character of the actors. But the whole treatment is as essentially poetic as the treatment of Polybius is essentially historical. The whole treatment too in Herodotus is as essentially religious as the treatment of Polybius is essentially political. Herodotus was the most truthful of men as far as his own personal testimony goes; he loved truth, he sought for truth; only neither he nor his age had attained to the full capacity of distinguishing truth from falsehood.

When Mr. Cox then puts Herodotus upon the rack, he does no more than the laws of historic criticism fairly entitle him to do. He only does in a more systematic and elaborate way what some of the first of modern historians have done partially and incidentally. Mr. Grote seems to believe more in detail than Mr. Cox does; but he puts forth exactly the same general principles as to the general treatment of the Herodotean narrative, and he allows himself full license of disbelief whenever he thinks good. Niebuhr, in his Lectures on Ancient History, does not anywhere go very largely into the general question, but in many particular passages he goes as far as Mr. Cox, or rather much farther. He says generally that "the Persian War is commonly regarded in a far more strictly historical light than he can admit." He utterly disbelieves in the canal cut by Xerxes through Mount Athos, which Mr. Cox accepts on the surely sufficient evidence of the signs of it which exist to this day. In short, we hold that Mr. Cox's principle of examination is thoroughly sound; if we think that he sometimes carries it a little too far, any differences between us and him are still merely differences of detail. If Mr. Cox, in examining Herodotus, for the first time, on a thoroughly sound principle, does carry things a little too far, no harm is done, at any rate no harm in the way of which objectors are most likely to be afraid. If Mr. Cox does, as we think he does, go too far, it is the sort of thing about which there is sure to be a reaction.

Mr. Cox's critical examination is throughout careful and acute, and it is backed up by a rich store of illustrations from other literatures besides that of Greece. But we now and then

lack that perfect clearness of expression which shines so conspicuously in the narrative portion of his book. And there is one omission which considerably weakens, not indeed his general principles, but certainly some of his arguments in detail. He looks upon Herodotus and Thucydides too exclusively as the representatives of their several ages. He does not forget, but he does not lay enough stress on, the fact that, though Herodotus was the elder and Thucydides the younger man, they were contemporaries through a large part of their lives. The difference of that one generation doubtless was a most important difference, but the difference in personal character between the two men was at least as important. Something may also be due, as Professor Rawlinson urges, to the fact that Herodotus was a citizen of Halicarnassus and Thucydides a citizen of Athens. But the cosmopolite life of Herodotus would hinder this difference from being so important as it otherwise might have been. In fact Herodotus' larger experience of different nations and countries places him in some particular respects actually in advance of Thucydides. Herodotus, for instance, at once recognizes the ethnical connexion between Greeks and Epeirots; he recognizes the Thesprotians and Molossians as Hellènes. In the eyes of Thucydides they are simply barbarians. Herodotus at once saw that, though there might be a wide difference between an Athenian and a Molossian, yet it was a difference of quite another sort from that which separated the Athenian from the Egyptian. To Thucydides it was enough if a man's language was so far removed from Attic purity that he could not understand it when spoken. Had Herodotus been an Englishman, he would have recognized a Dutchman or a Frisian as a brother; to Thucydides it would be enough that he could no more carry on a lengthened conversation with them than he could with a Turk. But in most respects Herodotus is far behind Thucydides, and that much more owing to the difference in the two men themselves than because he was perhaps old enough to be Thucydides' father. If we come to measure the difference by years, it is a difference of a millennium rather than of a generation. Thucydides was before his own age, we might almost say, before all ages; Herodotus was clearly an old-fashioned man, certainly not behind the popular mind in Greece, but certainly behind the standard of inquisitive and speculative men at Athens. Herodotus and Thucydides were elder and younger

contemporaries; but the step from Herodotus to Thucydides is wider than the step from Homer to Herodotus or from Thucydides to Polybius. The sceptical tendency of the younger line of thought had made but the faintest impression on the mind of Herodotus; the religious tendency of the elder line of thought retained only the feeblest hold upon the mind of Thucydides. Nor does the difference die with them; each has plenty of followers. Xenophon loves an omen or a prodigy as dearly as Herodotus does, only neither the man nor his age was capable of telling a story as Herodotus can tell one. Long after the hard political instinct of Polybius had expounded the laws of cause and effect, we again meet in Arrian and Pausanias with all the simple piety of the old times. Taking the average of educated Greeks of the fifth century B.C., we can hardly doubt that the religious epic of Herodotus was behind the age and the political history of Thucydides in advance of it. This we think Mr. Cox has not brought out with sufficient force; but this again merely affects particular points in his argument and in no way weakens his general principles of criticism.

We have not space to follow Mr. Cox through the whole either of his narrative or of his disquisitions, but it is only due to him to give a specimen of both. For narrative, the battle of Artemisium, which we have lighted on in opening the book, seems to be a fair average passage:—

“And as the sun was now going down in the sky, the barbarians at Aphetæ saw that a few ships of the Greeks were lying in wait at Artemisium, and were eager to take them; but they would not sail out against them, lest the Greeks should see them and flee away during the night, for their mind was not to let a man of them live. So they chose out two hundred ships and sent them round Skiathos, so that they might sail round Eubœa and, coming to the Euripus without being seen, might attack the enemy in the rear, while they themselves should bear down on them in front so soon as they should see the signal which was to be set up. And after this they began to count the ships at Aphetæ.

“Now in their army there was a great diver named Skyllias of Skionê, who in the storm at Pelion had saved many things for the Persians and taken a great many for himself, and who, wishing to go to the Greeks, had not been able to do so until now. But while they were counting the ships, he dived (as some say) into the sea at Aphetæ and came up at Artemisium, after swimming about eighty furlongs under the water. But of this man many other things are said which look much like lies, and I believe that he escaped to Artemisium in a boat; and when he came, he told them of the great storm, and of the ships which were sailing round Eubœa.

“Then the Greeks took counsel, and determined to wait where they were till midnight, and then to go and meet the ships which were coming round the

island. And as no one came against them from Aphetæ, they sailed out themselves, when the day was now far spent, to make trial of the enemy. When the Persians saw them coming, they thought them mad, and put out to sea, thinking easily to take them; and with their multitude of ships they surrounded the Greeks, so that the Ionians, who were with the king against their will, were grieved for the destruction which, as they thought, was now come upon their kinsmen; while the rest sought each to seize first an Athenian ship, and so to gain the prize from the king,—for the Athenians always counted most with the Persians.

“So, when the signal was given for battle, the Greeks brought the sterns of their ships together, and then began the fight prow to prow, although they had but a little space. Then Lykomedes, an Athenian, took the first ship of the barbarians, after which nine-and-twenty more were taken; and the night came on, and the Persians fell back to Aphetæ, having fared not at all as they had hoped. All night long there was heavy rain, for it was midsummer, with much thunder from Mount Pelion; and the dead, with pieces of the wrecks, being carried towards Aphetæ, clogged the prows of the ships and the oars. And the men on the land were greatly afraid when they heard this, and looked for death to all,—for tempest and shipwreck had been followed by battle, and after the battle came storm and thunder and torrents hurrying from the mountains to the sea; and a miserable night they spent. But it was much more miserable for the ships which were sailing round Eubœa, for on these the storm fell more fiercely as they laboured in the sea. Carried along by the gale, and not knowing whither they were borne, they were dashed against the rocks; and all this was done by the god, that the Persian army might be brought more nearly to the number of the Greeks.

“Gladly the barbarians at Aphetæ saw the day dawn; but, after so much buffeting, they were well content to stay still. But to the aid of the Greeks there came fifty-three Athenian ships; and a message was brought that all the ships sailing round Eubœa had been broken by the storm. Falling in after this with some Cilician ships, they destroyed them, and, when the night came on, sailed back to Artemisium.

“On the third day, the chiefs of the Persians, vexed that so few ships should thus annoy them, and dreading what the king might do to them, waited no longer for the enemy to begin the battle, but put out to sea about midday. And these things happened here at the same time that Leonidas and his men were fighting at Thermopylæ; and as they fought to keep the pass, so these fought to guard the Euripus, while the barbarians cheered each other on to destroy the Greeks and force the passage. So they came on with their ships drawn up in a half-circle to surround the Greeks, who sailed straight to meet them. In this battle both fared much alike; for the ships of Xerxes were entangled by their own numbers, and dashed against each other; still they held out strongly, for they could not bear to be put to flight by so few. The Greeks also lost many ships and men, though their enemies lost more. So both departed gladly to their place of anchoring; and the Greeks got back their dead and the broken ships, and began to think again of flight, for they had been roughly handled and half of the Athenian ships disabled.”—(pp. 119—122.)

! We think that any one who compares this with the original

and with the translations of Beloe and Rawlinson will allow that Mr. Cox gives the general effect of the original better than either. Of poor Beloe we need not speak; Professor Rawlinson is heavy, and all the heavier for his occasional attempts at archaism. Mr. Cox does not translate—he does not profess to translate—but he effectually reproduces.

Now let us see how Mr. Cox handles a piece of historical and political disquisition. He is dealing with the treatment of Miltiades at the hands of his countrymen. Following Mr. Grote, he absolves the Athenian democracy from the vulgar charges of fickleness and ingratitude, but after a while he parts company with his guide:—

“Still, with all these dangers and all these duties, it may perhaps be doubted whether there was not in the Athenian people a disposition to shrink from responsibility not altogether to their honour, and a reluctance to take to themselves any blame for results to which they had deliberately contributed. When the Syracusan expedition had ended in utter ruin, they accused the orators who had urged them to undertake it. When they had condemned to death by a single vote the six generals who had just returned from their victory at Arginusæ, they decreed that the men who had entrapped them into the sentence should be brought to trial. Yet in both these instances they were finding fault for the result of their own verdict or of undertakings to which they had given their solemn sanction. In the former case, the remembrance of his original advice prevented them from uttering a word of blame against Nikias himself, although the extent of the disaster was due in great measure to his own exacting timidity. Yet the citizens, who had been brought up in the daily exercise of a judicial and critical power, were scarcely justified in throwing upon others the blame of their own inconsiderate vehemence. Here, however, they knew what they were about to undertake; they gave their full consent to more than all that Nikias had ventured to ask, well knowing the object for which their preparation was to be made. But the case is altered when a leader, however illustrious, comes forward with enthusiastic hopes, and seeks to lead his countrymen blindfold into some scheme of which he will not reveal the nature, and of which he would be more than mortal if he could guarantee the issue. It matters not what benefits his wisdom or his patriotism may have conferred; it matters not what surety his previous moderation may have given for his future success. No State or people can, under any circumstances, be justified in engaging the strength of the country in any enterprize with the details of which they have not been made acquainted. And if their admiration for lofty sentiment or heroic courage tempts them to give their sanction to such a scheme, the responsibility is shifted from him who gives to those who adopt the counsel,—to this extent at least, that they cannot, in the event of failure, visit him in any fairness with penal consequences. Dismissal from all civil posts, and the humiliation which must follow the resentment or the contempt of his countrymen, are not for such a man too severe a punishment. But a more rigorous sentence clearly requires purer hands on the part of the men who must be his judges. Nor can we allow much force to the plea that Athenian polity was then only in

the days of its infancy, and that peculiar caution was necessary to guard against a disposition too favourable to the re-establishment of a tyranny. Such a sentiment could not be felt or expressed at the time; and the imputation is not flattering to men who had lived for twenty years under the constitution of Solon, as extended and reformed by Cleisthenes. The grounds on which they condemned Miltiades would have amply justified any sentence in such a case as that of Alkibiades; but they are scarcely becoming towards a man of whose folly or guilt they had deliberately made themselves partakers. It may be true that 'a leading Greek could not bear' prosperity 'without mental depravation,' and that, owing to this tendency, 'the successful leader' became 'one of the most dangerous men in the community;' but this fact cannot divest a people of all responsibility for their own resolutions. Miltiades may have been utterly corrupted by his glory, but very shame should have withheld the hands of the Athenians from one whose folly they had not checked and whose honesty they had not paused to question."—(pp. 387—391.)

After these specimens, we think no further recommendation is needed for Mr. Cox whether as the teller of a tale or as the investigator of a historical problem. In the former character we find from his fly-leaf that we are soon to meet him again. We trust that some day or other he will find some subject out of the wide field of history which may give scope for the fuller display of those powers which this volume undoubtedly proves him to possess.

ROMAN REMAINS.—During some recent excavations, for the purpose of building, in the grounds of Messrs. Lupton and Son, gardeners and florists, Bootham, York, the workmen have discovered several skulls and urns, the latter certainly, and the former probably, relics of the Roman period. Mr. J. K. Lupton has a collection of ancient coins, the whole of which were found while working in the gardens. Several of the coins are as early as the Emperor Constantine, while others come down to the period of Edward VI. The recent discovery seems to bear out the supposition that Messrs. Lupton's gardens are the site of a Roman cemetery.

THE CASTLE RUINS, ST. ANDREWS.—The encroachments made of late years by the sea at the point where the historically interesting ruins of what is generally known as "Cardinal Beaton's Castle" are, have lately assumed so serious an aspect that it has been resolved to make application to her Majesty's Board of Works to take steps to protect the ruins from further inroads. The initiative in the movement has been taken by the Literary and Philosophical Institution of St. Andrews, and the other public bodies are about to follow, under the impression that the Board will, under the pressing circumstances of the case, be induced to act in the matter.

THE CHARACTER AND COURT OF HENRY II.

BY THE REV. W. W. SHIRLEY^a.

IF any uncertainty hangs over the character of Henry II. it is due rather to the psychological difficulty of reconciling its apparent contradictions, and to the inherent infirmities of historical judgment, than to any deficiency in the materials on which our estimate must be based.

Henry is the central figure in one of the most remarkable eras of our history—the time when England was beginning to emerge from the miseries consequent on the Norman Conquest and to reap its solid fruits; when, with a large accession of territory and influence, she was brought into immediate contact with the south of France, then the most civilized part of Europe; at the very moment, too, when Europe, generally, was awakening to a fresh intellectual life, when the struggle between the ecclesiastical and civil powers was at its height, and when the governments of Western Christendom were most visibly diverging from the common feudal type, to receive the impress of distinctive national institutions.

This increased fulness of national life brought with it, what is not always the case, an increased richness in the materials of history. For the first time since chroniclers had existed, they become to us a subordinate authority. The reign of Henry II. is related to us, not indeed consecutively, but for the most part with a completeness which is rare even in consecutive narratives, in an almost unrivalled series of letters, by some of the first men of the time—in tracts, in pamphlets, in treatises of law, sources which can scarcely be said to exist before the accession of the Plantagenets.

In most of these Henry is, naturally, a prominent figure, not drawn to character, as with the later chroniclers, as the murderer of St. Thomas of Canterbury, but presented as a man of unmistakeable mark, —warmly loved, keenly hated, but respected both by friend and foe. Personally, however, he is best known to us from the writings of two celebrated men, Giraldus Cambrensis and Peter of Blois.

Giraldus Cambrensis is a man with whose character Celtic patriotism has been busy, and of whom, therefore, it has become rather difficult to speak without exaggeration. It will be enough, however, for us to say, that he began his career as a courtier by writing a prophetic work on the conquest of Ireland, to the honour and glory of Henry II. Being

^a A paper read at the Meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Nov. 13, 1861. See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, p. 43.

treated by the King as he deserved rather than as he expected, he turned patriot, became the mortal foe of the whole race of Plantagenet, and took to the very modern practice of writing political pamphlets under the disguise of history.

Fortunately for us, however, Giraldus was too vain not to care for his reputation; and while burning with hatred to Henry II., he is anxious to shew that the fulsome adulation of him which he published during his life is capable of a meaning within the facts of the case. The necessities of Giraldus' position, in short, have wrung from him admissions as to Henry II. which give a peculiar interest to the character which he draws.

Peter of Blois is one of those men who rather puzzle posterity to account for the immense reputation they enjoyed among their contemporaries. He was, however, unquestionably, a very accomplished man after the fashion of the day, a great preacher, and a great wit. He was respectable, vain, indolent, and unambitious, an acute observer of character and events, and probably a sincere, because not an indiscriminate, admirer of Henry, to whose court he was long attached. Let me read you his description of the King, from a letter to his friend the Archbishop of Palermo:—

“What you so urgently request of me, that I should send you an accurate account of the person and character of my Lord the King of England, exceeds my powers, for I think even the vein of Mantuan genius would be insufficient for it. We read of David, in commendation of his beauty, that he was ruddy, and you know that the King was formerly rather ruddy, but the approach of old age has altered this somewhat, and the hair is turning gray. He is of middle size, such that among short men he seems tall, and even among tall ones not the least in stature. His head is spherical, as if it were the seat of great wisdom, and the special sanctuary of deep schemes. In size it is such as to correspond well with the neck and whole body. His eyes are round, and while he is calm, dove-like and quiet; but when he is angry, they flash fire, and are like lightning. His hair is not grown scant, but he keeps it well cut. His face is lion-like, and almost square. His nose projects in a degree proportionate to the symmetry of his whole body. His feet are arched; his shins like a horse's; his broad chest and brawny arms proclaim him to be strong, active, and bold. In one of his toes, however, part of the nail grows into the flesh, and increases enormously, to the injury of the whole foot. His hands by their coarseness shew the man's carelessness; he wholly neglects all attention to them, and never puts a glove on, except he is hawking. He every day attends mass, councils, and other public business, and stands on his feet from morning till night. Though his shins are terribly wounded and discoloured by constant kicks from horses, he never sits down except on horseback, or when he is eating. In one day, if need requires, he will perform four or five regular days' journeys, and by these rapid and unexpected movements often defeats his enemies' plans. He uses straight boots, a plain hat, and a tight dress. He is very fond of field-sports; and if he is not fighting, amuses himself with hawking and hunting.

He would have grown enormously fat, if he did not tame this tendency to belly by fasting and exercise. In mounting a horse and riding he preserves all the lightness of youth, and tires out the strongest men by his excursions almost every day. For he does not, like other kings, lie idle in his palace, but goes through his provinces examining into every one's conduct, and particularly that of the persons whom he has appointed judges of others'. No one is shrewder in council, readier in speaking, more self-possessed in danger, more careful in prosperity, more firm in adversity. If he once forms an attachment to a man, he seldom gives him up; if he has once taken a real aversion to a person, he seldom admits him afterwards to any familiarity. He has for ever in his hands bows, swords, hunting-nets, and arrows, except he is at council or at his books; for as often as he can get breathing-time from his cares and anxieties, he occupies himself with private reading, or, surrounded by a knot of clergymen, he endeavours to solve some hard question. Your King knows literature well, but ours is much more deeply versed in it. I have had opportunity of measuring the attainments of each in literature; for you know that the King of Sicily was my pupil for two years. He had learnt the rudiments of literature and versification, and by my industry and anxiety reached afterwards to fuller knowledge. As soon, however, as I left Sicily, he threw away his books, and gave himself up to the usual idleness of palaces. But in the case of the King of England, the constant conversation of learned men and the discussion of questions make his court a daily school. No one can be more dignified in speaking, more cautious at table, more moderate in drinking, more splendid in gifts, more generous in alms. He is pacific in heart, victorious in war, but glorious in peace, which he desires for his people as the most precious of earthly gifts. It is with a view to this that he receives, collects, and dispenses such an immensity of money. He is equally skilful and liberal in erecting walls, towers, fortifications, moats and places of enclosure for fish and birds. His father was a very powerful and noble count, and did much to extend his territory, but he has gone far beyond his father, and has added the dukedoms of Normandy, of Aquitaine, and Brittany, the kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, so as to increase, beyond all comparison, the titles of his father's splendour. No one is more gentle to the distressed, more affable to the poor, more overbearing to the proud. It has always, indeed, been his study, by a certain peculiar dignity of carriage, (*quadam divinitatis imagine*.) to put down the insolent, to encourage the oppressed, and to repress the swellings of pride by continual and deadly persecution. Although, by the customs of the kingdom, he has the chief and most influential part in elections, his hands have always been pure from everything like venality. But on these and other excellent gifts of mind and body with which nature has enriched him I can but briefly touch. I profess my own incompetence to describe them;—and believe that Cicero or Virgil would labour in vain^b."

Peter was probably in high good humour with the King as well as himself when he wrote this letter: he is not always so profuse in his praise. Some years later, either just before or just after the death of

^b *P. Blesensis Opera*, ed. Giles, i. p. 193; quoted in *Quart. Rev.*, vol. lviii. p. 457.

Henry, he wrote a religious tract, urging the sacred claims of the crusade, under the form of a dialogue between Henry II. and the Abbot of Bonneville. In fact, the Abbot had the credit of having persuaded Henry to arm for the crusade, and Peter of Blois improved the occasion by publishing the conversation which was supposed to have passed between them. As the Abbot takes the opportunity to exhort the King to a general amendment of life, some of Henry's faults are naturally passed in review. The most prominent, to which he is made to plead guilty, is a vindictive and relentless spirit. The Abbot urges the duty of prayer. Then follows what is, perhaps, the most curious part of the dialogue, as a picture both of Henry's character and of the manners of the time.

KING.—“Why do you talk about prayer, father? Do you not see that my employments and cares are so insupportable, that I can scarcely say the *Pater Noster* in the Mass, and I cannot get breathing-time for a single hour, night or day?”

ABBOT.—“These occupations, O King, you make for yourself. You might have the most perfect peace and quiet of mind, and you entangle yourself in infinite troubles and commotions; thousands of men are perpetually following you, whose business you have already heard, and you put off to another time all manner of things, which a short consideration would settle out of hand.”

KING.—“I believe, father, I am only followed by those whose petitions are unjust, and who follow the court, to overcome me by importunity, simply because they have no confidence in the right of their cause.”

The Abbot intimates in reply, that he thinks the King is deceiving himself:—

“We know that you are quick and energetic in your own business, but slow in other people's; but with many people it becomes a second nature to take pride in the fulness of their court, and the numbers with which they are surrounded.”

In answer to a long exhortation in this strain, the King protests that he prefers quiet to stir:—

“But,” he says, “it is not given me from above ever to live in private, or ever to enjoy a moment's quiet. Even during the Mass, not laymen only, but clerks and monks beset me, and regardless of all reverence for the Holy Sacrament, incessantly offer me their petitions.”

The Abbot pertinaciously rejoins that this is the King's own fault. He adds, however, that,

“Saving the reverence due to the Mass and the Hours, you might hear the requests of your brethren as well in Church as your chamber, and shew mercy to others, in the place where you have asked it for yourself.”

Time does not allow of my doing more than draw your attention to

this curious dialogue, but I cannot quit Peter of Blois without giving his picture of a court life under the reign of Henry II., a picture which, with the exception of one or two traits of individual character, may be taken as true for all the courts of that day, to which, in the absence of money and the deficiency of all organized means of purveyance, perpetual movement was a necessity of life, and intense discomfort its inseparable accident:—

“I often wonder how one who has been used to the service of scholarship and the camps of learning can endure the annoyances of a court life. Among courtiers there is no order, no plan, no moderation either in food, in horse-exercise, or in watchings. A priest or a soldier, attached to the court, has bread put before him which is not kneaded, not leavened, made of the dregs of beer; bread like lead, full of bran, and unbaked; wine, spoilt either by being sour, or mouldy—thick, greasy, rancid, tasting of pitch, and vapid. I have sometimes seen wine so full of dregs put before noblemen, that they were compelled rather to filter than drink it, with their eyes shut and their teeth closed, with loathing and retching. The beer at court is horrid to taste, and filthy to look at. On account of the great demand, meat, whether sweet or not, is sold alike: the fish is four days' old; yet its stinking does not lessen its price. The servants care nothing whether the unlucky guests are sick or dead, provided there are fuller dishes sent up to their masters' tables. Indeed, the tables are filled (sometimes) with carrion, and the guests' stomachs thus become the tombs for those who die in the course of nature. Indeed, many more deaths would ensue from this putrid food were it not that the famishing greediness of the stomach, (which, like a whirlpool, will suck in anything,) by the help of powerful exercise, gets rid of everything. But if the courtiers cannot have exercise, (which is the case if the court stays for a time in a town,) some of them always stay behind at the point of death. To say nothing of other matters, I cannot endure the annoyances of the marshals. They are most wily flatterers, infamous slanderers, shameful swindlers, most importunate till they get something from you, and most ungrateful when they have; nay, open enemies, unless your hand is continually in your pocket. I have seen very many who have been most generous to them; and yet, when, after the fatigue of a long journey, these persons had got a lodging, when their meat was half-dressed, or when they were actually at table, nay, sometimes, when they were asleep on their rugs, the marshals would come in with insolence and abuse, cut their horses' halters, tumble their baggage out of doors, without any distinction, and (with great loss to the owners) turn them out of their lodgings shamefully; and thus when they had lost everything which they had brought for their comfort, at night they could not, though rich, find a place to hide their heads in. This, too, must be added to the miseries of court. If the King announces his intention of not moving for three days, and particularly if the royal pleasure has been announced by the heralds, you may be quite sure that the King will start by day-break, and put everybody's plans to the rout by his unexpected dispatch. Thus it frequently happens that persons who have let blood, or have taken physic, follow the King without regard to themselves, place their existence at the hazard of a die, and for fear of losing what they neither

do nor ever will possess, are not afraid of losing their own lives. You may see men running about like madmen, sumpter-horses pressing on sumpter horses, and carriages jostling against carriages; all, in short, in utter confusion, so that, from the thorough disturbance and misery, one might get a good description of the look of hell. But if the King has given notice beforehand that he will move to such a place very early the next day, his plan will be certainly changed, and you may therefore be sure that he will sleep till mid-day. You will see the sumpter-horses waiting with their burdens on, the carriages all quiet, the pioneers asleep, the court purveyors in a worry, and all muttering to one another; then they run to the prostitutes and the court shopkeepers to inquire whether the King will go, for this class of court followers very often knows the secrets of the palace. The King's court, indeed, is regularly followed by stage-players, washerwomen, dice-players, confectioners, tavern-keepers, buffoons, barbers, pickpockets, in short, the whole race of this kind. I have known, that when the King was asleep, and everything in deep silence, a message come from the royal quarters, (not omnipotent, perhaps, but still awaking all,) and tell us the city or town to which we were to go. After we had been worn out with expectation, it was some comfort at all events that we were to be fixed where we might hope to find plenty of lodgings and provisions. There was then such a hurried and confused rush of horse and foot immediately, that you would think all hell had broken loose. However, when the pioneers had quite or nearly finished their day's journey, the King would change his mind, and go to some other place, where perhaps he had the only house, and plenty of provisions, none of which were given to any one else. And if I dare say so, I really think that his pleasure was increased by our annoyance. We had to travel three or four miles through unknown woods, and often in the dark, and thought ourselves too happy if at length we could find a dirty and miserable hut. There was often a violent quarrel among the courtiers about the cottages, and they would fight with swords about a place for which pigs would have been ashamed to quarrel. How things were with me and my attendants on such nights you will have no doubt. My people and I were separated, and it would be three days before I could collect them again. Oh God! who art King of kings, and Lord of lords, to be feared by earthly kings, in whose hands the hearts of kings are, and who turnest them as thou wilt, turn the heart of this king from these pestilent customs; make him know that he is a man, and let him have and practice the grace of royal bounty and kindness to those who are compelled to follow him, not from ambition but necessity! Free me, I beseech Thee, from the necessity of returning to the odious and troublesome court, which lies in the shadow of death, and where order and peace are unknown! But to return to the court officers. By exceeding complaisance you may sometimes keep in favour with the outer porters for two days, but this will not last to a third, unless you buy it with continued gifts and flattery. They will tell the most unblushing falsehoods, and say that the King is ill, or asleep, or at council; and if you are an honest and religious man, but have given them nothing the day before, they will keep you an unreasonable time standing in the rain and mire, and to annoy you the more, and move your bile, they will allow a set of hairdressers and thieves to go in at the first word. As to the door-keepers of the presence, may the Most High confound them! for

they are not afraid to put every good man to the blush, and cover him with confusion. Have you got by the terrible porters without? It is of no avail unless you have bribed the doorkeeper. 'Si nihil attuleris, ibis, Homere, foras.' After the first Cerberus, there is another worse than Cerberus, more terrible than Briareus, more wicked than Pygmalion, and more cruel than the Minotaur. If you were in the greatest danger of losing your life, or your fortune, to the King you cannot go; nay, it often happens, to make things ten thousand times worse, 'rumpantur ut ilia Codro,' that while you are kept out these wretches let your enemy in. Oh! Lord Jesus Christ, if this is the way of living, if this is the life of the court, may I never go back to it again^d."

The Henry of Peter of Blois is almost confessedly a flattered portrait. Vices are suppressed; weak points are dealt tenderly with; virtues are brought out into skilful relief. And yet the whole leaves on the mind an irresistible impression of genuineness and substantial truth.

High above the Babel of that rough court we see rising the image of the great king who is its centre and its moving power, full of the restless energy, the penetration, the command over other minds which had raised the disinherited boy to be the most widely obeyed of any English king. We recognise the man who had been served heartily by men of genius, without losing his independence of purpose, who divided with Barbarossa the attention of Christendom, and to whom our writer may have appeared to be giving no extravagant testimony, when he says,—

"I have loved him, I do love him, I shall ever love him from my heart. . . . I say it with confidence, and the voice of mankind will confirm what I say, that in these parts there has been since the time of Charlemagne no prince so kind, so vigorous, so liberal, and so wise^e."

The contrast between this language and that of Giraldus Cambrensis is certainly rather startling. His malignity vents itself in the most extravagant stories. The birth of Henry, so he tells us, was illegitimate, for the first husband of his mother, the Emperor Henry V., had only resigned the imperial throne, and was living in retirement at the time of Matilda's second marriage. His youth was accursed by the prophetic voice of St. Bernard, who seeing him as a boy at the court of Louis the Fat, exclaimed, "that he was come of the devil, and to the devil he would return." His marriage was defiled by a tissue of crime, and even incest, too foul for repetition, and too outrageous for belief; and his doom after death was foretold in several of those visions which are the last and meanest expression of monkish detestation.

Happily, Giraldus sometimes leaves the miraculous, and when he does he is really worthy of attention. His admissions confirm most

^d P. Blesensis, i. p. 46; Quart. Review, vol. lviii. p. 459.

^e P. Blesensis, i. p. 46.

remarkably the chief points of Peter of Blois' panegyric, and he gives us even some additional traits, which are not without considerable interest. He speaks of him as affable, versatile, and witty in conversation.

"He was second," he says, "to no man in urbanity, whatever might be his inner feelings. He was so eminent in piety, that often as he might overcome in arms, he was even more overcome by piety. Energetic in war, yet so fearful of the uncertainties of military fortune, that from the extreme of prudence he would try all means sooner than an appeal to arms. He lamented over those he lost in battle more than became a prince, and shewed more feeling towards the dead than the living. No one was more kind in difficulty, or more stern in times of ease. . . . To his sons in their boyhood he shewed more than a father's affection."

We must not expect to find perfect consistency between this reluctant praise of Giraldus, and his far more genuine hatred.

"Henry was from the beginning," he says, "even to the end an oppressor of the nobility. He weighed right and wrong of every kind in the balance of advantage. He sold and delayed justice. He was crafty and changeable in speech, and a reckless breaker not only of his word but of his plighted faith and oath. He was an open adulterer; ungrateful and irreverent towards God; a scourge of the Church, and a born child of perdition^f."

These sentences are pretty nearly a summary of all the accusations which have been seriously brought against Henry. None of them are absolutely false. Some are confirmed by better evidence than the words of Giraldus; some have grown from something very commonplace into serious crimes by a process as to which every student of mediæval history ought to be on his guard. Men lived in the middle ages with the loftiest ideal of human life continually set before them, and a miserable standard of practice around them. Nothing was more easy than to try a friend by the one, an enemy by the other.

No one, for instance, would suppose that when Giraldus accuses Henry of selling justice, he is simply imputing to him the universal practice of every court in Christendom.

Another in this list of charges, while it is undoubtedly true, is in reality one of Henry's best titles to the grateful recollection of Englishmen. From the beginning to the end he did oppress the nobility. The great peril of England in the middle of the twelfth century was disruption into a parcel of federated states. There was a danger lest the king of England should become once more what he had been in the days of the Confessor, or what the emperor had more recently become on the Continent—a shadow of a great name. From this it was the glory of Henry to have saved England for ever. The men who in the reign of Stephen were the arch-contrivers of anarchy, were the great bishops and earls. The earls had, the bishops aspired to have,

^f G. Cambrensis, *De Instruct. Principum*, p. 16.

jurisdiction of life and death, a third of the royal dues within their counties, the command of the royal castles, and enormous official fiefs. The sons most frequently succeeded their fathers; the obligations and the favours of the Crown to them grew with every trouble, and the kingdom was visibly tending to dismemberment. With Henry the tide turned. He saw, probably, that it was hopeless to prevent the earldoms from becoming hereditary—the policy which Henry I. had attempted in vain. He took the more promising course of undermining their power.

It is this which gives its original significance to the introduction of scutages, or the substitution of money payments for military service; it is this, probably, which prompted the re-organization of the royal courts. It is this, I think, rather than the want of military skill, which produced the well-known reluctance of Henry to appeal to arms. It is this, finally, which raises Henry's first family war above the level of a personal quarrel. It was, in truth, an earls' war, as truly as the struggle of Henry the Third's time was the barons' war. It was a last effort to maintain the distinctive privileges of the order of earls. On its failure they sank into what they have since remained, a species of greater barons, distinguished from the lower peers by title and precedence, but not by substantial privilege. They ceased to become dangerous to the unity of the nation in ceasing to be petty princes; they added strength, in their partial fall, to the order which was destined to make good against the Crown the great charter of English freedom.

It is the last, and evidently, to the mind of Giraldus, the most heavy charge of all, that Henry was a scourge of the Church.

In the sense of Giraldus, in the sense of Becket, in the sense of the school of Hildebrand, and in that alone, is the charge against Henry substantially just. He was a lover of learning, an endower of churches, a patron of ecclesiastical art, a friend of some of the best Churchmen of his day; but he held high the prerogative of his crown, and made righteous war against pretensions which threatened the foundations of civil society.

The real failings of Henry's character lay, I believe, in another direction. Of lying and perjury, those favourite crimes of the middle ages, it is impossible to acquit him. But his peculiar faults were those which seem to belong rather to private life, and which, in the calamities which they entailed upon him, exhibit in a signal manner the unreality of the distinction which is often drawn between public and private vices. An ambitious marriage and an unbridled temper played out their consequences on an empire.

Henry's temper was something approaching to insanity, and seems to have produced absolute terror among his attendants. This temper cost him the murder of Becket, certainly not the greatest crime, but probably the greatest error of his reign. It cost him, perhaps, also the

affection of his sons. As to Henry's conduct to his wife, the blacker charges made against him are probably unfounded. We need not believe that he seduced his cousin, or the betrothed wife of his son. Enough remains to shew that he had little cause of complaint if he alienated the love of that artful and inconstant woman. For her injuries, and for his, be they what they may, each paid in turn a heavy but just retribution. He was hunted by her intrigues, with shattered power and a broken heart, into an untimely grave. She lived to see the beginning of that recoil of her own machinations upon herself and her sons, in which her ample dower was torn away by the son of that first husband whom she had so deeply wronged.

The dark side of Henry's character is conspicuous, because it is so unmistakeably the cause of his calamities. The bad husband, the bad father, the false and passionate despot, are patent to every school-boy who reads the history of his reign. The man of genius, wise, and liberal, and kind, who suggested to one of his most eloquent contemporaries the memory of Charlemagne, is not so readily perceived. And yet the comparison is not wholly unjust.

He found the royal power in the dust, he raised it to a height which it has never since attained. He found England bounded by the Tyne and the Severn, and separated by sheer weakness from Normandy; he made her obeyed from Scotland to the Pyrenees. He partially conquered both Wales and Ireland. In the struggle with the Church he bore the heat of the day, and bequeathed to his sons a substantial victory. From his reign dates the rise of the English peasantry from their extreme depth of misery; from his reign dates also trial by jury, and the system of law of which it is the symbol. In much of all this,—in the extension of his empire, in the organization of the courts of justice, and, notwithstanding some appearances, in the substantial identity of Church policy,—the parallel with Charlemagne holds good. Like him, too, Henry ever had a hearty love of learning and learned men: he gathered them round him, he raised them to high office, and in this place he may be remembered with gratitude as the restorer, if not the founder, of our University.

Like Charlemagne, moreover, he was, as we have seen, simple in his habits almost to coarseness, and of incessant personal activity. It may be admitted that he was not Charlemagne's equal as a soldier, without unduly depreciating the man who was considered at twenty-one the first captain in Europe.

If comparisons of this kind are apt to be superficial, they are, I think, sometimes curious, especially when suggested, however faintly, by a contemporary. And this one may help us, perhaps, to estimate better the true greatness of Henry, when we see how far he can bear to be measured against one of the greatest names in history.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF THE FRIARS PREACHERS.

BY C. A. BUCKLER, ARCHITECT.

“THE Order of Preachers was principally and essentially designed for preaching and teaching, in order thereby to communicate to others the fruits of contemplation, and to procure the salvation of souls^a.”

Such, in a few words, was the special aim of the Friars Preachers: hence they dwelt in crowded cities, where their churches were usually adapted to the accommodation of large congregations. The naves were capacious, often in a single span without aisles; although no absolute rule is applicable to define the arrangement of Dominican churches, which exhibit great diversity in the form of their plan, from that of the venerable basilica to the elegant creations of Dominican architects of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A cursory view of the early history of the Order will afford a clue to the dates of the foundation or appropriation of some of their more celebrated buildings, and will confirm the above statement.

Dominic Gusman, the patriarch of the Order, was born of an illustrious family in Old Castile, A.D. 1170. At the age of twenty-five he joined the Canons Regular of Osma, and he was eventually chosen Prior. In 1203 he conceived the idea of establishing a new Order for the defence of the faith, and in the following year set out on a pilgrimage to Rome with the Bishop of Osma. With six followers, whom he clothed in the habit of the Canons Regular, Dominic commenced the foundation of the Order in Toulouse: from this lowly origin it soon made stupendous progress.

In 1216, Fulk, Bishop of Toulouse, with the consent of the Chapter, granted to Dominic three churches, to which convents were added; that of St. Romanus became the first monastery of the Order, and the model for later foundations elsewhere. The Order was confirmed by Pope Honorius III., at the Pontifical Palace adjoining Santa Sabina, December 22, 1216^b.

Dominic took his departure from Rome after Easter, 1217, to rejoin his brethren in Toulouse, of whom there were sixteen; eight Frenchmen, seven Spaniards, and Brother Lawrence, an Englishman. These were to become the new apostles of a later age, and to be dispersed far and wide as soon as they had been assembled; the great object of the Dominican institute, in con-

^a Constitutions of the Order of St. Dominic.

^b P. Lacordaire, “Life of St. Dominic.” “St. Dominic and the Dominicans,” London, 1857.

tradistinction to that of the secular clergy, being to go out, two and two, from town to town, preaching and missionizing, and not to settle down to parish duties.

In 1217 Dominic received a grant of the church and convent of St. Sixtus, on the Appian Way, and soon afterwards the stately church of Santa Sabina, on the Aventine Hill, overlooking the Tiber, and commanding a magnificent prospect of Rome and the Vatican. The interior of Santa Sabina is very striking, from the grandeur of its dimensions, and the beauty of the colonnades supporting the side arches, which are curiously inlaid with marble^c, while its intimate connection with Dominic and his disciples during six succeeding centuries inspires an interest which can scarcely belong in an equal degree to any other church of their Order. The nave is 157 feet long, 44 feet wide, separated from aisles 16 feet wide by antique fluted columns of the Corinthian order from the Temple of Juno. A semi-circular apse, with seats on either side of the pontifical chair, is still used as the choir. The relics of Sta. Sabina are placed under the high altar, which is isolated in front of the apse.

The convent was rebuilt in the thirteenth century; the curious cloister is similar in style to the little cloister in the abbey of Sta. Scholastica at Subiaco, designed with studied simplicity, in harmony with a rigorous rule.

The cell of St. Dominic has been religiously preserved. It is fitted up as a chapel, and has the following inscription over the archway, on a label:—

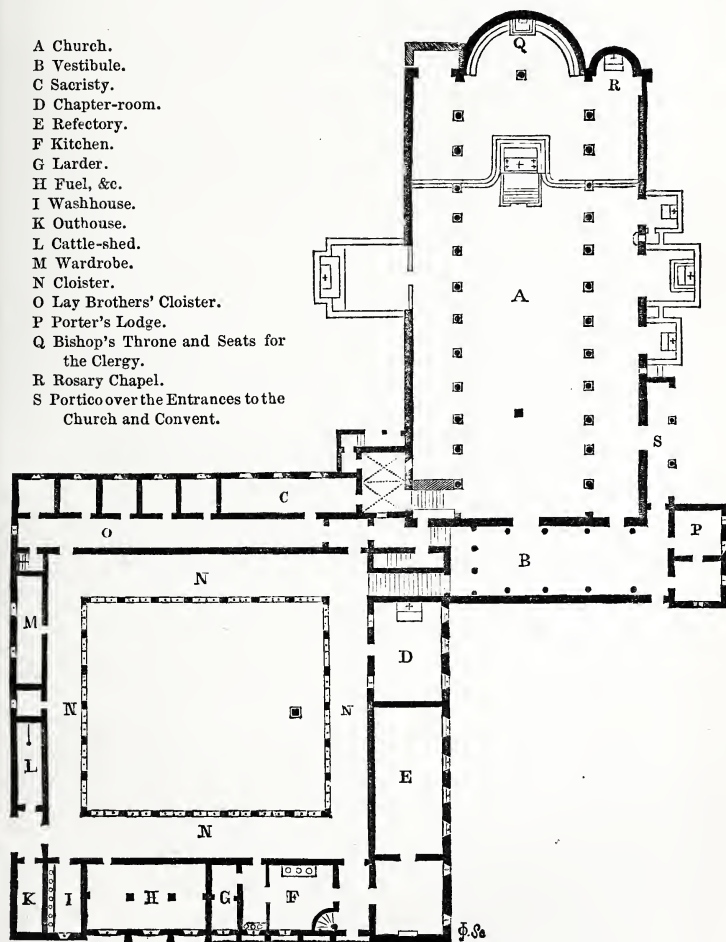
ATTENDE ADVENA
HIC OLIM SANCTISSIMI VIRI
DOMINICUS, FRANCISCUS, ANGELUS CARMELITA
IN DIVINIS COLLOQUIIS VIGILES Pernoctarunt.

The chapter-room retains its original doorway between two coeval windows, with these words:—

IN HAC AULA CAPITULARI
B. DOMINICUS
HABITU RELIGIONIS
S. HYACINTHUM ET B. CESLAUM
POLONOS GERMANOS FRATRES
INDUIT.

The accompanying ground-plan will exhibit the main features of the existing conventual arrangements at Santa Sabina, and the position of the buildings with respect to the church. Beyond it stood the palace of Honorius III., of which the massive boundary-walls still remain. Above the vestibule to the nave is the chorino, for the recital of the midnight office; the dormitory of the fathers is over the cells of the lay-brothers, the cell of St. Pius V. being over the sacristy; over the chapter-room and refectory is the professed noviciate, the remaining space on the first floor being devoted to the library and simple noviciate.

^c Vide GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 226.



Plan of the Church and Convent of Santa Sabina, Rome.

The nuns of the Order were established at St. Sixtus, where they remained till 1575, when they were driven away by malaria.

Three years had not elapsed after the dispersion of the brethren ere they possessed convents in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Poland; and on Whitsunday, 1219, the first general chapter of the Order was held in Bologna^d.

The Dominicans gave a vigorous impulse to the fine arts, and scope for the exercise of the talents of eminent architects and unrivalled painters and sculptors.

Fra Sisto and Fra Ristoro, two lay-brothers of the convent of Santa Maria Novella, in Florence, who took the habit in 1256, are the first architects known in connection with the history of the Friars Preachers.

St. Dominic went to Florence in 1219, and met his brethren. In August, 1221, Cardinal Ugolino arrived there from Bologna, after having attended the obsequies of the Saint. He lost no time in providing suitable accommodation for the Friars, and he procured from the Bishop and Chapter the grant of the small parochial church of Santa Maria Novella. The foundation-stone of the new church was laid by Cardinal Latino Malabranca in 1279, and it was completed in 1317.

The church stands north and south, the high altar being at the northern extremity. The plan is cruciform, 322 feet long; the nave about 40 feet wide, of six bays, with aisles about 20 feet wide; the transept with a chapel at each end, and two on each side of the choir, which is square. The window seen over the high altar is a triplet within an arch, the spandrels pierced with three circlets of tracery. Originally, the choir-stalls extended across the transept to a jubé, the line of which is still marked by the two steps at the upper end of the stately nave.

The clerestory windows throughout are plain circular openings. The sacristy is at the end of the transept towards the convent, and adjoining it is a lofty campanile of numerous stages, of simple and elegant design, gabled, and crowned by a four-sided spire, constructed in 1330^e. Santa Maria Novella is perhaps the largest and most magnificent convent of the Order, and the church, the work of the famous lay-brothers Fra Sisto and Fra Ristoro, severe in style, grand in proportion, and admirable in general effect; the marble west front, which is of subsequent date, being the only objectionable feature.

The cloister, built by Fra Giovanni da Campi in 1325^f, runs parallel with the western side of the church. The chapter-house, beyond all question one of the most interesting in existence, is vaulted over in a single arch, and has a square apse for the altar. Every portion of its walls and roof is covered with

^d P. Lacordaire, chap. xvi.^e P. Marchese.^f *Ibid.*

some of the finest productions of Simon Memmi and Taddeo Gaddi.

The *pharmacia*, or dispensary, of this great convent is an establishment in itself, and is of world-wide renown. Some of the apartments are fitted up in regal style. It was founded by Fra Angiolo Marchissi, who died in 1659; and includes one ancient square chamber, which formerly served as a sacristy to an adjoining confraternity chapel, and whose vaults and walls are still fresh with beautiful frescoes of the school of Giotto. The whole church, cloisters, and convent must have formed a complete museum of ecclesiastical art.

The celebrated cloisters of the Dominican convent of San Marco, at Rome, in spite of all modern adornments, are full of tales of the past. The glory of St. Mark's is hidden from the eye of the hasty observer: yet its venerable dormitories and cells are perhaps the most interesting and perfect remnants of medievalism in existence. It was formerly a monastery of the Silvestrian monks. The illustrious Cosmo de Medicis, conceiving an affection for St. Antoninus, then a simple religious at Fiesole, made it over to him with the consent of Pope Eugenius IV., who was then in the city, presiding over the famous Council held in the cathedral and at Santa Maria Novella in 1435.

The same Pope consecrated the newly-built church in 1442, and slept a night in one of the cells of the convent. The Prior, who subsequently became archbishop of the city, died in 1459; and 130 years after his death, the members of the Salviati family built the present chapel in which his body reposes, and at the same time remodelled the greater part of the church, so that little remains, save the old walls and the bell-turret. Over the altar of Our Lady, on the south side, is an ancient mosaic, erected by John VII., in 703, in the oratory of the Porta Santa in St. Peter's at Rome, and transferred hither by Paul V. (Borghese) in 1606.

St. Dominic's Church at Prato, about fifteen miles distant from Florence, presents an excellent exterior of brick, probably in part intended to be cased in black and white marble, as indicated by a portion of the unfinished west front. It is in the prevalent style of the thirteenth century, with little projecting pilaster buttresses, and long windows of two compartments, a crocketed gable and cross, and a well-proportioned campanile at the east end of the south transept. As the church was partially destroyed by lightning in 1603, the whole interior is modern.

Fra Mazzetto took the habit in the church of Santa Maria Novella A.D. 1298, and was entrusted by his superiors with the building of the church at Prato[§].

§ P. Marchese.

In the year 1273 the residence of the Master-general was fixed in the convent of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, in the centre of Rome, where a grand cruciform church, about 300 feet in length, was erected, which is the only Gothic church of importance in Rome. In the plan and main features this structure resembles Santa Maria Novella, and it is presumed to have been designed by the same lay-brothers. The work was commenced in 1280. The transepts are square, each with two chapels on the eastern side; nave 36 feet wide, opening by pointed arches into aisles 22 feet in width; subsequently, chapels have been added to the ends of the transepts and to the aisles. The body of St. Catherine of Siena is deposited under the high altar, and its reredos screens the choir from view. In the south transept is the elegantly canopied tomb of Durandus, with his mitred effigy, A.D. 1296; and on the north side, the sepulchral slab of the most renowned painter of the Order, B. Angelica da Fiesole.

On the 6th of August, 1218, the brethren whom Dominic had sent to Paris became possessed of a house for the reception of poor strangers, founded by Jean de Barastre, Dean of St. Quentin and Professor in the University, together with the chapel dedicated to St. James the Apostle. The community soon numbered thirty members. Their new church and convent were founded by St. Louis, who entertained great affection for the Friars Preachers.

The plan of the church was remarkable, and consisted of a double nave with lateral chapels towards the north, and an eastern transept of four bays, each containing an altar^b. From this convent in the Rue Saint Jacques the Dominicans in France were styled Jacobinsⁱ.

About the same time a colony of Preachers was established in Bologna, where Dominic passed his latter years, and his shrine stands in the south transept of their church of St. Nicholas. The interior of the church has been sadly modernized, and ill accords with the exterior, which still retains much of its original beauty, and a grand apse of brick on the east side of the north transept. Dominic himself gave directions about the building of the convent, and a plan or model to insure the preservation of that rigorous observance of poverty which was so dear to him; in his absence the Procurator made some additions, which the Saint judged inconsistent; he gazed on the new building with tearful eyes, and none durst speak of its completion during his lifetime^k.

From Bologna, Milan and Florence received their communities.

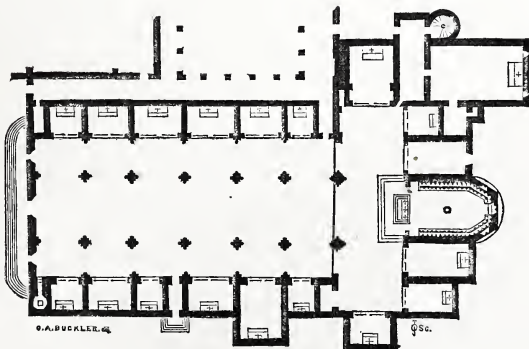
^b Lenoir, *Statistique Monumentale de Paris*; Viollet-le-Duc, *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*.

ⁱ It was not in the convent of St. James that the Jacobin Club held its meetings, but in another Dominican convent in the Rue St. Honoré. (P. Lacordaire.)

^k "St. Dominic and the Dominicans," p. 184.



One bay of the Nave.



Plan.

Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, Rome.

In 1218 the Friars Preachers began to officiate in the church of St. Eustorgio, of which they took possession in 1227. In 1252 St. Peter of Verona, the first martyr of the Order, was slain, and expiring wrote the word *CREDO*, with his blood, upon the ground. The Milanese engaged Balduccio, the Pisan, to erect an exquisitely beautiful marble shrine for his remains, which is the glory of the church, and a *chef-d'œuvre* of mediæval sculpture. They contributed large sums for the building of the church and convent, and Fra Beltramo da Robbiano presided over the works. The work was resumed by Archbishop Ottone Visconti in 1278. In 1290 the vault of the chapel on the left of the high altar was finished. The campanile was commenced in 1297 and finished in 1309. Fra Giovanni da Giussano, the architect, must have been engaged in the superintendence of many of these works¹. The church has a nave, with aisles and side-chapels, and an apsidal choir reached by a flight of steps, over vaulting which forms the approach to the shrine of St. Peter the Martyr.

The Dominican church of Sta. Maria delle Grazie is cruciform, of lofty proportions, and late in the style of the fifteenth century.

In 1219 Dominic secured possession of a new church outside the gate of Viterbo, towards Rome: under the title of Our Lady of Gradi it became one of the most distinguished convents of the Roman Province. The chapel, once his cell, still remains, though modernized; and the original cloister, with pointed arches of severely monastic aspect and groined roof, is preserved.

Of the ancient convent of La Quercia, near Viterbo, the little oblong cloister, of fine early Gothic work, is all that remains of the original building, the main fabric being about the time of Bramante, who was employed to reconstruct the church, which was never completed. La Quercia may be considered a good specimen of a large Italian convent, the result of accumulated wealth, but a departure from the conventual type of the Middle Ages.

The Dominicans appeared in Pisa in 1221, and, as happened elsewhere, such was the concourse attending their sermons, that it became necessary for them to build a larger church, which was begun in 1252. The façade of the church of St. Catherine is one of the most exquisitely beautiful examples of the Italian-Gothic style. Morrona is of opinion that it was designed by Niccolò Pisano, assisted by his pupil Fra Guglielmo Agnelli, a native of Pisa, who received the habit as a lay-brother in 1257. It is especially interesting as shewing how admirably the builders adapted the Lombard fashion of an arcaded front to the style then prevalent. Over three semicircular arches is an elegant range of arcades, with slender shafts and trefoiled

¹ P. Marchese, chap. viii.

canopies, broken by a large circular window, framed in a square of little half-figures. The whole of the gable is likewise arcaded and crocketed.

The interior follows the universal custom of Dominican churches in this part of Italy,—a large open nave, without aisles, a choir with transepts, and eastern chapels groined. St. Thomas Aquinas once lectured here, and his chair is still kept against the north wall: above the altar, close by, is a fine picture of the Angelic Doctor, on panel, of the fifteenth century, by Traini. That Fra Guglielmo applied himself with great assiduity to the building of the convent is indubitable, and it must have been nearly completed in 1272, as the fathers held a general chapter there at that period^m.

(To be continued.)

ROMAN REMAINS RECENTLY FOUND NEAR NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—A few months since, during excavations made for the Cowes and Newport Railway, a stratum of earth was intersected which contained a considerable quantity of broken urns and amphoræ, together with wood ashes, and, it is stated, calcined bones. The fact of the discovery is interesting; and we are informed that Dr. Wilkins, who first drew attention to it, is watching the excavations and taking every means to make further researches. In our notice of Mr. Hillier's History of the Island allusion was made to the want of evidence to shew that Newport was of Roman origin. No authenticated Roman remains have ever been found upon its site: indeed, its origin is so well known that it seems absurd to suppose it other than what history claims as its due; and yet, without the shadow of any architectural or other remains, some enthusiastic persons persuade themselves that Newport has a classical antiquity. The pottery, it is stated, is deposited in the Newport Museum.

FORGERS OF ANCIENT COINS.—Some few years since the Numismatic Society discussed the question of the authenticity of a series of British coins of novel type asserted to have been found in Suffolk, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Grundisburgh. The British Museum, we understand, bought two or three as genuine. Upon these coins the "Numismatic Chronicle" for December pronounced verdict as follows:—"That the authenticity of these coins was by no means above suspicion was pointed out in the 'Num. Chron.,' vol. xx. p. 175. There is now no doubt whatever of their having been fabricated at or near the place of their pretended discovery in Suffolk." These coins are inscribed VER BOD TASCII. It would thus appear that the forgery was committed in Suffolk, and as we may infer, at or near Grundisburgh. It is well known that London does not possess a monopoly in this art. Some of the most clever forgeries of ancient coins, which deceived many experienced persons, were issued by a young man living at Hastings, in Sussex. His name was published, and he was even arrested by the late Mr. Till, but we doubt if he ever relinquished this profitable trade. The Suffolk forgers have been much talked about in certain quarters, but they have never been fully exposed.

^m P. Marchese.

BRITISH AND GAULISH COINS^a.

A GROWING taste for the study of numismatics is discernible in the works which continue to issue from the press. France, England, and Belgium possess established periodicals exclusively devoted to the subject; and although the ponderous works of Eckhel, Banduri, Occo, Morell, Gessner, Frœlich, Pellerin, and others, have laid open to the student the precious treasures of the chief cabinets of Greek and Roman coins, yet our contemporary writers have added largely to the information published in past times; and the valuable additions continually being made shew that the sources which pour forth these rich materials for history are not likely to be soon exhausted. The classification and explanation of Greek and Roman coins are materially assisted by the plain and evident principles upon which the representations and legends were regulated. When new types are discovered, as they are yearly, they fall, under the eyes and hand of the practised numismatist, without difficulty into their proper departments and classes. This is not so completely the case with the coins of less civilized nations, simply on account of the inferior intellectual and artistic means of the peoples who struck them. Such, particularly, are the Gaulish and British coins, which, until they were studied comparatively and logically, gave rise to the wildest theories and speculations. Recondite meanings were supposed to exist in letters and in designs which were in reality but little better than unsuccessful efforts to imitate Greek and Roman coins, combined, perhaps, with some rude additions, the mere fantasy of the artists. So recently as 1830 the Baron de Dunop published a volume of plates of many hundreds of the very barbarous and common coins, known as the Channel Islands types, which had been found in Jersey. The discovery had probably made the Baron a numismatist; and, apparently, without any previous practical knowledge of ancient Greek, Roman, and Gaulish coins, and their relations to each other in regard to parentage, he saw in the uncouth figures upon those which had fallen into his hands, representations of the ceremonials of Oriental worship, the incarnations of Vishnou, and the symbols of Budha, Shiva, and Krishna. Others saw in such coins, and in those of Gaul in general, emblems intended to explain, in hieratic language, the mysteries of Druidism, accounting for the absence of intelligible words, not in ignorance, but in the recorded practice of the Druids to refrain from using a written tongue; and, consequently, the

^a "Celtic Inscriptions on Gaulish and British Coins. Intended to supply Materials for the Early History of Great Britain. With a Glossary of Archaic Celtic Words and an Atlas of Coins. By Beale Poste." (London: J. Russell Smith.)

adoption of imagery known only to the initiated. In 1840, however, appeared the elaborate work of the learned Pole, Joachim Lelewel, entitled *Type Gaulois ou Celtique*; and at about the same time, or somewhat antecedent, were published, in our own country, the "Numismatic Journal," and the "Numismatic Chronicle;" and, in France, the *Revue Numismatique*; and Gaulish and British coins were submitted to the rigid rules of comparison and inductive reasoning.

The Marquis de Lagoy and M. de la Saussaye especially devoted themselves to the study of the primitive coins of their native country, and helped to rescue France from the reproach of having so long neglected this interesting class of her national monuments; and in a very few years, what had previously been altogether misunderstood became intelligible and of historical importance. The coins were classified, and were resolved into three main divisions, viz., those of Greek fabric belonging to the towns of Gallia Narbonensis; those of Latin origin, struck in Roman colonies after the conquest of Gaul; and those struck by the Gauls themselves, with legends often barbarous and difficult to explain, but which, in numerous instances, have succumbed to the skill and perseverance of the French numismatists. They are much more extensive than, a few years since, could have been supposed. The names and portraits of chiefs known to history, and of towns and states, have been recognised; while others give names of persons evidently of Celtic origin; and in some instances Roman names, apparently those of magistrates or governors. The occasional intermixture of Greek and Latin characters may be explained by the fact that the Celtic was not a written language; and, therefore, the artists were sometimes at a loss how to select the proper equivalents for the words or letters they wished to express.

The advance that has been made in this branch of archæology is of importance to the historian. The conclusions to which these numismatic studies have tended correspond with the accounts handed down to us by ancient writers of the independence of the various states of Gaul which, though they united and formed confederacies against a common enemy, had each its own laws and government. And, for a considerable time, under the Romans the privilege of striking coins was allowed; and it appears to have been only abandoned when the province felt the advantages of Roman civilization. When the imperial edict ordered the Roman money alone to circulate in the provinces, we hear of no outbreak in consequence, the ordinance probably being received as infringing only upon the least important of the privileges of the states, even if it were not accepted as a relief from what must have been found, as civilization progressed, inconvenient to commerce, and as perplexing to travellers as the miserable coinages of the modern German states, which are barbarous, however, in comparison even with

those of ancient Gaul. When, in after times, the province of Gaul was, during some years, freed by rebellion from the control of Rome, coins were struck in vast numbers; but they were designed upon the Roman model, and none of their legends express the fact of an independent separation from Rome.

In like manner the coins of the Britons shew that several of the states not long after the invasion of Cæsar struck coins in gold, silver, and brass; and continued to do so over a considerable period of time. Within the last twenty or thirty years they have been studied with success: but so comparatively short has been the time since the study of them was entered upon in a sound and scientific spirit, that much yet remains to be accomplished with respect to a correct chronological and geographical classification, while the identification of the legends of several with the names of states occurring in history is by no means satisfactorily settled. The coins of Cunobelin, some of which are of fine workmanship, and clearly designed and engraved by Roman artists, are clear enough, while others, also of good artistic merit, are not so readily capable of appropriation to princes or rulers mentioned by ancient writers. The extreme brevity of the inscriptions and their combinations cause even the most experienced numismatists to pause and to seek further materials ere they commit themselves to decided opinions. Such are the interesting coins inscribed EPILLVS COM. F.—TINC. COM. F.—VIR. COM. F.—and simply COM. F. The pieces inscribed VER and CAM are universally accepted as referring respectively to Verulamium and Camulodunum; but it has not been so readily conceded that SEGO upon the reverse of a coin with TASCIO denotes Segontium; and objections have been raised to assigning it to Segonax, one of the kings of Cantium who opposed Cæsar. The coins reading TASC.—TASCIO.—TASCIOV. RICON (in two lines), and others of the same class, have occasioned disputations and discussions from Camden down to the present day. Mr. Birch, in a communication made some years since to the Numismatic Society, from coins reading CVNO, *Rev.* TASC.F.—CVNOBELIN., *Rev.* TASCIOVANI F.—and CVNOBEL., *Rev.* TASC. FI.?, interpreted the whole *Cunobelinus Tasciovani Filius*, “Cunobelin the son of Tasciovanus.” The letter following the FI in the specimen commented on and explained by Mr. Birch is not distinct; but based as the interpretation was upon a well-known Roman formula, it received general acceptance.

We have now to direct attention, so far as our limits will allow, to the volume before us, recently published by the Rev. Beale Poste, the author of a work on the “Coins of Cunobeline and of the Ancient Britons,” and of a volume entitled *Britannia Antiqua*, given to the world a few years since. In the present work he has condensed his views on the British coinages, and entered more fully into an examina-

tion of those of Gaul; so much so, indeed, that even if our numismatists should not be entirely convinced by his proposed interpretations, which are in many respects in direct opposition to their own, they cannot fail to admit the deep and comprehensive study the author has made of his subject, as they will be sure to find information and suggestions applicable to numismatic and antiquarian researches in some other points of view.

Mr. Poste bases his views upon the importance of a Celtic element in the inscriptions upon the Gaulish and British coins which has been overlooked by all who have written on the subject and who have endeavoured to unlock the meaning of obscure words with a Roman or Greek rather than with a Celtic key, not considering that the coins belong to Celtic peoples; and he has taken as the foundation of his views the various dialects of that language as they may be supposed to exist in the Armorican, the Welsh, and the Gaelic of Scotland. Many of the names occurring upon the Gaulish and British coins, he therefore concludes, are not personal, but titular: thus TASC, or TASCIOVANVS, he interprets as *imperator*, chief or commander, and the same as the Irish word *taoiseach*; and he reads the inscription referred to above as explained by Mr. Birch, CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI FI(RBOLG), "the money of Cunobeline the imperator, chief or commander, or leader of the Firbolgi, or Belgæ." It will probably be objected that we have no ancient authority for this word *Firbolg*; and that although Cunobelin's subjects may have been originally, in part at least, Belgæ, we find the more southern parts of Britain, their adopted district, as indicated by their capital town *Venta Belgarum*, now Winchester. It is also asserted that one coin at least reads distinctly FIL: whether this be a fact can surely be determined by a jury of numismatists, if necessary; and a similar ordeal should test the fact of what letters really constitute the word KERATI (explained as Caractacus), and whether it may not actually be ERATI, as some strenuously assert. The coins reading TASCIOVER, TASCIO SEGO, TASCIO SOLIDV, and TASCIO VRICON, Mr. Poste considers to have been struck by Cunobelin, and to mean that the towns indicated by the second words of the legends belonged to him. On the coins reading COM. and COM. F. he writes thus:—

"We now come to the legends, the most interesting of any in Great Britain. We have seen the mysterious F on the coins of Cunobeline, which I have ventured unhesitatingly and fearlessly to interpret as 'Firbolg.' The same F appears on the coins of the southern Belgæ of Britain, who, according to the best authorities we possess, were the very Firbolgi themselves. We meet with this F constantly and invariably in conjunction with the word COM, which is agreed on all hands to be a contraction of the word COMMIOS. Now what is this COMMIOS? Is it the proper name of one man, or the name of a class? Is it official, in fact? Or is it the name of a jurisdiction or territory? In answer—it is a name that both signifies a jurisdiction, and the holder of that jurisdiction also. In this last form, I

think we have it; and in this last sense I would apply it as occurring in the ancient British coinage. Now what do we know about the word *COMMIO*, or *COMIO*, from the illustration afforded us by the Gaulish coinage? Why that it occurs on the coins of four states in France; viz. on the coins of Carmanum, a town, as supposed, of the Andecavi; in the legend *COMMIO* *CARMANOS*, as in *Duchalais*, No. 298; again, on the coins of the Sessui, to which allusion has been made, in *COMMIO* *CARSICIO* (see p. 8; and *Duchalais*, p. 24); and further, on the coins of the Andecavi, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the legend *ANDECOMBOS* (*Duchalais*, No. 358). In this the title 'Commios' occurs in a somewhat composite form; for the 'bos,' or judge in Celtic, is added, apparently the same as the singular distinction of 'Vercobret,' of the like import, among the *Ædui* (*Duchalais*, p. 28). Lastly comes the important inscription of the Eburones, *AVLIRCO*(s) *EBVROVICOM*, to which before allusion has been made. In the somewhat analogous form of *COMANVS* it occurs on the coins of three or four states more of ancient Gaul. The *Commios* of Cæsar, who was he? Why, he was the confederate head of one or more states in which there was no king at the time, and in which this was the highest title. There are no coins extant of this *Commios* that we know of, for we cannot get at his real name. Further, in regard to the legend *COMMIO*: sometimes we find on British coins the word *REX* conjoined with it; which appears to be no contradiction. Indeed, it is very similar to the addition *BOS* in the legend *ANDECOMBOS*, which we have just seen. The interpretation in a titular sense forms the true key for explaining the inscriptions on ancient British coins; and, indeed, of the moneys of all the Celtic races, British, Gaulish, Pannonian, or of any other there may be. Titular interpretation of British coins was first suggested in the year 1771, by Whitaker^b, in his 'History of Manchester;' but he scarcely more than touched on the subject. It was Thierry, who, after three volumes of research, pronounced some few years since that he believed that scarce a single Gaulish personal name had come down to us, but that they are all titular: it is this writer who has made the point no longer a matter of doubt. How any numismatists will continue to shut their eyes to this I do not know; though forged coins, I admit, may do a great deal, and probably plenty will be manufactured."

After further remarks on the word "Com." and its associations, Mr. Poste proceeds to examine the series of coins found in Sussex and Hampshire inscribed *TINC*, and *TIN. COM. F.*, and those ascribed to *Bericus*, or *Vericus*:—

"This coinage," he observes, "is about sixty years subsequent to the coins of *Eppillus*, *Tincontium*, and *Viridunum*; and yet the legend *COM. F.* still appears upon them. 'Here is a son of the *Comius* of Cæsar again,' some one may possibly say. 'Ah! but consider that the interval of time between those coins and that leader is nearly a century.' 'Oh, then, a grandson, perhaps!' This is the way in which some argue. But, no! neither son nor grandson, but the community or confederacy of the *Firbolgi*, or *Belgæ*, is meant, of which *Vericus* was the leader. Another coin is *VERIC COM(MIOS) F(IRBOLG.)*; *rev.*, *REX*. Another, *VERICA*; *rev.*, *COMM(OS) F.* The reading here of this inscription is singular; for whereas I have had usually to join the name of *Vericus* with the community of the *Belgæ* by the conjunction 'and' between brackets, here it appears to stand in the very Celtic itself, as *VERIC A COMM(OS) F(IRBOLG.)*, i.e. 'Veric and the confederacy of the *Firbolgi*,' the participle *A* in Celtic having the signification of the conjunction

^b Whitaker's interpretation of *TASC* is substantially the same as Mr. Poste's; but from a want of a practical knowledge of coins he falls into many blunders, as, for example, making *TASCHOVANI* = *TASC NOVANI*, to signify "king of London."

'and.' There are altogether two types, reading VERIC A COMMI F., or parts of the legend: they afford a genuine proof of Celtic being used in these legends,—denied by some."

The foregoing extracts will convey to our readers some notion of the theory of Mr. Poste, which, it will be seen, is antagonistic to that of most of the numismatists of the present day, both in France and in England. It must be admitted there is much in the inscriptions on British and Gaulish coins not reconcilable to the rules by which the Greek and Roman coins are interpreted; and it may be conceded that a Celtic element at least enters into the composition of some of the legends, and that some words are wholly of Celtic origin. Mr. Poste is therefore entitled to a fair hearing and to courteous reception from all who are interested in promoting the study of an obscure branch of numismatics. He frankly calls upon those who least agree with him, to lay aside all prejudice and co-operate with him cordially. Before decision goes against him, he asks a hearing and consideration. On our part, as lovers of truth and justice, and taking an interest in the discussion while fearing no opinions contrary to our own, and ready to resign or adopt as conviction may determine us, we have something to ask of the author; and especially as we do not fully understand why many names which he—and, we will admit, correctly—calls Celtic, may not be Celtic and at the same time personal names? When we find in ancient authors such names as Comius, Segonax, Cunobelinus, Cassivellaunus, and Bericus, we accept them as we accept Aelfred, Aethelwald, Aethelwolf, Aedward, &c., as names by which such persons were called and known in every-day intercourse with their fellow-men; we do not look to the etymology of the words. The Celtic words we find upon coins may have been compounded originally as explained by our author, and yet for the most part mean, as we find them, simply the names of persons, places, and states. It is not likely such names as were given to Gaulish and British kings and chiefs in the time of Cæsar were exclusively royal property. We find, a century or two subsequent, that such names as Dagodubnus, Beliniccus, Tasconus, Tascillus, Cintuagenus, Divicatus, and an immense number of like Celtic origin, were as common in Gaul as many popular names of the present day which no one would think of interpreting as having any connection with their primitive signification. The *Provertuis* of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxvii. 8, (A.D. 368), Mr. Poste corrects to "Broveratuis," i. e. *Bro-guiredd-a-tuos*,—"the District Justiciary and Chief;" observing, "Thus the Romans thought to disguise the power which in some form or other they were obliged to give to the native princes of ancient Britain." But we neither see why they should have taken such pains, nor can believe that the word meant anything more than a proper name, the primitive meaning of which might have puzzled Provertuis himself. At the same time, we repeat that we consider there is much in

Mr. Poste's volume worthy of the attention both of the numismatist and the general antiquary; and it is embellished with eleven plates of coins, engraved mostly by Mr. Fairholt. The coins of ancient Spain, which in some respects illustrate those of Gaul and Britain, are not described: they will be found in Mr. Akerman's "Coins of Cities and Princes."

With respect to the forgeries of ancient British and Gaulish coins, on which Mr. Poste lays great stress, we may say a few words to inspire confidence in those who may be induced to fear that the study of ancient coins may be materially affected by the skill of the unscrupulous and dishonest. It is perfectly true that the path of every science may be embarrassed by the ability of knaves and rogues, but fraud never permanently prevails. Able as the designers and makers of forged coins may be, they are not, we trust, quite so omnipotent as the learned author imagines them to be when he writes,—“If the very obvious explanations of the Gaulish and British coinages which have been submitted in these pages be ever shaken, it will only be by the means of forged coins, fabricated by unworthy persons for the motives of gain, and for the diffusion of error.” We think we are not saying too much when we assert that, great as the power of the falsifier undoubtedly is, the penetration of the experienced numismatist is far greater; and we very much question if a single coin of the hundreds which have been forged have ever passed the ordeal of the collective judgment of the numismatists and collectors of France and England. The forger, to be successful with any but the inexperienced, must be learned in coins as well as being an able artificer,—accomplishments which are seldom combined; but mechanical genius in a *falsarius* has never yet been found which long escaped detection; and the same remarks apply with equal force and truth to the various other kinds of spurious antiquities to which Mr. Poste alludes; they impose only upon the inexperienced, the very credulous, and the very sceptical. And even as regards the assertion that false coins are deposited where they can be “rediscovered as alleged proofs,” the danger is more imaginary than real. It is difficult in such cases for the knave who deposits perfectly genuine coins to escape detection. A few years since, a person who traded largely, in a quiet way, in spurious coins, made an excavation at a certain place which, in a few days, was to be visited by a local archæological society. He discovered a considerable number of Roman coins! The society purchased them; but a colleague, without seeing the coins, and merely on reading the list, denounced the discovery as a fraud: the rogue had ignorantly put together some chronological incompatibilities. He was forced to refund the money; and, we believe, he ultimately confessed the deception he had practised: if not, it was proved to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the exception of the rogue himself.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER
CATHEDRAL^a, &c.

THIS long-promised volume has at length made its appearance, after a delay of nine years, and has lost none of its interest by this trial of the patience of the public: perhaps, on the contrary, the recent fall of the spire has rather added to the interest and value of this great work. The volume consists of three distinct parts, of very different degrees of merit. Professor Willis's History of the Cathedral is admirable, and displays all his usual skill and ability and learning; he fairly exhausts the subject, and his reasoning is unanswerable. We feel, after reading it, that we have learned a new lesson, and have become thoroughly acquainted with another chapter of the history of our country, and one also which serves as a key to many others; for such examples are never isolated, the authentic history of one cathedral always throws great light on the history of all others. If Professor Willis never gives us more than the monographs he has already published, he will have done a service to his country of inestimable value, and will have enabled others to read and understand the same history applied to other places.

Mr. Petit's History of Boxgrove Priory is also worthy of his high reputation; as the friend and disciple of Willis, he treads carefully in the footsteps of his leader, and is a follower worthy of such a leader; nor is he without original ideas and information of his own, which make his writings always valuable and interesting.

Mr. Sharpe's History of Shoreham Collegiate Church is also such as might have been expected from him, and, as a professional architect, it is naturally more technical and more dry to ordinary readers. He gives us his lesson upon mouldings, and trots out once more his everlasting hobby, the old story of his "seven periods of architecture," to which no one will listen who can avoid it; this infiction might have been spared;

^a "The Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, by Professor Willis: of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A.: and of Shoreham Collegiate Church, by Edmund Sharpe, M.A., &c." (Chichester, 1861, 4to., 200 pp., and Plates.)

few of the purchasers of this sumptuous quarto volume wanted to go to school again.

The volume commences with an "Introductory Essay on the Fall of the Tower and Spire," by Professor Willis, which is admirably told; and with his usual ingenuity and kind-heartedness, he contrives to exonerate everybody from blame.

He gives an historical sketch of the fall of other towers and spires, to shew that in former days it was not an uncommon event. He also shews the means that have been adopted in other cathedrals to avert a similar evil—such as the straining-arches between the lower piers in Wells and Salisbury Cathedrals; and he allows, or implies, that the same expedient would have saved the spire of Chichester, but considers this sort of stone framework so extremely ugly, that it was better to let the spire fall than to have introduced it; an opinion in which we cannot agree, although we admire the chivalrous feeling with which the learned Professor has thrown himself into the gap to appease the public wrath.

We will now endeavour to give an outline of the history of this interesting cathedral in the Professor's words, and with the help of his woodcuts, kindly lent to us by the publisher, we hope to make the general outline intelligible to our readers: for a more complete history we must refer them to the work itself, where they will also find a series of most excellent coloured lithographs from the Professor's drawings.

"The documentary history of Chichester Cathedral is unfortunately very meagre: but the building itself is replete with curious instances of alterations and additions, by which from time to time the rude Norman cathedral has been gradually converted into a graceful and beautiful church, from the general outline of which the Norman external character has wholly disappeared, and which presents us with one of the most curious specimens of structural history in this country."—(p. 1.)

"The see was removed from Selsey to Chichester, in the year 1082, by Stigand, the first Norman bishop, who died about five years after, and was succeeded by Galfridus, and in a year after by Radulfus. Of the latter, Malmsbury says that 'When his church, which he had newly constructed, had suffered from an accidental fire, he quickly repaired it, being principally assisted by the liberality of Henry the First.' This fire, we know from other authorities, happened in 1114.

"The next fact relating to the structure is a second fire in 1186, which is mentioned in more serious terms, for it is said by Matthew Paris 'to have consumed the mother church and the whole town.' Bishop Reade's register, quoted by Dallaway, says of Bishop Seffrid the Second, that 'he re-edified the church of Chichester, burnt by a second fire.' This bishop held the see

from 1180 to 1204. The annals of Winton inform us that the church was dedicated in 1199. The several indications shew that the works continued beyond this period, such as a licence to bring marble from Purbeck for the repair of the Cathedral, in 1207; a bequest by Bishop Neville of 130 marcs to the fabric of the church in 1244; and a bequest of 40*l.* by Bishop Richard de la Wyche (afterwards Saint Richard) in 1253.

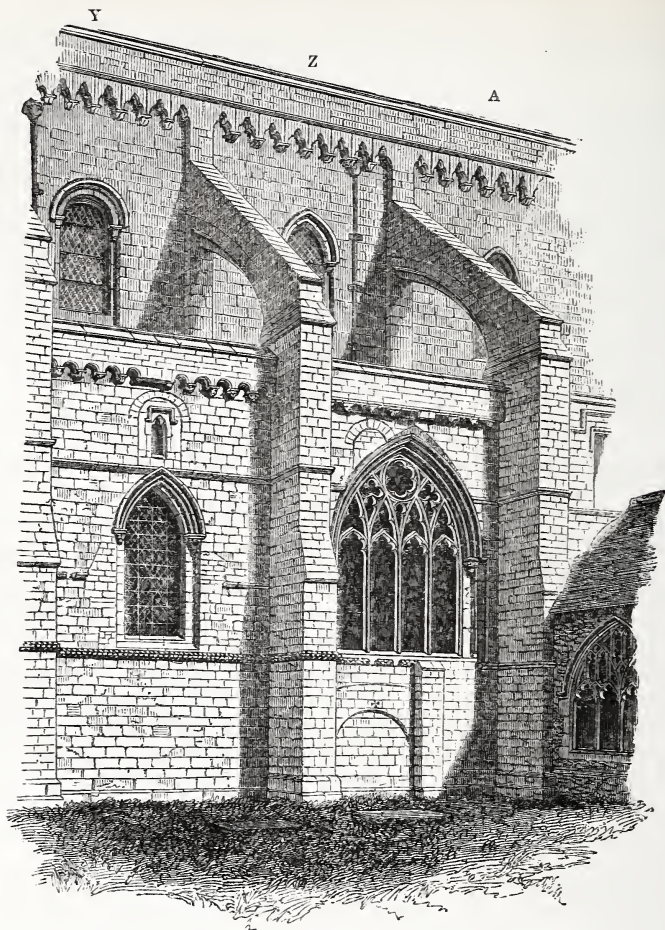
“Besides these, two specific works are mentioned in Reade’s register, namely, the building of the Lady-chapel, by Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, who held the see from 1268 to 1304, and also gave 1,250 marcs to the fabric of the church. The second work is that of Bishop Langton (1305—1337), who ‘spent 340*l.* 16*s.* in the cathedral church, on a certain wall and windows on the south side, which he constructed for the ground upwards.’ He also bequeathed 100*l.* 16*s.* to the fabric.”—(pp. 3, 4.)

“From the scattered indications contained in the last chapter, we gather that a Norman cathedral was commenced by Bishop Radulfus, six or seven years after the establishment of the see at Chichester: that it suffered from a fire in 1114, and from a second fire in 1186: was repaired by Seffrid, the reigning bishop, and dedicated in 1199.

“If we turn to the existing building, we find the history perfectly confirmed. Essentially Norman in the principal walls and much of the decorative structure, especially in the interior, it has evidently undergone a total repair, accompanied by many changes of plan and a complete alteration of its external character. The whole of these works, with very few exceptions, belong to the style of architecture which is known to have prevailed at the close of the twelfth century, and, as I shall presently shew, they are of a nature which prove them to have been occasioned by a fire. We are thus authorized in asserting that the fire of 1114 led to no repairs that affected the style of architecture of the main structure; and indeed the expression made use of by the historian, that the damage was shortly repaired, implies that it was not serious. On the other hand, the second fire in 1186 has left traces of its effects, which shew that although it did not destroy the walls, it yet damaged them in many parts so seriously, as to give occasion to one of the most curious and interesting examples of the methods employed by the mediæval architects in the repairs of their buildings that has survived to our own times.”—(pp. 5, 6.)

“The Norman church had a large and handsome triforium, which still exists nearly unaltered throughout the interior. This triforium was originally lighted externally by a small Norman window in each compartment of the side aisle walls; and thus formed a complete upper gallery, of which similar examples may be seen at Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Gloucester, and in other innumerable instances, but more or less altered by subsequent changes. In the present case the Norman windows appear to have been abandoned and walled up; but they are plainly to be seen in that state in many parts of the building, and nowhere on the exterior more clearly than on the south side of the presbytery, in the three compartments (*x*, *z*, *A*,) eastward of the present vestry, as seen in the so-called *Paradise*, or open court of the cloister.”—(p. 8.)

“From these indications it may be inferred that the nave was erected at two periods. The similarity of style shews that they were not very distant from each other, but that, as usual in such cases, so much only of the building was carried up at once as was required for the service, and that being completed, the rest was added at leisure. The fourth pier reckoning from the



South side of the Presbytery.

west (exclusive of the semi-pier or respond) is the boundary of the first portion, and separates the differences of workmanship pointed out above, in the triforia and clerestories. But on the ground, the first work appears to have included one more pier on the south side.”—(p. 10.)

“The portions of wall surface below the imposts of the pier arches are refaced with Caen stone. The spandrels of the pier arches are also refaced in the four eastern compartments of the nave, but retain their Norman ashlar in the four western compartments.

“The fire, if we follow out its probable consequences, will prove the key to the explanation of the singular piece of patchwork exhibited by these compartments. The church in question, like all Norman churches at that age, had of course a wooden roof and a flat ceiling. The effect of a burning roof upon a church is twofold. First, the heat of the fire communicating itself more immediately to the upper part of the walls, will scorch and damage them

more than the lower portions, and this effect will be aggravated by the water thrown upon the stonework, which will calcine the parts that are the hottest, and by the portions of beams and woodwork which hang in an inflamed state against the walls until they are burnt through so as to drop.

“Secondly, the half-burnt timber falling on the pavement and continuing there to burn with a fire perpetually fed by fresh fuel dropping from above, will scorch the walls and injure the columns, at the bottom parts; in addition to these causes, the falling beams in their passage will chip and break the string-molds and the edges of the arches. In the part of the church which is occupied by the choir, the mischief will be increased by the seats of the monks, which, catching fire, serve to feed and assist the flames. This is precisely what happened in the conflagration of Canterbury, twelve years before the fire we are considering, and which is most minutely described by Gervase.

“Turning then to the altered compartment, we find the front of the clerestory rebuilt. The fire would, of course, so completely shatter the small columns upon which the three Norman arches of the gallery stood, as to compel the rebuilding of the arches and the facing of the wall above them. In the clerestory of the presbytery, the small vault of the gallery that unites each window-head with the central arch in front and the small transverse Norman arches that connected the two middle Norman shafts with the back wall are retained, and the new richly molded arches in front are formed upon a very thin casing of stone. This shews that the impost line of the original Norman arcade was at the same level as the present, and that the arcade was formed of three arches. In the nave, however, the casing is much thicker, and the back wall and window of the Norman clerestory are the only parts retained.

“The abacus of each middle shaft here consists of a long slab of Purbeck marble, which unites the capital with the back wall, and carries the small vault like an entablature, as shewn in the section.

“The Norman triforium, equally distant from the burning roof above and the mass of burning timber below, escaped defacement or injury, and was allowed to remain untouched. The chipped and damaged string-courses were renewed in the new fashion. The broken edges of the pier arches below were also changed, and the lower faces of the piers themselves refaced with Caen stone.

“Thus it appears that nothing was done in the way of repair and ornament but what was imperatively required; and we know not which to admire the most, the exceeding economy and efficiency of the repair, or the indifference to the strange and anomalous patchwork of styles and materials thus produced, by the greenish tint of the old Norman work mixing with the white Caen stone and dark Purbeck, and by the rich multiplied moldings of the nascent Early English style, in juxtaposition and contrast with the unusually rude and simple early Norman.”—(pp. 14, 15.)

“The style of the presbytery may be compared with that of the choir of Lincoln, begun by Bishop Hugo and his French (?) architect in 1186, the very year of the fire of Chichester. The style of Chichester is accordingly in advance of Lincoln, but has many points in common.

“The dedication, in 1199, is the only date, with the exception of the fire of 1186, that remains to elucidate the history of the group of works, which I have designated as included in the second period. The dedication would of course be performed as soon as the church was roofed in, and the parts

assigned to the service made decent, and fit for its performance; leaving minor works, such as the insertion of windows, erection of chapels external to the walls, and even the completion of the nave, to be executed as funds and time permitted."—(p. 23.)

"The piers which separate the chapels from the side aisles present a very singular conglomeration of no less than six different piles of masonry applied one against the other with very slight bond, the result of the successive changes I have endeavoured to describe. First, part of the original Norman side wall (A A) forms the nucleus, and still shews two portions of its inner face, one on each side the vaulting shaft in many places, besides the projecting parts that are used as the plinths of the arches that have superseded the windows of this wall. These pieces or plinths, as the opposite sketch shews, are of the simplest form, and retain part of the original Norman ashlar, the rest being made up of fragments of the same.

"Against this nucleus on the north side is the vaulting shaft of the second period (B B), resting, however, on the Norman plinth. On the south side is the buttress of the second period, on its own projecting plinth. Applied against its south face, cut away for the purpose, is the semi-pier of the transverse chapel-arch, resting, however, on the buttress plinth which did not require to be cut away. Finally, on the east and west sides of the Norman nucleus are the semi-piers of the arches (C C) that replaced the windows of the side aisles."—(p. 27.)

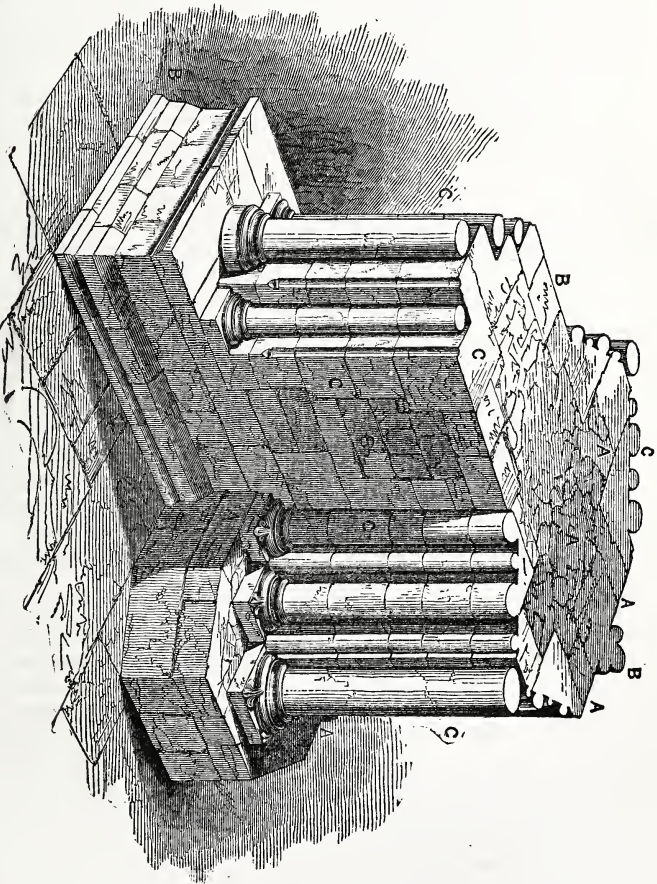
"It is scarcely correct to describe the nave of this cathedral as having double side aisles. It is true that now, the chapels having been thrown together by the destruction of the partition walls, they are converted into aisles; but in their original state they were not only divided internally, but in the exterior the transverse roofs and gables separated them, and gave them an aspect totally different from the connected line of building which they exhibit at present, under the influence of their continued parapet wall."—(p. 28.)

"The shafts against the wall are of Caen stone and triple in plan, but those against the piers are detached single shafts of Purbeck marble. A great difference will be found between the Purbeck capitals, which are coarse and large, and those which are cut in Caen stone, and have delicat  foliage. This difference is partly due to the material. There is a singular mixture of square and round abacuses throughout the work of the second period. In the clerestories throughout the building, the two middle shafts are provided with round abacuses, and the two outer ones with square ones. The triple arcade in front of the south-eastern transeptal chapel follows the rule of the clerestory. The capitals of the great compound piers of the elongated part of the presbytery have abacuses alternately square with the corners cut off, and round. All the vault shafts have round abacuses, and all the remaining capitals have square abacuses.

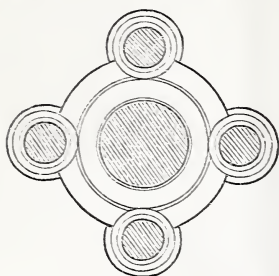
"The destruction of the circular aisle and two radiating chapels of the Norman building, and the substitution of the two new compartments on either side, with the square eastern wall, and a chapel squarely finishing each side aisle, constitutes a piece of work complete in itself, not necessarily connected with the patchwork we have been considering; but yet designed in the same style, and having many moldings and details in common.

"It is partly constrained in its proportions by the Norman work, of which it is a continuation, and yet being newly erected from the ground, there are some curious points of difference that shew the changes of taste that began

Pier between Chapel and Aisle.



to prevail. The pier is a very admirable specimen of a construction newly introduced from France (?), and exhibited here in the greatest exaggeration.



A central column is surrounded by four much smaller in diameter, and placed at a great distance from the centre, so that their bases and capitals are completely detached from those of the centre. To separate more completely the central column from its satellites, its capital is made much deeper than theirs; in fact, the height of the central capital bears about the same proportion to the diameter as the height of the smaller capitals to their own diameters. This is not an unusual arrangement of the earlier

specimens of this mode of constructing piers, as in the choir of Lincoln, and in many French chapels. In later examples, when the Early English style was developed, the surrounding shafts were drawn closer to the central nucleus, and the capitals made of the same height throughout the group, without regard to the difference in the respective diameters of the shafts; as they used to be in the Norman compound piers. The later system is adopted in the piers of Boxgrove presbytery, which in other respects resemble the piers of Chichester. The latter piers are on each side of the presbytery, are wholly constructed of Purbeck marble, and are most beautiful and unique specimens of their class."—(pp. 21, 22.)

"The choir of Norman churches, in their original arrangement, for the most part extended into the nave, and there seems no reason to suppose that this cathedral formed an exception. The principal difficulty in the way of this explanation is, that the vault shafts continue to the ground, whereas they always stop upon corbels before they reach the seats in all those parts of churches where choirs exist or have existed.

"But in Early English cathedrals the choirs are usually carried more towards the east than in the Norman, and the presbytery elongated to allow of this alteration. Where possible, the transept and crossing are thrown open, as at Salisbury and Lincoln. In the present instance, as the church was elongated eastward in the Early English period, it must be supposed that when the arrangements and repairs of the presbytery were completed, the choir screen was fixed in its present position, and the vault shafts of the nave completed to the ground."—(p. 34.)

"In the nave there are three distinct variations of direction. Proceeding westward from the tower, the first two arches coincide with the standard direction. The next three on the south, and four on the north, are shifted gradually more and more to the north, so as to bring this part of the nave into the same inclination as the south wall of the presbytery. The remaining arches of the nave return to the standard direction with more or less irregularity.

"The inclination of the west front and porch slightly turns to the east of the standard direction at its northern extremity.

"The side aisles of the nave are very irregular in direction, and consequently their breadth is different at different points; but the external walls of the added chapels are very nearly parallel to the standard direction. Other smaller irregularities may be found in the plan, but the above are so decided that they deserve particular attention."—(p. 35.)

GAUL UNDER CÆSAR.

M. ROULAND has recently, in a report to the Emperor of the French, accompanying a new map of Ancient Gaul, given an account of the labours of the Commission appointed for the purpose of constructing the map and obtaining information as to the topography of Gaul in the century before the Christian era.

Among the facts of greatest interest which have passed under the consideration of the Commission the following may be mentioned:—

1. The nature and position of the entrenchments along the Rhone, near Geneva, mentioned in the 1st book of the “Commentaries.” It is believed that the position in question has been determined.

2. The site of the battle in which Cæsar defeated the Helvetii. This the Commission believes itself authorized to fix on the Chaumes d’Avenay, near Cussy-la-Calonne, Côte d’Or.

3. The battle with the Nervii the Commission considers was fought on the heights near Hautmont, they alone corresponding to the description given in the “Commentaries,” (book ii. ch. 16).

4. The position of Oppidum Adnatucorum, and of the camp called Adnatuca, where Salinius and A. Cotta perished, and where G. Cicero was afterwards besieged, has been fixed by the Commission, that of the town on Mount Phalize, near Huy (Belgium), and not Namur; and the camp at Tongres.

5. The camp of Galba, and the place of combat between this general and the populations on the banks of Leman and the Rhone, have been fixed, with a high degree of probability, near Martigny.

6. The position of the Alesia of Cæsar is a question which for some years has occupied archæologists. The Commission have been enabled, by the munificence of the Emperor, to pursue the excavations at Alise-Sainte-Reine, and have placed beyond doubt the identity of this town with the *Oppidum* of the Mandubii. The Commission is convinced that it is impossible to apply to Alaise the description given in the 7th book of the “Commentaries.” The presence of double fossa of contravallation and circumvallation at the distance mentioned by Cæsar, two Gallic swords, seventeen javelin heads, two bronze hatchets, a magnificent Roman sword, still in its scabbard, found at the bottom of one of the trenches, seven iron hooks, corresponding to the *hami ferrei* of the text, and a considerable number of other Gallic and Gallo-Roman antiquities, prove Alise-Sainte-Reine to be entitled to the honour of having been the last bulwark of the independence of the Gauls.

7. The Commission have placed the position of Uxellodunum at Luzech, believing that they have authority for ignoring the claims of either Cupdenac or Puy d’Ussolu.

THE BASILICA OF ST. CLEMENT AT ROME.

As supplementary to our notices of the church of St. Clement at Rome^a we reprint the following letter, which recently appeared in the great London journal.

“To the Editor of ‘The Times.’

“SIR,—The excavations under the Basilica of St. Clement at Rome are just now exciting a sufficient amount of interest to warrant me in forwarding you some of the results of personal inspection and inquiry made on the spot only a fortnight ago, in the hope also that they may not prove uninteresting to many of your ecclesiastical and archæological readers.

“It is not, I believe, generally known that there are two Basilicas of St. Clement. The original one is only visible by candlelight. It is entered by a passage made out of the sacristy and down under the floor of that now in use.

“Having traversed a portion of its north aisle westward, with its fragments of inlaid pavement, and its marble columns (one of verde antique) still standing upright embedded in mould, and the niches in its side wall lined with frescoes of the Saviour (half length), Virgin and Child, St. Peter, the Sacrifice of Isaac, &c., we descended some ten feet by a ladder to inspect the more recent excavations.

“These are reached by a narrow passage, threading which upon the planks covering the water beneath us, on both sides rose up vaulted foundations, built of enormous blocks of dark brown tufa, dating from the old Roman regal period. Planted upon these was the somewhat less solid but more finished stone masonry of the Republican period, and upon that again rested the flooring of the original Basilica of St. Clement, of still later Imperial date, to the nave of which we ascended by another ladder. Another little bit of fresco here caught the eye. High up upon the wall were delineated two feet nailed together, with the heels downwards.

“Passing on eastward (or what would in our English churches be westward), we came upon the painting discovered about two months ago upon the north-west wall of the nave.

“I wish I could send you a copy of it to simplify the difficulty of verbal description. It is in three compartments, one above the other.

“In the upper are depicted four full-length figures standing in a row, shewing only the feet and portions of the vestments. Under the first of these I recollect seeing the name Linus, and under the third, which was episcopally draped, ‘S. C. S.’ (written vertically), Clemens. In the faithful copy of the fresco I afterwards saw in the adjoining monastery, the names Petrus and Cletus are written under the third [second ?] and fourth respectively.

“The middle compartment is nearly perfect. In the centre is a full-length portrait of Clement; at least his name is underneath. He stands fronting one, with hands upraised in benediction, and beside him, on a covered altar, is a paten, and chalice with two handles, and an open book, bearing these words,

^a GENT. MAG., Nov. 1861, p. 471; Dec. 1861, p. 664.

'DÑS (short) VOBISCUM. PAX DNI SIT SEP VOB CUM.' On his right are two inferior ecclesiastics, and behind them are two bishops with crosiers, the points of which are inverted. On his left stands a woman called TEODORA, and at her side a man, evidently blind, is being led by an attendant towards St. Clement. Many other heads fill up the openings in the background. Beneath this compartment is written '*Ego, Beno de Rapiza, cum Maria, uxore mea, pro amore Dei et Beati Clementis,*' suggestive of the idea that the painting may have been a mural offering of loving gratitude to God, and in happy memory of the Saint.

"In the lowest compartment are several figures in action. The first (Albertel) appears to be raising a heavy column with a lever, while the second and third are dragging it laboriously along by a rope. On their left stands a man (Sisinium), with arm upraised; he is apparently overlooking them. Beneath these, again, are written (vertically) these very significant words, '*Duritiam cordis saxa traere (sic) meruisti*'—the Pagan persecutor to the Christian slave.

"Without troubling you further, I trust enough has been said to shew that this fresh discovery possesses no ordinary interest. Of its kind there is nothing more curious, as I think, at this time in Rome.

"The colour is as fresh as if laid on only yesterday; and, as the pictures must be of subsequent date, by their peculiar character they seem to testify to the building itself being raised not long after the Christian Church emerged from the Catacombs, upon the site of the house of Clement.

"Situated in the centre of old Rome, it probably shared the fate of nearly all the other contemporary buildings in its neighbourhood, the present Basilica (so generally presumed to be the original) having been built in a similar style upon its ruins, probably not before the middle of the eighth century.

"The quadriporticus of this replaced the more ancient atrium, which is much smaller, though the proportions of the original church are generally on a larger scale.

"I cannot close without testifying to the very frank and obliging manner in which the Prior of the Dominican Monastery of St. Clement furnished me with nearly all the details I have been able to collect.

"He expressed it as his opinion that the first church was never applied to or converted from any Pagan use, and that it probably dated some time in the sixth century. But of course no end of conjecture might be hazarded upon the subject. I have merely confined myself to bare fact.

"I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

"Jan. 8, 1862.

"A. O."

DISCOVERY OF A FRESCO IN THE RUINED CHURCH OF TURRIFF, ABERDEENSHIRE.

ON a height overlooking the river Deveron at Turriff there stand some remains of an ancient church, which was used as a place of worship till within the last seventy years, but has now become a quarry of building materials. The east end is yet entire, and contains the clock-tower and the belfry; the other end and greater part of the sides are gone. In the interior are many stones built into the wall, some of them bearing date two or three hundred years back, and almost all covered over with Latin inscriptions. The church-yard wall being recently in want of repair, a party of masons was employed, and according to custom they proceeded to take their materials from the old church. Near the spot where the work of demolition was going on, there had been a window at some remote period, but, along with several others, it had been built up. After a time, (Dec. 14,) one side of the window fell along with the ruin, but the other remained intact, and displayed a fresco painting of a bishop on the bay of the window. On the failure of an attempt at photography, Mr. Winkley, of Aberdeen, succeeded in making an accurate drawing, which we observe was issued as a supplement with the "Banffshire Journal" of Dec. 24, 1861, and which is all the more valuable, as the fresco has now perished.

The hues of the fresco were wonderfully fresh, and it may be well to mention the colours of the various parts of the vestments. The albe is, as its name implies, white. The chasuble is of a leaden colour, and, it is believed, may have been originally black. The religious habit, over the chasuble, is yellow. The scapular is in Venetian red. The stole, supposed to be partly seen on either side of the bottom of the chasuble, was not distinguishable in colour in the fresco from the scapular. The amice is white; the crosier is yellow; the mitre is black, with yellow stripes.

Much discussion has ensued as to the saint intended to be represented; but the most received opinion seems to be that it is designed for St. Ninian, the first missionary to Scotland, whose ruined church at Whithorn, in Galloway, yet attests his devoted labours.

From appearances presented in other parts there seems to have been a series of pictures of saints all round the church, and as there are two other windows built up, it would be well to have them examined under competent inspection.

The "Banffshire Journal," from which we abridge this account, makes an earnest appeal to the heritors of the district to take steps to preserve what yet remains of the venerable edifice, remarking that "the church of Turriff owed part of its endowments to the bounty of King Robert the Bruce, and that the very walls which are now being so wantonly pulled down, witnessed the religious services which he established for the soul of his brother Nigel, put to death by orders of King Edward I.—delivered (so it was believed in Scotland) with his last breath." This appeal to a nation so justly proud of its great men ought not to be unsuccessful.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* MARY AND ELIZABETH.

VI.

WILL OF NICHOLAS PETT, PROVED SEPT. 4, 1572.

IN the name of God Amen. I, NICHOLAS PETT, provost Marshall of the province of Munster, do make my last will, my sowle to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in Christ Church, within the Queen's majesties hyghnes cyttie of Corek. I do appoint my brother John Pett my heir and executor, and in his absence here my friend Barnabe Dale. Item, I bequeth to M^r Hayson, apothecarie, dwelling upon the bridg of Bristowe in England, two chife horses being colored rone, with all their furnitor, whearof one is in Kyerry-currihy and the other at my house of Ballybegg with Patrick. Item, I bequeth my son William Pett a chife horse being colored grey, and *xxli*: current money in England to be paid out of my intertainment. To my man John Bell that now waits upon me, a grey horse and a black hackney now in his own custody, and *xxxs*. To Patrick my man *xxs*. besids his intertainment. To Thomas Fleming a grey hackney. To M^r Edward Castleny a pece of sylver, bieng here with me at Cariglyn. To Barnabe Daly a black hackney which is now at Ballybegg, and a square table; a cuberd with two leives, half a dussin joined stooles and two corder bedsteds, two long joined formes, and a young cowe for his wife Katherine. To M^r William Galwey's sister Ellen a young cowe. To my maid Anstas two coves and a caulfe, viz., one bredred cowe and another with pure white leggs, and two goats, and foure shepe, and *iiii*l*i*, and a blacke pinke (*sic*) coat clothe, which is now in her custodie. Item, to Joanna Brenake, Dale's maid, *xs*.; to Mary an other maid, *xs*.; to the porter *vs*., and *xs*. amongst the rest of the house. Item, to my brother John Pett a nywe gowne bieng colored black, a violet cloke leid with gold lace, and a peir of bryches of the same color beinge leid with gold lace; more, a peir shamois host leid with black lace, and a service-book, all these beinge in Waterford in the hands of Richard Cusac. Item, to said John the lese and forme of the late religious howse at Ballybegg, &c., in as ample a manner as I have. Item, to said John three nywe shurts without bands. Item, I have bienge in Dublin in the hands of Maur. Peutney a black trunck with two locks, wherein lieth my Auncient and the warrent of my intertainment and a hernalers that I left there of John Wager in keping. Item, to my godson John Wager, now waiting upon Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., &c, a dublett yerkenfacon of blywe velvett, being leid with gold lace, and a pere of breches suitable to the same, a hatt lyned with velvet, a capp of velvet bieng nywe, with a black fether bieng in my crest. Item, a pece, a sword, a targett, a dagger, my coat of fenc, my skull, and my spear, bieng at Corck, Ballybegg, and Cariglyn, more; three shurts at Corck. Item, to Jasper Wager, servant to Sir Warham Sentlegier, three yards of striped canvass, an Irish sword, a targett, two skulls, and two daggers, viz., a little one and a great, a fowling pece that Barnabe Dale

hath in pledg of a fyld pece which I borrowed of him two years past, which lies from me in Dungarvan in keping in Moash Hore's house, with a flask, a touchbox, a skoull, and a target. To Meanes my horseboy, xxs. To my little boy galyglas, xxs.; and to every other of my horseboys hault crownes a pece. To Barnabe Dale all my hand locks and irons and two peire of shares; more to my said mayd Anstas a chest I have, and to Adey Wager ii. dozen napkins.

DETTES DUE.—First my L. Barrymore do owe me ls. It. Mr Donoghe hath to answer to me for four parsonadges parcells of my house of Ballybegg. It. Mr Burgett, clerck of the counsell, hath lykewise to answer to me or my executors the money of the hydys and other things belonging to my offic, for the last journey don by my L. President to Castell Magnel. It. Morris Roch, the great fryres son, do owe me xlii. xs. It. Dick Priest, with one legg, do owe me for a hackney iv. nobles. It. John Bell, sometyme my soldior, do owe me for ii. hackneys, viii. It. James Galwey do owe me v. good byfs, wherein every befe must have a stone and half of tallow, &c. In witness, &c., I have put my signett, xxvii. of August, 1572.

INVENTORIUM BONORUM PATRICII PONCHE, CIVIS CORCK,
FACTUM FEB. 1, 1557.

IMPRIMIS habeo unum craterum et unum vas vocatum tastor Argent., et unam magnam patenam vocatam brywing pan cum suo ferreo instrumento quod dicitur brandyren, et unam aliam patenam eneam et unum servicium eneam, quinque candelabra, sex dishes de petyre, unum par handyrnes, unum par brygons, tres chestas, fabrile instrumentum quod dicitur saw, quinque quartena, unum piunt, unam mensam, certa machina bellica ferrea quæ vocata gonys, iii. spillers, septem paria rethium, unam navim cum suis armentis quæ vendita est centum octogenta quatuor libris xlii. ivd. Item habeo certam summam instrumentorum navis quæ vocata Faythe, unum barryle de tharr, duos houssed de salt, et unam parvam barkam quæ vendita est xxxviii.

INVENTORIUM BONORUM WILLIELMI FITZ EDMUNDI ROCHE,
PUBLICATUM 1548.

INVENTORIUM bonorum WILLIELMI ROCHE, qui xxix. die Novembris in vigilia Sancti Andriæ fluctibus maris et tempestate oppressus est in eundo Flandriam Anno Domini 1547, publicatum in mense Maio, anno 1548, coram iudice ordinario ejusdem civitatis, viz., domino Dominico Coreke et Clone Episcopo. Item habuit in shoppa sua in diversis mercimoniis ad valorem iii. xis. vid. Item Thomas Faggan portavit nomine dicti Willielmi de Flandria prout inveniamus xli. xis. ivd. Item Johannes Roche frater ejus attulit sibi de Anglia iii. xv. In pellibus iii. vs. In sale iii. iiiis. Item habuit in pignoribus domini magistri Skiddy vi. xliis., vel circa ut indentura specificat dicto Willielmo facta per Archidiaconum et fratrem suum magistrum Patricium Roche. Item habuit unam loriam de Bryen M^cDonell et Hoyne M^cHegayn in pignore viii. viii. d., ex Ellena Gubbayn aliam loriam in pignore vis. xd. Item unum craterem argenteum in pignore pro xxvi. viii. d. In libro rationis meæ circa iv. debentur, super bonos et malos creditores. Item unum dolium vini Yspanici. Item dictus Willielmus tenetur Magistro Patricio Archidiacono xxiv. s., &c.

WILL OF MAURICE ROCHE^a FZ. EDMUNDE, OF CORKE,
ALDERMAN, PROVED DEC. 10, 1582.

In the name of God Amen. I, MAURICE ROCHE FITZ EDMUNDE, of Corke, Alderman, do make my last will, my body to be buried with my father and grandfather in St Peter's Church within Corke. I make myne eldest son John myne heir, with whome I leave my principall house from the streate to city wall, &c., the fourth parte of Maghen after my brother John's deathe, halfe the weare of Dowglasse, all my lands in the Lord Roches countrey, besides the manere of Glanmyre within the same, one plowlang in Rochestown, certain lands in Corbally, and in Classyganny a castle and all the lands down from the same to the water, and from the castle to Maghey-more besouth, and to the Smyth lands beweste, and within the lordship of Glanmyre three orchards, &c., the house benorth the church, a garden adjoyning Stackballs lands, and half the myll called Myllyn na Karriggy in Shandon, suburbs of Corck. To

^a There were many branches of the name of Roche. The following sketch of the descent of an important branch, that of Dunderrow, may be here inserted. It was found among the Brown MSS., and seems to have been drawn up about the time of Queen Elizabeth:—"John Roche, otherwise called Jonyne Donydorowe, had issue Candebek Roche, Candebek had issue David, David had issue John, John had issue Morris, Morris had issue John, John had issue Morris, my greate grandfather, who is supposed to have made the morgadg of Michels-towne to Phillipp Barry. The whiche last mentioned Morris Roche had 4 sons, viz., John, Edmond, George the Archdeacon, and James. John, the eldest, had issue Richard, who first married Katherine Gallwey, of Corcke, and had no issue by her, and putting her awaie, married after with Ellys Younge, of Kinsale, and had issue by said Ellis, viz. 5 sonnes, Morris, John, Edmond, James, and William. The said Morris, sonn and heire to said Richard, married with Katherine Sarsfeilde, and had issue, John, Patrick, and Richard. Edmond Roche, the second sonn of the abovenamed Morris the supposed morgadgor, had issue 4 sonnes, viz., Morris, John, Patrick* the Archdeacon, and Geordge, otherwise called Geordge Fussyne. Morris is supposed to be born out of wedlocke, and was thereupon brought in question for all his lands and inheritance by the children of the above-named Edmond, second son to the supposed morgadgor, the whiche Edmond was greate uncle to the said last, Morris."

* The above-mentioned Patrick Roche was Archdeacon of Cork from 1561 to 1582. On the death of Dominick Tirrey, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, the inhabitants, &c., of Kinsale addressed a petition to Queen Mary, recommending Patrick Roche for those sees. The following is a copy of the original letter, which is preserved in the British Museum, Cotton, Titus B. XI., Plut. xxv. D, fol. 489:—

"After o^r mooste humble commendacons, it maye please yo^r excellente grace to knowe that the sees of Corke & Cloyne p^rntlye beinge void thrughe the decease of the last incu^bente thereof, the whole Clergye and Com^ons of those bord^rs dothe name & call o^r welbelovyd M^r Patricke Roche, Archideaken of Corke, to be mooste meate to supplye that rome. According his wordie qualtyes, and we yo^r excellent mat^{ies} true subjects deamyng no lease the saide M^r Patricke Archideaken to be convenyente & mooste meate to be preferred to the same then brut of hem renneth abrode, can noo lease then beseeche your grace to be goode, gratious & favorable in advancinge hem to the same, and in stainte one Conaughte righte strange to us, who pretendethe to com to the same, nor meate nor able to exercise such pasturall office be anye meanes or qualities. And thus takinge o^r leave, we wisse to yo^r grace longe prosperous reigne & over-trowe uppone all yo^r graces evyll willers. At yo^r graces towne & fortresse of Kinsail, w^hin yo^r noble graces Realme of Irelande.

"Yo^r excellente grace is true subjectes, the Suffrain & Inhabitants of yo^r graces towne of Kinsail.

"By my Richard Meed, Sofferen of Kynsall, by my Wyllame Yong, by my Goffre Gallwey, by my Patrick Meed, by my Richard Yong, by (sic MS.) John Roche fz. Patrick, by my John Roche fz. Phyllyp, by my William Gallwy."

have said lands and castle to John and his h. m., rem' to my second son David, &c., rem' to my third son Edward, &c., rem' to my fourth son Patrick, &c. Item, to said John my h. my great saltseller gilt with his cover, weighing xxxiii. unces, my yallowe bell pice or cupp duple gilt and greaven, descended to me from my father, a parcel pice not gilt, weighing xii. unces, and my sygnet of gold. Item, to my second son David my mess. in Dunganvan, suburbs of Corek, &c., also the remainder of the pledge, which is xvli., that is upon a great standing cupp of Margaret Roche that Maurice of Desmond had in marriage, &c., and a lytell goblett parcell gilt which the Archdeacon left, &c. Item, to my son Patrick the howse that Dermot O'Swlywan holdeth of me, &c., also a sylver cupp that Vincente Whyte hath in pledge of xixs. Item, to my third son Edward the rest of Thomas O'Hyallyhies howse, &c., a sylver cupp weighing xii unces. To Christ Church, besid's xxviii. which I owe, xxs. To my wyfe, Genett Walter, my principal house and the profits untill my son John be twenty-eight years, she in the meantime finding my children in meate, dryncke, and clothes. My wyfe and sons to be my executors, &c.

SILBURY.

It will be recollected that in 1849 excavations were made by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland with a view to determine the nature of the stupendous earthwork called Silbury, in Wiltshire. The Institute came to the conclusion, contrary to the general opinion of earlier antiquaries, that this great mound was not erected as a funereal monument. The Rev. A. C. Smith, in a very elaborate paper printed in the "Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," No. XX., considers that the Archæological Institute has come to this conclusion too hastily and erroneously. He says,— "I am very desirous of rescuing it (Silbury) from the imputation of having been raised for other than sepulchral purposes, under which it has lain since the year 1849, when Mr. Tucker, who drew up a Report of its examination by the Archæological Institute, boldly concluded his paper by announcing the sepulchral theory to be henceforth exploded^b. From such an assumption I must beg leave to dissent, and I hope to prove that Mr. Tucker has jumped too rapidly to a conclusion; and while I enter my humble protest against it, I imagine that I do not stand alone; but am only echoing the sentiments of very many, and some of them no mean archæologists." The writer treats his subject with great care and judgment, contending that the failures in 1849 "*proved nothing more than the unpropitious fortune of the excavators*;" and he denies "that anything like a satisfactory examination of the interior of Silbury has yet taken place, or that the fruitless researches hitherto made are any proof that it contains no cromlech." We fully think that the Rev. author, who has compared Silbury with other similar monuments, has made out a fair case, and quite worthy the serious consideration of the Archæological Institute.

^b Salisbury volume of the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute for 1849, p. 303; and Archæological Journal, vi. 307.

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.

Dec. 12. This evening was devoted to the exhibition of a magnificent collection of early printed books, which comprised some of the most rare and valuable examples in the country, and was mainly furnished by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Slade, M. Libri, and the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. We can only mention a few of the more remarkable objects.

Earl Spencer contributed a beautiful specimen of early block books, the *Sancti Johannis Apocalypsis*, with one of the blocks used in the printing. Among the early Italian books, contributed chiefly by M. Libri, an Aristophanes, by Aldus, 1478, and a perfect copy of Dante, printed at Florence in 1482, attracted great attention. There was also an edition of Lactantius, 1468, said to be the second book printed at Rome. A fine folio copy of Pliny, with thirty-seven initial letter drawings, was one of the gems of the collection. The specimens of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and other English printers, were very numerous. Along with these was a copy of Cranmer's version of the New Testament, printed in London, "at the syn of the Rose Garland, 1556," said to be the only known copy. Of Guttenberg's press there were several beautiful specimens, and Trinity College contributed a splendid *Editio Princeps* of Seneca. There was a choice collection of French *Livres d'Heures*; but perhaps the most generally interesting part of the exhibition was a case, contributed by Mr. Tite, containing about a score of the original Shakespearian quartos, most of them printed in his lifetime. Along with them were copies of the "Two Noble Kinsmen," "Yorkshire Tragedy," "Sir John Oldcastle," and "Lord Cromwell," falsely attributed to him. There was also a copy of the "Sonnets," and of the first folio. In another case was the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," containing the first three title-pages.

After some time had been given to the examination of the books, Mr. TITE, M.P., read a paper on the collection, which he divided under four heads, Block Books, Early Printed Books, Horæ, and Typographical Curiosities.

Speaking of block books, and referring more particularly to a copy of

M. Berjeau's *Biblia Pauperum*, exhibited, Mr. Tite pointed out their obscurity to the unlearned, and expressed a doubt whether the un-instructed poor could derive much benefit from their pictures without having the several parts explained and the text read to them. If, however, it were possible to think that even before the Reformation there were pious and zealous missionaries who travelled through forests and remote districts, carrying with them these rude prints, discoursing on them to the peasants, and then occasionally leaving one to be stuck on a cottage wall, we could at once understand how naturally the name of "The Poor Man's Bible" originated, and how that by means of it "to the poor the Gospel was preached." Two other celebrated block books, the *Ars Memorandi* and the *Historia Virginis Mariæ et Cantica Canticorum*, would require even now teachers to be made intelligible.

In speaking of the second division, early printed books, Mr. Tite confined himself chiefly to giving an account of such as were printed in this country, commencing with a short dissertation on "The Oxford Book." Of this book, said to have been printed at Oxford in 1468, but without the name of the printer, there are eight copies in existence, and according to the story related by Richard Atkins, this was one of the books printed by Corsells, or Corsellis, the workman whom Caxton and Turnour enticed from the employment of Guttenberg at Haarlem. Passing to Caxton, Mr. Tite referred to the four exhibited specimens by this great father of British typography, "The Lyf of our Lady," "The Polycronicon" and "Image or Mirrour of the World," and "The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalre," and then proceeded to give a short account of the specimens of Wynkyn de Worde, Richard Pynson, Julyan Notary, Thomas Berthellet, and Robert Daye, exhibited, drawing particular attention to a very fine set of the part-music of the whole Psalms by Robert Daye, consisting of four books, bound separately, for the different voices, contra-tenor, tenor, medius, and bassus.

Mr. Tite next gave an account of the origin of the *Heures Gothiques* produced by the earliest Parisian printers. According to Brunet, soon after the introduction of printing into Paris, the booksellers of the city, being very desirous of employing the art on some works likely to have a rapid sale, considered that those for which there would be the most general demand would be the books containing the devotions appointed for the canonical hours of prayer, and required by religious persons of all classes; but the people having been accustomed to recite their devotions from decorated volumes, recourse was had to the art of engraving on wood, which was employed to improve or reproduce as nearly as possible the designs, first developed in the MS. *Horæ*, for the ornamentation of printed books. Many of these printed *Horæ*, Mr. Tite said, were often so well executed as to require an experienced eye to distinguish between a volume of genuine writing and illuminations

and a well-painted book really printed on vellum. Originally these Offices actually contained manuscript leaves, interspersed with illustrations engraved on wood almost in outline; these were printed on stout vellum, and subsequently painted with strong opaque colours, heightened with lights and hatchings pencilled in gold, which made them very closely resemble coarse illuminations. At the commencement of the different hours of service were placed large whole-page engravings, representing the same subjects, following in the same order, as those which were painted in the larger miniatures of the manuscript Offices. The type was also cut in exact imitation of the Gothic text as it was written by the best scribes of the time; and even the printed matter was set up with blanks for initials and paragraphs, which were inserted by the illuminators in gilded letters on coloured grounds.

With regard to the "typographical curiosities," Mr. Tite said that the time had long passed away when the passion for collecting rare and peculiar books, without regard to their usefulness, merit, or beauty, was too often a failing with well-educated persons. Though there might still exist the liking for large paper copies, and uncut copies, first editions, superbly illustrated works, and books printed on vellum, all these have intrinsic worth and beauty; and the desire of possessing them was more wisely regulated than it was when the bibliomania was described and attacked by the Abbé Rive, Dibdin, Dr. Ferrier, and the Rev. James Beresford. Much of this improvement had been really effected by some of the probable means of cure of the bibliomania suggested by the sagacity of Dr. Dibdin so long back as 1809, the best results of which he did not live to witness. The reprinting of scarce and valuable works like "The English Chronicles," and the "Somers and Harleian Tracts," and "Hakluyt's Voyages," was then in progress only, and they were all published at the highest prices of the period. But the "Retrospective Review," which was commenced in 1820, and extended to fourteen volumes, rendered a very material service to a general understanding of the merits and contents of many of the best old books. In 1812 was established the Roxburghe Club, being the first of those societies the members of which printed curious old books and poetry for presentation to each other. This was succeeded by the Bannatyne Club in 1823, the Maitland Club in 1828, and the Surtees Society and the Abbotsford Club in 1834. A great number of excellent and interesting volumes were produced by all these associations, many of them being from original memoirs and manuscripts of much historical value, never before printed. But they were for the most part both exclusive and expensive; and it was not until the formation of the Camden Society in 1838, and those other literary printing societies which followed it down to the year 1846, that the public generally could derive much benefit from the system. Although they certainly

perpetuated one great characteristic of the bibliomania, a love for privately-printed books, by such associations the knowledge and appreciation of the old literature of England became more widely extended, and the collectors of books brought with them more discrimination, either to assist in the pursuit of a special subject, or to bring to light choice specimens of old works, which might illustrate the history or the literature, the arts or the manners, of certain periods, and so become interesting and instructive to all.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MEETING, 1861.

Nov. 23. A special meeting of this Society was held, at two p.m., in the Ashmolean Museum.

The following officers of the Society for the ensuing year were duly elected:—

The Rev. the Master of Balliol College, *President.*

The Rev. the Master of University College, }
The Rev. Dr. Millard, Magdalen College, } *Auditors.*

The Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D., Magdalen College, }
The Rev. W. B. T. Jones, M.A., University College, } *New Members*
Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., University College, } *of the*
H. S. Le Strange, Esq., Christ Church, } *Committee.*
E. S. Grindle, Esq., Queen's College, }

The late President vacated the chair, and the newly-elected President, in a few words, returned thanks to the Society, and expressed the pleasure he felt at being elected to preside over them. Circumstances had of late compelled him to be absent against his will, but he hoped in future to be a more frequent attendant at the meetings, and to take a more active part in their labours.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, Magdalen College, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President. He remarked on the great obligations that the Society were under to him for the zeal and sagacity with which he had on every occasion promoted its interests, and for the regularity with which he had been present at its meetings, and taken part in its proceedings.

The motion, being seconded by the PRINCIPAL OF NEW INN HALL, was carried by acclamation.

The MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, in returning thanks, spoke of the important changes the Society had undergone during the two years in which he had held office. The position of the Society, as it stood at that time, under its old constitution, was a very critical one; and some had even thought that it might be necessary to dissolve it altogether. Happily this necessity had been averted by the alterations made in its system a year ago^a, and he congratulated the Society on the

^a GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 619; Jan. 1861, p. 3.

great success that had attended it since its present system was carried out, both as to the greater interest shewn in its proceedings and the large increase in its numbers. He could with the greatest confidence look forward to the continued prosperity of the Society.

The President then called upon the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, who proposed the following resolution:—

I. "That this Society considers it to be a matter of great importance that their Collection of Casts, Seals, Brasses, &c., formed by them at great trouble and cost during the past twenty years, should be retained in Oxford, as calculated to assist in the formation of an Historical and Archæological Museum."

He began by explaining the circumstances which had necessitated the placing of the Society's collection of casts in the upper room of the Clarendon building. It had avowedly been deposited there only as a temporary measure, because when they left their rooms in Holywell they had no place for their collection, and the University were unable to put at their disposal any more convenient room. He considered that it was very desirable that this collection should be retained in Oxford, and should also be placed in some building where it might be seen, both on account of its intrinsic merits, and the stimulus that the existence of such a collection would give to contributions from those who might wish to place in safe keeping any interesting specimens they might have in their possession.

The RECTOR OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, in seconding the resolution, concurred with the Master of University College in the desirability of preserving and adding to so interesting a collection. He regretted the great want in this country of such museums, a want that no place was so capable of supplying as the City and University of Oxford; almost every foreign city, and he might instance especially some twenty with which he was acquainted on the Rhine alone, having very interesting collections of antiquities: we had suffered here, he considered, an irreparable loss from the want of such institutions. All the valuable memorials from time to time discovered in this neighbourhood had been either scattered or destroyed for want of some museum in which they might be deposited. When it is known that such a collection exists and is cared for, every interesting object discovered in the neighbourhood is sure to flow into it. The University had already lost a great deal by not providing for this deficiency, and he hoped that they would take this opportunity of making amends by providing a suitable room for this collection, and do all in their power to provide means for increasing it.

The resolution having been put from the Chair was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. J. H. Parker, (in the absence of Professor Goldwin Smith,) to propose the next resolution :—

II. "That as there exists already in Oxford a valuable nucleus for the formation of an Historical and Archæological Museum in the Collection left to the University by the eminent antiquary, Elias Ashmole, and others, it seems very desirable that this Collection and that belonging to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society be brought together, especially as the Collection of Elias Ashmole is illustrative almost entirely of history previous to the Norman Conquest, while that of the Society illustrates the period since that date; at the same time that the building in which the early collection has ever been placed, and which is known by Ashmole's name, is well calculated on many grounds to receive the united Collections, and the many additions which from time to time there is little doubt will be made."

He said that the words of this resolution so fully conveyed what it seemed to him the Society had in view, that it was needless to enlarge upon them. He thought that the collection belonging to the Society would, when coupled with the Ashmolean Collection, prove most valuable in an Historical Museum, because all the objects there brought together could be arranged in almost exact chronological order, if not with the year affixed to each, at least as regards the period since the Conquest, with the king's reign. The collection consisted, he said, of casts of some of the finest specimens of carving during the Middle Ages, and of the mouldings, which are the safest guide to determining the date when a building was erected; and to these might be added collections of Coins, Seals, Glass, Ivories, and Metal-work in all its varieties. Between the two collections which it was proposed to bring together, there was, it seemed to him, already ample material for forming an Historical Collection, especially when it was remembered that the Society's collection begins for the most part where Ashmole's collection ends. He would add nothing on the question of retaining Ashmole's Museum for the collection, because on that subject there were others more competent to speak. He considered Ashmole as one of our first and greatest antiquaries; and he might mention, that in conversation recently with some friends at Windsor who revere the name of Ashmole from his learned work on the "Order of the Garter," when he mentioned the possibility of his Museum being abolished, they expressed horror at the idea of Oxford allowing the name of so great a man to die out and be forgotten.

The Rev. E. FOX, of New College, in a few brief words expressed his cordial assent to, and begged to second, the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. BLOXAM said he had great pleasure in proposing the next resolutions :—

III. "That, with a view to further the formation of an Historical and Archæological Museum, the Society is willing to make over entirely to the University

the Collection referred to, on such conditions respecting the proper means for its exhibition and use as shall be agreed to by the Committee.

IV. "And that the Committee be requested to submit the resolutions passed at this Meeting to the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council, and to use what means are in their power towards the furtherance of the object the Society has in view, namely, the establishment of an Historical and Archæological Museum in Oxford."

Having been a member of the Society for twenty years, he felt naturally very anxious that the collection which he had seen gradually brought together should be placed beyond the reach of dispersion. And more than this, he hoped that it would become again displayed in such a way as it deserved to be. He might add, perhaps, that he felt a personal interest in any question that related to the preservation of this collection entire, for it was at his own suggestion to his friends that many of the additions had been made to the Society's collection.

The SENIOR PROCTOR begged to second the resolutions which had just been read. He said that on the same grounds he might claim to have a personal interest in the collection belonging to the Society. He had been a member of the Society also twenty years, and it was during the time of his holding the office of Secretary that so much was done to increase the collection. It would be a matter of deep regret to him to see that collection scattered, or alienated from the purposes for which it was brought together. He therefore most cordially sympathized in a movement which tended to place such a collection on a firmer basis. And he believed the establishment of such a Museum as the motion which he held in his hand pointed to, would be a benefit to the Society, to the University, and to historical and archæological science generally.

PROFESSOR WESTWOOD begged to offer a few remarks on a department of antiquities of which the resolution passed had made no mention. He referred to Classical Antiquities; and he thought that, of all cities in the world, Oxford ought to have an Historical Museum to aid the students in their classical studies. He believed, to mention a single instance, that there was not an Etruscan vase in Oxford, and yet the display of such antiquities must assist materially to the understanding of the works of classical authors. And he felt that there was now a great opportunity, which might be lost if the University at the present moment shut its eyes to the advantage of founding a Museum illustrative of history. He might, he thought, without breach of confidence, say that a friend of Mr. Hope, a gentleman of wealth, of talent, and generosity, was engaged in forming an Historical Museum, including every age and every country, and was also especially anxious that these studies should be more pursued in the University; that with this view he contemplated taking steps towards founding a Chair of Archæology; and, beside the endowment of the Professorship, to leave the fine collection in the hands

of the University, to take care of it and use it to the best possible advantage to promote their studies. He would suggest, therefore, that the Society should not confine its attention to the founding of a Medieval Museum only, but an Historical Museum in the widest sense of the word, because he thought that by introducing examples of classical times they would gain the sympathy and co-operation of many who perhaps would pay little attention to the matter if confined to the medieval period.

THE MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE said that before the meeting rose, he wished to call attention to the letter which was addressed by the Committee to the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council more than two years ago. He would read the letter :—

“To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council.

“THE President and Committee of the Oxford Architectural Society beg respectfully to solicit the attention of the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council to the following Memorial.

“A collection consisting of casts and models from English and some foreign buildings, of rubbings from monumental brasses, and of impressions from seals, has been formed during the twenty years’ existence of the Society, and for the greater part of that time has been deposited in the Music Room, of which the Society is the tenant. The lease expires in another year, nor will the Society’s means allow the engagement of a similar building. Under these circumstances the President and Committee beg to represent to the Hebdomadal Council that it would be a real loss to Oxford if the collection were removed from the University, both because its contents are not interesting merely to architectural students, but illustrate generally the historical antiquities of our country during the middle ages, and because there is good reason to believe that if the collection could be preserved here upon a permanent basis, and the University should shew itself willing to encourage the formation of an Archæological and Historical Museum, other collections would be presented, and so a Museum of antiquities—extending from British through Roman to English times formed—which, besides its general interest, would have a special value in reference to the School of Modern History. The Committee are therefore prepared to invite the Society to surrender their collection of casts, models, &c., to the University. The contemplated removal from the Ashmolean Museum of the specimens of Natural History would seem to render that building (which is peculiarly appropriate for an Archæological Museum) available for receiving the Architectural Society’s collection; but whether the collection could best be placed in that building or elsewhere, the President and Committee respectfully but earnestly request the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council to consider favourably the proposition which they now submit, and if, as they hope, the Council shall consider it feasible, the President and Committee will take steps towards securing the consent of the Architectural Society to the transfer of its collection to the University, under such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Council and the Committee.

“Architectural Society’s Rooms, Holywell, March 8, 1859.”

To this letter the Vice-Chancellor replied verbally, and the upper room in which the Society’s collection is now placed was temporarily put at the disposal of the Society for receiving their collection till better accommodation might be available. He called attention to the letter to

shew that in passing these resolutions they would only be carrying out more emphatically what had been proposed on a former occasion.

The PRESIDENT said that before putting the resolution which had just been proposed and seconded, to the meeting, he would say a few words upon what the Master of University had referred to. He remembered the matter being brought before the Council, and he thought then as he thought now, namely, that it was very advisable that the University should take charge of the collection which was the subject of their discussion. He might further add, that there was a general feeling to that effect; still, as every one is aware, there were difficulties in the way. No University buildings were then at liberty; and all that they could offer was one of the attics of the Clarendon building. Things, however, were different now. When he looked round the room in which they assembled, the sad aspect of the walls shewed him how great a clearance had been made. But yet, though the room was empty, there were still difficulties. Every one knew the difficulty of obtaining house-room in Oxford, and immediately there happened to be a vacancy, there were many applicants. In this case there were many suggestions as to the destination of this building. There was one, however, which he would mention especially, because it was an important one. As many present must know, the want of Examination Schools was one that had been felt for some time past, and one that was still felt; and they must not shut their eyes to the fact that the Ashmolean building provided two excellent rooms for the purpose. However, for his part, he must admit that, in looking at the question from an architectural point of view, for he must remember he was addressing an Architectural and Historical Society, it would be of great advantage to the University if a new series of Schools could be erected; but he supposed that was out of the question: or, on the other hand, looking at it from an historical point of view, it would be a great misfortune to the University that the name of Ashmole should be forgotten in Oxford, and that the Ashmolean Museum should be swallowed up by the Examination Schools. While, however, they considered the difficulties on one side of the question, they ought not to lose sight of a difficulty on the other side. The University had already in their possession the collection of Elias Ashmole; that collection was a fact; and they must deal with it somehow; and when they found a fitting place for that collection, which they must do sooner or later, he thought most certainly that the Society's collection ought on many grounds to be placed with it, as was expressed in the last resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee think it right to print the following letter from

the REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY, which was received after the meeting :—

“DEAR SIR,

“8, *Clarendon Villas*, Nov. 23, 1861.

“Pray make my apology to the Committee for my absence from the meeting of the Society this day. I was under a misapprehension as to the hour.

“I most cordially concur in the resolution which was passed, recommending the formation of an Historical Museum by the combination of the Ashmole collection with that of our Society.

“I am convinced that such a Museum, in connexion with a Society devoted to historical research, would be a great stimulus and assistance to the study of history in Oxford.

“Believe me,

“Yours very faithfully,

“GOLDWIN SMITH.”

“TO THE LIBRARIAN.”

THIRD MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

Nov. 27. The MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, the President announced that the Treasurer, the two Secretaries, and the Librarian of the past year, had been re-elected to their respective offices. Also that Mr. Argles, of Balliol College, had been elected on the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Medd having accepted the office of Secretary. He then called upon the Master of University College for his “Account of the Cawthorne Roman Camps in Yorkshire.”

The MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE desired first to draw attention to the extreme beauty of the scenery surrounding the village of Cawthorne and the camps which he had undertaken to investigate. They stood in a most solitary situation, of which he had prepared a sketch, intended rather to give a general notion than professing to be a correct picture. The camps were four in number, the mounds six or eight feet above the surface of the ground, and covered with heather. The hill on which they stand is 400 or 500 feet high, and affords a most excellent military position. He drew attention to a copy of the plans in Young’s “History of Whitby,” the accuracy of which had been verified by his own measurements, about a year ago. A remarkable feature was that the entrances to three of the camps were curved, as if designed to afford a greater protection to the defenders. They were each about 500 feet square, and the mounds originally about eighteen feet high, the fosse being usually eight or ten feet deep. The depth of the fosse was now decreased to about four or five feet. There is but a single agger, and a single fosse. Dr. Young believed that the larger square was intended for a regular camp by the Romans, the smaller for their allies; the two combined giving the unusual oblong form. He then adverted to the remaining camp, separate from the double one, which was nearly square: the portæ prætorias, sinistra, and dextra were to be found, but

not the porta decumana, which the abrupt descent did not allow to be made. This second camp was the most perfect the lecturer had ever seen; the agger being as perfect as when it was thrown up, diminished perhaps only in height. At some distance to the right of this was a curious mound; no doubt the tumulus for the burial of the slain: and he thought that some indications of one was to be found in the former, or double camp. From the much more perfect character of the single camp, it had been held by Dr. Young that it was of later date. The troops to which the formation of the camp was attributed are said to have formed part of the ninth legion, during the sixth campaign of Agricola, about A.D. 83. In two camps a trace of the prætorium is to be discovered, but not very obviously on a slight inspection. They are in connection with a Roman road extending through York, almost to Whitby; traces of which are found near Grosmont Station, Mulgrave Castle, and other spots, where it plainly appears. It is usually about sixteen feet wide, exclusive of gullies: the centre is elevated about three feet. Where the road passes over a stream, the stone-work is found perfect and abrupt at each bank, so that it is possible timber was laid across to form a passage. In all this part of Yorkshire are to be found many Roman remains, and many mounds on the tops of the hills, which are said by some to be early British, by others to be Roman; by some to be tumuli for burial, by others to be military outposts. They are very numerous, and of a similar character; being for the most part twenty or thirty feet wide. Some have been opened, and remains found in them. In connection with the Roman road there is a curious tradition current that it was laid down by a witch, and a giant, her husband, all in one night; the story differs about the object of it. It is commonly called Wade's Wife's Walk. He would, in conclusion, point out to the members of the Society, that during vacations they might, when travelling about the country, employ some of their spare time in collecting information likely to be useful to the Society. He might remark that he had heard that there was some reason to fear that the interesting remains at Cawthorne were in some danger of being ploughed up. He hoped, however, to make such a representation to their owner, through the medium of a friend, as should prevent such a devastation taking place. And this was one of the reasons why he thought it well to bring the matter under the notice of the Oxford Society.

Before concluding, he would beg to call attention to several instances of pits which he had met with in Yorkshire. They were commonly called "Killing pits," but they no doubt were the traces of British villages. They were generally on the south side of some hill, and arranged in rows, and sometimes one larger than the rest was found, probably the abode of the chief. He might refer to other examples

in other parts of the country, especially Worle-hill, near Weston-super-Mare, which was one of the most perfect specimens. It was the natural way for an uncivilized people to make their dwellings, and indeed the adoption of this plan of pits was found very serviceable by our soldiers so recently as in the Crimean War.

The PRESIDENT conveyed the thanks of the Society to the Master of University for calling the attention of the Society to so interesting a subject, especially at such a critical time, when the remains seemed to be in danger of destruction. He hoped that the interest which the Society had felt about them might prove of some weight in inducing their owner to preserve them. He remarked upon the neglect which the Romans seemed frequently to evince regarding a supply of water: sometimes none was to be found within three miles of their camps.

The MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE said that the same thing had occurred to him. In the present case, however, a stream ran along the bottom of the valley, and he noticed also some pools of surface water, level with the camp, which might possibly have supplied them when access to the valley was impracticable.

The PRESIDENT also referred to the "pits" which had been mentioned, and which he thought without doubt were the habitations of the early Britons. He called attention to the model which was in the room, of the pits at Bighthampton, which were supposed to be the remains of a British village.

The LIBRARIAN remarked, with regard to the pits at Bighthampton which had been mentioned by the President, that it had been suggested that they were probably large granaries for wheat, which would account for the immense number of mice and rats' bones which had been found in them. Some of them, if he remembered rightly, had no marks of the entrance, which was a characteristic in the pits which had been inhabited.

The HOPEIAN PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY would like to ask whether stone entered into the composition of the camps. He trusted that some of the remains which were found in the neighbourhood referred to might find their way to the important Museum at York. He thought that Museum was a model such as Oxford might well imitate at the present time.

The MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE could not make any statement respecting the interior of the soil, but at the surface they were apparently only earth, mixed with a certain proportion of stones, as earth usually is. He believed the mounds were formed solely of the earth taken out of the fosse.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH said, with regard to the question of supply of water, he conceived that the Romans made sallies under cover with a strong force, and brought water into the camp, There was

much more difficulty in the question as regards British and Celtic camps, where the same thing was to be observed. He thought the latter were only camps of refuge, into which they drove their cattle when suddenly attacked, counting on being able to hold out for some time. He thought that most likely such camps were formed by tribes who held the position of savages even with regard to the other inhabitants; for the works of the more civilized tribes, who lived on the plains, had already been destroyed by the plough. The Roman camps marked the end of the old kind of scientific war: then came a great gap of most unscientific war, till about the time of Gustavus Adolphus, who might be called the father of modern fortification. In the course of his remarks he referred especially to Silchester and some camps near Whitby, also to the great Roman camp at Dorchester, and other instances.

The LIBRARIAN drew attention to a very curious specimen of sculpture on the table, which was believed to be Roman, and the remains of some pottery found near it, which appeared to belong to two jars—one fire-baked and Roman, the other sun-baked and apparently British. There was also one coin. They had been found near a Roman encampment not far from Great Tew, which is a few miles north of Oxford, and easily accessible by railway. He believed the owner of these would present them to Oxford if such a Museum could be formed as the Society contemplated. He referred to this as an instance of what would be the case with many other curious antiquities which would be sent for the Society to pass an opinion upon, and, he had no doubt, be given to the University if it should possess an Historical Museum.

Some discussion ensued on the nature and purpose of the Roman carving. It may be briefly described as a figure apparently in Roman costume, in the right hand a large hammer, in the left possibly a chisel, and near the left hand a statue, but the stone is so much decayed that it is impossible to say for certain what it is intended for.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

Dec. 4. The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

- Rev. J. A. Ormerod, M.A., Brasenose College.
- G. Cary, Esq., Wadham College.
- R. F. Kilvert, Esq., Wadham College.
- Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A., Magdalen Hall.
- H. W. Hitchcock, Esq., Exeter College.
- Rev. Stephen Edwardes, M.A., Merton College.
- H. B. George, Esq., B.A., New College.
- J. W. Colvin, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
- G. H. Pope, Esq., Wadham College.

After the usual business, the PRESIDENT called upon PROFESSOR STANLEY for the remarks which he had promised to make on "The Relations of Ancient and Modern Greece."

Professor Stanley said that although to all who visited Greece the principal object was ancient Greece, they soon found that modern Greece claimed a great share of their attention. He would not enter into the question whether the ancient and modern Greeks were sprung from the same stock. The German Fallmeayer, and Mr. Clark, the Public Orator at Cambridge, maintained the negative; the affirmative was supported by General Gordon, in his "History of the Greek Revolution," and by the Bishop of St. David's. He would confine himself to pointing out the relations which the two races bore to one another. The history of races bore a great analogy to that of families: and a new race, not possessing any affinity in blood, might take the place of an old race, and by adoption or education become identified with their predecessors. He could quote many instances from modern history in support of this. Two remarkable cases occur in the history of the Russian emperors.

The preservation of the Greek language formed the strongest proof of the intimate nature of the tie between the ancient and modern Greeks. Words implying a connection with the primeval periods of Greece had been retained to a surprising extent. He instanced the word *vépo*, meaning 'water,' evidently connected with Nereus and the Nereids; also the word *brusa*, 'a spring,' (*βρύω*, 'to be abundant'); and *tragudi*, 'a song;' which last was to be mentioned less confidently, as it might have arisen from the general application of the word *τραγωδία* to any poem, as *commedia* among the Italians. There were other words connecting Greece with the more modern but still ancient period, those, namely, of which the first glimpse appears in the New Testament. Hence, in dealing with the modern Greeks, we found ourselves in close connection with the first preachers of Christianity.

The scenery and natural features form another close link between the two stages of history.

Customs, again, had been handed down with remarkable continuity. The modern Greeks to this day arrange themselves to view any sight in the open air on the face of a rock, in which may be traced the first germ of the ancient theatre. Another instance was perhaps to be found in the modern illustrations of the ancient anointing with oil. Perhaps the modern national songs had no direct connection with the ancient, but they were of the same stock and were sung in the same way at modern festivals. The Lecturer mentioned a case which reminded him strongly of the ancient recitations.

With respect to general character, it was to be observed that there was no one character to be attributed to modern Greeks. As many as nine distinct types were to be enumerated. To the great Homeric

character of Ulysses, restless, crafty, and indefatigable, the modern Greek bore a strong resemblance. The Greek of Juvenal, the Greek of the Roman empire, was also an exact likeness, in many points, of the modern Greek.

In some respects the gulf between Christianity and heathenism was deeper in Greece than in Western Europe. The name of Hellenes became proscribed as simply pagan; though, indeed, very recently it had been partially revived. In no case had any Christian convent (except the convent of St. Andrew at Patras) been built on the site of an ancient temple. Only four temples were turned into churches—the Parthenon, the temple of Theseus, a temple on the Ilissus, (which last had been destroyed,) and a round temple at Thessalonica.

But still some likenesses may be traced even here. The general and intense and local character of devotion is similar both in ancient and modern times. The sacred springs are dedicated among the moderns to saints and angels, as to divinities among the ancients. There are also some few traditions which have come straight from the days of Paganism. The Muses are still said to have lived on Mount Parnassus, Apollo to have been one of five brothers living at Delphi. Charon still survives, and a female Charon is found with him. The Nereïds remain, but are a sort of wicked sirens who lure men on to destruction. The Fates appear, to a certain extent, in the personification of the plague. The feeling which gave birth to the Eumenides is still found in the superstitions of the Evil Eye, and the like. For a complete study of the true aspect of Grecian Paganism most nearly resembling the medieval or modern Greek forms of religion, and for a collection of the direct traces of ancient Paganism, the Lecturer referred his hearers to the work of Pausanias on Greek Topography, and to Fauriel's Collection of Klephtic Songs.

After some remarks from the President upon the lecture, and a vote of thanks had been passed to the Lecturer, the meeting was adjourned.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

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

In commencing the proceedings of another session, Mr. Morgan offered a few observations on the encouraging progress of the Society during the last year, and especially alluded to the gratification which had been given by occasional exhibitions of works of ancient art at the London meetings in the previous session. In the ensuing year a display of medieval art had been proposed at the South Kensington Museum, on occasion of the great International Exhibition; and the Central Committee of the Institute contemplated the formation of one special exhibition only in the next year, to be arranged for the meeting in June. The subjects selected were—Enamel and Niello, with the object of illustrating the history and progress of those arts in all countries, and especially in England, by an extensive series of examples, antique and

medieval. Mr. Morgan alluded to the agreeable prospects of the Annual Meeting to be held in 1862 at Worcester, where the Society had been welcomed with cordial encouragement by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Bishop of Worcester, and other persons of influence.

A copy of the Chichester volume, comprising some of the chief memoirs read at the meeting of the Institute in that city in 1853, and in which, with Professor Willis's Memoir on the cathedral, his account of the recent fall of the spire is given, with numerous illustrations, was laid on the table. It has been published by Mr. Hayley Mason, of Chichester.

Mr. Robert Pritchett gave an account of various objects of archaeological interest, recently noticed by him in Sussex during a residence of some weeks at Frant. His attention had been attracted by the quaint old timbered houses in the picturesque villages of that district, some of them apparently of considerable antiquity. He noticed particularly a specimen of domestic architecture of that class, at Pound's Bridge; and of this house he exhibited several artistic sketches. On the bargeboard he deciphered the date 1593, with an interlaced monogram composed of the letters W. D. On pursuing the enquiry, he had succeeded in ascertaining that the builder of this ancient dwelling was William Darknell, parson of Peshurst, who died in 1596, according to a singular rhyming inscription which accompanies the sepulchral brass to his memory in the church of that place. Mr. Pritchett mentioned some other good specimens of timbered houses in that district, where wood was more easily obtained than stone. On some of these he found inscriptions, but without dates; on one he read, "My flesh shall rest in hope:" the best example of its class, however, is the old mansion of the Titchmarsh family at Crippenden, near Cowden, in Kent, but closely adjacent to the borders of Sussex. It was built, he believed, by Richard Titchmarsh, about 1607. He described also another peculiarity of those parts of Sussex, the grave-slabs of cast-iron, with inscriptions or ornaments in relief, produced in the ancient iron-works of Sussex. These slabs mostly range from 1600 to 1620, but in an old farm-house he found a memorial to Richard Grave, parson of Withyham, deceased in 1582; it was used as a fire-back, and probably was an unsuccessful casting, which being rejected had been applied to such homely purpose. Mr. Pritchett proceeded to notice the massive bombard, formed of iron bars welded together and hooped, which lay formerly on the village green at Eridge. It disappeared about 1796, and he had sought in vain for any clue regarding it. In old times it was fired once in the year; five shillings was allowed for bringing back the ponderous shot, which appeared to have been thrown to a distance of about 800 yards. According to the tradition of the place, this remarkable gun, of which a representation has been preserved in the *Archæologia*, was removed, "because a boy got stuck in the muzzle." At Frant a set of butts for archery is to be still seen, which appears not to have been noticed. They measure about 6 ft. in height, the butts for men being 100 yards, those for boys 75 yards apart. One, however, was removed by a late incumbent to improve the view from his window.

A curious note by Dr. R. Tate, R.A., was read, relating to a singular unexplained symbol, recently noticed by him, engraved upon the fallen impost of one of the trilithons at Stonehenge; no ornament or character of any kind had hitherto been found incised on that

monument, and this discovery may, it is hoped, tend to throw light on its history.

A memoir was contributed by Mr. G. Petrie, of Kirkwall, describing the excavation of extensive chambers of cruciform plan, lately brought to light in the large tumulus in the Orkneys, known as Maes How; and noticing the numerous runic inscriptions found engraved upon the slabs composing this remarkable structure^b. These runes will soon be published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Lord Talbot de Malahide called the attention of the meeting to the analogy which appears between this curious chambered tumulus and certain works of the same class in Ireland, especially New Grange, the Hill at Dowth, &c. Lord Talbot considered that the singularly contracted dimensions of the aperture precluded the possibility that such structures could ever have served as habitations, with which they had sometimes been classed.

Mr. Hewitt described the peculiarities of some rare kinds of armour, comprised of scales and small plates, called "penny plate armour," of which a specimen was shewn, and also a buff gauntlet of scale-work, being a defence for the bridle arm; date, the time of Charles I.

Mr. Holbeche Bloxam exhibited a remarkable bronze helmet, found in 1854 by Mr. R. Banner Oakley, in the bed of the Tigris, near the track of the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks after the death of Cyrus, B.C. 401. It may, however, as Mr. Bloxam observed, be a relic of the campaign of Alexander the Great at a somewhat later period, when he conquered Bactria.

Dr. Johnson, Secretary of the Wroxeter Excavations Committee a Shrewsbury, gave a report of the progress of the work during the past year, and exhibited a photograph of a sculptured tablet, which is among the most recent discoveries.

Mr. Hillary Davies also presented to the Institute a careful survey which he had executed, shewing the whole of the Roman buildings and remains hitherto exposed to view at Wroxeter.

A notice of a fine mural painting of St. George, in St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, was sent by Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A., accompanied by a beautiful coloured drawing of that curious example of fifteenth-century art, which is in very perfect preservation. The costume and details of buildings, &c., are singularly rich and elaborate. Lord Talbot offered some remarks on the interesting illustration which it affords of peculiar features of military architecture, as shewn in the fortified town which appears in the background of the picture.

Several objects connected with the early use of fire-arms were exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith.

A collection of documents, seals, and family relics, and also some rich examples of embroidery, were brought by Miss Ffarington, of Worden, Lancashire.

Some photographs and illustrations of antiquities in Switzerland, with a specimen of cloth from the *pfahlbauten*, or lake-dwellings, in that country, were contributed by Dr. Keller, President of the Antiquarian Society at Zurich.

Mr. D. Gurney exhibited two valuable portraits, one representing Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., holding a white and red rose. The

^b See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 179; Jan. 1862, p. 59; Feb. p. 193.

costume is rich: he wears a flat bonnet with an oval jewel or *enseigne*; the features bear considerable resemblance to those of a portrait at Windsor, attributed to Prince Arthur by Mr. Scharf. The painting exhibited may, however, possibly be an early portrait of his brother, Henry VIII. The other is supposed to portray Darnley, and it bears a striking resemblance to certain portraits considered to be of that prince. The date 1562, however, which appears on this painting, is wholly at variance with the accounts of Darnley's personal appearance at that period.

Mr. Morgan exhibited a Chinese personal seal, of agate, engraved with an inscription in the ancient characters which occur on the Chinese porcelain seals frequently found in Ireland, and to which this specimen is somewhat similar in fashion.

It was announced that Lord Lyttelton had signified his consent to take the post of President at the annual meeting of the Institute in 1862, to be held at Worcester. Among subjects to be brought before the ensuing meeting on January 10, are—Notices of Examples of Art, Manuscripts, &c., in the north-east parts of France, by Professor Westwood; an account of a Roman cemetery lately discovered in the Isle of Wight, in railway excavations; a Report on the excavations on the site of Chertsey Abbey; notice of the remarkable Roman relic at Dover, formerly known as the Bredenstone, upon which in olden times the official oath was administered to the Lords Warden on their appointment; and a Memoir on an unique example of a Circular Church in Orkney, by Mr. Petrie.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 2. The Mayor of Chester (J. TREVOR, Esq.) in the chair.

J. H. Parker, Esq., of Oxford, delivered a lecture on "St. John's Church, Chester, and the work of Restoration now in progress there." Mr. Hussey's fine series of plans for the restoration of the church, as likewise a large and carefully constructed ground-plan of the church and ruins, by Mr. B. Owens, the contractor for the work, were arranged upon the wall: many fragments from the ruins were also exhibited on the tables.

Mr. Parker explained, that whereas prior to the Reformation the present cathedral of Chester was simply the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh, the ancient church of St. John had been a cathedral of the joint dioceses of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry, from the period of the Norman Conquest. The reason why the see was transferred to St. Werburgh's by Henry VIII. was, he thought, because the revenues of St. John's were inadequate to the expenses of a large episcopal establishment. The clergy of St. John's belonged to the secular order, and their emoluments were never upon a par with their regular brethren of St. Werburgh,—their entire income, indeed, not exceeding £1,600 of our present money. Historians, in speaking of St. John's in its earlier days, call it a monastery; but in the lecturer's opinion, it was simply a cathedral or minster under secular management, with a dean and canons to manage its temporalities, pretty much as is the case at St. Werburgh's even at the present day. In 1547 the college was suppressed, and the deprived Dean of St. John's dropped quietly, seven

years afterwards, into the vacant deanery of the new cathedral. Of the three allied cathedrals, the foundations of that of Coventry are all that now exist, and Chester would probably have shared the like fate had not the parishioners of St. John's got a grant of their church from Queen Elizabeth, and so saved about one-fourth of the fabric for the purposes of divine worship. Some idea could be formed of the immense amount of money and labour expended on the original edifice, when we reflected how large a sum was required merely to restore the fragment now under the architect's hands. The entire structure must certainly have cost more than £100,000 of our money; and that at a time when hundreds of similar buildings were being erected in various parts of England.

Mr. Parker proceeded to describe the architectural features and peculiarities of the church itself. St. John's Church was probably one of the earliest *stone* buildings erected in this part of the country after the departure of the Romans; for the Saxons and their contemporaries usually constructed their buildings of wood. The revival of the art of working in stone began early in the eleventh century, and to the close of that century, or the reign of William Rufus, might be referred the fine pier-arches of the nave of St. John's as they now stand. The building of the nave had been begun at each extremity of the church, and this would account for the central piers being of later work than that at either the east or west end, a feature noticeable in many old English churches. The side-aisle walls were not erected until the pier-arches were all finished, and the work in these walls was almost coeval with the rich triforium and clerestory built upon the old Norman arches. One of these side walls, the southern, it has been found necessary to rebuild. The transepts were built long before the side aisles, or about the close of the eleventh century.

After a general description of the other portions of St. John's Church, and some practical remarks on the construction of ancient roofs and their more modern caricatures, Mr. Parker made a forcible appeal to the county gentlemen of Cheshire to follow in the footsteps of their ancestors who had built this cathedral: and said that the example set by the noble Marquis who happens to be the patron of the living, ought to stimulate their zeal, and not to quench it. He reminded them of the large sums which have been expended in the last few years by the landed proprietors of France in the restoration of their historical monuments, and he asked whether the gentlemen of England were not ashamed to be so far outdone in these tangible proofs of love of their country and its glory by their ancient rivals across the Channel? The old cathedral of St. John's, Chester, is by far the most important historical monument in the county, and the pitiful dribbles which the Cheshire landholders had contributed to its preservation were really a disgrace to them. Mr. Parker thus concluded his lecture:—

“Reason, moderation, and common-sense are guides which some modern architects seem to lose sight of altogether. I rejoice that so remarkable and valuable an historical monument as the venerable church of St. John's has been put into such safe hands as those of Mr. Hussey, who is not surpassed by any architect of the day for accurate historical and archæological knowledge, and the most scrupulous and conscientious care to restore the building in every minute detail to the same state in which the original architect left it, or intended it to be. The work here was so much decayed, especially the exterior of the beautiful clerestory, that great skill, sagacity, and experience were required to ascertain exactly what it had been

originally. And here we see the advantage of employing such a man as Mr. Hussey, who has completely succeeded in the most perfect restoration possible, while many a dashing young architect would have substituted some smart and pretty design of his own, bearing very little resemblance to the original, and would have called that a restoration,—a word which too often means the destruction of every ancient feature.”

The lecturer then explained the plans, and next referred to the stone fragments lying upon the table, all of which, with two exceptions, had been taken out of the foundations of the old south wall. One of these was the head, almost perfect, of an exceedingly early cross, which might have been originally a gable point to the north or south porch, or, as he thought more probable still, the upper portion of a churchyard cross. The top was of an oval form, and both the portion below (which was deeply incised, and repeated on both sides) and every portion of the stone were very elaborately and artistically carved. He considered it belonged to the twelfth century. There were other fragments, such as a richly ornate capital, in a fine state of preservation, clearly belonging to the original work of the church, which Mr. Owens, the contractor, would probably describe to them more particularly. The last object was a strange vessel, apparently of twelfth-century work, with the billet-moulding round the edge, which had that moment met his eye, and he would ask the Secretaries to give the meeting some reason for its presence among the relics from St. John's.

Mr. T. Hughes explained that the relic had been sent to the Society some two years ago by a local architect, who was unable to say more about it than that it was given him some time before by a gentleman, who stated it to have been discovered at St. John's. At a former meeting of the Society, the exhibition of this vessel had given rise to an animated discussion, without, however, any definite result. Might it have been a portable font, or was it, as had been suggested by one member, simply a mortar? He believed that Mr. C. Brown had, in some church or abbey, noticed a similar vessel to that now under discussion.

Mr. C. Brown stated that he remembered to have seen more than one of such relics (and, as far as he could now recollect, very similar in form to the present one) in the nave of Fountains Abbey.

Mr. Parker observed that there was a somewhat new subject of archæological study, which had been introduced by Miss Hartshorne in a small work just published, viz., the caskets or repositories in which were placed, in the Middle Ages, the hearts of the founders or chief benefactors of the church. Several of these were extant, and it was not improbable that the relic now before them may have been sculptured for a like purpose. The hearts of numberless knights and barons, who had died or been killed during the Crusades, were certainly sent home to England in some casket or reliquary, and the one to which his attention had now been called might possibly be one of them.

The Rev. C. Bowen could confirm in some manner Mr. Parker's suggestion about these repositories for hearts, an instance having just come to his own knowledge in the church of Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire, where by the diligent search of an intelligent antiquary the heart of a lady, incased in a casket, had been found buried in a church wall, close to his own father's grave, where it had probably reposed for five hundred years.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes referred to a somewhat similar instance elsewhere, after which

Mr. B. Owens (contractor for St. John's) shortly described the objects lying upon the table. They consisted of capitals and other fragments found built into the old south wall of the nave and the north clerestory. There was also an arch-stone taken out of the south wall, which had the Norman zigzag moulding, and evidently belonged to a building which had disappeared prior to the erection of the late south wall. A flat stone also deserved notice, covered with a curious interlaced ornament not commonly met with. The cross, however, was perhaps the most curious object exhibited, and this was in like manner discovered in the foundations of the south wall.

Mr. W. Ffoulkes drew the attention of the meeting to some plans which lay on the table for the re-edification of the house in Watergate-street having the motto in front of it of "God's Providence is mine inheritance." He said the property had lately changed hands, and it was about to be altered, but the present occupier had determined to preserve the front part, and keep it as much as possible in the same state as it at present stood. Mr. Harrison, he said, had effected the happy design before them, by which he had adapted the premises to modern improvement and uses, but had left the ancient work in all its purity. He (Mr. Ffoulkes) was very much pained the other day to hear that the interesting vault under Mr. Beckett's shop in Eastgate-street was to be destroyed. He was sure that if the Society could use their influence towards preserving that vault as it stood, and at the same time offer a design by which the shop could be adapted to modern improvements, it would be very desirable.

The Mayor said he recollected a similar instance in regard to the Roman bath some few years since, but in consequence of an application from the Council of this Society and other friends, that had been preserved. He suggested that a similar course should be taken in this instance, and he had no doubt it would be attended with the same result.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 3. T. P. TEALE, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Kenrick, of York, read a paper on "The Historical Traditions of Pontefract Castle, with an Inquiry into the Death of Richard II. within its walls." After observing that the recent history of Pontefract was chiefly Parliamentary, and, although the guide to the ruins pointed out the court-yard and other features of the old baronial residence, the area was now occupied by cabbage-gardens and plantations of liquorice, the produce of which was stored in the dungeon below, the rev. gentleman stated that the history of the fortress of Pontefract, Pomfret, or Kirkby as it was originally called, began with the Norman Conquest. The Norman barons, living in the midst of those whom they had despoiled, could only hope to retain their lands by the same means by which they had obtained them, and everywhere they erected castles in which they could safely defy the attempts of the oppressed Saxons to recover what they had lost. Kirkby was pointed out as a suitable site, the soil around being eminently fertile, and from its position being nearly unassailable in mediæval warfare. It was also near the Roman

road which crossed at Castleford, which was then, and long continued to be, the highway to the north. The owner of Pomfret was Gilbert de Lacy, who owned 150 manors in the West Riding, and he spent twelve years in building the castle, which passed for one of the strongest in the kingdom. The name of the De Lacies was conspicuous in the annals of England. John de Lacy was one of the barons appointed, after the grant of Magna Charta, to enforce its execution, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire being specially assigned to him. The last of the family, Henry de Lacy, who died in 1310, was one of the most eminent statesmen and warriors of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and leaving no issue, his possessions, including Pomfret Castle, passed to his son-in-law, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the grandson of Henry III. In the civil wars of Edward II.'s reign, he was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, and his lands were divided among those who had espoused the royal cause. He was imprisoned in Pontefract Tower, which he had rebuilt, tried in its hall, and executed on the hill without the town. His lands and honours were restored to his brother Henry, by a subsequent turn of fortune in the year 1324; and the Earls of Lancaster again became powerful among the nobility, and in 1351 were raised to the honours of the dukedom. By the marriage of John of Gaunt to the daughter of the first duke, the castle and domains became united with the Crown, and the former was the frequent residence of our kings when the turbulence of the north or the invasion of the Scots called them to that part of their dominions. Many of the prisoners taken in the battle of Agincourt, and among them Charles of Orleans, were sent there for safe custody; James the First of Scotland, taken prisoner on his way to France, passed part of his captivity in Pomfret Castle, and many members of the royal family at various times took up their residence there.

At the commencement of the civil wars in Charles the First's reign, Pomfret Castle was regarded by the Royalists as impregnable, and it was only after three sieges that it was finally reduced in 1649, and demolished^c.

In the concluding part of his paper, Mr. Kenrick entered upon the consideration of the question as to whether the death of Richard II. really took place within the walls of Pontefract Castle, and if so, under what circumstances it occurred. He analysed the assertions of Tytler and other historians who supported the theory that Richard made his escape and fled to Stirling, where it was said he lived until 1419, his opinion being in favour of the more commonly received opinion that the King died at Pontefract Castle. He also discussed the mode of Richard's death, altogether ignoring the story of his skull having been cleft by a battle-axe. As to the real cause of death, they had only presumptions and probabilities, but he could scarcely come to the conclusion that Henry was accessory to his predecessor's and cousin's death, and was rather inclined to the opinion that he died from having voluntarily refused food. If Henry were arraigned before a Scottish judge, he thought he would direct the jury to find a verdict of "libel not proven;" an English judge would advise them to give the culprit the benefit of the doubt; and both of them would agree in treating the Scotch *alibi* as a fiction.

^c GENT. MAG., July 1861, p. 15.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 3. THOMAS ALLIS, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Dallas, the Curator, read the following paper by the Rev. John Kenrick, entitled a "Notice of Casts from Inscriptions made by Prisoners in the Tower of London^d."

"The casts of the inscriptions in the Tower of London, which were exhibited at the late meeting of the Church Architectural Society, and are now in the vestibule, having excited some interest, a short notice of them may be acceptable. The Beauchamp Tower, from which they have all been derived, stands about the centre of the western side of the enclosure, and takes its name from a nobleman who was confined there in the reign of Richard II., either Lord Beauchamp of Holt, who was condemned in 1388, along with the judges Brembre and Tresilian; or Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, who was convicted of high treason in 1397, for his share in the alleged conspiracy of the Duke of Gloucester. About the year 1796, a room in this tower was converted into a mess-room, and it was then discovered, or first noticed, that the walls were covered with inscriptions made by the prisoners who had been confined there during the sixteenth century. In the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia* is a paper by Mr. Brand, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, with engravings and historical notices.

"The casts to which I have referred we owe to Lady Frankland Russell. Not having at the time of the presentation, in 1853, the charge of the antiquities, I was not aware till lately of their being in our possession. The series begins with the reign of Henry VIII., and continues through the century, a few, but important, examples belonging to the beginning of the seventeenth. We need only to call to mind the events of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, to comprehend the number and variety of the prison records of the Beauchamp Tower. First came the Reformation.

"The majestic lord who broke the bonds of Rome' held his subjects in bonds not less galling than those which he had broken. Whether it was his own supremacy or the real presence that was denied, opposition to the royal will, or the royal creed, conducted the recusant to the stake or the block. His dissolution of the monasteries produced the reactionary movement known as Aske's rebellion, or the Pilgrimage of Grace. Adam Sedbergh, or, as he writes his name, Sedbar, the last Abbot of Jervaulx, was executed for joining in this rebellion, and so was probably Cooke, the last Prior of Doncaster. They have both left their names in the Beauchamp Tower. Others of less note suffered in the same cause, as we may infer from the date of 1537. Dr. Abel, who was executed in 1540 for denying the supremacy, has recorded himself in a rebus—a great A, with the figure of a bell. This kind of hieroglyphic was fashionable in the Middle Ages. Bishop Beckington has commemorated himself at Wells by a beacon and a tun, as Archbishop Thurstan, at Fountains, by a thrush and a tun.

"The Duke of Somerset, when overthrown by the Warwick party, was committed to the Tower in 1551; no memorial of him remains, but the John Seymour whose name alone appears, was no doubt his relative and partisan. The commencement of Mary's reign (1553), and the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, cost both her and her father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, their lives. Both have left a record of their imprisonment—she, in the simple word Jane; he, in an elaborate heraldic device, with a poetical inscription. His son, Robert Dudley, shared the same fate. Wyatt's rebellion, in the following year, brought him and his associates to the Tower, one of whom, Thomas Cobham, has inscribed his name here.

"The doubtful title of Elizabeth, the hostility of the Catholic powers, the machinations of the partisans of the Queen of Scots, troubled the greater part of her reign. The nephews of Cardinal Pole, who were descended from the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., formed an absurd scheme for setting up the Queen of Scots, and being detected, were condemned and ended their days as prisoners in the Tower. Arthur Pole, the elder, has left his cipher, with the words 'A Passage

^d See a Paper on the Beauchamp Tower and its Inscriptions in GENT. MAG., Feb. 1857, p. 196.

Perilous maketh a Port Pleasant;’ not disdaining ‘apt alliteration’s artful aid.’ Many names of Catholic priests appear among the inscriptions, victims of that exasperated state of feeling which led on the one side to plots against the government and person of Elizabeth, and on the other to sanguinary reprisals. The names of prisoners are accompanied by sentences in English, French, and Latin, expressive of the feelings of captives and condemned persons. The English are often in verse, not very harmonious or poetical. A distich by one of them might be not inappropriate as the motto of a Reformatory—‘The man whom this howse cannot mend Hath evil becomm & worse will end.’ There are also several inscriptions in Italian. The history of our literature shews how much the knowledge of that language was diffused in the sixteenth century. It was not confined to Wyatt, and Surrey and Sidney. Ancient Pistol clothes his philosophy in an Italian proverb,—‘Se Fortuna mi tormenta, Il Sperare me contenta.’

“Nearly all the records, as might be expected, are of state prisoners, but there is one remarkable exception—that of Hew Draper, of Bristol, who, for his knowledge of astronomy, was accused of sorcery, and occupied himself in drawing an elaborate sphere on the walls of his prison. He denied the sorcery with which he was charged, and declared that he so disliked his science that he had burned all his books. A selection of these casts will be placed among the mediæval antiquities in the Hospitium.”

Mr. Proctor read the first part of a paper “On the cause of the decay of building stones,” which stated as a singular fact that in numerous instances modern structures had rapidly decayed, whilst ancient ones, built of the same kind of stone, had stood for centuries but little affected. It was suggested whether the rapidity with which stone at the present time was obtained from the quarry, sent to its destination, and placed in a building without time for drying or weathering, might serve to explain this discrepancy.

THE WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.—The work of excavation on the site of Uriconium is progressing satisfactorily, and the men employed for this purpose are now investigating the mounds and trenches supposed to indicate the bounds of the ancient city. It has long been a question among archæologists whether there ever was a stone defence as well as earthworks around the city, and hitherto attempts to discover the walls have been unavailing. Guided, however, by a large figured stone which has been from time immemorial in a rill of water which bounds the glebe land, the men cut a trench directly across the field now a part of the vicar’s glebe, and still called “Old Walls,” and here they found actual stone wall exactly where the old Ordnance map places the walls. From about 8 in. to 18 in. below the turf they have disclosed a bed of rough, unhewn stone set in clay, and of no great thickness, and having the appearance of very hasty work. It is exactly 6 ft. wide, and has been uncovered for a distance of thirty-four yards, but it can be traced underground with the crowbar above one hundred more in the adjoining fields. The stone wall is not on the top of the ridges, but on the outer slope of one ridge, giving a tract of high ground immediately within the wall. These remains are believed to be only the foundations of the wall, the superstructure having been carried away. It is proposed to try some other part of the boundary in the hope of discovering some of the upper part of the wall.

In the opinion of Mr. Thomas Wright, who has charge of the excavations, the form and extent of the walls prove that they cannot be earlier than the period of intestine war that immediately preceded the separation of Britain from the Roman empire.

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 ORKNEY RUNES AND THEIR INTERPRETERS.

MR. URBAN, —The interest you take in my recent discoveries in Orkney induces me to send you the following information.

I have now received from Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, a very full and elaborate translation of the Runic inscriptions in the ancient building of Maeshowe. I have, in addition, a careful translation from Mr. Mitchell, the Danish Consul at Edinburgh, and also the readings of the Rev. D. Haigh and Dr. Charlton—chiefly by the latter gentleman—of most of the inscriptions. I am informed by Professor Stephens that I may expect to hear from Professor Thorsen in a week or ten days. I have received a few translations from Professor Rafn, but have every reason to fear that his promised communication, a “manuscript too voluminous to be sent by mail,” has been lost. I have, however, as yet no certain information of its having been sent from Copenhagen. In justice to Professor Rafn I must give you the following extract from his letter.

“The lithographed plates I at first received, together with your letter of Nov. 5, and since that time I have published nothing whatever of my further attempts at deciphering the inscriptions, neither in Danish journals nor anywhere else.”

I imagine that some mistake in the translation of the Danish paper must have arisen, as it seems impossible to reconcile the language of the Professor with the passage in the printed report which, at the Professor's own suggestion, I forward for your perusal^a. I have

^a “ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.—Quarterly Meeting on the 6th of December, 1861, Professor C. F. Wegener, Privy Archivist for the Kingdom and Historiographer Royal, Vice-President, in the chair.

“Mr. John Beaton, Danish Consul at Stromness, Orkney, had, by a letter of the 20th of July, communicated some previous informations of a discovery made of several Runic Inscriptions in Maeshowe, in the parish of Stenness, Mainland. Under the date of July 31 and Aug. 12 more detailed communications on this subject, together with a copy of the inscriptions and a ground-plan of the stone chamber on the walls of which they had been engraved, had been received from George Petrie, Esq. With reference to this communication to the Secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn had given, in September, a preliminary notice of the discovery in a letter addressed to George Petrie, Esq. Meanwhile the gentleman who had caused the excavations to be made, James Farrer, Esq., M.P., by a letter of the

heard no more from Professor Munch. In order to guard against any possible misconception, I send the following extracts from his letter, omitting nothing that bears reference to the *distinct promise* that I should receive from him his translation of the Runic inscriptions. The letter is dated "Christiania, Record Office, Nov. 16, 1861."

"SIR,—Two days ago I received the parcel containing the engravings of the Maeshow Runes, and to-day your kind letter arrived. Of this I would not postpone to inform you as soon as possible, although, of course, I cannot venture to give any reading or deciphering of the Runes till after minutely examining every line. This, however, I hope to have done in the course of a fortnight, when I shall not fail to acquaint you with the results. Meanwhile, I give you my warmest thanks for honouring me with your request."

The rest of the passage I omit, as it is merely highly complimentary to myself, and of course irrelevant to the subject. The Professor then, after the expression of his opinion on the tumulus of Maeshowe itself, its possible origin, and the etymology of the word, concludes thus:—

"This is the only explanation I can give at this moment; perhaps when I write next I may have hit upon something better or more probable."

I cannot imagine on what grounds the promised information has been withheld. I am assured that Professor Munch has *published* his translation some weeks ago, and has even recopied the engravings which I sent to him, but until I have *seen* his publication, I shall be reluctant to give credence to the statement. I think most people will be of opinion that I was fully justified in expecting to receive from Professor Munch some further information on the subject.

I am, &c.,

Ingleborough, Lancaster, Jan. 20, 1862.

JAMES FARRER.

A MEMORIAL OF BRINDLEY.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps you may consider the accompanying papers worthy of publication in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. They are articles of agreement between Mr. James Brindley, the famous engineer and maker of the Bridgewater canal, and Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley and Hickleton, one of my ancestors, for the making of a dam-head at Woolley Dam; I also send Mr. Brindley's estimate. The original is in Mr. Brindley's handwriting, and, though there are some

5th of November, had transmitted to the Society seven lithographed plates with drawings of the inscriptions and carvings, executed with the utmost care, suggesting at the same time the desirableness of further attempts being made at deciphering the inscriptions. After a closer examination of the more trustworthy materials thus received, Professor Rafn had renewed his attempts, and he now communicated his reading of the most considerable of the inscriptions, for the interpretation of some of the terms having been indebted to the conjectures of Mr. John Sigurdsson."

peculiarities of diction and spelling, which I have preserved, but these are not so striking as might be expected, according to the received stories of his want of common education.—I am, &c.

Woolley-park, Wakefield,

GEORGE WENTWORTH.

Dec. 5, 1861.

Articles of Agreement between Godfrey Wentworth, of Hickleton, in the County of York, Esq., and James Brindley, of Stratford, in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, as followeth.

THE said J. Brindley doth undertake to form, make, and finish a Dam Head for the said G. Wentworth, at Woolley Mill, in the said County of York, sufficient to support a Body of Water to the level of the Water of the present upper Mill Dam reaches the uppermost Wash, the said New Dam Head to be made two feet higher than the Height of the Water.

The said J. Brindley to be at all charges in clearing all the Ground proposed to be flooded by the said new Dam, (except such Trees and hedges as are now standing there, which are to be cleared away at the expence of the said G. Wentworth,) and shall also be at all other charges, both ordinary and extraordinary, in compleating and finishing the said new intended Dam, finding at his own expence all Tools and implements and Materials necessary for performing the same. The said new Dam Head to be six Yards broad at the Top, and Forty Yards at the Base where the said Head is at the Deepest, and so in the same proportion according to the Different of the said Head. A wash to be made for the wast Water at the Top of the said Dam Head, also a proper and sufficient conveyance for the Water to the Mill Wheel. All the said Work to be compleated and finished before Midsummer Day next ensuing the Date.

And the said J. Brindley doth agree to maintain and uphold the said Dam Head after it shall be so finished, and make it sufficient for the purposes intended by this agreement for the space of one whole year after Midsummer-day aforesaid.

And the said G. Wentworth doth agree to pay to the said J. Brindley the sum of four Hundred and fifty Pounds for the Performance of the said Work, and also the further Sum of fifty pounds for his Care and Trouble in duely superintending the execution thereof. And he doth also agree to let the said J. Brindley take as much Stone from the old Dam Head as will be necessary for the new Wash.

In witness of which agreement the said Parties have hereunto set their Hands this 19th day of October, 1765.

Witness,

ISAAC BACKHOUSE.

JAMES BRINDLEY,

G. WENTWORTH.

An Agreement betwixt Godfrey Wentworth, of Hickleton, in the County of York, Esq., and Mr. James Brindley, of Stretfield, in the County of Chester, Engineer, made in pursuance and Confirmation of a former Agreement made between the said Parties the 19 Day of Oct' last, concerning the making of a New Dam Head at Woolley, in the said County, and for the Purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is found to be expedient and necessary, in order to make the said new Dam effectually and compleatly to hold Water, that a Cut should be made through the Quarry at the South End of the new Head, in order to let off

the Water which is now in the said Dam, and also in order to prevent the Water from finding its way thro' the Rock or Quarry, or under the said new Dam Head : now the said James Brindley doth hereby agree to be at the sole Expence of letting off the Water in the manner aforesaid, and in afterwards making up again the said Cutt and securing the same, and shall also make the said Dam to hold Water as effectually and Compleatly as He Can possibly do it. And he doth also agree to clear off the Earth from the West End of the old upper Mill Dam, so as that the Water of the new Dam when full shall flood up to the Turnpike Road the depth of one foot at the least, and the Breadth as it is now Staked out ; and shall also let the said G. Wentworth have one of the Boats now on the Dam for ten Pounds if he chuses it, or if He chuses shall let him have the use of it for carrying any Stones or other materials on the Dam, till such time as the said Dam is entirely compleated and finished according to this Agreement. And the said G. Wentworth doth agree to pay to the said J. Brindley, in full consideration of the effectual performance of this Agreement, the further Sum of Fifty Pounds.

In Witness whereof the said Parties have hereunto set their Hands this 16th day of June, 1766.

Witness,

RICH^d GEFFINGS.

JAMES BRINDLEY,

G. WENTWORTH.

Mr. Brindley's Estimate.

A DAM-HEAD.	1765.	
Yards Lang.	Wide.	8 High.
100	16	4
	8	8
	128	6
	100	—
	12800	at tē Bot. 26 Botam,
		deep 6 Topp.
		32
		16

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

MR. URBAN, — Your correspondent, Mr. Nichols, deserves many thanks for his interesting, and indeed valuable, extract from MS. 98 of the Douce Collection ; and equally so for the notes and explanations which he has added to the text. Should you think it desirable to insert them, the annexed remarks are at your service ; though, like your correspondent, I find several passages which, as they seem to defy suggestion even, I am compelled to leave untouched.

I am, &c. HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

Sause de Flete.

I do not think that this means "Fleet Sauce." "Fleet Osiers" is more proba-

bly the signification ; as it is not unlikely that in those days the Fleet river was fringed with beds of osiers, at a distance from the City walls. So early as A.D. 1250 it must have been traversed by small vessels, as far, at least, as Sea-Coal Lane, near Newgate.

Dames de Seynt *Edino*.

This, I have little doubt, should be written "*Edmo*," an abbreviation for "*Edmoun*" or "*Edmound*," meaning Bury St. Edmund's. This locality probably may have been as fashionably inhabited in those days as it has been in more recent times.

Laroun de *Graham*.

The latter word probably signifies, not

a Scotch clan or locality, but Grantham in Lincolnshire; for which, with the horizontal mark over it, it would be the ordinary abbreviation. The mark of abbreviation may have been omitted by accident. Grantham may possibly have been remarkable for the number of out-laws in its neighbourhood in former times.

Fortes de Huntyngdoñ.

The first word should be read, probably, "*forces*," meaning "shears." Huntingdonshire is still one of our principal sheep-breeding counties.

Bayn de Baa.

"The bathing-place of Ba," or "Bath;" the early name for which, "Akemancestre," was supplanted by "Ba" (occasionally written "Baa") in the latter part of the Middle Ages.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury.

As the first word occurs in juxtaposition with "wimple" and "kerchief," it seems likely that it means, not a "pilgrim," but a pilch, or tippet for the neck, worn by both monks and nuns, and, expanding in size, the origin of the "pelerine" of a later day. The name, it appears, is from "*pel*," or "*peal*," a lamb- or sheep-skin, such being the material of which the pilches worn by nuns were exclusively made.

Empyre de Meldoñ.

It is just possible that this may mean "hamper" of Maldon, in Essex; and that the first word is a corrupt form of "*henapere*." Whether Maldon was formerly noted for this manufacture, I cannot say.

Bones de Notyngham.

Perhaps identical with the cloth known in the Middle Ages as "*boneta*" or "*bonetum*," and used for making head-dresses and caps; which are supposed to have thence derived their name "bonnet."

Cambre de Bredeport.

This, there can be little doubt, means "Bridport canvas." Thus, in the "Southampton Customs," (recently edited by Mr. E. Smirke,) we find mentioned "*une balenge de Cambre*" — "a piece of canvas."

Turneur de Blie.

From the fact of this locality being mentioned among several others in Suffolk, it is pretty clear that Blyburgh, or Blythborough, a once populous town, near Dunwich, is meant. In reference to the three words "*justeur*," "*turneur*," and "*burdiz*," here found in juxtaposition, we have an Ordinance of Edward III. (date about 1350) strictly forbidding lords, knights, or others "*tourneare, burdeare, justas facere*." Possibly the proceedings at Yardley, Blyburgh, and Ipswich may have given rise to this Ordinance, at least to some extent; not, however, if Mr. Nichols is strictly correct in assigning the MS. to the time of Edward II.

Trens de Doneman.

These words should probably be read "*treus*," and "*Donemau*," as meaning "sieves," or "bolting-cloths," of Dunmow, in Essex; a place which still has a manufacture of sacking and coarse cloths.

Vend' de q'rs de Bristowe.

This, there can be little doubt, means "market for hides (*quirs*)," or "leather," at Bristol.

Marohe de Punfreyt.

This may possibly mean "horehound (*marrubium*) of Pontefract," or "Pomfret;" a place, however, which is now more celebrated for its liquorice than its horehound, if, indeed, the latter is grown there at all.

Teule de Redinges.

"Tile" or "brick" of Reading.

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

MR. URBAN,—You have published in your last number a most interesting document under the above title, for which

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all English topographers will feel obligations to your correspondent, Mr. Francis Nichols. He has, however, fallen into

a few errors in translations, and I feel sure that he will not be displeased if I try to assist him in them.

In the second line, I should be inclined to think *reg'terie* should be read *regreterie*, and not *registry*; perhaps even then the people of York were celebrated for their sharp dealing in trading transactions. But I can only speak by conjecture, unless I saw the manuscript.

A little further on, *Cotels de Thaxted* should certainly be translated Thaxted *knives*, (not "little coats"); *Maunches de Durham* were Durham *handles*, (not "sleeves"); *Fortes de Huntynghdown* should be *Forces*, Huntingdon *shears* or *scissors*, which are followed by Wilton needles and Leicester razors. It will be seen that articles of the same class are grouped together.

Bachelerie de Northampton would be better translated by *bachelry* than by "bachelors:" it was not the persons, but the spirit of the institution, for which Northampton was celebrated.

Some of the words which occur in this document were evidently of a popular, and perhaps local character, and are not easily explained. Whether the *trespas* of Chelmsford, following a list of fish and beginning one of breads, belonged to the former or to the latter class, I will not venture to decide; but coming after the *simnel* and the *wastel*, two different kinds of bread, I think the *troyte* of Newbury could hardly be "trout." Perhaps it was some sort of cloth, as Newbury was famous for clothing, and the articles next enumerated are kerchiefs and wimples.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury, which follows, was probably peltry or skins, and not a pilgrim.

Furur de Cestr' should be translated *fur*, not "furrier."

Corbes de Clare I should think means *baskets*, rather than "crows," and

Vile (Uile) de Bures I would venture to render *oil*, rather than town, of Bures, wherever that locality may be.

Beverie de Bannebury means rather drinking than "drink," and intimates rather that the people of Banbury were lavish in supplying the liquor, or in drinking it, than that the drink possessed any particular quality. So again, further on, *Herbergerie de Donestaple* means Dunstable lodgings, rather than "inn." The place must doubtless have been celebrated for its good accommodation.

Morue de Grimesby is of course cod-fish, the trade in which seems to have been carried on extensively on this coast.

Esselie de Ogerston may mean shingles (*scindulæ*), and *Palestrey de Ripun* may signify the pales for palisading; though the conjecture that it may be a mistake for *palefrey* deserves consideration.

Vend' de q'rs (quers) de Bristowe alludes, I presume, to the trade in skins.

Estinals de Cornewaile should evidently be *Estivals*, boots, and not "tanners."

I will merely add, that *Hardement de Cinkpors* means boldness, not bravery; and that perhaps *Entrée de Thorneye* will hardly bear the interpretation "gateway."

It is curious to learn from this document how much the localities of trade and manufactures in England have changed since the fourteenth century.

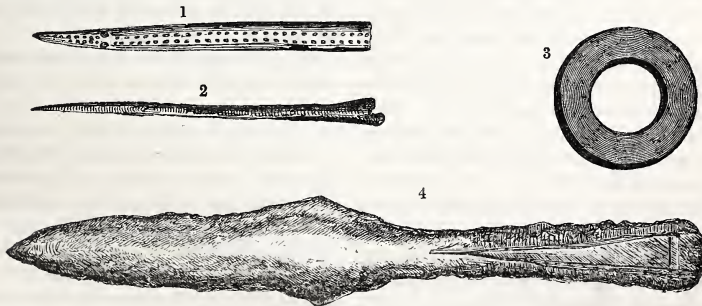
I am, &c. THOMAS WRIGHT.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT EBRINGTON.

Vicarage, Ebrington, near Chipping Campden,
Dec. 26, 1861.

MR. URBAN,—About a month ago some pits were dug in a field close to this house for the purpose of obtaining stone, when, about eighteen inches below the surface, the man who was digging came upon eight skeletons, very tolerably, if not quite, perfect. The teeth were as sound and as good as if the men had died but the other day, but from his account of the mysterious disappearance of the other

bones, which he had put in a large heap, I have no doubt that they crumbled away after their exposure to the air, and left only the little relics of bone which are still visible round the edges of the pit. Along with these skeletons were found two steel or iron caps, or rather the tops of such, very much corroded by rust; they are rather more than six inches in diameter at the bottom, and stand about three inches high; they have a lip all round them, like the edge of a plate, in which the studs are still to be seen, to which leather or some other substance must have been attached to hang down the sides and back of the head. For a crest, the caps, which are circular, rise up in a short spike surmounted by a sort of button, the whole rising about one inch above the cap. There were also found some spear-heads, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in the widest part. Beside these, there was a ring of bronze or bell-metal, which I have in my possession; the diameter of the outer circle is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that of the inner $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the weight is $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; a pin of the same metal, evidently belonging to a brooch, in length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and a small silver ornament about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the broader end, from which it gradually tapers to a point. One side of this strip of silver is marked with longitudinal lines at the top and bottom, and two rows of small points up the centre, by way of ornament, I suppose. From these bronze and silver ornaments I should be inclined to consider the remains as those of some Danes who had a camp in the immediate neighbourhood on Meon Hill; and as in this parish we have traces of an engagement, in the names of Battle Bridge and Battle Meadow, both of which are about a mile from the place where these remains have been found, it is very possible that some fight took place here of which we have no record in history. I am informed, on credible authority, that about thirty years ago as many as forty skeletons were discovered in or near this same field, at which time many pieces of old armour, coins, and a sort of gold plate were turned up, but I cannot find what became of them.



1. Silver ornament.
2. Bronze pin.

3. Bronze ring, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
4. Iron spear-head.

I enclose drawings of the spear, ring, pin, and silver ornament, and regret I am not artist enough to do justice to the cap: the articles are all delineated of one-half their actual size.—I am, &c.

W. E. HADOW.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—As I promised to send you an account of any further investigation of the above relics which might be made, I have now to state that on Wednesday last a formal examination of

them took place in the presence of the Dean of Worcester, who had courteously invited several local antiquaries, and also some of the Roman Catholic clergy and gentry, to be present during the in-

spection. Mr. Bloxam, the well-known authority on ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities, was also present, and favoured the party with his opinion as to the appearance and peculiarities of the remains.

It will be remembered that about a month ago the workmen now engaged in the restoration of the cathedral, while excavating near the foundation of a pier at the north-west angle of the chancel, came to a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, exposing the remains of an ancient bishop, buried in his canonicals. The paten was found on the breast of the corpse, and the pastoral staff was by his side, but neither chalice nor ring has come to light, although it is tolerably certain they must have formed part of the remains. On Wednesday the contents of the coffin appeared to have been much disturbed, yet a considerable portion of the robes was visible; they are exceedingly rich, and from the ornamental details upon them Mr. Bloxam was of opinion that they belong to the thirteenth century. Among those embroidered details was a scroll-work, and a crown as of a monarch on his throne. Portions of the stole, maniple, and chasuble were identified by Mr. Bloxam, and the lower portion of the pastoral staff was visible: it was not a crosier. No opinion was given by Mr. Bloxam as to which of the bishops of Worcester the remains might have belonged to.

The other relic was inspected: this was a corpse in a lead covering. It lies some feet below the pavement near the altar; and the lead case, or coating, in which the corpse is enveloped has been moulded or otherwise bent to the shape of the whole body, the features included. The figure is evidently of a man nearly six feet long, and, with its lead covering, was enclosed in an outer coffin of wood, which has perished, except the metal handles. The hands are not crossed in the attitude of prayer, but are laid downwards, and meet near the middle of the body. Mr. Bloxam was not very clear as to the

date of this. The body, he said, had been embalmed, and there were the remains of a cerecloth which had enveloped it. Burying in lead had prevailed more or less from the time of the Romans till the present day. In the fifteenth century they began to embalm with a kind of liquid, and embalming was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was inclined to think this body must have been laid in its resting-place in the time of Elizabeth or James I. After spending about an hour in the inspection the party left the cathedral.—I am, &c.,

JOHN NOAKE.

Worcester, Jan. 3, 1862.

Mr. Bloxam has communicated his account of the inspection of the above remains to the "Worcester Herald." With a view to the completeness of the subject probably you will not object to reprint it.

"SIR,—The recent discoveries in Worcester Cathedral of the remains of one of the ancient bishops of that venerable see, interred, in a manner customary in former ages, in his episcopal vestments, and of the remains of some layman of note, embalmed and incased in lead, conforming to the shape of the body, are of more than local interest.

"I have been informed that remarks, expressing some differences of opinion respecting these remains, have appeared in some of the Worcester journals, whether in the 'Herald' or some other paper I know not; but I am glad these relics have excited, as indeed they ought to do, attention. In perfect ignorance, however, of what has already been stated, and with all due deference to the opinions of others better informed on these subjects than myself, I may perhaps be permitted to address a few words to your journal on the subject. I owe it to the considerate kindness of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, and to a communication made to me shortly before Christmas by my friend Mr. Perkins, the architect employed in the work of restoration now being so ably carried

out in the cathedral, that I was yesterday (New Year's day) enabled to inspect and examine these remains under more favourable circumstances than would otherwise have fallen to my lot. As I have been applied to, and hope at the next annual meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to be held sometime during the ensuing summer at Worcester, to read a paper on the many venerable and interesting monuments in the cathedral, in which paper I shall endeavour not to omit notice of the sepulchral remains recently and of late years discovered, I shall at present make but few observations.

"The disclosure of the remains of the good bishop in the stone coffin on the north side of the choir constitutes one of the most interesting discoveries of the kind made of late years. The coffin, though now much broken and mutilated, is of the shape prevalent during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, gradually narrowing from the head downwards, with a cavity hollowed out in the upper part to fit the head. The sepulchral effigy which in all probability once covered this coffin, has long since been removed and replaced by two or three stones. The upper and lower portions of the remains had, I found, been somewhat disturbed, the coffin at the lower end being partly filled with rubbish. The skull of the bishop had fallen on the right side, and the vestments covering the upper part of the body appeared reduced to shreds, changed to a chocolate colour. The vestments covering the middle part of the body were most perfect, and the outline and folds of the chasuble could be traced. It was, however, difficult to obtain anything like a correct view without the aid of a light, which was kindly procured for me by Mr. Perkins. The lower part of the coffin was exposed towards the feet, but had been partly filled with rubbish; this was to some extent cleared out during my examination, but had occasioned some disarrangement in the vestments, so that it

was difficult to distinguish between them severally. The body has apparently been vested in the alb, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, stole, and maniple, with the amice about the neck and the mitre on the head. Of the latter, the lower portion, constituting the band round the forehead, was still apparent, and a small silver-gilt ornament, not unlike a morse, appears to have been placed in front of the mitre. The pastoral staff was on the right side; the lower portion was still remaining, but neither crook nor ferule could be discovered. The episcopal ring had not been found, nor the chalice, which it was customary to bury with the corpse. A silver-gilt paten in perfect preservation, measuring about $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, with an engraved quatrefoil, in the centre of which was represented a hand with two of the fingers upraised as in the act of benediction, was discovered, and is now, with the ornament I presume to have been affixed to the mitre, in the possession of the Dean. This paten is very similar to one or more discovered in the graves of the prelates in York Cathedral, and is clearly of the thirteenth century. The vestments were exceedingly rich, of gold tissue and embroidered work, with scrolls and other accessories, as figures of birds and kings, in that particular conventional style which prevailed during the middle of the thirteenth century, to which period, *circa* A.D. 1250, a few years earlier or later, these relics may, I think, be confidently assigned. I have been promised drawings of some of these accessories by Mr. Perkins, and hope at a future period to enter more fully on the subject. Whether these remains are those of William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, who died A.D. 1236, or of Walter de Cantilupe, who died A.D. 1266, I cannot say. I am rather inclined, however, to attribute them to the latter, certainly not to an earlier period than the episcopacy of the former, as the details of the ornamentation of the vestments, whether of stole, maniple, parures, or orfres of the chasuble, clearly evince.

"Of the embalmed corpse enclosed in lead I am not so positive as to date. It may be of the fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth century. My first impression, on seeing it, was that it was of the latter period, and, though not too confident, that opinion still remains. It is, however, a very singular instance, which I have not previously met with, of a corpse enclosed in lead, not only conforming to the shape of the body, which was not unusual, but with a mask over the face, and the arms and legs visibly portrayed. The body has been evidently embalmed and swathed in cerecloth. The embalment of the bodies of persons of rank in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, was a practice by no means uncommon, and a variety of processes were employed; but I will not now say more on this point. Whether this coffin contains, as has been suggested, and I think not without a fair degree of probability, the remains of the Duke of Hamilton, mortally wounded in the memorable fight of Worcester, and

buried within this cathedral, at or near the spot where this coffin was discovered, or of some other eminent individual, is a fair subject for further investigation. This was encased in an outer coffin of wood, which had fallen into decay, but fragments of which were still apparent. The coffin handles which were found did not exhibit any peculiar fashion or marks of ornamentation by which their age could be judged of. I may remark, however, that the Dean has in his possession a small javelin head, found in or near this outer coffin, apparently of the seventeenth century as to date. This I did not know of when I first formed my conjecture as to the date of the lead coffin.

"That these most interesting relics will be carefully preserved and re-interred I feel well assured; and, trusting that in the course of a few months I may be able to illustrate the subject more completely than I have done in this hurried report, I am, &c.,

MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM.

Rugby, Jan. 2, 1862."

ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR THE OLD TILT-YARD, GREENWICH.

MR. URBAN,—In the early part of December, 1861, during the progress of excavations for making a new sewer at Greenwich, some antiquities were found under the wall of the old Tilt-yard, facing the Hospital. My attention was immediately called to the discovery by my brother, a resident of that town, and to whom the workmen had brought the relics in question. The depth at which the discovery was made was about eleven feet, being five feet under the foundation of the wall. Here, in a sort of gravelly deposit, were found, more or less perfect, what appeared to be three bronze fibulæ or plaques.

The discs of the relics are elaborately marked with a scroll-work pattern, each spiral starting from the common centre, then expanding into a leaf-like shape, and terminating towards the rim in another scroll. The substance of the patterns is an enamel of a dark green, upon a ground of enamel of a blood-red

colour. A thin circle of silver surrounds each figure, and also the disc, and beyond it is a bronze rim, about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

The back of the ornament is bronze, apparently containing a large proportion of copper. At the top of the fibula is a substantial bend or hook, terminating in a rude imitation of the head of a serpent; the under side of the extreme end is cut or filed away, as if it had been affixed to, or rested on, some substance. The weight of the most perfect specimen is one ounce and a-quarter, and its diameter rather more than two inches. One of the discs is imperfect from the loss of the outer rim; the pattern also slightly varies.

With these ornaments was found a bronze ring about an inch in diameter.

The workmen came upon human bones in the same spot, and three skeletons were exhumed within a hundred yards of the same locality.

There is a recess at the back of the most perfect of these fibulæ, as if it had contained a small mirror or reflector, and evident traces of its having been soldered.

These remains evidently belong to a class which it has somewhat perplexed antiquaries to distinguish. For a Roman, Romano-British, or an Anglo-Saxon origin reasons might be suggested. Mr. C. Roach Smith has called my attention to similar examples in the collections of Messrs. Bateman and Clayton, and to a girdle-clasp engraved in his own "Illustrated Catalogue," whilst a friend at Canterbury has strongly corroborated the opinion that these relics are of Anglo-Saxon origin by pointing out to me their striking re-

semblance not only in form and pattern, and in the enamel-work of the discs, but also in the curious terminal hook, to certain ornaments on the Anglo-Saxon copper bowl found in 1860 near Lullingstone, in Kent, and engraved in the third volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*^a. Indeed, the under part of the terminal hook is cut away in a manner as if expressly intended to rest on the rim of some vessel or utensil.

With the relics described as above, or in their vicinity, were found some bronze pins, and what the workmen called "bronze ring-money," but these articles were disposed of without my obtaining any authentic description of their nature.—I am, &c.,

JOHN BRENT, Jun., F.S.A.

AN ANCIENT ALBUM.

MR. URBAN,—The following contributions occur in an album in the Gaignières collection of manuscripts in the Imperial Library here. The album belonged to one Nicholas Engelhart, and the autographs are dated from 1568 to 1590, the owner being described as an erudite youth in 1575. Who was he, and who were the four English gentlemen whose contributions are here extracted?—I am, &c. L. MASSEY.

Paris, Jan. 16, 1862.

"HORATIUS.

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res

Tentantem majora fere præsentibus æquum.

Fata viam inveniunt.

"Hæc rogatu doctissimi et ornatissimi D. Nicolai Engelharti scripsi Robertus Sidneius Anglus. Viennæ, 11 Kal. Augusti, A.D. M.D.LXXXI."

"Facilis descensus Averni

Noctes atque dies patet atri Janua ditis

Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras

Hoc opus hic labor est.

"Hæc rogatu doctiss. et ornatiss. D. Nicolai Engelharti scripsi Henricus Nevellus Anglus. Viennæ, 11 Kal. Augusti, 1581."

"The warre seemes sweete to such as know hit not.

"Hæc in gratiam Dni Nicolai Engelharti scripsi Georgius Carewus usu egregia cure. Viennæ, 1581, 2^o Julij."

"ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσω.

"Looke ere you leape.

"D^r Nicol^o Engelharto scripsit Henr. Savile. Viennæ Austriæ, x. Kal. Augusti, 1581."

^a See GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 584.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Replies to "Essays and Reviews."

By the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D., Rev. C. A. Heurtley, D.D., Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D., Rev. G. Rorison, M.A., Rev. A. W. Haddan, B.D., Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D.D.; with a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; and Letters from the Radcliffe Observer and the Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker. 8vo.)—In ordinary cases, we do not consider theological controversy as coming legitimately within the province of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and therefore we have as yet passed over in silence the dull, but most mischievous book, called "Essays and Reviews." Nothing quite so bad had before been ventured by men "professing and calling themselves Christians," and hence we did not wonder at the excitement that ensued. But we saw no ground for real alarm; we felt assured that all the revived old heresies and modern pseudo-scientific cavils of the Essayists would one day receive a full and conclusive refutation, and for that we were content to wait, without intruding any remarks of our own.

This confidence is fully justified by the volume now before us, and to which we beg to call the attention of our readers: not merely of those (if there should unhappily be such) whose faith has been shaken, but of those who have stood firm against the enemy. Many there are, who, though not for a moment supposing that the various difficulties started by the Essayists have any real foundation, yet will feel a sense of relief at having them answered in detail, and no work that we have yet seen does this so fully and satisfactorily as the present one.

The Preface, like everything from the

same pen, is vigorous, and to the point. It states truly, that "the very idea of truth, as truth, must be in danger of dying out among us, if once our clergy are permitted solemnly to engage to teach as the truth of God a certain set of doctrines, and at the same time freely to discuss whether they are true or false." On this ground, in the eternal interests of truth, and not because Revelation fears the freest inquiry, authority is bound to interfere; so thinks his Lordship, and who can gainsay him?

To attempt anything like a full analysis of either Essays or Replies is not our intention. We discharge our duty to our readers by mentioning the general tone of the latter; that of the former is unhappily but too well known. The mere juxtaposition of the names of the writers of the respective Essays and Replies (and we have room for little more) will shew that the cause of truth is not here in danger of suffering from the weakness of its advocates, as has been the case before now in this most unhappy controversy; when men without sufficient learning have meddled with it, their good intentions could not preserve them from giving an apparent triumph to infidel objectors. We will briefly specify the nature of each Reply, and our readers can then judge for themselves whether any want of complete investigation of the respective topics can be fairly urged against them.

Dr. Goulburn discusses the "Education of the World" with Dr. Temple, and finds a sufficient explanation of various fancied difficulties in Revelation, whilst Dr. Temple amuses his readers (if he does not shock them) by reproducing the fancies of Pythagoras. The Rev. H. J. Rose will be allowed by all

as a better authority on German Rationalism than Dr. Williams; the statements of the latter on mere matters of fact are shewn to be quite as irreconcilable with scholarship as with honesty. Dr. Heurtley maintains the antecedent credibility of miracles against the sophistical objections of Professor Powell, and shews that "as reasonable men we cannot, as Christian men we dare not, make light of the argument from them, or even give it a subordinate place among the Christian evidences." Dr. Irons exhibits in detail the falsehood of the "Idea of the National Church" put forth by Mr. Wilson, which would substitute "generalized Christianity,"—"a Christianity without certainty of a single fact of the Gospel,"—for "the faith once delivered to the saints." Mr. Rorison combats Mr. Goodwin's crude fancies as to the "Creative Week," and maintains that astronomy and geology support instead of contradicting the sacred record; his contribution is supplemented by letters from the Radcliffe Observer and the Reader in Geology at Oxford, which go into further detail, and close with the authoritative declaration that "these sciences have added to the defences of natural theology—have established no results hostile to the evidences of revelation—and have encouraged no disposition of mind unfavourable to a fair appreciation of those evidences." Mr. Haddan regrets the temper in which Mr. Pattison's Essay is written, but absolves it from any intentional participation in the furtherance of scepticism,—a view, we may observe, opposed to that of the Lower House of Convocation. Dr. Wordsworth replies to the last Essay, that on the "Interpretation of Scripture," by Professor Jowett, and by no means acquits him of "intentional participation in the furtherance of scepticism." On the contrary, the Professor's Essay is shewn to be entitled to the "bad eminence" of being the worst in the book. For some reason, this Essayist is less outspoken than the rest. He delights in dark suggestions; he insinuates difficulties; he will not say in so

many words that Christianity is "a cunningly devised fable," though he assumes premisses which logically lead to that conclusion; and in one place coming forward with unusual boldness he has the effrontery to assert that the majority of the clergy are leagued in a cowardly conspiracy to withhold the truth. Dr. Wordsworth meets him sometimes with a calm but complete exposure of his false facts, which are often borrowed from avowed infidels; sometimes with a convincing explanation of the real meaning of his ambiguous phrases; and sometimes with indignant ridicule. But in no case does he say anything unworthy of a scholar and a Christian gentleman, and he parts with his antagonist and his subject in a tone that betokens his firm conviction that all things work together for good:—

"In the name of God, and in the name of those for whom Christ died, let the Essayist be solemnly entreated to reconsider the opinions put forth in this Essay; and if he sees reason to believe them to be erroneous, let him be implored to retract them. It will be a noble task, worthy of the high place which he holds in one of the greatest Universities of the world, to set an example of genuine love of truth by a public avowal of error.

"In the meantime, we may cherish a hope, that, under God's gracious dispensation, the discussion of the questions revived in this Essay may be made conducive to great good. We are all now called upon to examine the *reasons* for which we believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God; and it behoves us to consider well, whether Almighty God, who has given us the Scriptures, has not also given us external as well as internal evidence of their Inspiration; and whether He has not also afforded us sure guidance for their right Interpretation, in the consentient faith and practice of the Universal Church of Christ.

"If by means of this examination we attain to clearer views on these essential questions, we shall have great cause to thank Him, whose special prerogative it is to elicit good from evil, and who makes the propagation of error to be a great and glorious occasion for the clearer manifestation of Truth."—(pp. 497, 498.)

Our space does not permit further extract, or we would willingly transfer to our pages a passage or two from other parts of the volume. Still the outline that we have given of its contents will, we think, recommend it to all who desire to see sound learning, pure English free from ambiguity, and Christian feeling devoted to the explanation and defence of the grounds of our hope both in this world and in the next.

Descriptive Sketches of Rochester, Chatham, and their Vicinities. By JAMES PHIPPEN. (Published by the Author. Small 8vo.)—Perhaps no town in England presents more attractive objects to the literary antiquary than Rochester with its neighbourhood; and Mr. Phippen's Guide-book will be a useful companion, not only to intelligent visitors, but also to most of the inhabitants themselves, who do not suspect that so much of interest lies within their reach. Rochester, with its cathedral and noble castle, cannot but be well known to professed archæologists; but the vicinity contains an immense amount of objects by no means so generally known. Chatham, it is true, is dirty and uninviting, and its High-street is only surpassed in profundity of mire by its sister, Strood: but its heights gave birth to the *Nenia Britannica*; and when you are free from its High-street, a charming country is entered upon at once, and the Canterbury road is bordered on both sides by places of historical note and sites of discoveries made in modern times. Such are Rainham, Upchurch, Newington, Hartlip, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Bapchild, and Harbledown. On the other hand, Strood yet contains some curious examples of medieval domestic architecture, well worth the attention of the archæologist. The very names of the inns along this great military road, down which our armies marched on their way to France, are significant of days and usages long passed away. Upon the old road to London, not far from Strood, is "The Three Cruces," a sign somewhat ana-

logous to "The Leathern Bottle," meaning the three goblets or ale-jugs, as in "The Unluckie Firmentie,"—

"They had sucked such a juce
Out of the good ale cruce;"

and in Strood is "The Pelican," one of the oldest hostelry signs, coeval with "The Angel," and with "The Salutation" at Rochester. Then there is "The Crispin and Crispianus" to puzzle the passing traveller. Shall we be ascribing too remote a date and too honourable an origin to this uncommon sign in referring it to the battle of Agincourt, "Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus?" And beyond Sittingbourne we have noticed "The Three Kings," a sign of early date, carrying us back to medieval pilgrimages and superstitions. "The Crown," at Rochester, may be supposed to be the inn where the franklin from the weald of Kent, with three hundred marks in gold, slept, preparatory to his being robbed at Gad's Hill by Prince Henry and Falstaff. To the "Crown," Mr. Phippen observes, "the Roundheads brought Lord Roper and others, taken at Upnor Castle; and about the same period was the Dean of Canterbury captured, "as he was going to bed at the 'Crown.'"

By Cobham-park the line of the old Roman road can yet be traced, running by Singlewell (St. Gall's well?) and Springhead through Swanscombe-wood, where it is again visible, by Dartford to London. On the south of Rochester, by the Maidstone-road, is an oblong mound, called "Horsa's grave;" and the well-known Celtic monument called "Kit's Coty;" while in the valley at Aylesford and at Allington are other remains of the same kind, which would well repay a thorough exploration. Cuxton, Wouldham, Halling, Snodland, and other places on the Medway, of interest for their churches, the ruins of manorial and other edifices, are described in Mr. Phippen's little volume, which cannot but tend to make them more generally known; and the same may be said of Cliffe and Cowling on the north. Such works are of the

greatest assistance to the antiquarian excursionist; and we trust Mr. Phippen will be well encouraged for his trouble.

Joseph Alleine: his Companions and Times. A Memorial of "Black Bartholomew," 1662. By CHARLES STANFORD. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.)—This intemperate and one-sided book is avowedly published with the view of helping forward the proposed Bicentenary Commemoration. Its false facts, its baseless assertions, and its very peculiar English, will no doubt recommend it to the small clique of "advanced Liberals" who are agitating that ill-advised measure; but those who have any real knowledge of the "times" of Joseph Alleine (an obscure minister of Taunton, born 1634, died 1668), will see that he has done the cause of Nonconformity a dis-service by venturing on assertions in every page that convey their own refutation with them. We should esteem it unfair to judge the great body of Protestant Dissenters by their self-chosen champions, and we are sure that no well-informed Nonconformist would like to have it attributed to him that he regarded our Universities as in their most flourishing condition when Cromwell and Owen, and St. John and Minshull bore sway in them; or that he believed such men as Bishop Hall and Jeremy Taylor inferior in learning and virtue to the sectaries who despoiled them. Yet these are among the propositions that Mr. Stanford maintains with a contempt or ignorance of the facts of the case, only equalled by his English when he speaks of "the glimmer of the trees in the market-place" under which the father of his hero gossiped with the shepherds of Salisbury plain.

Misrepresentations, large and small, may be found in every page of Mr. Stanford's book, but it would be a thankless task to point them out in detail. Some may be the effect of mere ignorance, but we see one passage (p. 211 and note) which looks painfully like a deliberate falsification. Some royalist ladies are said by Mrs. Alleine to have treated her husband to "many scurrilous

passages;" on which Mr. Stanford remarks, "This style of conversation was common amongst the ladies after the Restoration. A curious confirmation of this appears in the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, whose wife says, 'Scurrilous discourse, even among men, he abhorred.' Life, p. 34, Bohn." A glance at the original will shew that Mrs. Hutchinson is speaking mainly of times before the Restoration, and of the Puritan associates of her husband, so that the "curious confirmation" is no confirmation at all, but rather a contradiction of Mr. Stanford's assertion. If his book should ever reach a second edition, he would do well to read the whole of the passage before he presses an odd line or two into his service.

The Reliquary, No. VII. (London: Smith.)—This Derbyshire miscellany continues to offer much interesting matter relating to the hill country and its customs. The present Number takes a somewhat wider range than usual, and contains some illustrated notices of the Well-Chapels of Cornwall, as well as an account of the latest discoveries at Uriconium. But there is a full treatment of purely local subjects, of various kinds; and among the contributors we see the name of Lord Denman, who writes pleasantly on the Dialect of the High Peak.

Domesday Book—Derbyshire.—Mr. Ll. Jewitt, F.S.A., the Editor of the "Reliquary," has announced that he has incurred the responsibility of arranging with Colonel Sir Henry James, for the issue of a photozincographed fac-simile of the portion of the Domesday Survey which relates to Derbyshire. The work is now progressing, and its price will not exceed 10s. to subscribers, the early transmission of whose names to Mr. Jewitt, at Derby, is very desirable. It is also proposed (should a sufficient number of names be sent in) to issue an extension of the text (and probably a translation), printed of an uniform size with the fac-similes. The price of the two, done up together, is not to exceed a guinea.

Monthly Intelligence.

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

In compliance with the expressed wish of many Subscribers we resume the Chronicle of Passing Events which the pressure of other matters had compelled us for awhile to suspend. In order to make intelligible the events of the present day, we are obliged to go back a few months to the time when England became in a manner involved in the civil war now existing in America.

Nov. 21, 1861.

The Confederate Steamer "Nashville."

—Great excitement was this day occasioned by the arrival at Southampton of a steamer bearing the flag of the Confederate States of America, which soon after came into dock, where she was berthed in the outer tidal basin. She came up the river about eight o'clock, and anchored off the mouth of the Itchin, with the Confederate flag flying at the peak and a pennant at the main. Soon afterwards a number of men were landed from her in the docks, who proved to be the crew of a late American merchant ship, named the "Harvey Birch," which had been captured and burnt two days before near the entrance of the Channel.

The steamer in question was called the "Nashville" before she was purchased for the Confederate navy, and is of 1,120 tons burden. She is commanded by Captain Peagrim, his chief subordinate officers being First-Lieutenant Fauntleroy and Second-Lieutenant Bennett, and she has a crew of eighty men, all whites, mostly English and Irish. She carries only two long 12-pounder rifled cannon. The "Nashville" is from Charleston, last from Bermuda, for England, on "special service." This ship ran the blockade of Charleston harbour, about twelve o'clock at night, towards the end of October, within sight of two Federal cruisers, but, exhibiting no lights, she

kept close along shore and escaped unnoticed.

About eight o'clock on the morning of Nov. 19, when in lat. 49° 6' N., long. 9° 52' W., the "Nashville" fell in with the American ship "Harvey Birch," Captain Nelson, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast, with the American flag flying. She ran alongside her, and ordered the ship to heave to, the flag to be hauled down, and the captain and crew to come on board immediately. This was done, and the vessel was then set on fire. The "Harvey Birch" was a fine full-rigged ship of 1,487 tons, American measurement, and cost about \$125,000 in her construction. She had a total of twenty-nine souls on board. The crew, with the exception of the captain and mate, were put in irons on board the steamer, and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the vessel at Southampton, when they were landed in the docks, and set at liberty, with all the personal effects belonging to them.

Immediately on landing Captain Nelson waited upon Captain Britton, the American Consul, who caused the crew to be temporarily boarded at the Southampton Sailors' Home, and made arrangements for them to be forwarded home to New York.

The captain of the "Nashville" stated that the vessel put in to have her top deck taken off and to be fitted out as a vessel of war; but this has not been

allowed. The "Nashville" is a sister ship to the Federal steamer "James Adger," which put in to Southampton a short time before. Some five or six years ago she was temporarily chartered for the mail service between Havre, Southampton, and New York, and made a few voyages each way with the mails.

Soon after Capt. Nelson's arrival in England, application was made both to the Southampton magistrates and also to the Foreign Office for a warrant to search the "Nashville" for property belonging to him, which was alleged to be on board, but it was decided that the matter could not be entertained, as the commander of the "Nashville" had a commission in proper form from the President of the Confederate States, and his vessel was thus a belligerent, not a pirate. At the same time, in strict observance of neutrality, only ordinary repairs were allowed to be effected on the "Nashville," but nothing that would fit her for war; and thus matters remained until the 9th of January, when a Federal war-steamer appeared, and in fact established a blockade of the Confederate vessel. This was the screw sloop of war "Tuscarora," Captain Craven, armed with nine heavy guns, whilst the "Nashville" has but two guns, and those of much lighter metal. Proper steps were at once taken by the Admiralty to prevent a collision, and both parties were warned that if one vessel quitted its anchorage the other would not be allowed to leave until twenty-four hours after. On two or three occasions the "Tuscarora," which constantly had her steam up, repaired to the mouth of the Southampton water, but returned again in a few hours. She also sent an armed party into the Southampton docks, avowedly to signal the motions of the "Nashville;" this was regarded as a breach of neutrality, and they were removed. Since then the vessels have remained near each other, but with the steam sloop "Dauntless," fully manned and armed, ready to prevent any hostile movement. The Confederate steamer "Sumter," which was recently at Cadiz, and is considered

a match for the "Tuscarora," was at one time expected to arrive to relieve the "Nashville," but it is now understood that this will not be attempted, and that, instead, the "Nashville" is to be sold to British owners, though she still continues to hoist the Confederate flag.

Nov. 27.

The Steamer "Trent" and the Southern Commissioners.—By the West Indian mail steamer "La Plata," which arrived at Southampton this day, news was received of the stoppage of the mail steamer "Trent," by the "San Jacinto," a vessel of the Federal Government of America, and the forcible removal therefrom of four passengers. The story is thus clearly told in a letter to "The Times" from the Purser of the "Trent;" and though some exceptions have been taken to it, subsequent inquiry has shewn that it is strictly accurate in all essential points:—

"To the Editor of the Times.

"Sir,—I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grievous outrage committed to-day [Nov. 8] against the English flag by the United States' steam-sloop 'San Jacinto,' Captain Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer 'Theodora,' having on board the Commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely in Havannah. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the Commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son, and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the Commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M'Farland. It was well known in Havannah that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

"We left Havannah yesterday morning, at 8. This morning, about half-past 11, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found she was hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her shewing American colours. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre on her fore-castle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward. We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shotted guns, contrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the 'San Jacinto,' containing between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed, under the command of the First Lieutenant, who came up on the quarter-deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his 'right of search' was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and McFarland were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The Lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the 'San Jacinto' by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of Marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then, in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly

representing her, made a vehement protestation against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the 'San Jacinto' was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned, directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, although, from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Captain Williams's protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of Marines with bayonets fixed should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing. A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the Lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the Marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the Marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left, that he held him and his Government responsible for this outrage.

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the 'San Jacinto,' I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, 'Certainly not;' and secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board his ship, and a second for Captain Moir to move the 'Trent' closer to the 'San Jacinto.' Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them."

DEC. 13.

Departure of Troops for Canada.—

The news of the stoppage of the mail-steamer "Trent," and the removal of certain of her passengers from the protection of the English flag, was received with both surprise and indignation. The Government lost no time in taking the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown on the subject, which being, that the act of the American captain was a breach of international law, they at once addressed a demand for the release of the prisoners to the Federal Government. As it was of course uncertain what reply this might meet with, all departments were set to work to prepare troops and ships for the purpose of obtaining redress by force if necessary. At the same time, in order, if possible, to avoid the necessity of employing it, the despatch of Earl Russell making the demand was couched in the most moderate terms; and this was happily successful.

On the 13th of December the first despatch of troops for Canada was effected. The Cunard screw-steamship "Australasian" left the Mersey for her destination, the mouth of the St. Lawrence, with instructions to steam up to the island of Bic, or the Rivière du Loup, and land the troops and stores at whichever point is accessible. On board the "Australasian" there embarked 47 officers and 1,085 men—namely, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, 7 officers and 254 non-commissioned officers and privates; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 40 officers and 831 non-commissioned officers and privates. The "Australasian" had also on board four men of the Army Hospital Train, two horses, six Armstrong field guns, nine tons of ammunition for the ordnance, and 600,000 rounds of Enfield ball-cartridge, &c. On the 15th, the usual weekly mail-steamer, the "Asia," which had been detained some hours, sailed in the afternoon for Halifax and Boston with a large number of civilian passengers, and 27 officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the next day the 1st Battalion of the

16th Foot arrived in Liverpool from Weedon and Sheffield, and embarked in the royal mail-steamer "Persia," which was lying in the Mersey, and set sail on the 17th under similar orders to those given to the "Australasian."

As a specimen of the promptitude of the various departments, the despatch of three large steamers laden with troops and stores may be mentioned. These were the "Adriatic," the "Parana," and the "Magdalena," which started from Southampton. The order for chartering the "Adriatic" and "Parana" was only received on the 11th of December, and that for the "Magdalena" on the following day. Seven days sufficed to prepare and fit them for sea in a manner which gave the greatest satisfaction. In that time the "Adriatic" took in 1,500 tons of coal, 14,000 gallons of water (in addition to which she has an apparatus on board capable of distilling 1,000 gallons of water per diem), and three months' provisions for troops and crew, beside the erection of all the fittings throughout the ship for the accommodation of so large a body of troops. Similar results were achieved in the case of the other vessels. The excellence and completeness of the arrangements for embarkation were manifested by the fact of between 1,700 and 1,800 men walking comfortably on board, the whole embarked, and the two steamers moving away from their berths in about a couple of hours from the arrival of the first detachment.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 18th, a special train arrived at Southampton from Woolwich, bringing the No. 4 battery, 10th brigade, Royal Artillery, and also the 1st battalion Military Train. They were met at the terminus by the fine band of the 2nd Hants (Southampton) Rifle Volunteers, and as soon as the Artillery had formed in marching order they proceeded from the station to the docks, the bands at their head, and marched direct on board the "Adriatic" steamer. The band immediately returned to the terminus, and paid a similar compliment

to the Military Train. The battery of artillery was under the command of Capt. R. P. Gabbett, the other officers being Capt. H. S. Elliot, Lieutenants W. H. King Harman, G. A. French, and E. Bradley, Assistant-Surgeon F. R. Hogg, with seven sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters, and 100 gunners. The Military Train consisted of 300 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Major Hill, the other officers being Major Johns, Captains Buller and Harris; Lieutenants Lane, Williams, Clarke, Benthall, and Roberts; Ensigns Crawford and Winckworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Cummin, Paymaster Bryson, Quartermaster Mitchell, and Surgeon Fox, with two staff clerks. The whole of the troops marched direct on board the steamer, and were all safely housed within half-an-hour after their arrival in the docks.

The 18th company Royal Engineers, 120 in number, also arrived in two divisions, and embarked on board the "Parana," which was lying at another part of the docks. The first party, consisting of 53 men, under Lieut. Heriot Maitland, arrived from Chatham about half-past one, and the other, comprising 67 men, commanded by Capt. Edward Osborne Hewitt, with Lieut. Tovey and Sievwright, arrived from Portsmouth at 3 o'clock.

About half-past 10 o'clock on the following morning the first train arrived from London, followed at short intervals by three more trains, the first two bringing the Grenadiers and the other the Scots Fusiliers. Each party was met at the railway terminus by the band of the Southampton Rifle Volunteer Corps, which played at the head of each division as they marched to the steamers, and by one o'clock both the "Adriatic" and the "Parana" were moving out of dock.

The total number of troops who went out in the "Adriatic" and "Parana" was 94 officers and 2,261 rank and file, viz. :—

"Adriatic,"—Staff, 3 officers; Grenadier Guards, 33 officers, 841 men;

Military Train, 15 officers, 300 men; Artillery, 6 officers, 113 men. Total, 57 officers, 1,254 men.

"Parana,"—Scots Fusiliers, 32 officers, 887 men; Royal Engineers, 5 officers, 120 men. Total, 37 officers, 1,007 men.

The Staff of the Guards was composed as follows:—General Lord Frederick Paulet, commanding the brigade; Capt. George G. Gordon, of the Scots Fusiliers, Brigade-Major; and Capt. Seymour, of the Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp. The following is a list of the officers who have embarked:—Colonel Hon. H. Percy, V.C.; Lieut.-Colonels M. Bruce, Lord F. Fitzroy, C. G. Ellison, A. Capel Cure, J. H. King, W. B. de Horsey, E. H. Cooper, and R. Anstruther; Captains F. A. T. Clayton, S. A. B. Earl of Carrick, C. E. Malet, Hon. J. C. Stanley, E. W. L. Wynne, W. Earle, F. W. Viscount Hood, R. H. C. D. Lowe, A. W. Thynne, L. G. Phillips, T. F. Fairfax, and E. C. Nugent; Lieutenants C. W. Pakenham, J. T. R. L. Fox, L. R. Seymour, R. C. Vyner, C. J. Herbert, C. E. H. Stanley, Hon. C. F. Crichton, F. W. Duncombe, and G. P. Littleton; Quartermaster J. Hockey; Surgeon C. R. Nicoll; Assistant-Surgeons H. J. H. Lawrence and G. P. Girdwood.

The officers of the Fusiliers were—Colonels J. H. E. Dalrymple and F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonels the Hon. R. Charteris, H. G. Wilkinson, W. Aitchison, E. Neville, F. Baring, and H. C. Fletcher (attached from the 1st battalion); Captains D. H. Blair, W. J. Rous, E. M. Beresford, J. Paynter, G. W. Beaumont, R. A. Cooper, W. S. Rooke, C. Shelley, J. F. Elphinstone, J. E. Ford, C. W. White, and R. A. Dalzell; Lieutenants Sir R. Cunliffe, A. A. Speirs, S. J. Ram, H. Farquharson, J. H. W. Thomas, J. St. J. N. Barnes, Earl Dunmore, and W. R. M. Wynne; Captain and Adjutant G. H. Moncreiff; Battalion-Surgeon F. Robinson; Assistant-Surgeons A. G. Elkington and H. Turner.

The "Magdalena" sailed on the evening of the 21st December, with the 2nd battalion of the 16th Regiment of Foot,

numbering 32 officers, 46 serjeants, and 823 rank and file. The battalion arrived about half-past two o'clock, by train, from Farnborough, to which place they marched from Aldershot in the morning. On account of the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort the musical reception accorded to the Guards was omitted. The troops marched from the railway to the docks and went at once on board the "Magdalena," which steamed out of dock immediately afterwards. Before 4 o'clock the vessel was moving out into the roadstead, and she left the river at 6 direct for Halifax.

The following officers of the 16th embarked in the "Magdalena:"—Lieut.-Col. C. Langley; Majors J. Henderson and C. L. de Winton; Captains H. Ximenes, J. R. Helyar, G. C. S. Lambard, W. L. Ingles, J. H. Crosse, A. D. Thompson, and R. J. Evans; Paymaster M. Feversham; Surgeon J. R. Ffennell; Staff Assist.-Surg. Saunders; Assist.-Surg. J. R. Kelroe; Quartermaster J. Winter; Adj. and Lieut. H. Kelsall; Lieuts. C. W. Isdell, A. A. Pinson, A. Neame, C. M. R. Reyne, F. Grant, J. Pyne, R. W. M. Wetherell, A. G. Cooch, and C. F. Busfield; Ensigns C. Platt, W. C. Griffith, G. R. A. Denne, G. Griffiths, R. B. Bald, S. J. Pullin, and J. M. Howes. Lieuts. Price and Long and 30 men of the Royal Artillery also went out in this vessel.

The passage of the troops across the Atlantic at so unusual a season of course gave rise to some anxiety, which was much heightened by a "rumour" published in the "New York Herald" to the effect that the "Parana" had been lost in the river St. Lawrence. The truth was soon ascertained, which was that the ascent of that river had been found impracticable, and that after one vessel (the "Persia") had landed a portion of the troops at Bic, 150 miles below Quebec, she had been obliged to ship her anchors, and make for Halifax. That port became the rendezvous for the rest of the transports, and a letter from thence, dated Jan. 10, gives the following particulars of the arrival of each ship:—

"The first arrival of troops was on the 26th of December, when the 'Australasian,' foiled in her attempt to go up the St. Lawrence, steamed up to the dockyard with the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade on board. She remained here about a week, the delay arising partly from the state of the weather and partly from the fact that the roads in New Brunswick were blocked up with snow, and the commissariat officers had not been able to complete their arrangements for forwarding the men from St. John's, New Brunswick. This fine ship had a very rough passage round to that port, and, as you are perhaps aware, the navigation of the Bay of Fundy is not the safest. However, she reached there safely, and landed the regiment in good order. It blew a fearful gale during the night after she left here, and as the fierce wind howled without, and the snow and hail dashed furiously against the windows, many a family seated round the cheerful hearth thought of that storm-tossed ship and the gallant fellows on board who had come all the way from old England to defend us, and many a prayer, not unheard, went up for their safety.

"The 'Persia' arrived here from the St. Lawrence on the 31st of December. So rapidly did the ice form in the river that she was forced to depart very suddenly, leaving behind two of her officers, a number of the crew, and most of her boats. She succeeded in landing at Isle Bic all the 1st battalion, 16th Regiment, with the exception of one company, which returned in her to this port. On the next day the 'Adriatic' came in with the Grenadier Guards on board, and, after the departure of the 'Australasian,' she went alongside the dockyard pier, and the men were thus enabled to have a 'run on shore' within the walls. They remained here about a week, and left yesterday morning for St. John's, where they should arrive in about forty-eight hours. During their stay here the officers amused themselves with sleigh driving, and soon became proficient at the difficult task of turning the corners of slippery streets. The regiment paraded through the town the day before its departure, and, of course, excited the admiration of all, for, though many fine corps have been and are in garrison here, such a splendid body of men was never seen in this province before. You, in London, accustomed to see these fine fellows in the Park, would hardly recognise the men you are so justly proud of,

in their sealskin caps, top boots, fur mitts, grey coats, and woollen comforters. They were in fine order, every man warmly clothed, and looking none the worse for the voyage. I may say they looked to me healthier and better than I ever saw them in England.

"The 'Asia' arrived on the same day as the 'Adriatic,' bringing a battery Royal Artillery, a battalion Military Train, and 117 seamen for the Royal Navy.

"The 2nd battalion, 16th Regiment, arrived last week (Jan. 4) in the 'Magdalena' after a fine passage, were landed in good order, and took up their quarters in the Citadel. A few nights ago two privates of the regiment, stupefied by drink, sank to sleep on the glacis, and were found frozen to death next morning. The 'Cleopatra' came in last night (Jan. 9) with the 1st battalion of the 17th Regiment on board. The 62nd left for St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, (a small port nearer the American border than St. John's), whence they have been conveyed by rail to Woodstock, where the march to Canada begins. Contracts have been made to transport by sledges in thirteen days any number of troops required from New Brunswick to Rivière du Loup, a distance of about 310 miles. They will be put through by companies, and after one regiment has passed the road will be very good. The 63rd are to leave shortly for the same place. The harbour of St. Andrew's is too shallow to allow such ships as the 'Adriatic' to go in there."

JAN. 8, 1862.

Release of the Southern Commissioners.

—The apprehension of a war with the United States was dispelled by the publication in the evening papers of the following official notification:—

"*Foreign Office, Jan. 8, 1862.*

"A telegram, dated the 27th December, was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Lyons soon after four o'clock this afternoon, announcing that the United States Government had consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased."

The correspondence that led to this desirable result has since been published. From it we learn that the French, the Prussian, and the Austrian Governments supported the demand of England. It also appears that the Federal Govern-

ment, by a despatch dated the 30th November, 1861, stated that "Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject, therefore, was free from the embarrassments that might have ensued if the act had been specially directed. The Secretary trusted that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it might expect the best disposition on the part of the Washington Cabinet."

Earl Russell wrote on the same day to Lord Lyons, detailing the "Trent" affair, and asking for redress. He said, "It appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from a British vessel,—the ship of a neutral Power on a lawful and innocent voyage,—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of national laws. Her Majesty's Government are willing to believe the act was without authority and resulted from misunderstanding, as the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government will not allow such an affront to its national honour to pass without due reparation; and the British Government are unwilling to believe that the United States deliberately intended unnecessarily to force a discussion of so grave a question between the two Governments. Her Majesty's Government trusts that the Government of the United States will of its own accord offer such redress as alone could satisfy them—namely, the liberation of the four prisoners and their delivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him."

As is customary, the substance of this despatch was informally communicated to the American Government before its public presentation, and matters were thus more easily arranged. On the 27th of December, Mr. Seward wrote a very long despatch in answer, containing an exposition of American views on the subject, and declaring that, in ac-

cordance with them, he could not refuse the British demand. The despatch concludes, "The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

Lord Lyons at once replied that he would concert measures for that purpose, and accordingly they were liberated on the 2nd of January. They were conveyed that evening in an American tug-boat from Fort Warren to Provincetown, where H.M.S. "Rinaldo" received them, the destination of which vessel was believed to be Halifax, but as she had not reached that port at the date of the last advices, it was supposed that she had been obliged to bear up for Bermuda by stress of weather.

JAN. 15.

Suspension of Specie Payments in the Federal States.—The American mail brought news that the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the leading banks throughout the country had generally suspended specie payments: some of the New York banks continued to pay in specie. The United States Treasury had also suspended specie payments. The interest on the Public Debt due on the 1st of January would, it was stated, be paid in specie, but demand notes are no longer redeemed.

The "New York Evening Post" says that the banks have resolved not to take up the third 50 millions of the Federal Loan. The "New York Journal of Commerce" considers that the suspension of specie payments is not the end of the present history, but only the beginning of another leaf, and that a resort to immediate taxation fully in proportion to the national expenses is the only method to avoid a grand collapse at the conclusion of the war.

On these announcements "The Times" remarks:—"The suspension of specie payments in America is an event which during the past six months has been so entirely capable of demonstration as

certain to happen at a given period, that its announcement to-day has been received almost as a matter of course. Its immediate effect upon commerce will be unimportant; the political effect, however, cannot fail to be very serious. It will either shorten the war, or lead to the flooding of the country with a currency destined to decline in value day by day, until all confidence is paralyzed from the dread of ultimate repudiation. If the warning is accepted by the Federal Government in its true significance, they will see that a continuance of their present scale of outlay is out of the question, and that if the war against the South cannot be conducted at less cost, there is no alternative but to come to some pacific adjustment. It is to be feared, however, from recent experience, that the reckless course will be preferred. For months past the assertions made in England that the present stoppage was inevitable have been copied into all the leading American papers only for the purpose of assuring the ignorant multitude that the prediction would prove totally erroneous, and that they could not do better than bring out their hoarded specie for investment in the Government loans. A similar policy of delusion therefore must now be expected, and, as the manufacture of 'money' in the shape of notes will henceforth not be liable to any check other than that which may ultimately arise from popular suffering, consequent on the discovery that when offered in exchange for bread, tea, sugar, wine, or any other necessary, they will purchase scarcely anything, the downward course may be one of unparalleled rapidity."

JAN. 16.

Terrible Colliery Accident.—This day, at half-past ten in the morning, the beam of the pumping engine at the Hartley New Pit (near Shields) suddenly broke in two, and one half, which weighed upwards of twenty tons, fell down the shaft, carrying away all the woodwork, killing five miners out of a party of eight who were ascending in the cage from

their night's work, and imprisoning 215 men and boys in the bowels of the earth. The colliery, which belongs to Messrs. Carr, brothers, is so near the sea, that the pumping engine employed to keep under the water which constantly flowed into the workings, was one of the very largest employed in the coal trade, and its power was equal to 400 horses.

Owing to the destruction of the wood-work of the shaft, nearly twelve hours elapsed before the three survivors of the ascending party could be rescued, and then it was found that the whole lower part was blocked up with a compact mass of rubbish which apparently would require days to mine through. As, however, there were several horses in the pit, a supply of provender, and water, it was hoped that the imprisoned men would be able to support themselves until relief could be given, but this hope unhappily has not been realized.

The colliery comprises three seams—the high main, the yard seam, and the low main; but the mining operations have been recently confined to the low, or steam coal main. The workings have been carried on by a single shaft passing through the yard seam, at a depth of about seventy fathoms, and penetrating to the low seam, which lies about 100 fathoms below the surface. The shaft was divided into two equal sections by a substantial wooden brattice running through its entire length. One half was used as an upcast, and the other as a downcast pit, this economical arrangement answering the same purpose in connexion with the ventilation of the mine (though not as to its safety) as the duplicate shafts which are employed in most collieries. Some time ago a com-

munication was established between the low main and the yard seam independently of the shaft, by means of an air staple, and within this, on the suggestion of Mr. Dunn, the Government inspector, a ladder was placed so as to afford an easy access from the lowest to the middle stage of the mine. Another staple affords a passage from the high main to the surface, but between the yard seam and the high main there appears to be no communication, with the exception of the shaft.

Every available means was employed to open a way to the unfortunate men below, but the work was much impeded by the fall of earth and stones, and at length foul air (or "stythe," as the miners call it) compelled the miners, who worked day and night, to suspend operations for awhile. This was on the morning of the 21st of January. As soon as possible the operations were resumed, and on the 22nd the yard seam was reached by two men, when nearly 100 bodies were found near the bottom of the shaft. They lay as if sleeping, and had evidently perished from the foul air, and not from hunger, as many had their pockets full of beans and other horse-food. It has not been possible as yet (Jan. 25) to penetrate farther into the mine, but no doubt can exist that the whole body of men and boys have perished. Her Majesty the Queen sent repeated telegraphic messages to inquire as to their fate, and expressed her deep sympathy. From inquiries made it appears that 407 widows, children, and other relatives are left wholly dependent on public charity, and meetings have been held at Newcastle and elsewhere to raise subscriptions for their relief.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

His Grace William, Duke of Devonshire, to be Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the room of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, deceased.

Dec. 27. Colonel the Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of General Sir Edward Bowater, deceased.

Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., recently one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to be Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Dec. 31. Thomas Price, esq., to be Lieut-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Jan. 7. Knighthood conferred (Nov. 14, 1861) upon Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, esq., LL.D., Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands.

Dr. William Jenner, now Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty, to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Gerald Raoul Perry, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Realejo, to be H.M.'s Consul in French Guiana.

St. Vincent Lloyd, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Poti, to be H.M.'s Consul at Syra.

Frank Ringler Drummond Hay, esq., now First British Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to be H.M.'s Consul at Cairo.

William Webb Follett Syngé, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-Gen. in the Sandwich Islands.

Major John Stokes, of the Royal Engineers, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul in the Delta of the Danube.

Jan. 10. Lieut.-Gen. Edmund F. Morris, C.B., from the 97th Regt., to be Col. of the 49th Regt. of Foot, *vice* General Sir Edward Bowater, deceased.

Major-Gen. John Campbell, of the 97th Regt. of Foot, to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Morris, C.B., transferred to the 49th Foot.

Jan. 14. Lieut.-Col. William Griffin Sutton, to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Major-Gen. John Fitzmaurice, K.H., promoted.

Jan. 17. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, of Sloane-street, in the county of Middlesex, esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Jan. 21. Henry Iles Woodcock, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Tobago.

Frederick Simon Berning, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds and Distributor of Stamps for the Colony of Natal.

Frederick John Scott, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Charles Henry Okey, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

Mr. Horace N. Congar approved of as Consul at Hongkong for the United States of America.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 30, 1861. *Town of Nottingham.*—Sir Robert Jukes Clifton, of Clifton-hall, Nottingham, bart., in the room of John Mellor, esq., now a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6. At Nynee Tal, Bengal, the wife of Maj. Charles Vesey Bunbury, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., a son.

Nov. 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Major George Chesney, Bengal Engineers, a son.

Nov. 18. At Tipperah, Bengal, the wife of Ross L. Mangles, V.C., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Nov. 19. At Sealkote, Punjaub, the wife of Major J. A. Gore, 71st H.L.L., a dau.

Nov. 24. At King William's-town, the wife of Simeon Jacobs, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. for British Kaffraria, a son.

At Sultanpore, Oude, the wife of St. George Tucker, esq., Commissioner, a son.

At Mhow, the wife of Major J. H. Champion, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Bombay Army, a dau.

Nov. 25. At Delhi, the wife of Lieut. C. R. Pennington, Adj. 13th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

Dec. 2. At Madras, the wife of Capt. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd Regt. Madras N.I., a son.

Dec. 3. At Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Willis, C.B., 38th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 7. At Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. Bainbridge, 17th Lancers, a son.

Dec. 19. At Dresden, the wife of Major J. T. Ashton, late Madras H.A., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Maida-hill, the wife of Dr. Peake, 18th Royal Irish, a son.

Dec. 21. In Eaton-pl., Lady Cairns, a son.

At The Mount, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, a son.

At Lenfield, Maidstone, the wife of Major Lawrie, Adjutant 3rd Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers, a dau.

At Salterhebble, near Halifax, the wife of the Rev. John Henry Warneford, M.A., Incumbent, a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Captain Freeling, R.A., Colonial Secretary, a dau.

Dec. 22. The wife of Lieut. H. Hawkes, R.N., a dau.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. John Polehampton, a dau.

At Birmingham, the wife of Capt. William Corbett, Military Train, a dau.

Dec. 23. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, a dau.

At Cranford Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Orger, a son.

Dec. 24. At Sidney-house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. W. B. Oliver, R.N., a dau.

At Ilfracombe, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Seougall, a son.

At Dumbleton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wedgwood, a son.

At Limpsfield, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Henry George Rolt, a son.

Dec. 25. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Houssemayne du Boulay, a son.

At the Camp, Aden, the wife of Lieut. George Kittoe, 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

Dec. 26. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, a son.

Lady Norreys, a son.

At Ardross Castle, Ross-shire, Mrs. Matheson, of Ardross, a son.

At Holly-bank, near St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of John Moore Napier, esq., a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. T. W. Sheppard, 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a son.

Dec. 27. At Larchfield, Farnham, the wife of Major-General Lawrence, C.B., a son.

At the Vicarage, Shipton Bellinger, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Cotton, a dau.

At Glanatore, Cork, the wife of R. J. Maxwell Gumbleton, esq., J.P., a son and heir.

At Moorhurst, Dorking, the wife of Capt. L. G. Heath, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Burnham, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. R. Strong, a son.

At Perth, the wife of Capt. F. E. Pratt, R.E., a dau.

Dec. 28. At Lovington Parsonage, Castle Cary, the wife of the Rev. P. H. Moore, a son.

At Chandos-cottage, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Claridge, H.M.'s 37th Regt. Grenadiers, Madras Army, a dau.

At Bilbao, Spain, the wife of Hen. Vignoles, esq., C.E., a dau.

Dec. 29. In Hyde-park-st., the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a son and heir.

At Plymouth, the wife of Col. Evan Maberly, C.B., R.A., a son.

At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of Major Williams, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, a son.

Dec. 30. At Woodborough-hall, near Nottingham, the wife of Mansfield Parkyns, esq., a dau.

The wife of Capt. Stuart, Adj. 37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, a dau.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, the Lady Mary Hope Vere, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Col. Hodge, C.B., a son.

The wife of Major McMahon, of Genning's-park, Hunton, Kent, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Tuddenham, near Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Paton, M.A., a dau.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the wife of Joseph Frederick Jessopp, esq., a son.

At Almington-hall, Market Drayton, the wife of John Broughton, esq., a dau.

Jan. 1. At Sandgate, the wife of Captain McTernan, R.A., a dau.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Major Leicester Penrhyn, a son.

At Polvellan, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Dolignon, a dau.

At St. Mary's, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Dr. Burns, R.N., a dau.

At the Rectory, Poole Keynes, Cirencester, the wife of the Rev. Richard Lowndes, a son.

Jan. 2. At Dalham-hall, Suffolk, the Lady Affleck, a son.

At Richmond, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Garfit, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major George T. Field, R.A., a dau.

In Half Moon-street, the wife of H. Bedingfield, esq., a son.

Jan. 3. At Rotterdam, Lady Turing, a son.

At Danby-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Simeon Scrope, jun., esq., a son.

At Caterham-manor, Surrey, the wife of George Parbury, esq., a dau.

At Ardingley, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. M. E. Stanbrough, a son.

Jan. 4. At Harpley Rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. William Pratt, a dau.

At the Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Emilius Bayley, Rector of St. George, Bloomsbury, a son.

At Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of Major Hackett, late 38th Regt., a son.

At Aldermaston Parsonage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Burne, a dau.

Jan. 5. At Little Squerries, Westerham, Kent, Mrs. J. Caldecott Smith, a son.

At Hampstead, the wife of Edward Wallwyn Jones, esq., a dau.

At Cranley Rectory, Guildford, the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, a son.

In Kensington-crescent, W., the wife of W. Noel Sainsbury, esq., a dau.

At Trent-park, East Barnet, the wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Grays Thurrock, the wife of the Rev. Charles Theobald, a son.

In Brompton-sq., Mrs. Hunter Blair, a son.

At Belfast, the wife of Captain Northey, 26th Cameronians, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Captain J. N. Maclean, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

At Polmont-park, Stirlingshire, the wife of Alexander Crum-Ewing, esq., a dau.

Jan. 6. In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Higginson, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Sugwas-court, Herefordshire, Mrs. Harry Moulton Barrett, a son.

At Lyndhurst, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lucas, a son.

At Park-house, near Whitehaven, the wife of John Stirling, esq., a son.

At Witham, the wife of the Rev. B. S. Clarke, a dau.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, Vicar of Colerne, a dau.

Jan. 7. In Kildare-ter., W., the wife of Col. Thomas Holmes Tidy, a son.

In St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, the wife of Captain J. J. S. Josling, R.N., a son.

At Strood, Kent, Mrs. Cleveland, widow of Chas. A. Cleveland, Esq., R.N., late of H.M.S. "Calypso," a son.

At Sandling, near Maidstone, the wife of Richard Mercer, esq., a son.

In Golden-sq., the wife of Mr. Henry Nathan, a dau.

At Whitwick Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wood, a dau.

The wife of Major Du Cane, late R.E., a son. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. A. Barry, Head Master of Leeds Grammar-school, a dau.

Jan. 8. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Viscountess Stormont, a dau.

At Charlton, the wife of Captain Arthur Harrison, R.A., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Sibford, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Edward Eliot, a son.

Jan. 9. At Argrennan, Castle Douglas, N.B., Lady Bertha Clifton, a son.

In Westbourne-terrace, Mrs. Frank Nichols, a dau.

The wife of Major Charles Cheetham, late Royal Artillery, a dau.

In Downs-park-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of Capt. S. Tomyns Sargent, 43rd Light Infantry, a son.

At Skelton-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Esteourt Harrison, a son.

At Fairsted Rectory, Witham, Essex, the wife of Capt. Steuart, late 34th Regt., a dau.

At Alderton, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Atherley, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of H. Scudamore Stanhope, esq., a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Major Furlonge, Paymaster of the Bristol Recruiting District, a son.

At Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. John Bell, Brington Rectory, of twins.

At Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. R. T. C. Scott, esq., of Melby, Zetland, Staff-Surgeon, R.N., H.M.S. "Royal Adelaide," a dau.

Jan. 10. In Prince's-gardens, the wife of Hugh C. E. Childers, esq., M.P., a son.

At Spital Old Hall, near Chester, the wife of Charles Inman, esq., a son.

At Kirkham Vicarage, Lancashire, Mrs. W. L. Hussey, a dau.

At Tichborne, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Cecil B. Carlon, a dau.

Jan. 11. In Grosvenor-st., the Countess of Courtown, a dau.

At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, a dau.

At Park-hill-house, Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a dau.

At Lyme-park, Cheshire, the wife of William J. Legh, esq., M.P., a son.

At Liskeard, Cornwall, the wife of Humphry Grylls, esq., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Denne, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Tovil, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. Abraham Peat, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. C. W. Burton, Royal Marines, a son.

At Alnwick, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Robert Henniker, a son.

Jan. 12. At Prince's-gate, S.W., the Hon. Lady Dalrymple Hay, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Chew Magna, the wife of the Rev. Edward Tyler, Vicar of Portbury, Somersetshire, a son.

At Linton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Carter, a son.

Jan. 13. At Walton Rectory, Somerset, the wife of Commander H. D. Hickley, R.N., H.M.S. "Greyhound," a son.

Jan. 14. At Burton-hill, Malmesbury, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Penruddock, a son.

At Feltons, near Reigate, the wife of Capt. D. W. Wise, H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

Jan. 15. In Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Richard Benyon, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major R. J. Feildon, 60th Rifles, a son.

At Penstowe, Kilkhampton, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Arthur C. Thynne, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Captain Harmer Hardy, 18th Hussars, a dau.

At Henley-on-Thames, the wife of the Rev. Henry Benson, a son.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. H. W. Hill, R.N., a son.

Jan. 16. At the Rectory, St. Matthew, Friday-st., the wife of the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, a dau.

At Hamble Le Rice, near Southampton, the wife of the Rev. J. Henry Cancellor, a son.

In Bedford-row, W.C., the wife of the Rev. Joseph Benj. McCaul, a dau.

Jan. 17. In Marlborough-hill-gardens, St. John's-wood, the wife of G. Chapman, esq., F.S.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. At Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, Chas. Warren Adams, esq., son of the late Mr. Serjeant Adams, to Georgiana Alethe, youngest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Polson.

Oct. 22. At Surat, Capt. J. M'Dowell Elliot, 4th (King's Own) Regt., to Elizabeth Mary Mackenzie, elder dau. of the Rev. Jas. Henry Hughes, M.A., H.M.E.I.C.S., Surat.

Oct. 23. At St. Paul's, Auckland, Capt. T. B.

Richards, 40th Regt., eldest son of the late W. H. Richards, esq., of Stapleton-house, Martock, Somerset, to Ida, eldest dau. of Forster Goring, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Goring.

Oct. 29. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Chas. Bayly Cox, esq., Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Humansdorp, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Moodie, esq., of Swellendam, formerly

Member of the Legislative Council of the Cape Colony.

Nov. 6. At Dorundah, Captain Robert Stevenson Moseley, of H.M.'s 10th B.N.I., to Alice, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Minshull Drake, lately commanding that regt., and grand-dau. of Commissary-Gen. J. Drake.

Nov. 21. At Lee, Kent, Felix S. H. Webber, esq., of Hamble Cliff, Hants, to Edith Emily, dau. of John Wingfield Larking, esq., of the Firs, Lee.

Nov. 26. At Agra, Wm. Dent Dent, esq., third son of Joseph Dent, esq., of Ribston-hall, Yorkshire, to Mary, dau. of the late Major Hill.

Dec. 5. At Bettws, Glamorganshire, the Rev. M. Drummond, Perpetual Curate of Simonsbath, Devon, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late M. P. Traherne, esq., of Coytrahene, Glamorganshire.

At Calcutta, Capt. Edward B. Sladen, 1st Madras Fusiliers, son of the late Dr. Ramsay Sladen, Physician-General, Madras, to Sophia Catherine, eldest dau. of R. P. Harrison, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

At Stowting, Wm. Gostwyck Prideaux, esq., to Jessie Forbes, only dau. of Major-General Jackson.

At Douro, West Canada, John Higginson, esq., to Helen, eldest dau. of Alexander Thurburn, esq., late of Alexandria, Egypt.

Dec. 10. At Exminster, T. A. Soley, esq., of New Windsor, to Frances Grover, niece of the Rev. John Septimus Grover, formerly Vice-Provost of Eton College.

At Christ Church, St. Faith's, Winchester, the Rev. Wilm. Chastel de Boinville, to Amelia Susannah Phillis, third dau. of Col. Terry, late 25th (King's Own Borderers).

Dec. 12. At Frenchay, Alfred Wright, son of the late Rev. J. Surtees, Canon of Bristol, to Henrietta Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. Robinson, of the 72nd Highlanders.

At Broadway, Dorset, the Rev. Frederick Fisher, son of the late Archdeacon Fisher, to Jane, only child of the late Rev. Thomas Dade, Rector of Broadway and Bincombe, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, of Bawdeswell-hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 17. At St. Giles', Norwich, the Rev. Edward Norgate, Curate of St. Mary's, Newmarket, second son of John Norgate, esq., of Sprowston-hall, to Rachael, second dau. of Richard Bullard, esq., of St. Giles', Norwich.

At Gorleston, Suffolk, Captain Thomas Present, Royal Bengal Artillery, to Jane Harriet, only dau. of the late George Green Ward, esq., of Southtown, Suffolk.

Dec. 18. At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. T. Quayle, M.A., Vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa Young, second dau. of the late Capt. W. H. Douglas, R.N., and granddau. of the late Stephen Hammick, esq., of Plymouth.

At Godalming, Surrey, Charles Trevor, second son of the late Rev. H. T. Wheler, Rector of Berkley, Somerset, to Elizabeth Ann,

eldest dau. of the late J. F. M. Reid, esq., B.C.S.

Dec. 21. At Mansfield-Woodhouse, Harrington Office Shore, esq., of Farnsfield, eldest son of Offley Shore, esq., of Clifton, Derbyshire, to Isabel Emma, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Coke, of Debdale, Notts.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Henry Decimus Ilderton, esq., of Fenchurch-street, to Harriet Mary, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Lowton Robins, esq., of Oxford, Capt. R.N.

Dec. 24. At Hagbourne, J. C. Montague Thomas, M.D., eldest surviving son of John Tregushies Thomas, esq., of Awebridge, Southampton, to Mery, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Humfrey, esq., of Upton, Berks.

Dec. 25. At Stillorgan, Dublin, Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson, second son of Lord Monson, to Augusta, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Ellis.

Dec. 26. At Lennoxville, Canada East, Arthur Douglas Capel, B.A., Mathematical Tutor of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, fourth son of the Rev. T. R. Capel, Rector of Wareham, Dorsetshire, to Rebekah, third dau. of the Rev. John Mais, Rector of Tintern Parva, Monmouthshire.

Dec. 27. At Old Swinford, Worcestershire, the Rev. Hugh Sherrard, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stourbridge, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Thomas Manington, esq.

At Edinburgh, Charles R. Kinnear, esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Margaret Barton, second dau. of the late Benjamin McNair, esq., of Greenfield, Lanarkshire.

Dec. 31. At Littleham-cum-Exmouth, the Rev. William Alston Cole, son of Wm. Cole Cole, esq., of Exmouth, to Emily Rosa, youngest dau. of the late Venerable Archdeacon Barnes.

At St. Thomas's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Wilson Fardell, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. G. Fardell, Rector of Banham, Norfolk, to Frances Anne, dau. of J. H. Hearn, esq., of Ryde.

At Uffculme, Devon, the Rev. W. S. Thomas, to Rebecca, dau. of the late G. F. Iddius, esq., of the Woodrow, Worcestershire.

Jan. 1. At Clifton, Thomas Parr, esq., of Clifton, youngest son of the late Robert Henning Parr, esq., of Parkstone, Dorset, to Louisa Debonnaire, fourth dau. of the late Thomas John Knowlys, esq., of Heysham-tower, Lancashire.

At Churchill, Somerset, the Rev. R. C. Billing, son of the late Rev. Robert Billing, of Wye, Kent, to Harriet Fowler, second dau. of George Price, esq., of Langford, Churchill.

At St. Oswald's, Grasmere, the Rev. R. C. Vaughan, of Poplar, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Elose, esq., Henley-on-Thames.

At St. Giles', Oxford, the Rev. William Sanders, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church, and Head Master of Woodstock Grammar-school, to Emily, elder dau. of W. Woodford, esq., of St. John's terrace, Oxford.

At Tibshelf, Derbyshire, C. J. Didham, esq., Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. "Indus," to Mary, second dau. of J. Chambers, esq., of the Hurst.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. George Bevor Barker, M.A., Curate of Hurstmonceux, to Fanny Maria, eldest dau. of Charles Matthew Harrison, esq., of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service.

At St. James's, Clapham, the Rev. Joseph Gedge, Rector of Bildeston, Suffolk, to Charlotte Frances, widow of Henry Edw. Stables, esq., of Park-hill, Clapham.

Jan. 2. At St. John's, Paddington, Henry Charles Lawrence Connolly, esq., youngest son of the late General Connolly, of Southsea, to Emma, dau. of the late W. J. Ferguson, esq.

At Hopton Wafers, Salop, the Rev. Alfred James, of Wragby, Yorkshire, Fellow of the University of Durham, youngest son of the late William James, esq., of Barrock, Cumberland, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Woodward, Rector of Hopton.

At Hartwell, Bucks, David Munro, esq., of Dollar, North Britain, to Jane Belsham, youngest dau. of Robert Wilkinson, esq., of Totteridge-park, Herts.

At Checkley, Cheadle, Staffordshire, T. Howard Edwards, esq., to Elzie, fourth dau. of the Rev. William Hutchinson, Rector of Checkley.

At Grasmere, the Rev. Alfred F. Curwen, second son of Edward Stanley Curwen, esq., of Workington-hall, Cumberland, to Beatrice Cervinia, dau. of the late John Hills, esq., of the Inner Temple.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. T. Keble, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Mary Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Turner, Incumbent of Lower Norwood, Surrey.

At the parish church, Brighton, Arthur Robert Wickham, esq., of Worthing, to Ellen, fourth dau. of the Rev. Fiennes S. Trotman, of Dallington, Northamptonshire.

At Hardenhuish, John Goodwin Welch, M.D., to Mary Anne Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Winthrop, of Hardenhuish-house, and Rector of Wolverton, Warwickshire.

At Sharnbrook, Beds, the Rev. Geo. Digby Newbolt, Rector of Souldrop, to Isabella Sophia, dau. of Hollingworth Magniac, esq., of Colworth, Bedfordshire.

At Wakefield, J. P. Harriss, esq., attached to H.B.M.'s Embassy at St. Petersburg, and eldest son of J. H. Harriss, esq., of Upper Gloucester-pl., Dorset-sq., London, to Martha, only surviving child of the late William Shaw, esq., of Stanley-hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 3. At the British Consulate, Madeira, Wm. Burton Penfold, of that island, to Elinor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Kewley, formerly Vicar of St. Ann's, Isle of Man.

Jan. 4. At St. Marylebone, Thomas Bingham, esq., of Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, to Esther Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Denis

Browne, esq., of Mount Browne, late M.P. for the county Mayo, and grand-dau. of the Right Hon. Denis Browne.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. Addison Bramwell, Rector of Thorington, Suffolk, second son of Christopher Bramwell, esq., Hardwick-hall, Durham, to Alice Fanny, youngest dau. of the late John Barclay, esq., of Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

At St. Philip's, Kensington, the Rev. William Benham, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to Louisa Marian, eldest dau. of Lewis Edward Englebach, esq., of Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, and niece of the Ven. Archdeacon Tattam, D.D.

Ernest A. Macy, esq., Lieut. Royal Marines (Light Infantry), to Margaret, second dau. of R. Simpson, esq., late of Clifton, and granddau. of the late Major Robt. Clarke, Royal Marines.

Jan. 7. At St. James's, Exeter, John Barber, esq., of Park-hill, Derbyshire, to Louisa, dau. of the late General Herbert, of Exeter.

At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's-park, the Rev. Frank Owen, Curate of St. Stephen-the-Martyr, to Mary, third dau. of William McCormick, esq., M.P., of Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-pk., and Linahally, co. Derry.

At Hemingford Abbots, Hunts., Captain J. Vincent, 76th Regt., second son of W. R. Vincent, esq., of Enmore-park, Somersetshire, and Boston-lodge, Yorkshire, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. James Linton, of Hemingford-house.

At Walcot Church, Bath, Captain Henry Phillpotts, H.M.I.A., to Adelaide Matilda Sophia, fourth dau. of George J. Waters, esq., late Madras Civil Service.

At Christ Church, Bayswater-road, Stephen L. Koe, esq., son of the late J. H. Koe, esq., Q.C., to Grace Sophia, dau. of the late Thomas Paley, esq., of Inverness-terrace.

At St. John's, Paddington, Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, esq., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, Rector of St. Thomas, Winchester, to Emily Frances, eldest dau. of the late James Medows Rendel, esq., F.R.S.

At Hove, Brighton, Stanhope Leonard Douglas Willan, esq., Captain 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regt., youngest son of the late J. K. Douglas Willan, esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, to Georgiana Christiana, youngest dau. of F. Burnett, esq., of Cliftonville.

At All Saints, Odiham, Captain Horne, 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), to Laura Louisa, second dau. of the late Fulwar Wm. Craven, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edmund Geo. Peckover, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and an Assistant-Master of Christ's Hospital, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. Hart, esq., of the Bank, Framlingham, Suffolk.

At St. Mary's, Dublin, the Rev. Joseph S. Bell, son of the late Rev. Alan Bell, to Harriette Kendal, youngest dau. of Bridges J. Hooke, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 34th Regt.

At North Walsham, Norfolk, the Rev. Geo.

Augustus Caley, of Bildeston, Suffolk, to Fanny Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Dry, Head Master of North Walsham Grammar-school.

Jan. 8. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, John Gordon, esq., of Cluny, to Clara Margaret Jean, only dau. of the Rev. James White, of Bonchurch.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Captain James Vertue, Madras Engineers, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Patrick Bannerman, esq., Aberdeen.

At Brighton, Edmund B. Liebert, esq., Lieut. 18th Hussars, to Emily, youngest dau. of Richard Lane, esq., of Brunswick-square, Brighton.

At Chardstock, Dorset, Alexander Maconochie, esq., eldest son of the late Captain Maconochie, R.N., to Alice Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Woodcock, M.A., Vicar of Chardstock.

At St. Pancras, Middlesex, John Vallance, esq., of Essex-street, Strand, to Elizabeth, second dau. of W. T. S. Daniel, esq., Q.C., of Mecklenburgh-square.

At Christ Church, West Bromwich, William Thomas Travis, solicitor, eldest son of William Hardy Travis, esq., of Whitton-lodge, near Ipswich, to Phœbe, youngest dau. of Major McKnight, West Bromwich.

Jan. 9. At Wytham-on-the-hill, Lincolnshire, Edwin Martin Atkins, esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks, to Mary Georgina Louisa, second dau. of Gen. Johnson, of Wytham-on-the-hill.

At Dale, Pembrokeshire, Capt. J. E. Cornes, R.E., to Mary Frances, youngest dau. of J. P. A. Lloyd Philipps, esq., of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, and of Mabws, Cardiganshire.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Samuel Clark to Elizabeth J. H., dau. of the late Rev. Charles Holdsworth, Vicar of Stokenham, Devon.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. W. Hedley, M.A., Rector of Beckley, Sussex, Fellow and late Tutor of University College, Oxford, to Anna, only dau. of the Rev. T. M. Sherwood, M.A., of Torquay, formerly Incumbent of Hucleote, Gloucestershire.

At Killinane, Geo. Henry Wale, Commander R.N., son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Katherine Henrietta, eldest dau. of Dudley Perse, esq., of Roxborough, co. Galway, and grand-dau. of the first Viscount Guillaumore.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. R. P. Hart, to Ann Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. T. S. Green.

Jan. 14. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Chas. Elrington McKay, A.M., Rector of Inver, Larne, Diocese of Connor, to Elisa, dau. of the late Adm. Chas. Simcon, and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Simeon, bart., Swainston and St. John's, Isle of Wight.

At Brighton, the Rev. John Yolland, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East, son of the late Rev. John Yolland, M.A., of Exeter, to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Pace, of the Madras Army, and granddau. of the late Rev. W. Pace, Rector of Rampisham, Dorset.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., J. B. Parker, esq., of the Manor-house, Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, to Catherine Georgiana, eldest dau. of F. H. A. Forth, esq., late of H.M.'s 21st Regt., Colonial Treasurer, Hongkong.

At Datchet, Bucks, Henry Farquhar Holt, second surviving son of the Rev. R. F. Holt, of Slough, Bucks, to Jessie Deschamps, youngest dau. of Major Walsh, late of the Royal Artillery, of Datchet.

At Wootton, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Charles T. Comber, to Rohesia Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Frederick Walter Giffard, Vicar of Wootton.

Jan. 15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Benjn. Greer Garrett, esq., ex-High Sheriff of the Colony of Newfoundland, to Mary, widow of G. G. Day, esq., of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-pk., and of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

Jan. 16. At Mowsley, Leicestershire, the Rev. Berkeley S. Wilson, B.A., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wilson, of Roxville, co. Wexford, Incumbent of Etall, Northumberland, to Katharine Lylleburne, dau. of the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, LL.B., Rector of Knaptoft, and Rural Dean.

At St. Mary's, Bath, John Leigh Reed, esq., Capt. Royal Wiltshire Militia, eldest son of H. J. Reed, esq., R.N., to Edith Margaretta Brandling, eldest dau. of the late Col. J. T. S. Clarke, of the Scots Greys, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., Horse Guards.

At Rhyll, North Wales, Major Ellis Cunliffe, of Myerseough-hall, Lancashire, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Rogers, esq., of the Brooklands, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

At Bloxworth, the Rev. William Charles Salter, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Brattleby, Lincolnshire, to Emma Louisa, seventh surviving dau. of the Rev. G. Pickard-Cambridge, of Bloxworth-house and Rectory, Dorset.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Wm. Maxwell Dirom, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, Northfield, Dumfries-shire, to Elizabeth Lindsay, dau. of the late William Alexander Pringle, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Christ Church, Croydon, the Rev. W. C. Bell, Chaplain, Jessore, Bengal, to Mary, second dau. of Thos. Ismay, esq., of Bensham-house, Thornton-heath.

At Kingswear, Dartmouth, the Rev. Francis Fenwick Reavely, Rector of Kinnersley, to Frances A., third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Danville, Rector of Winforton, Herefordshire.

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. PRINCE JOHN OF PORTUGAL.

Dec. 22. At Lisbon, of typhoid fever, aged 19, Prince John of Portugal, Duke of Beja. The deceased prince, who was born March 16, 1842, was the third son of Queen Maria da Gloria, by Prince Ferdinand Augustus Antony Francis of Saxe-Coburg, first cousin of the late Prince Consort of England, and brother of the Prince Augustus, who married a daughter of King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amélie of France. The late Duke of Beja received a military education, and at the time of his death was Colonel of the 4th regiment of cavalry. He was, it will be remembered, on a visit to England and France when he was summoned with his brother, the present King of Portugal (then Duke of Oporto), to the death-bed of King Dom Pedro V., who, however, expired before their arrival. The heir-presumptive to the throne of Portugal is the only surviving male issue of the late Queen, the young Dom Augusto, Duke of Saxony, who was born Nov. 4, 1847.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

Jan. 7. At Brighton, after a long illness, aged 52, the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Worsley Anderson - Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, Lincolnshire, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight.

The deceased peer, who was the only surviving son of Charles, first Earl of Yarborough, by Henrietta, second dau. of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson (uncle of the present Earl of Bradford), was born in Stratford-place, London, on the 9th of April, 1809,

and entered Parliament for Newtown, Isle of Wight (since disfranchised), as soon as he became of age. On the 16th of December, 1831, he married the Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Harwarden, by whom (who survives) he leaves issue two sons, Lord Worsley, M.P., and the Hon. Evelyn Cornwallis Pelham, and a daughter, Lady Sophia Pelham. In 1832 he was elected for Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey), and he continued to represent it until called to the Upper House by the decease of his father in 1846. In 1854 he was appointed Vice-Admiral, and in 1857 Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Whilst in health he took an active part in politics on the Liberal side, but of late years he had suffered from paralysis, and in consequence had retired from public life. His Lordship is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his son Charles (hitherto Lord Worsley, M.P. for Great Grimsby since 1857), born on the 1st of January, 1835, and married to Lady Victoria Alexandrina Hare, daughter of the late Earl of Listowel, and god-child of Her Majesty.

Charles Anderson, Esq., of Manby-hall, Lincolnshire, assumed the name of Pelham on succeeding to the estates of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, Esq., of Brocklesby, who was the fourth in descent from Sir William Pelham, a military commander in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, who held for a short time (1580) the office of Lord Justice. Mr. Pelham was raised to the peerage in 1794 as Lord Yarborough. His son, well known as the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was raised to

the earldom in 1837, and, dying in 1846, was succeeded by the nobleman just deceased.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, BART., OF
LETTERFOURIE.

Dec. 5. At Letterfourie House, near Buckie, Banffshire, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia.

The deceased baronet, who was the eldest son of Sir James Gordon, by Mary, daughter of William Glendonwyn, esq., of Glendonwyn, was born in 1803. He entered the army in 1828, in the First, or Royal Regiment, where he shortly rose to the rank of lieutenant, but afterwards exchanged for the sake of his health, it is understood, into the 66th Foot, with the same rank. He was for some time at Gibraltar, and subsequently accompanied the regiment to Canada. In 1837, he came home to Europe on a short visit, and, during his absence, received the rank of captain. While at home, the rebellion in Canada broke out, and those in the vicinity at the time tell with interest how Capt. Gordon, receiving the despatch announcing the intelligence, and of course requiring his services, at once started up from dinner and proceeded forthwith to make preparations for his departure to the scene of action. The war in Canada was not of a nature in which a soldier could win laurels. Sir William was noted, however, for his success in making captures of the rebel troops. Possibly he was assisted in this way not a little by the fame he had of being exceedingly humane to his prisoners, as, while making them his captives, he never seemed to forget that they were his fellow-subjects, and he invariably treated them with the utmost consideration.

On the conclusion of the Canadian rebellion, Sir William returned to Europe with his regiment, accompanying it to Ireland, and subsequently to Gibraltar, where he remained for some years. On the regiment going to the West Indies, he joined the depôt in Ireland, where he remained until 1851. In the summer of

that year he rejoined his regiment in America, and attained to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He went with his regiment again to Gibraltar, but afterwards exchanged into the 3rd West India Regiment, and went out to the West Indies. After remaining there for about eighteen months, he sold out, and finally came to reside at Letterfourie about the end of 1856.

Sir William was one of the kindest of landlords. Though much from home, he took a keen interest in his tenantry, and when he came to reside among them at Letterfourie his consideration was still more effectively experienced. Averse to anything like show, he lived much at home, and cultivated the society of a few friends, by whom he was only the more beloved the more intimately he was known. He had a refined taste, and greatly improved the estates and embellished the grounds around his noble mansion. His constitution was much tried by service abroad; he long laboured under disease of the heart, and he finally sank under it. His remains were interred with much funeral pomp in the Roman Catholic church at Buckie.

Sir William was unmarried, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother Robert. This gentleman, on the death of his maternal aunt in 1858, succeeded to the estate of Parton, in Kirkeudbrightshire, and then assumed the name of Glendonwyn, so that he is now Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, Bart. The new baronet, who was born in 1824, is unmarried. He has shewn himself to be possessed of good literary taste, and is known to the literary world by some excellent translations of works on education. During his brother's absence on service he resided much at Letterfourie, and for a time managed the property; and he devoted much labour to secure, with the aid of the Board of Fisheries, the commodious harbour, the use of which Buckie has now for several years enjoyed.

"The deceased baronet," says the "*Banffshire Journal*," "could boast a royal lineage, being descended in direct

line from Jean, the third of the six daughters of James I. of Scotland by her second husband, George, second Earl of Huntly. James, the youngest of the four sons of this union, and who was Admiral of Scotland in 1513, acquired the property of Letterfourie, and was the founder of the Letterfourie family; and from him the gentleman who died on Thursday was the seventh in direct descent. So far the history of the family is clear and distinct.

"The history of the title is rather more involved, and requires a little detail in order to its being understood. The *second* son of the family which the Princess Jean brought her husband, Huntly, married the Countess of Sutherland, and their grandson became tenth Earl of Sutherland. The second son of the eleventh Earl, Robert Gordon, was a man of great natural endowments, which made him a favourite with James VI., who knighted him in 1609. He also enjoyed the favour of Charles I., was made by him one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and by a patent, dated 26th May, 1625, created him baronet of Nova Scotia, with descent 'to the heirs male whatever.' Sir Robert Gordon acquired the lands of Innes from the Inneses, and these, with other acquisitions in the vicinity, he got erected into a barony called, after his own name, Gordonston. The grandson of this baronet, also a Sir Robert of Gordonston, was the famous chemist and mechanician—his skill in these matters procuring him among the country people of the time the title, and investing him with the character, of wizard. The baronetcy and estates were held by three sons of the wizard in succession, and all dying without issue, the estates, on the decease of the last on March 5th, 1795, passed by will to the family of Altyre; while the baronetcy, in virtue of its destination 'to heirs male whatever,' fell to James Gordon of Letterfourie, as the heir and representative of James the Admiral of Scotland, the brother of Adam, the second son of the Princess Jean above mentioned.

"The first of the family of Letterfourie to inherit the title was the father of the gentleman just deceased, who became Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie. Sir James died December 24th, 1843. By Lady Gordon, Sir James had four sons—two of whom died young—and three daughters; one of whom, Mary, married in 1837 Mr. Serjeant Shee, and died recently—and the others, Helen and Alexandrina Jane, are unmarried."

REV. SIR HUGH MOLESWORTH, BART.

Jan. 6. At the Rectory, St. Petroc Minor, Padstow, aged 43, Sir Hugh Henry Molesworth, incumbent of the parish.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Rev. William Molesworth by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Paul Ireby, Esq., of Goodamoor, Devonshire, was born at his father's rectory of St. Breoke in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1840, and took holy orders in 1842. He succeeded his cousin, Sir William Molesworth (once Commissioner of Public Works, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and M.P. for Southwark), October 22, 1855, being the ninth baronet. Sir Hugh married in July, 1856, Beatrice Anne, the daughter of Prideaux Brune, Esq., of Prideaux-place, Cornwall. He does not leave any male issue, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Paul William, who took holy orders, and at one time held the living of Tetcott, which he resigned. Paul William Molesworth married a daughter of the old Cornish family of Gregor, of Trewarthenick, and has sons, Lewis William, born in 1854, and Paul Francis, born in 1855, and other children. Under the will of the late Right Hon. Sir William, the Pencarrow and Tetcott estates will remain separated from the baronetcy during the life of Lady Molesworth, his widow.

The "Western Journal" remarks of the deceased, that by the urbanity of his manners, and his readiness to assist in every good work, he had endeared himself to a very large number of persons of all classes. In his own particular circle, and in his own parish, among those who had the best means of knowing how well, and unostentatiously, and usefully he performed the duties of a gentleman and a clergyman, his removal will indeed be very deeply felt.

SIR RICHMOND SHAKESPEAR, C.B.

Oct. 29. At Indore, of bronchitis, aged 52, Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, of the Bengal Artillery.

The deceased, who was the youngest son of the late J. T. Shakespear, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, was born in 1809, and after receiving his professional education at Addiscombe, was in 1829 appointed a second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery. He was employed in a political capacity in Central Asia, and thus had the good fortune in 1840 to rescue upwards of four hundred Russian subjects from slavery in Khiva, for which he received the honour of knighthood; and two years later he managed the negociations which effected the delivery of Lady Macnaghten and many other English prisoners, who had fallen into the power of the Afghans on the disastrous retreat from Caubul. In 1843 he resumed his military services. In the December of that year he highly distinguished himself at the attack on Gwalior, as well as in the operations in the second Sikh war of 1848-9, and was severely wounded at the battle of Goojerat. In 1840 he obtained the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of the Indian army, and became full Colonel in 1852. He held the Residency at Baroda for some time after the year 1852, and in 1857-8 was entrusted with the command of the Northern Division of the Bombay army. He was lately appointed Chief Commissioner in Mysore, and was about to undertake the office, when his premature decease occurred. He had passed thirty-two years in the Indian service: in the whole course of that time he had only visited England once, for a few months, and that was on public duty.

Sir R. C. Shakespear married, in 1844, Marian Sophia, third daughter of George Powney Thompson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, by whom (who survives as his widow) he has left issue a youthful family.

SIR JOHN FORBES.

Nov. 13. At Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, aged 74, Sir John Forbes, M.D., D.C.L. Oxon, Physician to the Royal Household.

The deceased, who was the fourth son

of Mr. Alexander Forbes, of the Enzie, Banffshire, was born at Cattelbrae, October 18, 1787. In 1805 he was sent to the Marischal College at Aberdeen, and thence to the University of Edinburgh; where, however, he remained but a single session. In 1807 he entered the Royal Navy as Assistant-Surgeon, was sent to the West Indies, and in the short period of twenty months obtained promotion to the rank of Surgeon for an able report on the meteorology of the station. He continued in active service till the year 1816, but he was able to attend many of the courses of lectures at Edinburgh, and in 1817 he graduated there as M.D.

Being now on half-pay he established himself as a physician at Penzance, but also devoted much of his time to the study of science, particularly geology and climatology. His "Observations on the Climate of Penzance and Land's End," published in 1820, were the first of his contributions of this class to medical science. These were followed up by papers "On the Geology of the Land's End District and St. Michael's Mount," contributed to a society of which he was among the earliest supporters, if not founders, namely, the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, and published in its "Transactions;" and by an essay, "On the Medical Topography of the Hundred of Penrith," communicated to Vols. I. and II. of the "Transactions" of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, of which society he was from the first a leading and energetic member.

At a very early period in his professional career Dr. Forbes gave evidence of those literary tastes to which his after life owed its chief significance, and which led to so many important enterprises for the furtherance of medical science. His translations of the respective treatises of Laennec (1831) and of Avenbrugger (1833) introduced to the profession the improved methods of physical diagnosis which now form one of the chief resources of the physician's art. In the latter year he took a very prominent part in organizing and elaborating the

"Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," which was finally completed in 1835. In 1836 he founded the "British and Foreign Medical Review," which has proved, both under his own management and in subsequent hands, so powerful an engine for the diffusion of rational medicine. It was then, for the first time in this country, that under his editorship the higher talent of the profession succeeded in sending forth an organ of medical opinion which, in point of literary power, might assert equality with the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews. To his own "Review" he contributed a great variety of papers, which were not less notable for their scientific sagacity than for their easy yet forcible style. The most important work of his later years was his treatise (1857) on "Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease," which may be regarded as a confession of his medical creed.

In 1819 Dr. Forbes married, at Torrington, in Devonshire, Eliza Mary, daughter of John Burgh, Esq., H.E.I.C. She died in London in 1851. His only child, a son, (Alexander Clark Forbes,) was born at Chichester in 1824, whither Dr. Forbes had removed the year preceding as successor to Sir William Burnett. He had a large practice there, and (as at Penzance) was an active supporter of all the local, charitable, scientific, and literary institutions; in particular, he was mainly instrumental in establishing the Infirmary at Chichester. In 1840 he removed to London, where he pursued his literary labours with great ardour, and had the honour of being named Physician Extraordinary to the late Prince Consort, which was soon followed by the appointment of Physician to the Royal Household. He devoted himself for many succeeding years with earnest zeal to everything that could advance the dignity and usefulness of his profession, and only retired from practice about three years ago, in consequence of failing health. Ere he quitted his post, he had several attacks of vertigo, in which he sometimes fell suddenly to the ground; and he also

experienced states of imperfect consciousness of objects and places, and had a tendency to turn to the right side. These symptoms of structural disease at the base of the brain were the commencement of the illness which finally terminated in complete paraplegia for three months before his death. On retiring from practice, he presented his large and valuable library to *Alma Mater*—Marischal College, Aberdeen. Two years previously, in conjunction with Sir James Clark, he had established a library at Fordyce, where he had received his early education.

"It was not to be expected," says the "Medical Times," "that a man occupying so influential and authoritative a position as Sir John Forbes so long enjoyed, could pass through life without exciting animosities in numerous and diverse quarters. Hence he had his quarrels. These need not be discussed here; but it may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that those who knew him the best knew him to be, in every sense of the phrase, a scholar and a gentleman. No man was ever a truer friend. His main defect was a defect of temper, or rather, of temperament; and of this no one was better aware than himself. He felt that he was too quick in receiving impressions and too rash in acting prematurely on them. Seated calmly at his desk, he was full to overflowing of liberality and cautious thinking, of doubts and hesitations. Placed however, on a different stage,—say at a public meeting,—where matters for decision and action were agitated, his temper was roused if obtuseness, or stupidity, or cowardice, or, most of all, unfairness or dishonesty, was manifested; and out he came with words and conclusions which his calmer reflection told him should have been withheld, and which often became the subject of future regret. The infirmity occasionally hurried him away (as we know) even when he was deliberately and fully on his guard. In short, he 'wore his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at.' The defect was, in truth, the overflowing of that generous, manly nature which characterized and governed all his actions."

This failing was, however, amply redeemed by his sterling high qualities. He sympathized with the young prac-

itioner in his early struggles, and he had no greater happiness than in holding out a helping hand to any professional brother who appealed to him for aid in pecuniary difficulties. In every medical benevolent institution he took an active interest; and his sympathies extended even far beyond professional circles. Among the many benevolent and charitable institutions he thus laboriously fostered during his residence in London, may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Asylum for Idiots, the Medical Benevolent Fund and College, and the Convalescent Hospital. He loved science, and encouraged it because he loved it; and he was a most constant attendant at the meetings of the Royal Society and Royal Institution, on the council and committee of which respectively he frequently served. Nor did he neglect the walks of general literature. He was a pleasant and easy writer, as is proved by his "Physician's Holiday; or, A Month's Tour in Switzerland," and published in 1849, which was republished in a cheap form. It is highly characteristic of the mind of the writer, and pervaded by so genial and so healthy a tone, that the most stolid could not fail to be instructed and charmed by its perusal. A similar spirit pervades a little essay, written in 1850, entitled "Of Happiness in its Relations to Work and Knowledge," in which he returned to the theme that occupied him as a student in Edinburgh in 1817. It was published at the request of the members of the Chichester Literary Institute, to whom it was delivered at the opening of their session. He also published two other books of travel, viz., "Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn, 1852;" and "Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol in 1860." He likewise had communings with the Muses; and he might have been a poet if he had not been a great medical reformer.

Dr. Forbes received a fair share of honours and honourable titles. In 1853

he was knighted: he was also Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, London; Hon. Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Sciences at Madrid, of the Royal Society of Gottingen, of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen, of the Imperial Society of Physicians at Vienna, of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of Turin and Amsterdam, of the American Philosophical Society, &c. He held the appointments of Physician-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household, and to the late Duke of Cambridge; Physician Extraordinary to the late Prince Consort; and Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption.

"Sir John Forbes," says the "Edinburgh Courant," "was a favourable specimen of that peculiar intellectual development which is everywhere recognised as distinctively Scottish, and which has raised so many of his countrymen to the highest point of the medical profession. He had not a little of that combined solidity and force by which the two Hunters, Baillie, Copeland, and many others, have advanced to the front of their order.

"The services which this illustrious physician rendered to science are too notable to be readily forgotten, and too peculiar to be lightly replaced. Sir John was perhaps the greatest representative of that almost extinct class who were at once men of letters and physic, and the most memorable achievements of his long life were those by which he brought the two professions into closer and more harmonious relation."

LORD MEADOWBANK.

Nov. 30. At Meadowbank House, aged 84, Alexander Maconochie Welwood, Esq., of Garvock and Meadowbank, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Mr. Welwood, better known by the name of Mr. Maconochie, or by his judicial title, Lord Meadowbank, occupied a prominent space in Scottish society for three-quarters of a century. He was born in March, 1777, being the

eldest son of Mr. Maconochie, the first Lord Meadowbank, a very learned and accomplished judge and an acute philosopher,—a sketch of whose life was some time ago written by Lord Brougham. His mother was Miss Welwood, of Garvoch and Pitleven, through whom he a few years ago succeeded, as heir of entail, to these valuable estates. He passed at the Scottish bar in 1799; was appointed Solicitor-General in 1813; Lord Advocate in 1816, (under the Liverpool Administration); and a Judge of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary in 1819, from which he retired in 1843. In the year 1817 he was returned to Parliament as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; and he subsequently held a seat, in the Conservative interest, for the Fifeshire boroughs. He was also a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant for both Fifeshire and Mid-Lothian, and he filled the office of Sheriff of Haddingtonshire in 1809.

Although not possessing the high philosophical acumen of his father, Lord Meadowbank was a man of excellent parts, extremely quick and ready, of indomitable courage and decision, and great energy; and he filled his various important offices with much credit. From his early success and appointment to high office at a time when politics ran very high, and when the preponderance of talent among the rising Scotch lawyers was on the Whig side, he became the object of some jealousy, and his constitutional quickness of temperament and somewhat impulsive and unguarded bearing occasionally laid him open to attack or unfriendly observation. But he outlived the whole of this, and during the latter part of his public career, and since his retirement from the Bench, few men were more highly esteemed, not only by the most distinguished on his own side of politics, with whom he continued in the closest intimacy, but also by the best of the other party. Among others, he was on the most kindly terms with Lord

Brougham and the late Lord Murray. The high estimation in which he was held after having retired from public life is not to be wondered at, for there never was a man of a kinder or more friendly disposition; and his activity of mind, even after his retirement, led him to take an active interest in all county matters, and in everything that took place in Edinburgh connected with the improvement of manufactures and the fine arts, of which last he was a munificent patron. Till within a few years of his death he was perhaps the most active member of the Board of Manufactures, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Institution. In the early struggles of the Scottish Academy for artistic independence, (commemorated in the pages of "Scottish Art and National Encouragement,") his Lordship was regarded by the academicians as the leader of those gentlemen of rank and position who upheld the cause of lay patronage of art, and he thus became the object of rather unfriendly feelings on their part; but these contentions being now happily at an end, his Lordship will take his place among those who have played a leading part in the history of the fine arts in Scotland.

After his retirement from the Bench, he resided constantly at his paternal estate of Meadowbank, which he greatly improved and beautified; and among other things, he carried out with extraordinary success the system of transplanting trees of large size, very few of which ever failed under his treatment. His hospitality was unbounded, and there are many who still remember the magnificent entertainments which, as Lord Advocate, he gave to the Archduke Nicholas, afterwards Emperor of Russia, and subsequently to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. One of the most remarkable passages of his life was his being the instrument of removing the mask from the countenance of "The Great Unknown," and of proclaiming to the world, in his presence, that the author of "Waverley" was Sir Walter Scott, which he did in a graceful

speech at the Theatrical Fund Dinner in 1827.

Mr. Maconochie Welwood married Anne, eldest daughter of the Lord President Blair, who still survives him; and he is succeeded in his estates by his son, Allan Alexander Maconochie Welwood, Esq., at one time Professor of Law in Glasgow, who was born in 1806, and married, first, in 1836, Ellen, daughter of T. Wiggin, Esq., of Boston, America; and secondly, in 1859, the Lady Mary P. Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the ninth Earl of Stair.

The family of Maconochie, represented by the late Lord Meadowbank, is a branch of the ducal house of Argyll, being descended from Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, whose eldest son obtained a grant of land at Inverawe and Cruachan from King David II., A.D. 1330. According to Sir Bernard Burke, "his grandson, named Dougal, had a son called Duncan, who, according to the old Celtic custom, was patronymically termed M'Dowill M'Conochie, the son of Conochie, or Duncan; and henceforth the appellation of M'Conochie came to be adopted by each chieftain of the family of Campbell of Inverawe, while the cadet branches bore the name of Campbell." In 1660 Dougall M'Conochie, head of this family, joined the standard of Argyll, and was tried with the Marquis, and suffered attainder and the forfeiture of his lands. He obtained, however, under William III., some pecuniary compensation, with which he purchased the estate of Meadowbank, co. Mid-Lothian, which his descendants still possess, and where, adopting the Lowland customs, all the family took the name of Maconochie. The additional surname of Welwood was taken by the father of the deceased Judge on his marriage with the heiress of that place. Of the late Lord Meadowbank's brothers, one was formerly Master of the Mint at Madras; and another, who died unmarried in 1845, was Sheriff of the counties of Orkney and Shetland.

G. G. VERNON HARCOURT, ESQ., M.P.
Dec. 19. At Strawberry-hill, aged 76,
George Granville Vernon Harcourt, esq.,
M.P. for Oxfordshire.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Most Rev. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, Archbishop of York, by the Lady Anne Leveson Gower, third daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, was born in 1785, received his early education at Westminster School, and thence proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, and M.A. in 1810. He was afterwards called to the bar, and he was for many years chancellor and commissary of the archdiocese of York. Shortly after he came of age, he entered Parliament for the city of Lichfield, which he continued to represent until the year 1831, when at the general election, Mr. Harcourt, although unknown to the electors generally, was returned at the head of the poll for Oxfordshire, with Major Weyland for his colleague, the defeated candidate being the present Earl of Abingdon, who had represented the county for only one year. In 1833 (the Reform Act having increased the number of members for Oxfordshire to three) Mr. Harcourt, Major Weyland, and Lord Norreys were returned without a contest. In 1837 Mr. Harcourt was again returned in conjunction with Lord Norreys and Lord Parker (now the Earl of Macclesfield), defeating Mr. Thomas Stonor (now Lord Camoys). From that time to his death Mr. Harcourt continued to represent Oxfordshire in Parliament. In the year 1830, on the death of the last Earl Harcourt, the deceased assumed the name of Harcourt, and became tenant for life, next to his father, of the ancient Harcourt estates at Nuneham Courtenay and Stanton Harcourt, which are now inherited by Mr. E. W. Harcourt, of Hastings.

The late Mr. Harcourt first married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lucan, and had issue an only daughter, the late Countess of Abingdon. He subsequently married Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, who survives him.

The deceased, on his return from the Continent a short time ago, met with an accident to his leg in stepping out of a boat at Dover, and thus brought on a severe illness, which terminated in his death, at Strawberry-hill. His remains were brought to Oxford by railway, on the 27th of December, and a funeral procession was formed at the station, which was afterwards joined by the private carriages of Lord Abingdon (Mr. Harcourt's son-in-law) and many of the county nobility and gentry. The tenantry on the Harcourt estates joined the procession at Ensham, and proceeded to Stanton Harcourt, where the body was deposited in the family vault, by the side of Mr. Harcourt's first wife. The deceased, who was known as a Liberal-Conservative, voted in favour of the principle of the first Reform Act, but was opposed to many of its details; he, however, never took a very prominent part in politics.

FATHER LACORDAIRE.

Nov. 22. At Soreze, in the department of the Tarn, aged 58, Father Henry Dominic Lacordaire, a very eminent preacher.

The deceased, who was the son of a physician in Burgundy, was born on the 12th of May, 1802, at the village of Recy-sur-Ource, in the department of the Côte d'Or. After the usual course of education at the Lyceum of Dijon, he joined the law-school in the same city, and in 1822 he removed to Paris, with the view of being called to the Bar. Here he evinced great talent, and his success as an advocate was regarded as certain. He received much kindly encouragement from M. Berryer and others, but he had unhappily imbibed free-thinking opinions, and he felt discontented with everything. At this crisis he fortunately made the acquaintance of the Abbé Gerbet (now Bishop of Perpignan), under whose wise care his doubts and unhappiness disappeared, and such was the revulsion of his feelings, that on the 12th of May, 1824, his twenty-third birthday, he renounced his prospects of

legal distinction, entered the religious seminary of St. Sulpice, and henceforth devoted all his wonderful eloquence to the service of the Church.

In 1827 Lacordaire was ordained priest, and when the Revolution of 1830 broke out he was chaplain of the College of Henry IV. Soon after, in conjunction with M. Montalembert and the Abbé Lammenais, he founded a journal, called *L'Avenir*, which advocated "advanced Liberal opinions" on all matters in Church and State, and brought its conductors into collision alike with the Pope and the Government of July. Lacordaire made three journeys to Rome to defend his opinions, but ended by recanting them; and he then took to preaching, when he treated political matters with great ability, but in such a tone as to expose himself to ecclesiastical censure. To free himself from episcopal control he in 1840 joined the society of Friars Preachers, better known as the Dominicans, and to evince his zeal he prefixed the name of their founder to his own; nor did he content himself with this homage, but soon after published a "Life of St. Dominic," in which he defended the Inquisition. He had joined the Order for the purpose of preaching unrestrained, and he fully availed himself of the opportunity. His first appearance in the pulpit of Nôtre Dame in 1841, in the white woollen habit of his Order, his shaven head, his large scapular, and his austere figure, created a great sensation among those who had been long unaccustomed to such a sight. The auditory were equally astonished by the character of his discourse. He taught little of either the Law or the Gospel, but, instead, loved to dwell on the historical glories of France, and he failed not to mix with his discourse political utterances that could nowhere else be ventured on. His fame as an orator soon spread everywhere. He was called upon to preach at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nancy, Grenoble, and the other principal towns of France, where the novelty he had introduced into pulpit oratory continued to excite wonder and admiration.

Thus well known as a political orator, when the Revolution of February, 1848, broke out, he was elected member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Bouches du Rhône. He entered that tumultuous assemblage habited in the robe of St. Dominic, and took his seat near the summit of the Mountain, not far from his old friend Lammenais. His appearance in the tribune attracted, as may be supposed, the greatest curiosity. But he was not in his proper place. His speeches, from the first attempt, were a signal failure; he had the good sense to perceive his error, and he resigned after a few weeks' trial. His last great sermon in Paris was preached in 1853, in the church of St. Roche. The overthrow of the Constitution by the *Coup d'Etat* of 1851, the arrest, imprisonment, and banishment of so many eminent persons, the confiscation of the Orleans' property, and other stretches of power, were still fresh in the memory of the public; and, as usual, Lacordaire's sermon was not confined to purely religious topics. The political allusions were of such a nature as not to be mistaken, and they were not passed unnoticed. Complaints were made to the ecclesiastical authorities; and, before the year was out, Lacordaire was offered and accepted the direction of the free College of Soreze, in the department of the Tarn.

In 1860 Father Lacordaire was elected by a large majority to the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. de Tocqueville. He came up to Paris for the ceremony of installation. It devolved on M. Guizot to introduce the new academician. The reception attracted great attention, and was regarded by every one as a political manifestation. Lacordaire soon returned to his seminary at Soreze, where he ended his days.

Besides the work above noticed, Father Lacordaire published "Considerations on the System of M. de Lammenais," (1834); "Memoir on the Re-establishment in France of the Order of the Friars Preachers," (1840); "Confer-

ences at Nôtre Dame," (1835—1850), 3 vols., 8vo.; "Conferences at Lyons and Grenoble," (1845); and a volume of sermons on special subjects, among which are the funeral orations on Bishop Ferbin-Jansson, General Druot, and Daniel O'Connell (1844—1847). These sermons entitle him to be considered as the most eloquent orator of his time and country, but there is also much in them which is at variance with the received ideas of what should be the discourses of a minister of the Gospel.

MR. COMMISSIONER ELLISON.

Dec. 12. At Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 75, Nathaniel Ellison, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

The father of the deceased was the Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, who in 1766 succeeded his father as Incumbent of the parish of St. Andrew, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the subject of the present notice was born, on March 19, 1786. During more than two centuries past, as appears from the pages of the local historians, various members of the Ellison family have held honourable civil offices and ecclesiastical preferments in the north of England; and the great-grandfather of the lamented gentleman recently deceased was the Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, D.D., and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who became Vicar of Newcastle in the reign of William III., and held a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Mr. Ellison, the subject of this notice, received his first scholastic training at the Grammar-school of Durham, and from thence proceeded to Oxford, where he was admitted a Commoner of University College on Oct. 18, 1802. In the year 1806, Mr. Ellison was placed in the list of those who took Honours on the examination for the B.A. degree. Two other candidates only obtained the same distinction in that year, one of whom was Charles Lloyd, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford. It was

not until 1807 that the present system was adopted, by which candidates for Honours at the Public Examinations were divided into classes; and the distinction obtained previously to that date probably corresponded to that of a First Class in *Literis Humanioribus*, including also proficiency in Mathematics. In 1807 he was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College, and he took his M.A. degree in 1810.

Being destined for the profession of the law, Mr. Ellison was entered a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in November, 1807, he became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Holroyd, it being then not unusual for men intended for the Chancery Bar to commence their studies under a practitioner in the Common Law. On Nov. 22, 1811, when only in his twenty-fourth year, he was called to the Bar.

Lord Chancellor Eldon afterwards appointed Mr. Ellison one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts in London, and he exercised the functions of that office down to the constitution of the present Court of Bankruptcy in London by Lord Brougham's Act in 1832. In the year 1831, the eleventh list, in which Mr. Ellison was placed, consisted, beside himself, of the late Mr. Basil Montagu (one of his most attached friends), Mr. William Russell (now the Accountant-General in Chancery), Mr. H. R. Reynolds, and the present Master of the Rolls (Sir John Romilly). As matter of curiosity, it may be worth mention that in a return for the three years ending March, 1831, Mr. Ellison's receipts as Commissioner are set down as probably averaging £480 per annum.

Mr. Ellison married Frances, widow of William P. Gregg, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, by whom he had issue an only son, Nathaniel Frederick, now of Upton-grove, Gloucestershire, a Captain in the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia, and an only daughter, Caroline, now wife of the Rev. John F. Bigge, Rector of Stamfordham, Northumberland. His widow, son and daughter, and Miss

Gregg, his much beloved step-daughter, survive him.

Mr. Ellison continued to practise at the Chancery Bar until the year 1842, when, on the extension of the London system of Bankruptcy to the country districts by the Bankrupt Law Amendment Act of 1842, he received from the Crown, on the nomination of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, the office of Commissioner of the District Court which was then first established at his native town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with bankruptcy jurisdiction extending over the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham; and he held that important office down to the time of his death, a period of nineteen years.

Mr. Commissioner Ellison brought to the discharge of its duties judicial qualities of a very high order. His great reading and long experience had stored his mind with a profound knowledge of the law; his retentive memory gave him a ready recollection of authorities and cases bearing on points in dispute before him, and his impartiality, urbanity, and patience were not less conspicuous than his learning. His judgment was so much respected, that questions arising between the assignees and parties not within the Commissioner's primary jurisdiction were very frequently, by their consent, left to his decision; he seemed to court judicial labours, and never spared his own pains in the administration of justice. The venerable Lord Lyndhurst is known to have entertained a high opinion of his character and professional attainments, and to have considered the appointment of Mr. Ellison to be one of the best that he had ever made. In private life the genial manners and social qualities of Mr. Commissioner Ellison will be long remembered by all who enjoyed his friendship.

For more than four months before his death Mr. Ellison was absent from his Court, and confined to his bedroom by bodily ailment. The illness he suffered, which arose from ulcers on the leg, did not prevent him from taking an interest

in the business of his Court, the duties of which devolved upon the Registrar during his absence, or from discussing with him from time to time the altered law and procedure which the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 introduced from and after the 11th of October of that year. At length, on the 9th of December, but in opposition to the wishes of his medical adviser, Mr. Ellison came to his Court, and on resuming his seat received from the President of the Law Society of Newcastle and Gateshead, in the name and on behalf of the assembled body of legal practitioners, their congratulations on his apparent recovery. In honour of his memory it is but right to place on record here that the President of the Society (Mr. Watson), in the course of his address, expressed the satisfaction which had been given to the profession and to the mercantile community of the district by the manner in which the learned Commissioner had discharged his judicial duties, and he assured him of their hope that he might be spared for many years to fill his honourable office.

It affords an impressive lesson of the uncertainty of human expectations, that within three days from receiving that address, he had passed to "the silent land," and the place which had known him so long knew him no more! He had said, in replying to the congratulations of the profession (and he replied with a degree of emotion that no doubt fatally agitated a weakened frame), that the retrospect of the nineteen years of his Commissionership presented a store of pleasing recollections; little did he, or any who heard him, apprehend that he was so soon to pass to "the land where all things are forgotten." On quitting his seat in the public court on the 9th of December (for the last time as it was afterwards found), he looked forward to resuming his duties thenceforth in person, but a sudden attack of illness resulted in congestion of the lungs, under which he rapidly sank, and, strong in the Christian's hope, he passed to his rest on the morning of the 12th of December.

As the President of the local Law Society remarked, in addressing Mr. Ellison's successor a few days after these events, "his memory will long be held in grateful remembrance as that of one who, whether in a public or a private capacity, as a judge or as a man, never failed in any of the duties which belonged to his position." He eminently enjoyed in his public capacity the respect and confidence of all men, and in his individual character the esteem of a large and attached circle.

His remains were followed to the grave in Jesmond cemetery by his son, Capt. Ellison; his only surviving brother, P. G. Ellison, Esq. (his other brother, the Rev. Noel T. Ellison, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Rector of Huntspill, Somerset, having died in 1859); his son-in-law, the Rev. J. F. Bigge; his nephew, the Rev. Henry Ellison, Rector of Melsomby; H. W. Fenwick, Esq.; W. Sidney Gibson, Esq., the Registrar, and Thomas Baker, Esq., the Official Assignee of the Newcastle District Court; George Heath, Esq., his medical attendant; the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey; the Ven. Archdeacon Coxé; the Rev. J. P. De Pledge; Matthew Bell, Esq., of Wool-sington, and other personal friends; and the President, office bearers, and nearly all the members of the Newcastle and Gateshead Law Society attended to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

GEORGE PRITCHARD, ESQ.

Dec. 24. At his residence, Broseley, Salop, aged 68, George Pritchard, Esq., High Sheriff of Salop.

The deceased, who was born in the year 1793, received his education at the Grammar-school, Shrewsbury, and throughout his life he was closely connected with Shropshire. As a private gentleman, living in a populous district, he had long exercised considerable influence, and discharged many important duties with honour to himself and great benefit to his neighbours, and it will be long before his memory will be effaced from their minds.

Mr. Pritchard was not only possessed of ample means, he had also a heart to devise liberal things, and he therefore effected much good by his private gifts in a quiet and unostentatious manner, (especially among the humbler classes,) so that they were unknown beyond a limited circle. He did not, however, confine his generosity to the district where he resided, but extended his beneficence to many and varied institutions in the county: the blind, the deaf and dumb, the orphan, and the diseased, were alike objects of his solicitude and sympathy; in fact, there was scarcely any charitable undertaking of note which has not been indebted to him for pecuniary assistance, and in many instances his name has appeared as a donor to benevolent designs where it could scarcely have been expected.

In the discharge of public business the late High Sheriff of Shropshire exercised his duties in a most exemplary manner, and in all matters relating to the county his opinion, in his magisterial capacity, was always considered of the highest value, and his loss in this respect will therefore be deplored by the inhabitants generally, for he illustrated the axiom, that it is joy to the just to do judgment. At a recent public meeting, held at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury, for the purpose of presenting an address to Her Majesty on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Viscount Newport, one of the members for the county, remarked, that throughout a very long acquaintance with Mr. Pritchard, he could speak of his own knowledge of the excellence of his public character, and the admirable manner in which he always performed the duties of his private station, and he could conscientiously say that he believed no man in the position in life in which he was placed was less selfish, less disposed to look to his own interests, or more mindful of the interests of those around him.

Mr. Pritchard was not only an active magistrate for the county of Salop, but he was also in the Commission of the

Peace for the boroughs of Bridgenorth and Wenlock, and held office in the municipal body of the latter town, as also Treasurer and Trustee of the Savings' Bank. He was likewise a Trustee and President of several provident societies, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and a trustee of almost every turnpike road in the district, and a considerable subscriber to the Severn Valley Railway, now in course of completion, and a supporter of most of those charities or undertakings in the vicinity which have for their object either the promotion of public or private welfare.

His death was the result of a cold, which terminated in fever. On the Friday week before his death, he presided at the distribution of prizes connected with the School of Art at Coalbrookdale, when he set forth the feeling now prevalent in the country, in favour of engrafting upon scholastic education instruction in drawing, as essential to qualify those leaving school to adapt themselves more readily to an occupation for the mechanical arts, and for which purpose this local school, situated in the centre of a wide circuit of manufactories, was established, and has thus far been attended with considerable success.

The funeral of Mr. Pritchard, on the 31st of December, was attended not only by the surrounding gentry, but by hundreds of other persons in every station of life. Several of the clergy, the mayors, magistrates, and municipal bodies of Bridgenorth and Wenlock, the members of the Board of Guardians of the Madeley Union, the Provident Societies of Wenlock, and a large number of gentry and friends met at the Town-hall, Broseley, and proceeded in order to the residence of the deceased, from whence they followed his remains to their last resting-place at Broseley Church, an edifice towards the rebuilding of which, in former years, he had largely contributed.

Mr. Pritchard married in 1821, Miss Hostler, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, by whom he has left no issue.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 20. At his residence, in Rome, aged 60, the Rev. *Alexander Goode*, M.A., late Vicar of Caverswall, Staffordshire.

Dec. 21. At Stillington Vicarage, aged 59, the Rev. *W. R. Griesbach*, Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl of Westmoreland, and Vicar of Fridaythorpe, Millington, and Great Given-dale, of which parishes he had been the incumbent for nearly thirty years. He was the son of the late Christopher Frederick Ludwig Griesbach, esq., of Dorney and Willow-brook, in Buckinghamshire, who was the immediate descendant of John James Griesbach, Rector of the University of Jena, the editor of a most valuable edition of the Greek Testament.

At Burgh-house, the Rev. *William Nelson Lucas*, Rector of Burgh St. Margaret's, Norfolk.

Dec. 24. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *George May*, Prebendary of Lyddington, Wilts.

Dec. 25. The Rev. *Philip Morgan Richards*, A.M., Rector of Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire.

Jan. 1. At Church Oakley, Hants, the Rev. *Matthew Harrison*, M.A., Rector of the parish and Rural Dean.

Jan. 3. At Hastings, aged 62, the Rev. *Charles T. Plumtre*, Rector of Wickham-breux, Kent.

Jan. 5. At the Vicarage, Holme-on-Spalding-moor, aged 42, the Rev. *Basil Williams*, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Jan. 6. At the Rectory, St. Petroc Minor, aged 43, the Rev. *Sir Hugh Henry Molesworth*, bart. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of his father, (Jas. Reeves, esq., of King's Somborne,) aged 45, the Rev. *John William Reeves*, late Curate of Farley Chamberlayne, Hants.

At Preston, aged 97, the Rev. *Robert Harris*, B.D., of St. George's, Preston, in the 64th year of his incumbency.

Jan. 10. Aged 51, the Rev. *John Armstrong*, M.A., Rector of Dinder, and Prebendary of Wells, Somerset.

Jan. 13. At Knocktopher Abbey, co. Kilkenny, aged 79, the Rev. *Sir Richard Hercules Langrishe*, bart.

Jan. 15. In St. James's-place, aged 81, the Rev. *John Bastard*, of Fifehead Neville, Dorsetshire.

Jan. 16. At the Parsonage, Chale, Isle of Wight, aged 57, the Rev. *Andrew William Gother*, 27 years Rector of that parish.

Jan. 17. In London, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Sanderson Fisher*, late Scnior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

At the Rectory, Barrow, near Chester, aged 71, the Rev. *John Clark*, for upwards of 45 years Rector of that parish.

Jan. 18. At Hienock Vicarage, Devon, aged 76, the Rev. *William Woolcombe*, B.D., late Fellow of C.C.C., Oxford.

Jan. 20. At Tyler's-green, Bucks, the Rev. *Walter Carmichael Gibbs*, M.A., Incumbent, and formerly of Halliwell, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 10. At Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, from the effects of an injury to the throat, caused by a kick of a horse, aged 25, Edward Oakes, youngest son of Ewan Christian, esq.

Oct. 29. At La Chûte, Canada East, Richard Bradshaw, esq., formerly of Moss-side, near Manchester.

Oct. 31. On board H.M.S. "Naiad," Callao Bay, where he had gone, from Lima, for the benefit of his health, aged 65, Wm. Miller, esq., H.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General for the Islands of the Pacific since 1843. The "Kent Herald" gives the following notice of the deceased:—"Our obituary this day contains a notice of the death of General William Miller, a native of Wingham, in this county. The distinguished part which the deceased gentleman took in the war of South American Independence is well known to most of our readers. Entering the Peruvian service as a volunteer, under General San Martin, then (1818) operating in Chili, after serving in the English army under Wellington in the Peninsula, he rose by his eminent military and administrative talents to the rank of General, and his public merits have been fully recognised by the nation which he assisted in delivering from the yoke of Spain, while his excellent private character secured to him the respect and esteem of many eminent persons in this country. From a notice of the deceased in *El Espanol de ambos Mundos* of Dec. 28, 1861, we learn that about two years ago he went to Peru to prefer some unsettled claims on that government, when the Peruvian Congress recorded its unanimous vote that the pay should be restored and all arrears paid; but the President, General Castilla, stopped the payment from the treasury. This was the finishing blow to a high spirited man less bent by years than by hardships, and by the last crowning disappointment. Wishing to die under the British flag and as nearly as possible on British ground, the General caused himself to be removed, some three weeks previous to his decease, from Lima to the man-of-war in Callao Bay. There the best medical skill and the utmost care and kindness gave serenity of mind in his closing days, which were unattended with any pain. He retained his faculties distinctly clear up to the latest moments three days after the eyes had ceased to open, for he answered in French, English, or Spanish, according to the language of visitors. The power of speech was lost during the last four-and-twenty hours, but he evidently comprehended all that was passing around. When the body was opened to be embalmed, it is said that fourteen or fifteen wounds were traceable. Two bullets were found embedded in the liver, but the heart was in a remarkably healthy state. Public sympathy was strongly evinced in the singular fact that the bells of the Lima churches were

tolled and prayers said on the day of the funeral, a compliment never known to have been paid to a deceased Protestant in Peru. The interment took place in the English Cemetery of Bella Vista."

Nov. 1. At Nynee Tal, aged 83, Sir Wm. Richards, K.C.B., almost the father of the Indian army. The late Gen. Richards, who was the son of the late Major W. Richards, of the Bengal Engineers, was born in 1778, and was nominated a cadet on the 5th of March, 1794, at the age of sixteen. He landed in Calcutta on the 26th of October of the same year, and immediately after joined his corps at Dinapore, where he obtained his lieutenantcy in January, 1796. He had served at Seringapatam, in the first Mahratta war, in Nepal, in Arracan, and other parts of India. He was nominated a K.C.B. in November, 1858. In the December following his tour on the staff terminated, and he went to live at Agra, at his well-known kotee there, on the banks of the river Jumna. He went up to Nynee Tal, when that sanatorium was in its infancy, and resided there till his death; he had lived in India without ever visiting Europe for nearly seventy years. Not more than one or two officers who were present at the fall of Tippoo Sultan survive General Richards.—*London Review.*

Nov. 5. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, Lieut. Charles R. Robson, commanding H.M.'s gunboat "Forward," (youngest son of the Rev. Jas. Robson, Ponteland Vicarage, Newcastle-upon-Tyne). It appears to have been part of the deceased officer's duties to superintend the management of several lighthouses along the coast. While proceeding on horseback to a part of the coast where one of these was situate, on October 27, the animal he was riding became frightened in passing a large flock of sheep, and threw him. He received such severe injuries that he died shortly afterwards.

Nov. 7. At Oran, Africa, aged 30, William Henry Wynn Aubrey, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, and nephew of the late Sir Arscott Molesworth, bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

Nov. 13. At Mussoorie, aged 72, Gen. John Hoggan, C.B., late 45th Regt. N.I.

Nov. 14. At Acherawak, aged 28, George Boulderson Tod, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, second son of George Tod, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Barrackpoor, East Indies, Charlotte Fitzroy, wife of Capt. William Noel Waller, Royal Artillery, and dau. of J. W. Templer, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Nov. 15. Aged 90, William Turner, esq., of Green-hill, Derby.

Nov. 19. At Dacca, Bengal, Captain J. D. Macnaghten, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

Nov. 21. At Calcutta, after a few hours' illness, Hannah Catherine, wife of the Rev. Jos. Mullens, D.D.

At Aden, on his way from India, A. W. P. Pinkerton, esq., M.D., R.A.

At Gonda, Oude, of consumption, aged 24, Alice, wife of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain; and, Nov. 29, aged 4 months, Wm. Heber, their only child.

Nov. 29. At Ellichpoor, Major Ivie Campbell, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Deputy-Commissioner of West Berar, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dec. 1. At North-Douro, Canada, Captain J. H. A. Lillierap, H.M.'s Indian Army, second son of the late Admiral James Lillierap.

Dec. 5. At Delhi, aged 31, Julia Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. L. Thompson, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., and fourth dau. of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, esq., formerly of Canons, Middlesex.

Dec. 6. John Wheelton, esq., (mentioned p. 108). From a detailed biography of this gentleman, which has been kindly furnished by a relative, we extract a few particulars in addition to our former notice. Mr. Wheelton was a native of Manchester. At the early age of 14 he came to London to enter a mercantile house in the City. Some years since he retired from the firm, in which he had been for a long time the leading partner. He was a director of several banking and other important commercial companies, and a member of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers, and was elected Master in 1858. In politics he was a Conservative, but never took a leading part in political affairs. His life was one of sincere and consistent piety, devoting much of his time and attention to Sunday schools in connection with the Established Church, to which he was firmly and conscientiously attached. In private life and in his family circle he was amiable and affectionate, and consequently was much endeared to those who were admitted to his more intimate acquaintance. He married, first, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Canon Winfield, of Chester, and his wife, the dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. James Greene, of Langathen, by whom he leaves surviving issue three daughters and co-heiresses,—Mary, married to Douglas Brooke, fourth son of the late John Baker Sladen, esq., of Ripplecourt, Kent; Emily, married to the Rev. Wm. John Springett, second son of Richard Springett, esq., of Finchcoax, Kent; and Anne, married to the Rev. William Mursden Hind, son of the late John Hind, esq., of New-lodge, co. Antrim. Mr. Wheelton married, secondly, Maria, dau. of the late John Wright, esq.: by this lady, who survives him, he leaves no issue.

Dec. 7. At Sidbury, South Devon, aged 65, John Bolton, esq., late Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s 75th Regt.

At Grosvenor-pl., Camberwell, aged 86, Benjamin Gibbons, esq., the senior partner of the firm of Gibbons and Roe, wholesale stationers of Walbrook, and the second in the list on the point of seniority of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company. He served the office of Master in the years 1849-50. He was a very worthy and intelligent man, and highly

respected. Mr. Gibbons was twice married, and has left a widow and one son, Charles Gibbons, esq., his successor in business.

Dec. 14. At Barnstable, North Devon, aged 37, Frederick, eldest surviving son of Major Frederick Gordon, late Royal Artillery.

At Newcastle, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Young. He was one of Lord Nelson's men at the battle of the Nile, and at Copenhagen; and was upwards of fifty years a river pilot at the port of Newcastle.

Dec. 16. At Malta, aged 17, Mr. George Parnell, midshipman of H.M.S. "Agamemnon," fourth son of the Hon. Henry Parnell.

At his residence, Rose-hill, Northenden, Cheshire, aged 74, Absalom Watkin, esq., J.P. for the city of Manchester and county of Lancaster.

Aged 68, Mary, relict of Captain John James Gamage, late of the Madras Horse Artillery.

Dec. 17. At Dunach, N.B., aged 20, Georgina Chaworth, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. M. Musters.

At Bath, aged 79, Anna Maria, relict of Richard Moresby, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Dec. 18. At Simla, Col. Laughton, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

At Goderich, Canada West, aged 27, Mary Ann, wife of W. D. Allen, esq., and second dau. of the late George Paine, esq., of Great Chart-court, Kent.

Dec. 19. At Kingscote, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Thomas Henry Kingscote, esq., Col. of the Royal North Gloucester Militia. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Kingscote, esq., by a dau. of the late Sir Henry Peyton, bart., of Doddington, was born in 1799, and educated at Harrow, and served for some years in the Coldstreams and Life Guards. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Gloucestershire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1841. He was twice married; firstly, to a sister of the late Duke of Beaufort; and, secondly, to a dau. of the late Lord Bloomfield. Mr. Kingscote, who was the head and representative of a "county family" which has been settled at Kingscote since the reign of William the Conqueror, is succeeded by his eldest son, Lieut.-Col. Robert Nigel Fitz Hardinge Kingscote, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, who married, firstly, a dau. of Lord Leconfield, and, secondly, Lady Emilie Marie Curzon, dau. of Earl Howe.—*London Review.*

At Rosedale, Truro, aged 37, Capt. Daniel Tom, late of H.M.'s 89th Regt.

At Glasgow, Miss Andrina Gifford, dau. of the late Andrew Gifford, esq., of Ollaberry, Shetland Isles, and eldest surviving member of that ancient family, whose male line became extinct on the death of Arthur Gifford, esq., of Busta, J.P.

At his residence, Old Kent-road, aged 63, Walter Branscomb, esq., solicitor, only son of the late Sir James Branscomb, bart.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 30, Major Falkland T. L. Paterson, H.M.'s 63rd Regt.

Dec. 20. At Calverleigh-court, Devon, aged

31, Honoria Louisa, eldest dau. of Joseph and Lady Henrietta Chichester Nagle.

At St. Leonard's-pl., York, Barbara, dau. of Henry Darell, esq., of Cale-hill, Kent, and relict of Francis Cholmeley, esq., of Brandsby-hall, Yorkshire.

John Bagshaw, esq., late of Cliff-house, Dovercourt, Essex, formerly M.P. for Harwich, (mentioned at p. 110,) was the eldest son of the late John Bagshaw, esq., and was born in 1784, and educated at Rugby School. He was for many years a banker and a merchant at Calcutta, and, returning to England, entered Parliament, in 1835, as M.P. for Sudbury, in the Liberal interest, but was not returned at the next general election. In 1847 he was elected for Harwich, and, though unsuccessful in 1852, was re-chosen on a casual vacancy in 1853, but retired in 1859, in consequence of pecuniary difficulties connected with extensive buildings on the Dovercourt estate, near Harwich. Mr. Bagshaw was twice married: first, in 1803, to Miss Rebecca Johnson; and, secondly, in 1810, to Mary Anne, dau. of J. Henley, esq. His son, by his first wife, Robert John Bagshaw, esq., was at one time his father's colleague in the representation of Harwich.—*London Review.*

Dec. 21. At Braemorrison, near Elgin, N.B., aged 74, Mrs. Frances Duff, relict of Admiral Archibald Duff, of Drummair, R.N.

At Hayle-cottage, near Maidstone, aged 55, Maria Sophia, wife of Rear-Admiral Jones Marsham.

At Chard, Somersetshire, aged 81, Charles Benjamin Tucker, esq. He filled in that place, for a long series of years, the office of Town Clerk, and many other public appointments.

At Upper Rathmines, Dublin, aged 70, Thos. Stickney, esq., Deputy Commissary-Gen.

At Canterbury, aged 26, Amelia, wife of George Vavasour, Esq.

Dec. 22. H.R.H. Dom John of Portugal. See OBITUARY.

At Ferneyside, in his native parish of Liberton, aged 103, Mr. Walter Glover, known as the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh in the time of Burns. "When the poet was exciseman at Dumfries, rum was extensively imported there, and Glover was frequently employed to convey it to Edinburgh. The permits on these occasions required to be signed by the poet, and, contingent on the arrival of the vessels, these documents were often required either at a very late or very early hour. Glover was wont to state, as a proof of Burns's regularity and business habits, that sometimes when he used to apologise for disturbing him at these untimely hours, the poet said—'Walter, it is but my duty, and never hesitate at any hour to call on me to do it.' Glover was present at the Great Centenary Meeting in Edinburgh, January 25, 1859, where, amidst loud cheers, and to the amazement of the audience, he recited 'Tam O'Shanter' from beginning to end, with a strong voice, and with due emphasis and discretion. Till within

the last twelve months this memorable old man was in the habit of walking frequently to Edinburgh—a distance of between three and four miles; and his chief enjoyment was sitting by the fireside playing his fiddle, which he did with considerable skill. Within the last two years he wrote out the poem of 'Tam O'Shanter' in a bold, steady, legible hand, amazingly like the poet's handwriting; and this was done without the aid of spectacles."—*Scottish Paper*.

In the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, aged 60, Louisa Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Spencer Madan, Canon Residentiary, and sister of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, bart.

In St. John's Wood Park, aged 55, Mr. John R. Jennings.

In Manchester-street, Manchester-sq., Mary Jane, dau. of the late Major-Gen. George Hanbury Pine, of the late Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

Dec. 23. At Barnsley, Teignmouth, aged 64, Walter Matthews Paul, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Gloucester, and formerly Major N. Gloucester Militia, and Capt. Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Aged 53, Edward John Leman, esq., of the Crown-office, House of Lords, and of Down-st., Piccadilly.

At Cheltenham, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Diggle, K.H.

At Hammersmith, Dorothy, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Sampson, of Petersham, Surrey, and late of St. Margaret's-place, Brighton.

Killed by a fall from his horse, W. G. Watson, esq., of Chigwell, Essex.

At St. Mary's Rectory, Bedford, aged 15, John Brereton, Naval Cadet, son of the Rev. Charles Brereton.

In Warwick-street, Eccleston-sq., aged 43, Lucy Ford, wife of the Rev. James Lyde.

Dec. 24. At Broseley, aged 68, Geo. Pritchard, esq., High Sheriff of Shropshire. See OBITUARY.

At Exeter, aged 60, Grace, widow of the Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose, Cornwall, and second dau. of the late George Sydenham Fursdon, of Fursdon, Devon.

At Littlebury, Essex, killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, aged 21, Charles John Wix, esq., 1st Batt. 11th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Wix, Vicar of the parish.

At Bishopwearmouth, (at the house of her brother-in-law, Robert Smart, esq.,) aged 68, Margaret, third dau. of the late Rev. George Stephenson, M.A., Rector of Redmarshall, Durham, and first Incumbent of St. Thomas', Bishopwearmouth.

Dec. 25. At his residence, Lambridge, Bath, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Graham Henry.

At Mount Balan, Chepstow, aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edmund Turberville Williams, Vicar of Caldicot, Monmouthshire.

Aged 71, Thomas Mayhew, esq., Fairfield-house, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

At Edinburgh, Major John Coats, late of H.M.'s 55th Regt.

At his residence, Perryn-house, Twickenham, aged 85, Thomas Twining, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 76, Mary, widow of Captain Henry H. Budd, R.N.

At Castlebar, the Rev. James Loftus. Whilst in the act of celebrating mass in the Catholic chapel of the workhouse at that town, he dropped dead at the foot of the altar. The deceased, who was only lately appointed curate in Castlebar, was about forty years of age; he had been suffering for the last two years from some inward disease, caused by over-exertion of his mental and physical powers at a mission in Clifden.

Dec. 26. At Nice, aged 70, Lady Frances Knox, only dau. of Thomas, first Earl of Ranfurly.

In Princes-st., Hanover-sq., aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Fergusson, K.C., late Commandant Royal Marines, Plymouth. He entered the service as second lieutenant on Sept. 10, 1798, and served at the capture of Rear-Admiral Perrée's squadron from Europe, when in pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets, in June, 1799; he was serving in the "Queen Charlotte" when burnt off Leghorn in 1800; served at the siege of Genoa and Savona; destruction of Fort Spezzia; and at Egypt under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801.

At his residence, Oxford-pl., Cheltenham, aged 77, Captain George Miles, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Heidelberg, aged 64, Mrs. Henton de Crespigny, widow of the Rev. H. C. de Crespigny, and youngest dau. of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

At Vron, Dolgelly, North Wales, aged 81, Lewis Owen Edwards, esq., late Commander in the H.E.I.C. Service, and for thirty years a J.P. of the county of Merioneth.

Dec. 27. At Monson-house, Tunbridge Wells, Anne Gee, widow of Colonel the Hon. John Simcoe Macaulay, R.E.

At Windmore, Bromley, Kent, aged 80, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late George Telford, esq.

At Bournemouth, aged 79, Myra, widow of the Rev. Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D., Vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts.

At Burn Creave, Sheffield, aged 82, Mr. Robert Leader, formerly proprietor and publisher of the "Sheffield Independent."

At his residence, North-terr., Camberwell, aged 85, after a few hours' illness, of congestion of the lungs, John Nolloth, esq., late Master Shipwright of Sheerness and Portsmouth Dockyards.

Dec. 28. Suddenly, at Southsea, aged 79, Admiral John Ibbetson Hollinworth, R.N. He entered the navy in June, 1795, and was severely wounded at the landing in Egypt of the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801.

In Westbourne-terrace-road, Hyde-pk., aged 73, Harriet, relict of Major R. S. Wilkinson, K.H., K.E., &c.

At Alloa, aged 87, Mr. Robert Bald, mining engineer. "In the course of his long life," says a local paper, "Mr. Bald has rendered important services not to this country only,

but to Europe, as a mining engineer. Within the last forty years, for example, all the coals in many mining districts were brought from the wallface or forehead of the mines by women called 'bearers'—married and unmarried, old and young—and Mr. Bald, along with Lord Ashley (now the Earl of Shaftesbury), did much to put a stop to this, and generally to meliorate the condition of the mining population. Fully a quarter of a century ago, many opportunities were afforded to Mr. Bald, in Sweden, for carrying out important projects connected with his profession as mining engineer, and among other marks of the King of Sweden's appreciation of Mr. Bald's services was the gift of a snuff-box of flattened gold, the initials of the King being set in brilliants, with an imperial crown. Mr. Bald was beloved by the people of Alloa, and indeed by all who knew him. Of late years he had, owing to severe bodily affliction, been confined to his bed-room."

Dec. 29. At Grange, Edinburgh, aged 87, Major-Gen. John Pringle, of Symington.

In Paris, Harriett, widow of William Sams, esq., of St. James's-street, London, and of East Sheen, Surrey.

At Portishead, Somersetshire, Mary, widow of Edward Leslie Jones, esq., Lieut. R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Whalley, Rector of Yeovilton, Somersetshire.

At Temple-hill, East Budleigh, Devon, aged 80, Harriett, widow of Capt. Edd Swale Portbury, [formerly Secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta.

Dec. 30. At Fetteresso Castle, Stonehaven, N.B., aged 71, Robert Duff, esq., of Fetteresso and Cultur.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Grove-house, Upper Kentish-town, aged 76, Louisa Jane, relict of Capt. Charles Cooper, late of Bristol, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Walton, 1st Life Guards.

At her house, in Suffolk-sq., Cheltenham, Mary Anne, relict of Thomas Barber, esq.

At St. Ives, Hunts., Frances Jemima Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, Vicar of St Ives.

At Torquay, Martha, wife of the Rev. John Orange.

At Bristol, William Joseph Thomas, esq., solicitor, Hay, Breconshire.

At Broadward, the residence of his mother, aged 21, Charles Joseph Edwards, of Brasenose College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Thos. Edwards, esq.

At Bethlehem Hospital, aged 67, David Davis, formerly an officer in the army. The deceased, in the year 1818, made an attempt on the life of Lord Palmerston (who was Secretary of the War Department at the time), while walking in the street, by firing a pistol at him. He was arrested, and tried at the Old Bailey on the 1st of May, 1818. The jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and by the order of the Home Secretary he was removed to Bethlehem Hospital, where he had remained ever since. The warder went as usual on the morning of

his death to his room to give him his ordinary meal, when, on opening the door, he found the deceased leaning against the back of a chair, quite dead. The house-surgeon ascribed his decease to apoplexy.

Dec. 31. At his residence, Old Trafford, Manchester, aged 86, Richard Ormerod, esq.

At Clapham, aged 49, Anne, wife of the Rev. Eden S. Greville, Incumbent of St. Paul's, and dau. of the late George Paton, esq.

At Bath, Martha, widow of the Rev. Henry Thicknesse-Woodington, for some years Vicar of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Aged 34, Philip Robert, third son of the Rev. S. H. Alderson, M.A., Rector of Risby.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Fyfe, Professor of Chymistry, University of Aberdeen.

At Westerham, Kent, aged 64, John Wilson, esq., of Gray's-inn, Barrister-at-law.

At Easingwold, aged 61, Miss Allen, sister of the late Rev. S. J. Allen, Vicar of Easingwold.

At Heversham-house, Westmoreland, aged 79, Warham Jemmett Browne, esq.

At Shobrooke Rectory, (the residence of his son, the Rev. Robert A. Knox,) aged 78, John Knox, esq., of Castle Rea.

At the Priory, Burnham, Bucks, aged 52, David Pugh, esq., formerly of Madras.

At Camer, Kent, Wm. Masters Smith, esq. Mr. Smith was a county magistrate, and some years since served the office of High Sheriff of the county. He was also elected as one of the representatives for the western division of Kent, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of 1852, succeeding the late Thomas Law Hodges, esq. The deceased gentleman served in Parliament until 1857, when he was succeeded by J. Whatman, esq. Mr. Smith was a liberal contributor to the charities of Gravesend, and took great interest in the welfare of the watermen. He was also a very warm supporter of the Gravesend and Rochester Agricultural Association, of which he was for many years the president.

Jan. 1. At Eynsham-hall, aged 81, Eliza, Dowager Countess of Macclesfield. Her ladyship, who was the youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. Breton Wolstenholme, of Hollyhill, Sussex, married, on the 19th of March, 1807, Thomas, fifth and late Earl of Macclesfield, by whom her ladyship had a son, the present Earl, and two daughters, Laura, Countess (Dowager) of Antrim, and Lady Lavinia Agnes, married to the Hon. John Dutton.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Coventry, wife of the Hon. Henry A. Coventry. Mrs. Coventry was dau. of Mr. James Dundas, of Dundas, N.B., and Lady Mary Duncan, youngest dau. of Admiral Viscount Duncan, the victor at Camperdown. She married, on August 2, 1837, the Hon. H. A. Coventry, youngest son of the late Earl of Coventry, by whom she leaves a numerous family.

Aged 58, John Lloyd Price, esq., of Glangwilly, Carmarthenshire, a magistrate for the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the latter.

At Ramsgate, aged 49, Louisa Jane, widow of Commander Le Hardy, R.N.

At Harbledown, Kent, aged 66, Miss Ellen Halhed, formerly of Yateley, Hants.

Jan. 2. At his residence, in Florence, aged 66, Rear-Admiral Frankland. He was the second son of the late Rev. R. Frankland, of Somerset, by a sister of Admiral Lord Colville. He entered the Navy in May, 1807.

In Chesham-place, aged 73, Louisa, relict of Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, first Chief Justice of Madras, and youngest dau. of the late Sir William Burroughs, bart., of Castle Bagshaw, co. Cavan.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Madeline Alicia Seabury MacLachlan, dau. of the late Bishop Macfarlane, of Ross and Argyll, and relict of Dr. Ronald MacLachlan, of Corrunnan, Inverness-shire.

At St. Leonard's, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Langton.

At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, aged 50, Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood-house, Staffordshire. The unfortunate gentleman was accidentally shot by a fellow sportsman.

At the Priory, Dover, aged 72, John Coleman, esq.

Aged 66, Anthony Davis, esq., of Misbourne-house, Bucks, many years a magistrate of the county, and formerly of Jamaica.

Aged 43, Julia, wife of J. Swinton Spooner, esq., of Treborth, near Bangor.

In Warren-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 42, Henry John Crickett, eldest son of the Rev. H. T. C. Blake.

In Eaton-sq., aged 62, James Dearden, esq., Lord of the Manor of Rochdale.

At the Island, Wilton, aged 83, Mary Sophia, wife of John Swayne, esq., Clerk of the Peace for Wilts.

Jan. 3. At Dudley-grove-house, Paddington, aged 84, Mathew Cotes Wyatt, esq.

At Basingstoke, Maria, relict of Robert Cottle, esq.

At his residence, Rye, aged 71, Charles Langford, esq., late of Beechwood, near Lewes.

Jan. 4. At his residence, Knapp Castle, Sussex, aged 87, Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, Maria Helen, wife of the Rev. Hugh Frazer, and sister of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, bart., of Barcaldine and Glenure, Argyllshire.

In Portland-pl., the residence of her son, aged 83, Martha, widow of Thomson Hankey, esq.

At Islington, Mary, widow of Henry J. Stedman, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Richard De Courcy, of Shrewsbury.

At Merton-house, Grantchester, aged 19, Wm. Page Howard, esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Killve-court, Somersetshire, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Luttrell.

Jan. 5. Elizabeth, wife of Captain Miller, Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.

At his residence, Rectory-pl., Woolwich, aged 62, Samuel Dixon Gassiot, esq.

At St. John's Wood, aged 72, Harriet, wife of Col. Robert Hughes, late of the 1st West India Regt., and formerly of the 30th Regt.

At Brighton, Agnes, widow of the Rev. Chas. Gray, late Vicar of Godmanchester.

Suddenly, after conducting the usual services, aged 68, the Rev. F. W. Meadows, for the last sixteen years minister of the Independent Chapel, Gosport, Hants, and formerly of Shepherd's-market Chapel, Mayfair, London.

Jan. 6. At Brighton, aged 75, Col. P. W. Pedler, J.P. for Devon and Dorset.

Aged 75, Miss Lees, of Grafton-house, Ash-ton-under-Lyne.

At her residence, Greenhithe, aged 95, Mary, relict of Capt. Thomas Hill, R.N.

Jan. 7. At Brighton, aged 52, the Earl of Yarborough. See OBITUARY.

Admiral Sir Edward Durnford King, K.C.H. This distinguished officer entered the Navy in 1786. By his gallantry in the actions of May 29 and June 1, 1794, he obtained promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he having been midshipman on board the "Barfleur" in Lord Howe's action. He was actively employed afloat until 1828. In July, 1840, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and Brazil station, and in 1845 was selected for the chief command at the Nore. Sir Edward had received the medal for Lord Howe's action, also the naval medal and two clasps. He was among the flag-officers in receipt of a good-service pension.

In Radnor-pl., Hyde-pk., aged 70, Lucy Hester, relict of Gen. Sir S. Hawker, G.C.H.

At Chesterfield-pl., Clapham Rise, aged 80, Miss Sarah Poynder.

At the Manor-house, Bampton, Oxon, aged 78, Susanna, relict of Frederick Whitaker, esq., J.P. for the county of Oxford.

At Rathregan Rectory, Dunshauglin, co. Meath, aged 56, Augusta, wife of the Rev. John Henry Dunne, youngest dau. of the late John Bockett, esq., of Southcote-lodge, near Reading.

At Cheltenham, Frances, second dau. of the late Major Vallancey.

At Cuckfield, Francis Byass, Esq., Captain 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia Rifle Regt., youngest son of Lovel Byass, esq., of Cuckfield.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Admiral the Hon. Alexander Jones, youngest and last surviving son of Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh.

At the house of her brother, (the Rev. T. W. D. Merest, Rector of Wem, Salop,) aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of Hyde Salmon Whalley-Tooker, esq., of Hinton-house, Hants, and Norton-hall, Somersetshire.

At Torquay, aged 37, Harriet Ellen, widow of Francis Robert Hampton, esq., of Calcutta, and only dau. of the late Dr. John Harcourt, of H.M.'s 44th Regt.

Suddenly, at Ashgrove, Port Glasgow, aged 59, Provost Birkmyre.

At his residence, Undercliff, Sandgate, of

heart complaint, aged 70, E. P. Montagu, esq., R.N., for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county of Suffolk.

At the residence of his father, Preston-house, near Faversham, Kent, aged 55, Edward J. Hilton, esq.

At Pedmore Rectory, Worcestershire, aged 33, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John H. Whiteley.

At Owlpen-park, Gloucestershire, aged 71, Thomas Anthony Stoughton, esq.

At Brighton, aged 26, Euphemia Margaret, wife of Henry C. Malden, esq., and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Wappenham, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 9. In Pembroke-crescent, Nottingham, aged 75, Sir Chapman Marshall. He was the only son of the late Mr. A. Marshall, of Peterborough, and filled the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1831, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. In 1832 he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Within, and in 1839-40 served the office of Lord Mayor. Sir Chapman Marshall married, in 1807, Anne, dau. of T. Stansfield, esq., but was left a widower some years since. He resigned the Aldermanic gown in 1859, when the present Alderman, James Abbiss, esq., was elected.—*City Press*.

In Duchess-st., Portland-pl., aged 79, Dr. Henry Davies, formerly of Savile-row, Burlington-gardens.

At Southwold, Suffolk, aged 45, James Williams, esq., M.D.

At Bath, Amelia, eldest surviving dau. of the late George Franklyn, esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Greenhill, Weymouth, aged 76, Sir Edwd. Johnson, K.C.S., J.P. and D.-L. for Dorsetshire. He was born in 1785, and was nominated a knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain in 1835, for his services during the Peninsular War.

At Weston-super-Mare, Mary Spire Alleyne, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Gay Alleyne, bart., of the Island of Barbados.

At his residence, Barrow-hill, Henfield, Sussex, aged 80, Wm. Borrer, esq., F.R.S., &c. See OBITUARY.

At Notton, aged 27, Lieut. John Awdry, 3rd Regt. (Bufs), eldest son of Sir John Awdry.

In Queen-sq., Westminster, aged 84, Maria Ann, widow of Francis Fladgate, esq.

Jan. 11. At Chester, aged 77, Capt. Luke Henry Wray, retired list R.N.

At his residence, St. John's Wood, aged 61, Henry Waithman, esq., son of the late Robert Waithman, esq., Alderman and M.P. for the City of London.

At Putney, aged 63, Eleanor Bradshaw, wife of Frederick Augustus Griffiths, Major R.F.P., Royal Artillery.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 77, Cornelius John Cayley, esq.

At his residence, Bath, aged 74, Thomas Pickering Clarke, esq., Commander R.N.

Jan. 12. At Thackwood, near Carlisle, aged 71, Wm. Blanière, esq., late Chief Tithe, Copy-

hold, and Inclosure Commissioner, and formerly M.P. for the eastern division of Cumberland, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. Sir James Graham. He relinquished his seat in Parliament on being appointed head of the Tithe Commission, and only retired from the public service in the summer of 1860. He was a large landowner in his native county.

In Gloucester-sq., Hyde-pk., aged 85, Christian Anderson, relict of Alexander Anderson, esq., and mother of Col. Anderson, of the Bengal Artillery, C.B.

At the Grange, near Pontefract, aged 75, Catherine, relict of Wm. Blundell, esq., of Crosby-hall, Lancashire.

At Rome, Grange, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Davies, of Witherdsane-house, Ashford, Kent.

Jan. 13. At Pentland-villa, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Dr. Archibald William Cockburn, F.R.C.S.E., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, eldest son of the late Lord Cockburn.

Aged 64, Edward Tandy, esq., Taxing Master, Court of Chancery, Ireland.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 75, John Sibbald, esq., late of Maidstone, Kent.

Jan. 14. Richard Malone, esq., son of the late Capt. Richard Malone, of Palace-park, King's County. He was grandnephew of the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, and cousin of the late Lord Sunderlin.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, Frances Amelia, wife of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, Vicar of Stebbing, and elder dau. of the late Wm. Brummell, esq., of Wivenhoe-house, Essex.

At Southport, Lancashire, John Backhouse, esq., late H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Amoy, youngest and last surviving son of the late John Backhouse, esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

At Topsham, Mary Anne, relict of Captain Samuel Hoskins, R.N.

Jan. 15. At her house, Grosvenor-pl., aged 88, the Hon. Mrs. Griève, relict of Wallis Griève, esq., and sister of the late and aunt to the present Lord Northwick.

In London, Laura Maria, wife of John Bonham Carter, esq., M.P.

At the Rectory, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. H. Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square.

In Arlington-st., Mornington-cresc., aged 66, Maria, sister of the late Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.

Jan. 17. At Chislehurst, the Hon. Amelia Townshend.

At his residence, Abbeyfield, near Sandbach, Cheshire, aged 64, Charles Ingram Ford, esq., a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Chester. He was also for some years Master of the Cheshire Hunt, a position in which he gained great popularity, and as long as his health permitted entered keenly into all the sports of the field.

Jan. 18. At Esher, Surrey, aged 86, Adm. Bain.

Jan. 19. Aged 83, John Cawse, esq., portrait and historical painter.

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. 21, 1861.	Dec. 28, 1861.	Jan. 4, 1862.	Jan. 11, 1862.	Jan. 18, 1862.
Mean Temperature			42·6	36·6	34·1	42·9	35·0
London	78029	2803034	1248	1148	1367	1561	1391
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463269	195	190	207	285	206
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618181	244	226	278	314	274
12-19. Central Districts	1938	377794	192	157	208	201	211
20-25. East Districts .	6230	570898	281	255	278	331	282
26-36. South Districts .	45542	772892	336	320	396	430	418

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. 21 .	626	162	190	207	36	1248	958	944	1902	
„ 28 .	607	140	164	189	43	1148	780	743	1523	
Jan. 4 .	672	182	219	241	46	1367	1104	1069	2173	
„ 11 .	737	190	253	307	74	1561	918	963	1881	
„ 18 .	607	174	251	275	46	1353	1007	989	1996	

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,169	65	10	Oats ...	228	25	5	Beans ...	322	39	2
Barley ...	1,911	41	0	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	82	43	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	61	4	Oats.....	22	3	Beans	41	9
Barley.....	36	6	Rye.....	35	5	Peas.....	43	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 16.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 5l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 16.	
Beef	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.
Pork	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Beasts	920
Sheep	3,060
Calves	90
Pigs.....	170

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 17.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. Other sorts, 14s. 9d. to 16s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From December 24, 1861, to December 23, 1862, 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	39	43	37	30. 30	fair	9	45	53	49	29. 62	rain
25	35	43	36	30. 14	foggy, fr. foggy	10	45	52	45	29. 70	cloudy
26	32	41	32	30. 13	do.	11	49	51	44	29. 30	rain, cloudy
27	32	37	39	30. 44	fair, cloudy	12	42	49	42	29. 61	fair, cloudy
28	36	42	35	30. 40	do.	13	41	44	42	29. 61	do. do.
29	32	38	28	30. 38	foggy	14	40	44	40	29. 64	foggy, fair
30	23	34	38	30. 34	do.	15	39	41	36	29. 56	heavy rain
31	36	39	36	30. 30	do.	16	35	38	32	29. 86	do.
J. 1	31	36	38	30. 29	do. sleet	17	28	31	28	29. 98	fair
2	36	41	37	30. 31	cloudy, rain	18	27	31	26	29. 97	foggy, fair
3	37	39	38	29. 93	rain, cloudy	19	27	29	30	29. 89	do. do.
4	36	42	35	29. 76	fair	20	28	31	32	29. 53	do. do.
5	39	43	34	29. 59	rain	21	30	34	33	29. 50	heavy snow
6	34	38	38	29. 99	fair, foggy	22	40	47	41	29. 38	fair, rain
7	38	44	44	29. 90	cloudy, rain	23	39	44	44	29. 55	cloudy, rain
8	46	49	38	29. 62	rain, cloudy						

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	90 ⁷ / ₈ 1 ¹ / ₄	90 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	90 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	234	9. 14 pm.	Shut	12 pm.	103 ¹ / ₂ 7 ⁸ / ₈
26	90 ³ / ₈ 1 ¹ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₄	232 4	8. 11 pm.			103 ⁵ / ₈ 4
27	90 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	90 1 ¹ / ₄	90 1 ¹ / ₄	233 4	8 pm.		15 pm.	103 ³ / ₄ 4
28	90 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	90 1 ¹ / ₄	90 1 ¹ / ₄	235	7. 13 pm.			103 ³ / ₄ 4
30	90 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₄	90 1 ¹ / ₄		7. 9 pm.			103 ³ / ₄ 4
31	90 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	236	8. 11 pm.			103 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₈
J. 1	91 ¹ / ₂ 4	90 ³ / ₈ 1 ¹ / ₄	90 ⁵ / ₈ 1 ¹ / ₄		8. 11 pm.		15 pm.	104 ³ / ₈ 7 ⁸ / ₈
2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₄	91 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₄		12. 13 pm.			105
3	92 1 ¹ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₄	91 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	236	13. 15 pm.			105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
4	92 ¹ / ₄ 1 ¹ / ₄	92 1 ¹ / ₄	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₄	237	12. 15 pm.		17 pm.	105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
6	92 1 ¹ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₄	91 2 ¹ / ₄		12. 15 pm.		17 pm.	105 ³ / ₈ 7 ⁸ / ₈
7	92 3 ³ / ₈	91 ³ / ₄ 2	91 2	237 8	12. 15 pm.			105 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄
8	92 3 ³ / ₈	91 ⁵ / ₈ 2	91 ³ / ₄ 2	239	13. 16 pm.			105 3 ³ / ₄
9	93 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₈	238 40	16. 19 pm.			105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
10	93 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₈	93 3 ³ / ₈	93 ¹ / ₈ 1 ¹ / ₂	238 40	17. 22 pm.	224 5	24 pm.	106 1 ¹ / ₂
11	93 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈	93 3 ³ / ₈	93 1 ¹ / ₂	238 40	21. 24 pm.	226	24 pm.	105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
13	93 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₈	239 ¹ / ₂ 40	21. 25 pm.			105 ⁶ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
14	93 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	239 41	17. 23 pm.		24. 26 pm.	105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
15	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	239 41	17. 20 pm.	224 6	25. 27 pm.	105 ³ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₈
16	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₈	239 ¹ / ₂ 40	18. 20 pm.	224 ¹ / ₂ 6	25 pm.	105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
17	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₈	240 1	18. 21 pm.	224	24 pm.	105 ⁶ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
18	93 3 ³ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	240 ¹ / ₂ 3	22. 23 pm.			105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
20	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	241 2	18. 23 pm.	224		105 ⁵ / ₈ 6
21	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	92 ³ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₈	240 ¹ / ₂ 3	17. 23 pm.	224	25 pm.	105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
22	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	241 ¹ / ₂ 3	20. 2 pm.		23. 5 pm.	105 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
23	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	92 ¹ / ₂ 3	242 ¹ / ₂ 3	17. 20 pm.		25 pm.	105 ⁵ / ₈ 6

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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,			
			Nov. 23, 1861.	Nov. 30, 1861.	Dec. 7, 1861.	Dec. 14, 1861.
Mean Temperature			37.5	44.5	40.5	48.1
London	78029	2803921	1434	1424	1300	1283
1-6. West Districts	10786	463373	231	201	216	212
7-11. North Districts	13533	618201	252	297	306	293
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	200	207	184	197
20-25. East Districts	6230	571129	343	339	274	255
26-36. South Districts	45542	773160	408	380	320	326

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. 23	719	189	243	214	57	1434	939	914	1853
„ 30	693	206	205	259	61	1424	880	911	1791
Dec. 7	602	164	199	255	64	1300	837	819	1656
„ 14	617	169	210	228	46	1283	924	876	1800

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

Wheat ... 1,742 ... 64 2	Oats ... 1,550 ... 23 2	Beans ... 185 ... 43 7
Barley ... 2,666 ... 38 7	Rye ... — ... 0 0	Peas ... 146 ... 48 1

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.....60 2	Oats.....22 9	Beans42 7
Barley.....37 2	Rye.....37 8	Peas.....45 6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 19.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 1,420
Veal5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep 3,770
Pork4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves 231
Lamb0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs..... 140

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*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.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	32	37	48	29. 94	fair	9	45	52	46	29. 77	rain, fair
25	42	47	49	29. 76	do. cldy., rain	10	49	53	51	29. 70	cly. fr. rain
26	48	57	48	29. 44	rain, cloudy	11	43	51	47	30. 01	rain, fair
27	52	52	39	29. 76	foggy, fr. cldy.	12	49	53	50	29. 80	constant rain
28	40	48	44	29. 88	do. do.	13	49	54	48	29. 39	rain
29	53	57	56	29. 74	rain, cloudy	14	44	50	45	29. 91	do. fair
30	53	57	43	29. 73	do. do.	15	46	51	47	30. 18	do. do.
D.1	46	50	40	29. 99	fair, cloudy	16	47	53	48	30. 17	do. cloudy
2	38	45	37	30. 33	foggy, fair	17	45	48	42	30. 17	cloudy
3	37	44	35	30. 21	do. do.	18	44	48	42	29. 98	slt. rn.cldy. rn.
4	36	44	37	30. 10	fair, foggy	19	40	45	38	30. 16	fair, cloudy
5	40	45	35	29. 69	rain, cloudy	20	40	46	39	30. 30	do. do.
6	39	46	47	29. 49	cloudy, rain	21	39	43	41	30. 24	cloudy
7	48	51	46	29. 38	fair, hvy. rain	22	39	42	41	30. 21	do.
8	45	54	46	29. 49	hvy. rn.fair, rn.	23	39	43	42	30. 24	do.

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.
25	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	231 3	8. 15 pm.	226 7		106 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
26	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	231 3	10 pm.	226 8		106 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
27	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	233	7 pm.	227	15 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
28	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	232 4	8. 15 pm.	227	13 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
29	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	8. 13 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		105 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$
30	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 pm.	229 30	15.17 pm.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
D.2	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		228 30		105 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
3	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	232 4	9. 18 pm.	228 30		102 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
4	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	232 4	14. 18 pm.			102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	232 4	10. 17 pm.	229		101 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$
6	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	234	11. 15 pm.			101 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$
7	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{90}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	233 4	11. 12 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.15 pm.	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	232	9. 13 pm.	228 30		101 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
10	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 15 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	16 pm.	101 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
11	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	233 4	16 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	16 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
12	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	234	10. 16 pm.	229 30		102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
13	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	234	12 pm.		14 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
14	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	234				102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
16	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	232	12. 15 pm.			102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{90}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	232	12. 14 pm.			101 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
18	90	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	234	9. 14 pm.		16 pm.	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
19	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{90}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	9. 14 pm.			102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
20	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	232	9. 14 pm.			102 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
21	90 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{90}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{90}{8}$	232	11 pm.			102 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
23	Stock	Exchange	closed.	The	Prince	Consort's	funeral.	

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1862.

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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.*

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT EBRINGTON.

MR. URBAN, — Your correspondent W. E. Hadow, at p. 199, in describing an antiquarian discovery at Ebrington, alludes to two articles which he describes as “steel or iron caps, or rather the tops of such, very much corroded by rust,” &c. Your correspondent has fallen into a mistake which often occurs to persons not acquainted with Saxon antiquities; his caps, in fact, are the umbos of shields: and this latter supposition is strongly supported by the spear-heads being found at the same time. Again, the locality being near Chipping Campden is strongly corroborative of their Saxon origin.

I am, &c. E. PRETTY.

Chillington House, Maidstone,

Feb. 20, 1862.

[Since the article was inserted we have been favoured by the Rev. Mr. Hadow with a drawing of one of the so-called “caps.” We regret that it was not supplied in the first instance, as, though very slight and rough, it shews that Mr. Pretty’s view is the correct one.]

THE REV. WILLIAM JABET.

MR. URBAN, — Being anxious to obtain some information relative to the late Rev. William Jabet of Birmingham, I apply to you, thinking that some of your readers who interest themselves in genealogical facts may be able to assist me. Mr. Jabet was of Trinity College, Oxford, and received testimonials for Orders from thence, April 9, 1737; was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln, Sept. 25, and was licensed to the curacy of Foston, Leicestershire, at the same time. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Lichfield, Sept. 29, 1737, was licensed as curate to St. Martin’s, Birmingham, Sept. 24, 1739, and to St.

Bartholomew’s, Aug. 28, 1758; he died in 1785. What I wish to know is, the place and date of his birth, and whether any knowledge can be obtained of his parents and family connexions. Some of his descendants think it not unlikely that his ancestors were French refugees.

Norwich.

E. S. W.

[An application to the Rev. the Principal of Trinity (John Wilson, D.D.) would, we doubt not, procure much of the information desired by our correspondent; but we print the letter with the view of eliciting from other sources such particulars as may be known of the family of Jabet.]

GIFT TO JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

MR. URBAN, — James Howell, writing from Dublin to Archbishop Usher, March 1, 1639, acknowledges the Primate’s work *De Primordiis Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, and says he has sent it to England to be conveyed to Jesus College in Oxford as a gift from the Archbishop. (*Epistolæ Ho-Elizianæ*, 282.) Is the book still in the library, and is this anecdote of its tradition known? Perhaps its destination to Jesus College was attributable to the interest taken in that foundation by Sir E. Thelwall, the Principal, Howell’s correspondent.

I am, &c. W. S. G.

LADY ALICE BOTILLER.

MR. URBAN, — Is it known to what branch of the Botiller family belonged the Lady Alice Botiller, who was appointed governess of the infant Henry the Sixth by order of the King and Council, A.D. 1424?—I am, &c.

JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

Feb. 13, 1862.

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

BY J. T. BLIGHT.

Illustrations by the Author.

I. THE DEANERY OF ST. BURIAN.

IN the latter part of the fifth and beginning of the sixth century, a numerous company of Irish saints—bishops, abbots, and sons and daughters of kings and noblemen—“came into Cornewaul and landed at Pendinas, a peninsula and stony rok, wher now the toun of St. Iës (St. Ives) standeth^a.” Hence they diffused themselves over the western part of the county, and at their several stations erected chapels and hermitages. Their object was to advance the Christian faith. In this they were successful, and so greatly were they revered, that whilst the memory of their holy lives still lingered in the minds of the people, churches were built on or near the sites of their chapels and oratories, and dedicated to Almighty God in their honour. Thus have their names been handed down to us. Few of them are mentioned in the calendars, or in the collections of the lives of saints, and what little is known of them has been chiefly derived from tradition. Dr. Whitaker believed that St. Burian, a king's daughter, was among those who landed at St. Ives, and that she took up her abode at the spot which now bears her name. Leland says,—

“St. Buriana, an holy woman of Ireland, sumtyme dwellid in this place, and there made an oratory. King Ethelstan, founder of St. Burian's College, and giver of the privileges and sanctuarie to it. King Ethelstan goyng hens, as it is said, on to Sylley, and returning, made, *ex voto*, a college where the oratorie was.”

^a Leland.

Whitaker gives full credit to the truth of this tradition :—

“Athelstan advanced towards the Land’s End, in order to embark his army for the Sylley Isles. About four miles from it, but directly in the present road to it, as he was equally pious and brave, he went into an oratory, which had been erected there by an holy woman of the name of Burien, that came from Ireland, and was buried in her own chapel. Here he knelt down in prayer to God, full of his coming expedition against the Sylley Isles, and supplicating for success to it ; then in a strain of devoutness that is little thought of now, but was very natural to a mind like his, at once munificent and religious, he vowed, if God blessed his expedition with success, to erect a college of clergy where the oratory stood, and to endow it with a large income. So, at least, says the tradition of St. Burien’s itself no less than two centuries and a-half ago.”

Having subdued the Scilly Isles, Athelstan on his return founded and endowed a collegiate church in honour of St. Buriana, on the spot called after her, Eglos-Berrie, about five miles eastward of the Land’s End. “He gave lands and tithe of a considerable value for ever, himself becoming the first patron thereof, as his successors the Kings of England have been ever since.” Athelstan also gave to the church the privileges of a sanctuary. The date of foundation is supposed to have been about the year 930. In Domesday Book reference is made to a college of canons here. The establishment consisted of a dean and three prebendaries, who are said to have held it from the king by the service of saying a hundred masses and a hundred psalters for the souls of the king and his ancestors. Dr. Whitaker alludes to a rector for the ruling church. Dr. Oliver says the clergy who first served the church were probably seven in number. Hals states that—

“The church or college consisted of Canons Augustines, or regular priests, and three prebendaries, who enjoyed the revenues thereof in common.” He says that “about the time of Edward III., one of the popes obtruded upon this church, the canons and prebendaries thereof, a dean to be an inspector over them. This encroachment of the pope being observed by Edward, this usurpation was taken away.”

From this statement it would be understood that the dean to whom reference is here made was the first who presided over the establishment, whereas we find it elsewhere recorded that this was the third dean, one John de Maunte, that he was objected to by the king on account of his being a foreigner, and that on this pretence Edward seized the establishment and kept it entirely in his own hands. It is also stated that,

according to the foundation of Athelstan, the establishment was exempt from all inferior jurisdiction, there was no appeal from the local authorities but to the king himself. But Dr. Oliver, the highest authority on the subject, says "the foundation did not purport to confer any exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, and, as far as documentary evidence can be traced, it is manifest that the diocesan exercised here the right of visitation as fully as in any other portion of the diocese." In his *Monasticon* will be found a *Vidimus* of the original endowment of this collegiate church by King Athelstan, on the 6th of October, 943,—“a date,” says the Doctor, “evidently incorrect.”

It appears that the establishment was well maintained for some time after the Conquest, but was subsequently much neglected from the non-residence of the deans. Leland wrote, “Their longeth to St. Buryens a deane and a few prebendarys, that almost be nether ther.”

Much unpleasant feeling seems to have existed between the bishops of the diocese and the Crown respecting the control of this peculiar. Dr. Oliver tells us, that—

“On the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, King Edward I. claiming St. Burian as a royal free chapel, gave Sir William de Hameldon, his chancellor, dean of York, and a great pluralist, this deanery of St. Burian. But the neglect of residence was properly objected to by Bishop Thomas Bitton, and a suit in the king’s court was the consequence, which was not decided at the death of that prelate in 1307. His successor, Bishop Stapeldon, offered equal opposition when Queen Isabella appointed her chaplain, John Maunte, a foreigner, to this deanery.”

Bishop Grandisson afterwards excommunicated this dean for “neglect of duty” and “disregard of his monitions.” The dean’s supporters within the parish of St. Burian were excommunicated with him :—

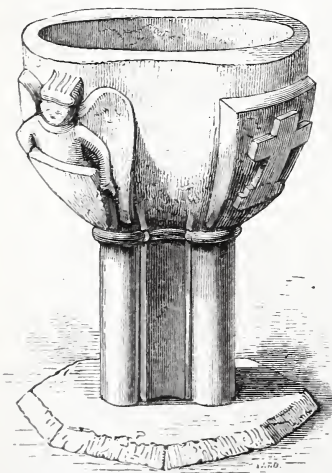
“On the 4th of November (1328), being at St. Michael’s Mount, he (Bishop Grandisson) excommunicated with all form the principal delinquents, especially Richard Vivian, the most obnoxious of all. At his public visitation, on July 12, 1336, the bishop found the parishioners returned to a sense of duty, and truly repentant for their contumacy ; and at their earnest supplication he absolved them from their censures, and preached to them from the text, 1 Peter ii. 25, ‘Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the shepherd and bishop of your souls.’ To add to the bishop’s satisfaction, the dean, John de Maunte, on Aug. 16, 1336, waited upon him at Bishop’s Court, Clyst, promised amendment in future, and took the oath of obedience to him and his successors in the see of Exeter.

“But the contest did not end here ; within fifteen years King Edward III.

revived the claim of exemption. But eventually the contest was terminated in favour of the stronger party, and to this day the dean receives institution from the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall as his ordinary, though the patronage has often been exercised by the sovereign, *vacante ducatu*^b."

The "church-town" of St. Burian stands on a high position, and the lofty tower is a very conspicuous object from the surrounding district. The spot commands extensive views, terminated on the south and west by the distant horizon of the Atlantic.

The church is a large building, consisting of a nave and north and south aisles, with a tower ninety feet in height at the west end. The dimensions of the building are about ninety feet by forty-seven. Not a vestige of the original church or college remains, for the present edifice was erected on the site of the older church in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is curious to observe that, though Polwhele in his History of Cornwall correctly refers this building to the fifteenth century, Dr. Whitaker in the supplement to the same work should be so mistaken as to describe it as the veritable church of Athelstan, erected more than eight centuries previously:—



Font, St. Burian.

"The inside," he says, "is still disposed nearly as Athelstan left it." And "its fresh appearance results merely from the frequent washings to which its high position on a hill and its pointed exposure to the rains from the Atlantic continually subject it."

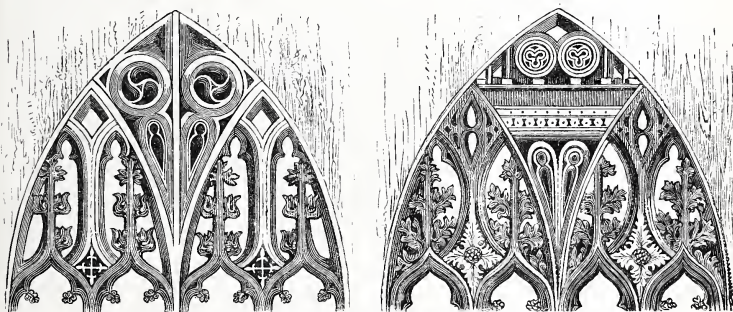
Dr. Oliver gives in his *Monasticon* the act of the dedication of St. Burian's Church on the 26th of August, 1238, by Bishop Brewer of Exeter. But few relics even of the church of that period remain: the font may have stood there at that time, it is of Ludgvan granite^c, and has on the bowl three angels (not four as Dr. Oliver says) supporting shields; on a fourth shield is carved a plain Latin cross on two steps. On the opposite side there is a small Maltese

^b Oliver's *Monasticon*.

^c The granite from Ludgvan parish is a better material for fine sculptured work than other granite found in the district.

cross between two of the angels. The height of the font is 2 ft. 11 in. It has been cleaned of the lime-wash which at one time covered it.

In the early part of the present century this church was particularly rich in carved oak benches, and possessed a magnificent roodscreen and loft. In the year 1814 the building underwent repairs, when the benches and screen were barbarously destroyed. The plea for taking down the latter was, that it deadened the preacher's voice; a portion yet remains. About two-thirds of the curiously carved cornice has been placed in its original position, extending across south aisle and nave, and some of the beautiful arcade-work is preserved in a large chest within the church. The workmanship, as the accompanying cuts will shew, was exceedingly rich; the whole

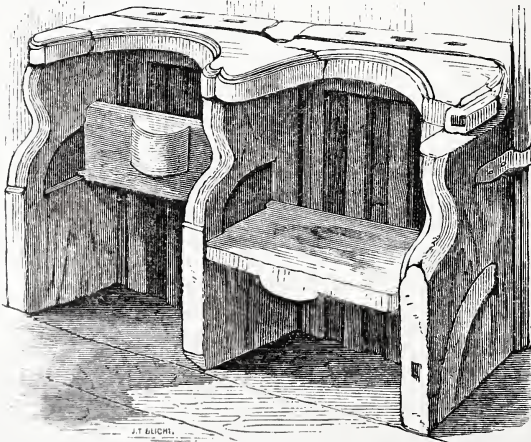


Arcades of Roodscreen, St. Eurian.

was gilded and painted, chiefly in red and blue, and each compartment was of a different design in the tracery. The screen extended the whole breadth of the church, and must have had a very fine effect. It was put together with wooden pins, no nails being used. The vandals who took it down do not appear to have had the least regard for it, for if they had no reverence for the holy things of the sanctuary, it would be thought that they would have taken some care to preserve the several portions merely for the sake of the beauty of the designs. Such, however, was not the case, for their saws were ruthlessly passed through the most elaborate tracery. It is said that some figures of saints belonging to this work were to be seen as chimney ornaments in the houses of the parishioners, and some of the bench-ends and panels were used as ordinary wood about farm out-houses.

On the upper part of the cornice is carved a vine pattern, beneath which are very curious scenes of hunting, warfare between animals and birds, and grinning heads: the workmanship is somewhat rude, but the effect is good. Some of the lower panels remain *in situ*, but no part of the connecting framework is to be found. The outer part of the screen was gilded and painted with different colours, red and blue predominating, but the inside, facing the altar, was entirely red. The spiral staircase, in the wall of the south aisle, which led to the rood-loft, has not been destroyed.

Adjoining the screen, within the chancel, are four oak miserere stalls, placed two on either side of the entrance from the nave to the chancel. Dr. Oliver says they were "destined for the dean, for the prebendary of Respernell, for the prebendary of Trithing, and for the holder of the 'Prebenda Parva.' Fortunately they have escaped destruction from the hands of the Puritans, and the no less mischievous pew-builders of more recent date." It has been suggested that when there was a choir at St. Burian's one of the stalls might have been for the precentor. Each stall has a moveable seat; when turned up, a rounded ledge is brought forward which served as a sort of occasional rest for the monks. The engraving shews one seat raised and the other down.



Misereres, St. Burian.

The chancel end of the church appears to have undergone alteration in modern times. The large east window, which has a pointed arch, does not retain its original tracery. A smaller

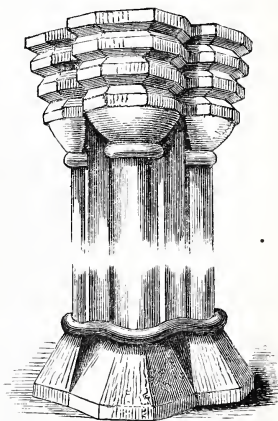
square-headed window on the south side has been recently re-opened. On the north side there was an unusual arrangement, which can now only be seen from the outside. Here we find that a large archway has been built up, and in connection with it immediately under the window of the north aisle there were three stone steps, evidently constructed with the original wall. These steps were to be seen about twenty or thirty years ago, and though now removed, their position may be traced.

There are no remains of a piscina either in the chancel or in the east end of the north or south aisle, for the church probably had three altars.

The aisles are connected with the nave by six pointed arches. The piers have a simple ogee moulding; the capitals, though of a plain character, have a bold effect. The aisles are each lighted by five square-headed windows, with hood-mouldings, divided into three lights, which are rounded at the top, and were inserted late in the sixteenth century.

The tower-arch is lofty, and its mouldings are bold and effective. Over the tower doorway, on the outside, is a shield bearing the sacred monogram I.H.S. The Perpendicular window above this is much superior to those at the east end of the church, and evidently of earlier date.

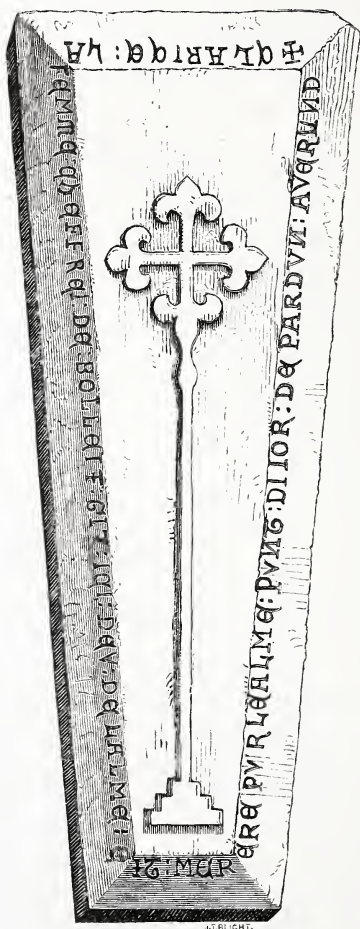
Within the tower, on the pavement, is an ancient tomb which, when Whitaker visited the church about sixty years ago, was "lying near the altar-rails, but on the floor in the northern access to it." According to Hals it was discovered about the year 1665, buried four feet in the ground, by the sexton while digging a grave. The inscription, he says, "was difficult to be read," but the "curious" found it to be "Jane, the wife of Geffery de Bolait, lies here: whosoever shall pray for her soul shall have five days pardon, M.LX.IX." Another writer says, that "not only the year, but even the month and day of the month are both inserted," and he supposed it to mean "March 16, 1101." He then gives an incorrect reading of the inscription. At present there is no appearance of any date on



Capital and Base of Pier, St. Burian.

the stone. The county histories vary in the wording of this inscription, owing probably to their authors inaccurately copying what had been previously published, and not taking the trouble to examine the monument for themselves.

As will be seen from the annexed engraving, the inscription, which is in Norman-French, is cut in letters of the



Tomb of Clarice de Bolleit, St. Burian.

thirteenth century, and runs as follows:—✚ CLARICE : LA : FEMME : CHEFREI : DE : BOLLEIT : GIT : ICI : DEV : DE : LALME : EIT : MERCE : KE : PVR : LEALME : PVNT (PRIUNT) : DI : IOR : DE : PARDVN : AVERVND—“ ✚ Clarice the wife of Geoffry de Bolleit lies here, God of her soul have mercy : who pray for her soul

shall have ten days' pardon." The stone is seven feet long, and has a floriated cross on three steps carved in relief on the upper part. The family of Bolleit resided on an estate of the same name in this parish.

The tower, which is constructed entirely of wrought granite, is divided into four stages, and has double buttresses at each angle. The newel staircase is contained in an octagonal turret which rises picturesquely above the parapets at the south-east corner.

The bells are three in number. The largest has this legend, "Virginis egregiæ vocor campana Mariæ," i. e. "I am called the Bell of the glorious Virgin Mary;" and the date 1738. It is singular to find such a legend on a post-Reformation bell; probably, however, it was in that year recast and the original legend reproduced. The bell has a flaw or crack running through it, for which the following tradition accounts. The bell was cast in the village of St. Burian, and before it had hardened, a man jumped from a hedge near the mould, which being disturbed by the shake, rendered the bell imperfect. Its diameter is 3 ft. 9 in., an unusually large size for Cornish bells. The next bell has for its legend, "Vocem ego do vobis: vos date verba Deo;" i. e. "I give to you a voice; give ye words to God." Date 1638, diameter 3 ft. 6 in. The third bell has the names of the Churchwardens, — "Mr. Richard Davies, Sampson Hutchens—wardens, 1681." Diameter 3 ft.

The porch is surmounted with battlements, has double buttresses at the angles finished with crocketed pinnacles, and a bold stringcourse. Within are stone benches on either side, and a mutilated stoup. Over the church door is a bracket, on which may have been placed an image of the Blessed Virgin, or of St. Burian, the patron saint of the church.

When Bishop Stapeldon visited St. Burian, in 1314, he took the following inventory of the church property:—

"Three suits entire of vestments with tunics and dalmatics; two copes for the choir; two chalices; one good missal, and another inferior; one antiphonar, with a middling good psaltery (*psalterium in medio bonum*); two grails in excellent condition; a trophar; a legend, and one old antiphonar; a veil for Lent; nine towels; a nuptial veil; a pall for the dead; three pair of corporals; and three surplices^d."

Near the porch, on the right hand side of the path, is an ancient cross on a flight of five steps. Another cross stands

^d Oliver's *Monasticon*.

without the churchyard, and there is a tradition that the churchyard at one time surrounded it. This, however, is not probable.

About a mile south-east of St. Burian, on the estate of Bosliven, are some remains of an ancient building, to this day called "the sanctuary." It has been considered as the original "sanctuary" of Athelstan, but the title and privileges of sanctuary pertained to the church, the churchyard, and sometimes a limited space beyond. C. S. Gilbert says of these ruins that they appear to be the remains of the chapel attached to the Deanery-house. Dr. Oliver mentions a "capella Sancti Silvani" as having existed in this parish. The building at Bosliven appears to have been much larger than the other ancient chapels of which remains are found throughout Cornwall. But whatever it may have been, sanctuary, chapel, or oratory, it seems to have incited the rage of the Puritans; for it was almost totally destroyed by Shruballs, one of Cromwell's miserable instruments of sacrilege. This fact alone is sufficient proof that at that time it was a sacred edifice of some note.

The adjacent parishes of St. Levan and St. Sennen form part of the deanery of St. Burian.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CEMETERY IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—In one of the high-lying fields on the farm of Burreldales, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, possessed by Mr. Adam Nicol, is one of those large stones which are usually understood to mark places of worship or sepulture in the early ages of our country's history. This stone has evidently been conveyed from the rocks in the vicinity of Mr. Nichol's farm-steading, and, in every sense of the word, must have had "uphill" work ere they conveyed a stone upwards of two tons weight a distance of half-a-mile. For several yards around the stone, the soil has hitherto remained in its natural state; but lying as it does in the heart of a cultivated field, Mr. Nichol recently resolved to raise the stone on edge, and trench the hillock around. During this process, an immense number of small stones have been turned up, which no doubt formed the outer and inner circle—as, indeed, these could be distinctly traced, although there had been little skill in masonry displayed when formed. A neatly built grave was disclosed by the removal of a large flag-stone. Underneath was a smaller stone, fitting in to the mouth of the grave, and concealing an urn containing a quantity of bones. Then came another stone, on removing which there was found another urn with bones. Both urns were more or less broken. A few yards from the above, another grave, containing an urn and some bones, was also found, and in this grave there was a knife-shaped piece of bronze. A little way off was found a large deposit of black material, with layer upon layer of bones intermixed, to a depth of several feet. Indeed, judging from the large amount of remains, the whole place around the stone seems to have been a burial-place of note. The old highway to Aberdeen, or "King's Road," passes through between the two eminences described.—*Banffshire Journal.*

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS^a.

MANY of our readers we doubt not have noticed in the "Guardian" of the latter part of the year 1860, a series of Letters to Home Friends, which treated of the *Codex Vaticanus*, Modern Romish Services, &c., but more particularly of the Inscriptions from the Catacombs at Rome. Their author was Mr. Burgon, who passed the spring of 1860 at Rome as chaplain to the English congregation there. He informs us that his clerical duties did not allow him time to do more than jot down the impressions of the passing hour, and it was not until after his return to England that the idea of publishing some account of what he had seen and heard was seriously entertained. The letters attracted favourable notice, and they are now before us, with some additional matter, and many wood-cut illustrations, in the convenient form of a handsome small 8vo. volume.

With the *Codex Vaticanus* we shall not at present concern ourselves, and the statements and reasonings respecting modern Romanism belong to the region of controversy. The like is the case with the Catacombs, but not to an extent to render the subject unsuitable to our pages. Mr. Burgon's views on them may not command unqualified assent, but there is certainly much to interest the general reader in his descriptions, and from these, leaving controversy aside, we proceed to give some extracts, which the courtesy of the publisher allows us to illustrate with the engravings that appertain to them. In an antiquarian point of view, which is the one most appropriate to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the engravings are a very important part of Mr. Burgon's book, and give it a strong claim on the attention even of those who already possess his Letters as published in the "Guardian." He justly remarks:—

"You can scarcely form a notion of the monuments themselves, so as to appreciate their curiosity and interest, unless you could be also presented with such a representation of each as should show at least the shape, and size, and style of the letters. How those early Christian monuments do differ from one another! Some,—three or four feet long, yet ranging in height from a few inches to two or three feet. Some, only a few inches across either way. Some, (not many, certainly, but still, *some*,)—admirably cut, (between horizontal lines carefully ruled,)—and accurately spelt: others,—exhibiting every variety of deflection from the standard of strict grammatical propriety, as well as betraying the hand of a most illiterate and unskilful artist. It is obvious that a very imperfect notion, at best, can be formed of an inscription of which it is impossible to reproduce the general arrangement and method,—to copy the accessories of design or ornament,—as well as to give a notion of the area covered by the writing. For this reason, it has been here

^a "Letters from Rome to Friends in England. By the Rev. John W. Burgon, M.A., Fellow of Oriol College." (Small 8vo., xvi. and 420 pp. London: Murray.)

endeavoured to exhibit very faithful copies of at least some of them. Copied mechanically on the spot, and transferred from those copies by photography to the wood, the originals may be said to be here exhibited almost in fac-simile.”—(pp. 175, 176.)

Mr. Burgon's view of the history of the Catacombs may be thus briefly stated. He entertains no doubt that the Roman catacombs are mainly, if not exclusively, places of early Christian sepulture, but he believes that the practice of burying in catacombs has neither a Christian nor a heathen, but a Jewish origin. He collects the various notices of the catacombs by Jerome and others; comes to the conclusion that they ceased to be places of burial in or about the fifth century of our era; and that, though occasionally visited by strangers and pilgrims for a time, at length they fell so entirely out of memory, that their exploration by Bosio, (*circa* 1600,) was almost the opening of a new world to the ecclesiastical antiquary. But the opportunity thus afforded for testing many questions of the highest interest—whether literary, historical or doctrinal—was neglected; it was gratuitously assumed that all who were buried in the catacombs must have been saints or martyrs, and hence,—

“A rage for procuring *relics* appears to have been the great actuating principle. The consequence was that the inscribed marble slabs, the tombstones of those early Christians, were wrenched out of their places, generally without any record being preserved of the exact locality from which they came. Such objects as piety and love had deposited in the graves of kinsmen and friends were unceremoniously appropriated. No pains were taken to obtain representations of the frescoes while yet in their first freshness. A truly barbarous work of spoliation seems to have gone forward, and on the most gigantic scale. Heathen piety wrote on the urn which held the ashes of the dead,—‘*Ne tangito, O mortalis! Reverere Manes Deos*’^b! I do not remember to have met with such a sentiment on the tomb of any primitive Christian^c, (although in modern times it is common enough, witness the epitaph on our own Shakspeare,)—probably because such a contingency was regarded as *impossible* in the first ages of the Church. The bones of the Roman Christians of the first four centuries in this manner were disturbed from their resting places, and having been transferred as *relics* to churches and private individuals, are now scattered all over Europe.

“Thus bereft of the remains of those who for more than a thousand years had slept along the sides of those interminable galleries,—despoiled of every little object of Art which once adorned the several graves,—and rifled even of those sepulchral inscriptions which once distinguished the resting-places of infancy and innocence, youth and beauty, age and honour; as well as indicated the Christian name, and rank, and station, and office of the deceased;—so desecrated, the Catacombs continued to be the occasional haunt of strangers visiting Rome for a further space of a hundred and fifty years; by which time, (namely, about the middle of

^b “Inscribed on a small cinerary urn which I saw in a *Celubarium* just beyond Scipio's tomb.

^c “An inscription (which baffled me) in the Mus. Kirch. contains the words,—‘*peto a vobis, fratres boni, per unum DEUM nequis*’ I could read no further.”

the last century,) they seem to have sunk sensibly into neglect. Robbed of their contents, there really was nothing any longer worth visiting in several of them. In others, the earth had fallen in, and choked up the passages. The fact of persons having occasionally been lost in exploring the Catacombs, will have operated to deter the generality from asking permission to visit those dreary vaults. It is easy to perceive that grave difficulties will have attended any attempt to thread the maze of which no one any longer possessed the clue; and that oblivion will have speedily supervened on neglect. Thus it came to pass that the very whereabouts of many of the Catacombs has been forgotten: and that, until a very recent period indeed, none of the Catacombs were visited by strangers residing in Rome, at all.

"The study of the Catacombs was revived by Padre Marchi, of the Collegio Romano, the result of whose labours appeared in 1844; but it has been reserved for his successor in the same department, the Cavaliere G. B. De Rossi, to dignify the entire subject, and raise it to the rank of a scientific inquiry. This accomplished gentleman induced the present Pope to purchase the vineyard in which the long-lost entrance into the famous Catacomb of Callistus was subsequently by himself brought to light. Since 1852, the very appellations of the Catacombs have been determined by De Rossi. His assiduous researches, conducted with a sincere zeal for *Truth*, together with his very important discoveries, have invested the Catacombs with fresh interest; while the labours of the Commission over which he presides, have made them easy of access also. A new day is dawning on these extraordinary monuments of primitive Antiquity; and it is to be attributed to the learning and enterprise of the Cav. de Rossi, under the enlightened patronage of Pope Pius IX."—(pp. 137—139.)

The following general view of the Roman Catacombs will be read, we think, with interest:—

"The Catacombs are all *outside* Rome; for the most part, a few miles distant from the city; and they are all, generally speaking, so much alike, that the description of a visit to *one*, will practically serve for any, although certain points of dissimilarity strike you while you are engaged in an actual visit. Understand me. They are really very different; but they have all a strong family likeness. Not so the Catacomb at Naples. *That* is *quite* different,—loftier, larger, grander as it were, though not nearly so interesting as those at Rome. It is also excavated, if I remember right, in a different material. But to proceed. . . After probably driving along a straight road with a tantalising wall on either side, (for you know that it must be shutting out a charming view,) you alight at the gate of a most unpromising vineyard. Externally, there are no signs of your having arrived at the burial-place of tens of thousands. But presently, on entering, the irregularity of the soil, fragments of marble strewed about, &c., suggest what is the truth,—that yonder is the mouth of the Catacomb. You descend a long flight of stone steps, and then find yourself at the entrance of a dark subterranean passage or gallery. Having been furnished with a lighted taper, you proceed with your party, (commonly consisting of eight or ten persons,) in Indian file, in the direction indicated by the guide; lingering behind to examine the walls of the Catacomb, and then hastening forward again for fear of being left behind by your companions. This is not by any means a groundless apprehension, if your curiosity induces you, (as it is pretty sure to do,) to bring up the rear of your party.

"He who lingers to examine, perceives that he and his friends are threading a passage some seven or eight feet high, (more or less;) and about broad enough to allow him freely to extend his arms. In some Catacombs, (that of Nereo ed Achilleo for example,) the passages are very long and *straight*; but for the most

part they are circuitous, and somewhat irregular in their construction. Transverse passages are also of constant recurrence; so much so, that a careless straggler would be tolerably sure to cut himself off from his party. Excavated in the tufa, (a peculiar dark granulated volcanic formation, looking like coarse sandstone after rain, which is just soft enough to be hacked away with a spade, and yet just hard enough to retain the forms into which the *fossores* fashioned it fifteen hundred years ago,) on either side of you, are countless *loculi*, or graves. Imagine, in such a passage as I have described, a horizontal excavation anciently made in the wall, just above the level of the ground, and exactly large enough to admit a human body,—and a few inches above it, another excavation,—and just above it, another, and just above it, another. The appearance presented reminds one more of five or six berths in a cabin, than of anything which is witnessed in an English vault. In this way, about ten or twelve bodies were buried in the space of every two or three yards, (for there are graves on either side of the passage;) and after leaving the space of a foot or so, a fresh series begins, extending once more from the ground to the summit. There is, of course, no attention paid to the bodies lying east and west. The graves are of all sizes, because their occupants were of all ages. Hundreds of them,—thousands rather,—were evidently for very little children; many, for mere babes.

“Originally, every such ‘loculus,’ or recess in the wall, was securely sealed. A long heavy tile, or a slighter slab of marble, (according to the rank of the occupant,) fitted closely over the front of every grave, being secured in its place by cement. Still oftener I think, in the case of full-grown persons, there were three or more tiles, or as many slabs of marble, disposed along the front of the loculus. One of these slabs bore the inscription,—a feature of prime interest in connection with the history of the Catacombs, concerning which more shall be said hereafter. If the grave was covered by a tile, the name of the occupant was rudely scratched, or traced upon it with some pigment; but an immense number of slabs and tiles are uninscribed. Whether of tile or of marble, however, these coverings of the graves, (as they may be called,) have been *invariably* removed from their places. The exceptions are so exceedingly few, (one perhaps in five or ten thousand,) that they are not worth mentioning. It is an accurate description of a Catacomb to say that every loculus has been despoiled of the sepulchral slab which once covered it, and that the bones of the dead have been disturbed. . . . Such, then, is the strange and mournful spectacle which he who lingers behind his party sees everywhere around him. He perceives that he is threading a labyrinth of ransacked sepulchres. He thrusts his taper this way and that way,—above, below, round the corner,—but it is still the same sad sight which meets him everywhere: rifled graves whithersoever he turns his eye! The exception is, to observe a few of the bones remaining; or rather, the heap of pale damp dust which was once a human being. A profane hand has generally disturbed the deposit, which lies together in a confused heap,—not stretched out at length. If you sorrowfully lift from its place a tibia, it yields to the pressure of your finger and thumb, and falls in white flakes to the ground. Only here and there does one see a solid bone, or part of a skull.

“It is to be supposed that your party has at last reached a point of special interest. A halt is made; and you find yourselves all congregating together in order to see and hear what is being discoursed of by the good-natured individual who has undertaken to show the Catacomb. Thrice happy they who have come with a competent guide! Thrice happy was I, on one occasion to be conducted (with three friends) over a Catacomb by the learned and amiable P. Francesco Tongiorgi; on another, by the very prince of expositors of Christian Antiquity, the Cav. G. B. de Rossi, concerning whom I shall have more to say hereafter. . . .

"A small square chamber has most likely now been reached, having graves on three of its sides. These are probably of the kind called *arcosolium*; that is, a sarcophagus beneath an arched recess in the wall,—the whole being excavated in the tufa. (Are these, by the way, merely magnified imitations of the cells in the heathen Columbaria?—so much larger, only because a dead man is so much larger than the vase which would have held his burnt bones?) . . . Every part of this sepulchral chamber has been painted in fresco,—ceiling, walls, arch of the 'arcosolium,' and back of the semicircular recess. The resemblance of the general design, of the style of painting, and often of the very symbols themselves, to what is seen at Pompeii,—is most striking. Many of the representations however are exclusively Christian. . . . In the mean time you discover that it is impossible to examine the frescoes in detail with a large party. . . . after which, away you all go, in search of fresh adventures,—a dim perspective of eight restless tapers, eight sepulchral voices, eight moving shadows,—hastening in fitful procession along passages which seem literally endless; now ascending, in order to inspect a higher story of the Catacomb, (for there are three or more series of galleries, which have been excavated one above the other;) now diverging, in order to be shown some huge inscription by Pope Damasus; now halting in order to inspect some chamber excavated in the tufa, which evidently at a very remote time served the purposes of a chapel. Finally, after having spent upwards of an hour in these subterranean vault-like passages,—soiled, perplexed, cold, and saddened,—secretly wondering at a hundred things which no one of the party evidently is competent to explain, and determining to return some day in order to enjoy a more leisurely inspection of the frescoes,—you emerge with your party into the upper air; not altogether displeased to find yourself in the land of the living again. . . . Such is a visit to the Catacombs."—(pp. 121—126.)

As to the dates of the inscriptions from the Catacombs, we have the following statement on the authority of the Cav. De Rossi:—

"The known sepulchral inscriptions of the early Christians, found at Rome, extend, in very unequal proportions, over the first six centuries of the Christian era. In number they amount to about 11,000. Of these, about 6,000 are to be referred to the first four centuries; and are obtained from the Catacombs. The rest are derived from the above-ground repositories of the Christian dead.

"Of the 6,000 extant inscriptions above mentioned, no less than *two-thirds*, or about 4,000, are referable to the period antecedent to the Emperor Constantine—*i.e.* they are older than about the year A.D. 325. In the time of Constantine, the excavation of Catacombs may be considered (De Rossi told me,) to have ceased.

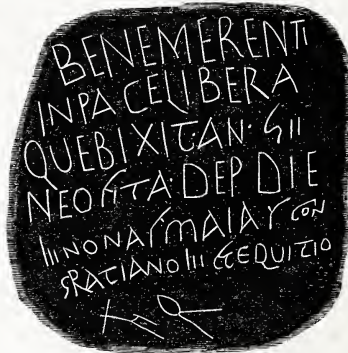
"The question arises,—How can these facts be ascertained? And the answer is obvious. About 1,250 inscriptions *are dated*. No one who is ever so little acquainted with works of Art will require the further assurance that, furnished with such evidence, a judicious antiquary, who has enjoyed a considerable amount of experience, will be enabled at a glance to fix approximately the date of almost any inscription which is shown him. The statistics of the dated inscriptions are perhaps the most striking part of the subject. They are as follows.

"From A.D. 71, (when De Rossi finds his first dated inscription,) to A.D. 300, there are not known to exist so many as *thirty* Christian inscriptions bearing dates. From A.D. 325, the regular series of dated inscriptions commences, and goes down to the year 410. Scattered over those eighty-five years, there are known to exist not less than *five hundred* inscriptions, bearing dates. Every year has its inscriptions. But in A.D. 410, Alaric took Rome; and of *that* year, not a single dated inscription has been found. It is the first crisis in the history of

the Christian sepulchral Inscriptions since the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Constantine.

“From this period onward, (viz., from the year 410,) *lacunæ* begin. The fifth century boasts of about five hundred more dated inscriptions. Of the remaining hundred years to be accounted for, the former half of the sixth century claims 200 inscriptions: the latter half claims 50. *Only seven* dated inscriptions belong to the seventh century of our era.”—(pp. 147, 148.)

One of Mr. Burgon’s specimens of inscriptions with a date is the following:—



“No. 8. BENEMERENTI IN PACE LIBERA QVE BIXIT . AN . Giü NEOFITA . DEP DIE III NONAS MAIAS CON . GRATIANO . III . ET EQUITIO .

“To the well-deserving *Libera*, in peace: who lived 8 years, a neophyte. Buried the 3rd of the Nones of May, when Gratianus for the 3rd time and Equitius were consuls.

“Gratianus III. and Equitius were consuls in A.D. 374. This inscription is so peculiar as to its style of execution, that it was thought better to exhibit it thus. It is but a few inches across. The objects rudely scratched at foot seem to be a cross and a crown, or rather wreath. ‘Neophyte’ is a safe translation, but does it only mean that *Libera* was a newly baptized person?”—(pp. 150, 151.)

As bearing on the theory of the Hebrew origin of the Catacombs we borrow another illustration, with its description:—



“No. 29. ερθαδε κειται τουβιας βαρζααρωνα, και παρηγοριος υιος τουβια βαρζααρωνα.

“Hic est positus Tubias Barzaharona, et Parecorius filius Tubiae Barzaharona.

“Here lieth Tobias Barzaarona, and Parecorius the son of Tobias Barzaarona.

“At foot of this singular inscription, it will be observed that the candlestick is

repeated twice, and on both sides of either candlestick occurs the word **שלום** (*shalom*). Surely the title *in Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew* is a striking circumstance! . . . Observe that this Jewish epitaph commemorates the interment of a son *with his father*. So, No. 26, (another Jewish epitaph,) commemorates the interment of two sons *with their father*. How are we thereby reminded of the desire of old Barzillai to be 'buried by the grave of his father and his mother:' a sentiment, (sufficiently natural surely, in people of any nation!) which one is led to suspect was peculiarly prevalent among God's ancient people. Consider such places as the following:—Gen. xlix. 31: Judges viii. 32: 2 Sam. ii. 32: xvii. 23: xxi. 14: 1 Kings xiii. 22: 2 Kings ix. 28, &c."—(p. 166.)

The slabs torn from the Catacombs, and now preserved in the Vatican and elsewhere, often contain figures and emblems of high interest to the Christian antiquary. Beside the sacred monogram,



Monogram of Christ, and Sacred Anagram, from a Catacomb.

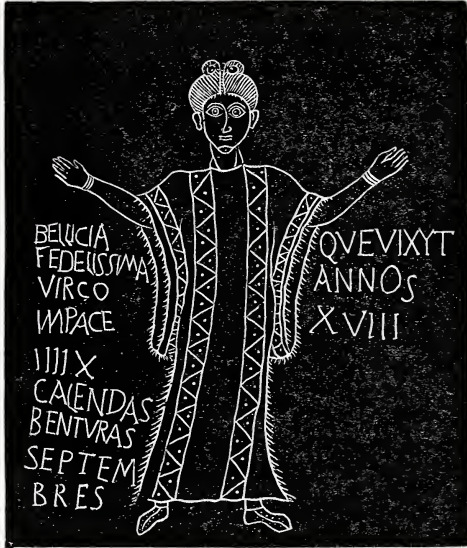
we find representations of the Good Shepherd,



The Good Shepherd, from the Catacombs.

the dove, the eucharistic cup, the ship, Noah in the ark, the seven-branched candlestick, the loaves and fishes, &c. We also occasionally

meet with illustrations of costume, one of the most curious of which we subjoin; it is in the Christian Museum of St. John Lateran:—



“No. 90. BELLICIA FEDELISSIMA VIRGO IMPACE IIIIX CALENDAS BENTURAS SEPTEMBRES QUEVIXIT ANNOS XVIII.

“*Felicia, a most faithful maiden. In peace. 6th of the coming Kalends of September; who lived 18 years.*”

“It appears from the instances in Forcellini, that *Calendae venturae* may be good Law Latin. But one forgets the inscription in the contemplation of so singular and interesting a monument. The maiden is in the attitude of prayer. Her style of head-dress, pelisse, laced boots, &c., are deserving of attention.”— (pp. 195, 196.)

Our space forbids any farther extract, but we believe we have given enough to shew that Mr. Burgon has done well in putting his “*Letters from Rome*” again before the world.

NEW BUILDINGS IN 1861.

THOUGH the past year has not witnessed the completion of any very remarkable building, it has nevertheless been one of steady progress in the constructive art, and unmistakeably evinces the growth of an improved taste. Neither houses, nor churches, nor public buildings are now constructed on the dull uniform patterns which formerly prevailed; everywhere a regard for artistic effect is evident, and if all is not as yet in the purest taste, still the improvement on the respectable mediocrity that satisfied our architects twenty or thirty years ago is little short of marvellous.

In taking our annual survey, we shall, as usual, freely avail ourselves of the excellent article on "Public Improvements" in Knight's "Companion to the Almanac," supplementing its statements where necessary by reference to other sources of information.

"Several new churches have been completed during the year in London and its vicinity. The most remarkable, in most respects, is that of St. James the Less, in Garden-street, Westminster. It has been erected as a memorial to the late Bishop of Gloucester (who was also a canon of Westminster), by his daughters, the Misses Monk, at a cost of nearly 9,000*l.* The architect was Mr. G. E. Street. It is a 'poor man's church,' standing in the midst of a wretched district, with the sittings free to all. It is of deep red bricks, banded with courses of black bricks. A marked feature of the exterior is the square detached tower, which, like the body of the church, is of red and black brick, with bands of stone. This, though Northern Gothic in detail, at once reminds us of the brick campaniles of Italy. Like them, it has large and richly-ornamented belfry-windows, (the somewhat stilted arches and trefoil cusps of which are decidedly Italian in feeling,) and is finished with an elaborate cornice. Mr. Street has, in the upper part of this campanile, introduced in the centre of medallions—for the first time, as far as we recollect—the small balls of coloured marble or granite which so frequently occur in Italian

buildings, and in bright sunshine give such sharp sparkling points of light and shadow. The somewhat dumpy slat-covered spire, with the ugly little spire-lets at the angles, is not only a very un-Italian, (which would be no blemish,) but a very awkward and inharmonious termination to what is else a very noble tower. The entrance to the church is through the tower, and this is connected with the north aisle by a short arcade or porch.

"The appearance of the interior is very striking. The walls throughout are of red and black brick; so are the wide arches of the nave, which are borne on thick columns of polished Aberdeen granite. The chancel terminates in a semicircular apse, with three well-proportioned pointed windows and a rose-window above. The opposite (but not the west) end has a tall triplet, and over it a large circular window. The nave has a boarded roof, which is painted throughout in the strongest colours; a series of medallion portraits, connected by conventional foliation, so as to form a tree of Jesse, extends the whole length of the roof. On the wall of the nave, above the chancel-arch, is a painting in fresco, representing Christ in glory, with the angelic host on either

hand; and below, in the spandrils of the arch, are seated figures of the four Evangelists.

“Another poor man’s church, the erection of which is being watched with a good deal of interest—that of St. Alban, in Baldwin’s-gardens, Gray’s-inn lane—is making steady progress, but will not be finished before next spring. It is a brick building; but, unlike the church in Garden-street, the bricks employed are of the ordinary yellowish-white colour, with red bricks sparingly introduced to vary the surface. The effect is far from good; indeed, we are inclined to think that the less said at present of the exterior the better. But the interior, even in its unfinished state, is very fine. From its great length and width and unusual height, and the great span and height of the nave and chancel arches, it produces an impression of largeness of style and dignity which nothing in the ornamentation has thus far had a tendency to lessen. The ornamentation is very elaborate, promises to be very rich, and, we trust, will not be overdone. No expense is being spared in any part, the construction is throughout most solid, and for the decorations the choicest slabs of alabaster and Derby and Devon marbles have been selected. As in Mr. Butterfield’s church in Margaret-street, there is no east window; the upper part of the east wall being panelled, for the reception of frescoes, the lower being plated with alabaster, inlaid with patterns in black and coloured marbles.

“A spacious brick church, also, like the preceding, a free church, and, like them, of some architectural pretensions, has just been opened near the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Of the exterior, which is of white brick, with some red intermingled, only the ends are seen; the entrance end, which is marked by a plain porch and a large circular window, being in Market-street, the chancel (or south-east) end in Star-street. This last has a large Decorated window, with some good tracery in the head; and beside it

rises a tall but thin tower, with a roof spire, both rather quaint than beautiful. The interior has a large, open, and airy aspect, quite refreshing after looking at some recent Gothic interiors; and some novelty is imparted by making the first arch of the nave from the chancel much wider than the others. The chancel wall has the fashionable alabaster plating. Mr. R. Hawkins is the architect.

“Still another brick church, of large dimensions and of somewhat pretentious appearance, is being erected in London. It stands in Commercial-street, close by the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, has a large apsidal termination, and a decidedly foreign character.

“St. Peter’s, Great Windmill-street, is remarkable for its picturesque west front, the only portion not shut in by the surrounding houses. This front, a lofty gable with buttresses terminating in crocketed pinnacles, has a central, deeply-recessed, triple-arched arcade or porch, the supports being massive double shafts set one behind the other. Above is a large four-light window. On either side are lobbies lighted by lancet-windows; and at the extremities are octagonal turrets. The interior consists of a nave of four bays, lighted by a clerestory, with side-aisles; and a chancel with apsidal termination. The windows are plain lancet. In the spandrils of the clerestory are medallions, on which are to be carved the twelve apostles. The carvings throughout are very good. The church cost about 6,000*l.*, the ground on which it is built a like sum. The architect was Mr. R. Brandon.

“This gentleman has just completed another church, Holy Trinity, Knights-bridge, which has the same peculiarity as that just noticed, of only shewing one end. This front has an irregular gable, with an octagonal turret and short spire at one angle; a large decorated window of four lights, the head of the arch being filled with circular tracery. The central doorway has over it a tall gable, with a cross at the apex. The lower part of

the front has blank arcading, the lowest line filled in with flint-work. The interior is only 70 ft. by 33 ft., but has galleries round three sides, and accommodates 650 persons. It has a high and rather elaborate open timber roof, in which is a range of clerestory windows, affording at once light and ventilation. Less rich externally, and less satisfactory as a whole than Windmill-street church, this has yet some suggestive points about it, and, like the former, shews what may be done by a little variety and freedom of design to break the monotony of a row of houses, though only a narrow slip of space be available.

“A new district church of St. Stephen, South Lambeth, with parsonage adjoining, has been built at the sole charge of the Rev. C. Kemble, formerly Incumbent of the chapelry of Stockwell, (from which the district is taken,) but now Rector of Bath. The church consists of nave and aisles, large transepts, and a shallow chancel, with an intensely ugly circular window. It will accommodate 1,000 adults on the floor, and 400 children in the organ-gallery at the west end. At the north-west angle is a tower rising in three stages, with pinnacles at the corners, and crowned by a stone spire, which rises to a height of 140 ft. The interior has the somewhat novel feature of being without columns, and consequently presenting an unbroken auditorium 100 ft. long and 45 ft. wide. The nave is lighted by tall gabled windows; the transept by large five-light traceried windows. The whole is solidly constructed of Kentish rag and Bath stone, and, with the Parsonage, cost upwards of 15,000*l*.

“Of the churches of the suburbs of London, the most elegant one is by Mr. Talbot Bury, in Hanger-lane, Tottenham, built at the sole cost of F. Newsam, Esq. It is a cruciform church; is built of brick faced with Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; and consists of nave and aisles, transepts, chancel with

octagonal apse, and chancel-chapels, in one of which is placed the organ; and has a tower and spire at the south-west angle rising to a height of 127 ft.

“St. Luke’s, Hornsey Rise, though less refined in style, and less elegant as an architectural composition, is a very creditable Second Pointed church of the ordinary character. It is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone, and consists of nave and side aisles, transepts, and chancel with chapels; the south chapel, as is now so usual, containing the organ. The tower is not yet built. It has 750 sittings. The architect is Mr. A. D. Gough.

“Several other churches are in progress in London and its vicinity—at Islington, Moulsey, near Hampton Court, Crouch-end, Hornsey, Wandsworth-road, &c. And several of the new mission and school churches have been built or are in progress—among others, at Kentish Town, Shoreditch, Bedfordbury, (by Mr. A. W. Blomfield,) Bromley, &c.; but we must leave them, and turn to the churches newly erected in the provinces.

“All Souls’ Church, Haley-hill, Halifax, which has been already described*, has this summer been completed—all the statues on the exterior have been placed in their niches, the interior carving and painting finished, and the painted glass windows inserted—and it is one of the most remarkable of the churches recently erected in the country.

“Mr. Scott has during the year completed a church at Hawkhurst, Kent; in style French Gothic of the purest period; small in size (having under 400 seats), but described as of very graceful appearance. It has been built at the sole cost of the incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, and his sister, Miss C. E. Jeffreys. Another small church, completed by Mr. Scott, is that of St. Stephen, Higham, Kent.

“A church of more than usually ornate character has been erected at Dalton Holme, near Beverley, from the design of Mr. John Pearson. It is cruciform,

* GENT. MAG., March, 1860, p. 243.

and has at the west end a tower and spire—both elaborately decorated—200 ft. high.

“At Bemerton, near Salisbury, a church has been erected by subscription, as a memorial to Herbert the poet, who was incumbent of Bemerton at the time of his death, the old church having fallen into a state of decay. The architect was Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

“Another noteworthy memorial church, also designed by Mr. Wyatt, is that erected at Tottenham, Wilts, at the cost of the Marchioness of Ailesbury, in memory of her mother, the late Countess of Pembroke. The church is cruciform, with, at the intersection of the nave and

south transept, a tower and spire 120 ft. high. Externally it is faced with flints, banded with courses of Sarsen stone, and dressings chiefly of Bath stone, a little coloured stone being inserted in the window-arches. The interior is lined throughout with Bath stone. Shafts of coloured marble are employed to support the chancel-arch, and in some other places. The chancel terminates in a polygonal apse, the lower part of which is lined with majolica tiles: both nave and chancel are paved with Minton’s encaustic tiles: all the windows are of painted glass. The memorial, an elaborate piece of sculpture in marble, is placed at the entrance porch.”

The following is a list, by no means complete, yet sufficiently ample, of country churches opened during the last year. Of course, all are Gothic, though not the Gothic of the early revival. Except in one or two instances mentioned in a note ^b, they may all be classed as belonging to the Early English or the Early Decorated styles.

EARLY ENGLISH.

“Farlam, Cumberland; bell-turret at west end; Mr. Salvin, architect.

“Canon Froome; tower of old church retained; walls of local red stone, with Bath stone dressings; chancel rather richly decorated; reredos of alabaster, inlaid with marble; Mr. Bodley.

“St. Thomas, Southborough; has clerestory of eight cinquefoil windows; Mr. H. Pownall, architect.

“St. John’s, Mote-park (the seat of the Earl of Romney), near Maidstone; of Bath stone, with bell-turret at west end; Mr. H. Blandford, architect.

“Wigginton, Yorkshire; on site of old church; Messrs. Atkinson, of York.

“Stopsley, Bedfordshire; Mr. H. Pearson, of Luton, architect.

“St. Luke’s, Bedminster; polygonal apsidal chancel; Mr. Norton, architect.

“Kingstone, Staffordshire, in place of old church; Mr. D. Brandon, architect.

“Acklington, Northumberland; erected at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, within whose works at Alnwick Castle the whole of the stone was dressed and carved previous to being forwarded by railway to Acklington; Mr. Deason.

“St. Mary the Virgin, Micklefield, near Sherburn; of local stone; Mr. H. H. Bacon, architect.

EARLY DECORATED.

“St. Luke’s, Solly-street, Sheffield; Mr. J. Mitchell, architect.

“Stantonbury, near Wolverton; mainly for the use of persons connected with the North-Western Railway works; Mr. G. E. Street, architect.

“Christchurch, Winchester; Mr. Christian, architect.

“St. John’s, Chapeltown, Doncaster; Messrs. Worth and Campsell, architects.

“St. Paul’s, Maidstone; tower, in three stages, at north-west angle; Messrs. Peck and Stephens, architects.

^b A cruciform church built by Mr. H. Currey, at Burbadge, in Derbyshire, is Norman, and one at Peasenhall, in Suffolk, (erected at the cost of Mr. J. W. Brooke, of Sibston Park,) is Perpendicular; but in both instances we believe they are mere reproductions of earlier churches in like styles, which occupied their sites.

“Clayton memorial church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, erected as a memorial to the Rev. R. Clayton, incumbent of St. Thomas; Mr. J. Dobson, architect.

“Quernmore, Lancashire; interior lined with coloured bricks; roof of English oak; pulpit, stalls, and fittings of Dantzic oak; Mr. G. Daley, architect.

“St. Bartholomew, Union-street, Bristol; of Pennant stone, with freestone dressings; Mr. T. S. Pope, architect.

“St. Mary’s, Laister Dyke, Bradford, Yorkshire; Messrs. Mallison and Healy.

“St. Luke’s, Heywood, near Bury, Lancashire; a large, substantial, and elaborately-finished structure; Mr. J. Clarke, architect.

“St. Ann’s, Willenhall; Mr. Griffin, architect.

“St. Peter’s, Bournemouth: Mr. G. E. Street, architect.

“St. John the Evangelist, Hollington; by the same architect.

“Daylesford; a small cruciform church, coloured marble shafts to windows; lower part of interior walls lined with alabaster, inlaid with coloured marbles;

carving abundant, and carefully executed; Mr. Pearson, architect.

“Blackenhall, near Wolverhampton; a spacious structure of brick, with some foreign features; Mr. Robinson, architect.

“St. Peter’s, Draycot, near Wells, Somersetshire: a carefully finished and pleasing structure; Mr. Giles, architect.

“Shenton, near Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; an elegant cruciform church, erected by members of the Wollaston family.

“Yorkleton, near Shrewsbury; with some foreign features, and a little polychromatic effect; Mr. E. Haycock.

“Trinity Church, Heigham; cruciform, but a ‘poor man’s church.’

“Ile Brewers, Somersetshire; Mr. C. E. Giles, architect.

“Chalvey, near Slough; a small church, with some peculiarities of design; Mr. G. E. Street, architect.

“Selly Oak, Birmingham; cruciform, with a tower and spire at north-east angle; Mr. E. Holmes, architect.

“Lindridge, Worcestershire; Mr. T. Nicholson, of Hereford, architect.”

We commend the following sensible remarks on church restoration to attention. To the detail which follows we may add that many important particulars on the subject have been already given in our pages, particularly as regards the cathedrals of Chichester, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, and Peterborough^c, and (among others) the churches of Hauxton and Dundry^d, and we trust shortly to be able to lay before our readers a full account of the very satisfactory restoration of the *Maison Dieu*, at Dover:—

“Church restoration is epidemic. Wherever reparation has become necessary, what is called restoration is deemed a necessity also; and very often the restorer (or destroyer) is set to work where no repairs are required. We have been complained of for insisting on what is after all, it is said, a mere matter of taste. But it is really a good deal more.

Besides the artistic error of replacing old work that has suffered from ‘the gnawing tooth of time’ by new, and of removing the exquisite natural polychromy of centuries by the journeywork of scraping and chiselling, a constant object now in a restoration is to sweep away whatever has been added since the Reformation, in order to restore the

^c See GENT. MAG. (Chichester), May, 1861, p. 526; June, p. 665. (Ely), Feb. 1861, p. 170. (Hereford), Nov. 1861, p. 548. (Lichfield), March, 1861, p. 296; Nov., p. 548. (Lincoln), Feb. 1861, p. 180; March, p. 312; Oct., p. 381. (Peterborough), Oct. 1861, p. 383.

^d GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, pp. 22, 49.

church to its original condition. The result is, to destroy the historical character of the building, as that of the absurd cleansing and renovating process is to destroy its associations. By the double process we have a spruce new church, such as the architect of to-day might turn out to order in any quantity, instead of a building venerable in its time-worn garb, which the most instructed and the most ignorant alike gaze on with admiration and awe. This destructive restoration is commonly carried on most vigorously in our parish churches, the scene of the blundering but less permanently injurious churchwardens' 'beautifyings' in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. But its operations have by no means been confined to them. A month or two back we were horrified, on visiting Lincoln Cathedral,—in some respects the noblest of our mediæval remains,—to see that its exterior is actually under a course of scraping and chiselling; and it is reported that a similar process has been carried farther at Winchester. As, however, these proceedings, which appear not to be conducted under architectural supervision, have been strongly protested against by our leading architects and architectural associations, we may hope that they will not be persisted in.

"Restorations of a more legitimate character are going on at Hereford Cathedral, under Mr. Scott, where what is requisite for the stability of the various portions has been pretty nearly effected. At Lichfield, partial restoration—by the renewal of stonework long since destroyed, the removal of whitewash, the substitution of a light and open screen for the former complete separation of the church into two parts, and other necessary work—has been carried so far as to allow of the building being reopened for Divine Service; Mr. Scott was the architect. Mr. Scott has also in hand the restoration of Ripon Cathedral. The same architect's grand design for the reconstruction, on a more consistent

plan, of the lantern of Ely Cathedral is to be at once commenced. It is intended as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock, to whose exertions the vast works already executed in the cathedral are mainly due. The new lantern, like the old one, will be of oak covered with lead. The restoration of the great central tower at Durham Cathedral, which has been for nearly three years in progress, under the direction of Messrs. Walton and Robson, is now completed^c. At Llandaff, the ruined nave has been completely rebuilt, the partition wall removed, the aisles roofed, the bishop's throne nearly completed, and other structural and ornamental repairs carried out: much, however, yet remains to be done. At Worcester, the restorative process is being steadily carried on under the direction of Mr. Perkins. The restorations and alterations of Bristol Cathedral are completed; and though the works do not appear to be altogether satisfactory in an artistic point of view, the improvement is admitted to be very great.

"Last year we spoke of the restorations in progress at Chichester Cathedral: they were arrested, we need hardly say, by the most unfortunate fall of the spire. The rebuilding of this is the work to which the authorities are now directing all their energies. Mr. Scott has been called in, and he estimates the necessary outlay at £50,000 at least. Towards this £33,000 have already been subscribed, and we may soon hope to hear that the tower is again rising, but on a broader and more substantial foundation, and with more scientific care in the construction.

"Of restorations of churches of a more than usually interesting kind may be mentioned that of Malvern Priory, which has been for some time in progress under Mr. Scott, and is now rapidly advancing towards completion; that of the round church at Northampton, which is proceeding satisfactorily under the same architect; and Shrewsbury Abbey church, which is also in progress."

^c GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 398.

Of church-building by Romanists we have less than usual to report this year:—

“By the Roman Catholics two chapels, dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, of rather ornate character internally, have been completed in the metropolis—one at Farm-street, by Mr. H. Clutton; the other at Chelsea, by Mr. E. W. Pugin.

In the country, Roman Catholic chapels have been erected, among others, at the following places:—Brentwood, Essex; Upper North-street, Brighton; Crawley, Sussex; Ipswich; and Cardiff.”

We remarked last year that Dissenting places of worship now generally affect the Gothic style; the most considerable one, however, that has been recently completed is an exception. This is—

“Mr. Spurgeon’s Metropolitan Tabernacle. Of the exterior it will be enough to say of it here that its chief feature is a large hexastyle Corinthian portico, with the tympanum blank. The interior is more remarkable from its great size, luminousness,—it being lighted from both roof and windows,—and uneccelesiastical appearance.

“The Wesleyan Methodists have built chapels at London-road, Derby; Dawley; Gateshead; Dawlish, Devonshire; Totnes; Ipswich; Newcastle-under-Lyne; Southport; Fletcher-street, Manchester; and Ripon.

“There are a few other new chapels belonging to the Baptists which may be named, as those at Birmingham, Derby, Wokingham, and Kettering.

“For the minor sects, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Synod, chapels have been built at Liverpool, Durham, Bradford, and elsewhere, but none of them require particularization. At Salford a new church has been built for the Greek community residing in Manchester; for the exterior the Corinthian order is employed, for the interior the Ionic.

“Of the churches and chapels built by the Congregationalists during the year we have but a very imperfect list. The following are all that seem to call for mention:—Cheadle, Manchester; Mill Hill; Newcastle-on-Tyne; Littlehampton, Sussex; Rushall; Wellington, Shropshire; Redland, Clifton; and Westgate, Burnley,—Lombardic.

“For the Jews, a synagogue, small in size but rather ornate, has been erected in Upper Bryanstone-street, London. It is termed Saracenic, but is rather Byzantine in character. Another synagogue has been erected at Leeds.”

What has been done in the erection of buildings for public purposes during the past year may be briefly stated as follows:—

“The magnificent Assize Courts at Manchester (from the designs of Mr. M. Waterhouse) are making progress, but it will be some time before they are completed; the same may be said of the Guildhall and Borough Buildings at Cambridge; we may pass on, therefore, to others of less magnitude, but which are more advanced. At Reading, spacious County Assize Courts and Police Station have been built adjacent to the old Abbey gateway, from the ugly designs of the county surveyor, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.* At Bradford, a County Court

has been erected in Manor-row, from the designs of Mr. C. Reeves; Italian in style, with a frontage 70 ft. long; cost nearly 4,000*l.* The Town Hall, Halifax, designed by the late Sir C. Barry, is erecting under the direction of his son. The old *Maison Dieu* at Dover has been ‘restored,’ and converted into a convenient Town Hall, by Mr. Burges, from the designs of Mr. Poynter, [as we shall shew in detail at an early opportunity]. Town Halls are also in course of erection at Northampton, Grimsby, and elsewhere. At Hereford the remarkable

old Town Hall has been pulled down, and on its site is to be erected a lofty Clock Tower.

“Corn Exchanges, some of them of a superior character, are in progress in many places. At Leeds, one, oval in plan and ornate in appearance. At Norwich, one with walls of yellow brick, banded with red, and an iron and glass roof supported on thin iron columns. At Wellingborough, one has been completed, Italian in style, but of no great architectural pretensions. At Uxbridge the roof has been removed from the old market-house, and a spacious new Corn Exchange erected. Others are building at Blackburn, Oxford, &c.

“Public Halls, for the transaction of local business, the holding of meetings, &c., have been built, or are building, at Landport, by Portsmouth; at Skipton; at Godalming; at Guildford; at Reigate, to contain public rooms, Hall for Freemasons, Museum for Natural History Society, &c. At Newport, spacious Public Rooms have been erected.

“Market Halls have been opened at Kingswinford, a spacious Gothic building; at Willenhall, at Stockport, and elsewhere. At Derby a large Cattle Market has been constructed; one is also constructing at Newcastle.

“The new portion of King’s College Hospital, London, is at length completed, and forms a quiet, substantial-looking pile, without much architectural pretension, but stately rather than mean, and in appearance well suited to its purpose. At Brighton, close by the County Hospital, an Asylum for the Blind, Venetian Gothic in style. At Bath, a new wing has been added to the Mineral Water Hospital.

“In Trinity-street, Cambridge, has been built a range of students’ residences connected with Trinity College, and called the Master’s Court. In style it is strictly collegiate, but of earlier character than the rest of the college buildings. Over the entrance doorway is a plain oriel, and at the angle an octagonal oriel tur-

ret, crowned with a short spire, which gives an effective finish to the composition. The architect was Mr. Salvin. The cost of the building, which accommodates twenty-four students, was about 10,000*l*.

“At Oxford, the new Library of University College, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., has been opened. It is an elegant and beautifully-finished building, entirely of stone, 70 ft. long, and 27 ft. wide. It consists of five bays, with very bold buttresses; is surmounted with a pierced parapet of good design, and has a high-pitched roof. At one angle is a neat broach spire. The interior is light and characteristic, and contains some excellent wood-carvings by Mr. Chapman. In it are placed the statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell. Altogether the new library is an important addition to the University buildings: the only matter for regret is that, from its position at the back of the college, it can only be properly seen from the college-grounds. The chapel of this college is also being reconstructed by Mr. Scott, in order to render it more ecclesiastical in character. We may add here that the apse of Mr. Scott’s chapel at Exeter College has received its last finish by the insertion of the stained-glass windows, to the manifest improvement of its general effect. We may also add, that whilst Oxford has to boast of the addition of a handsome new library, it has been in great danger of losing one of the most famous of its old ones: the Fellows of Merton College having given orders for the removal of their library—perhaps the oldest, certainly the earliest unaltered library in the kingdom—in order to make room for some proposed new buildings. The universal reprobation which this act of vandalism called forth will, however, we may trust, be effectual for the preservation of this unique edifice¹.

“Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex, Mr. W. Slater, architect; Clifton College on Clifton Down, Mr. C. Hanson, of Clifton,

¹ GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, p. 36.

architect; and a Diocesan Training College, at Winchester, Mr. J. Colson, of Winchester, architect, have been commenced, each Gothic in style, and all promising to exhibit some interesting features.

“Of Educational establishments completed during the year, we may mention the Western College, Plymouth, an institution established more than a century back for the education of young men for the ministry of the Congregational body.

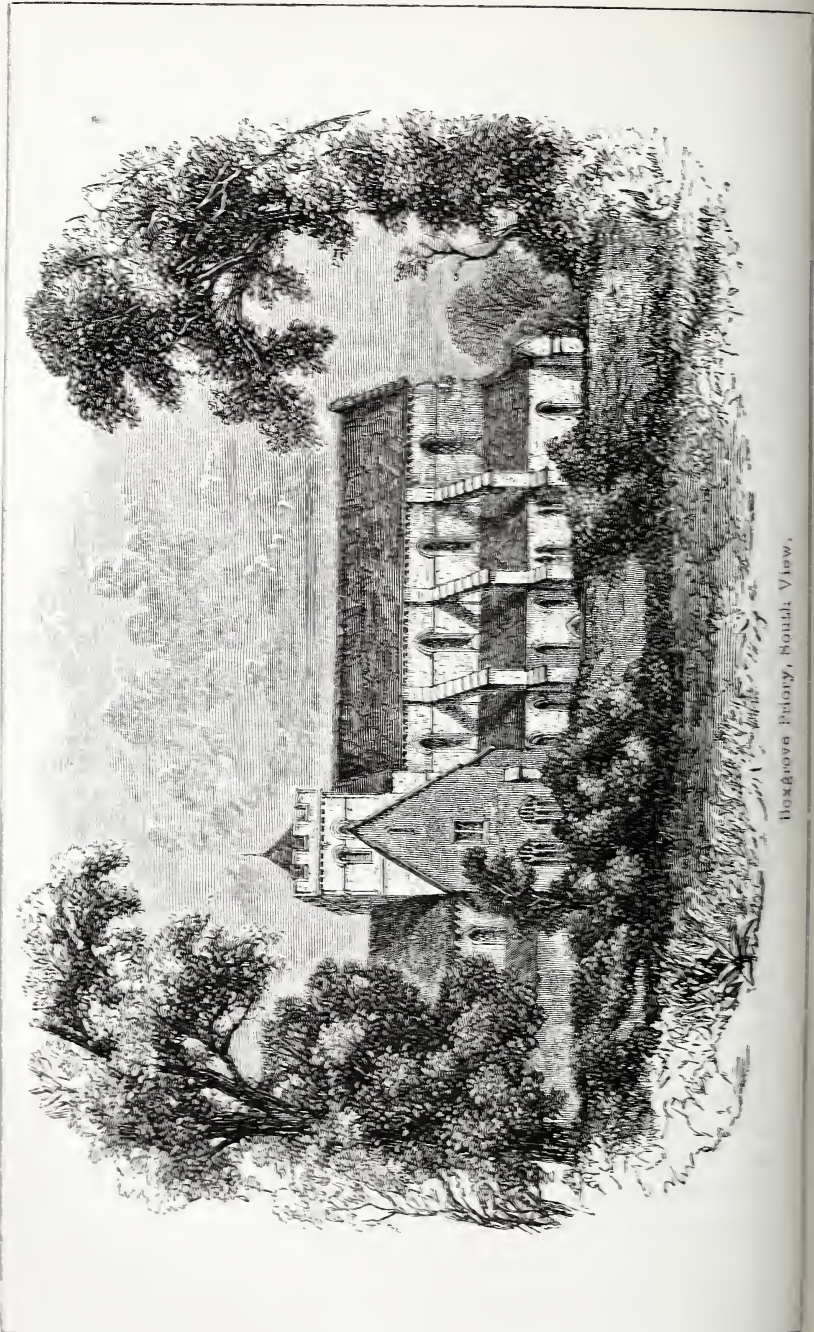
“Of the schools erected in London and its vicinity two or three call for brief notice. St. Clement Danes, Houghton-street and New Inn Passage, is a substantial pile, irregular in plan, Gothic in style, Italian in feeling, three stories high; the ground floor an arcade of stilted arches, supported on polished granite shafts; the body of the building is of Portland stone. Besides boys' commercial and primary schools, girls' and infant school-rooms, there are houses for master and mistress, a library, board-room, &c. The architect was Mr. Hesketh. St. Margaret's Schools, Tothill-street, Westminster, occupy an area of 170 ft. by 40. The buildings, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, are of yellow brick, very little ornamented, and owe what character they possess mainly to their structural arrangements. The parts are irregular, but not discordant; the school-rooms are spacious, high, and well ventilated: altogether, they are suggestive as shewing how much may be done in the way of effect with scarcely any outlay beyond what would be required for the most commonplace building. At Tottenham High Cross, a neat Gothic building, forming three sides of a quad-

rangle, has been erected by the Drapers' Company; the front containing a school and dormitories for one hundred boys, one of the wings an infirmary, master's and matron's houses, &c., and the other wing almshouses for twenty-four decayed members of the company. The whole has cost nearly 20,000*l.* Mr. Herbert Williams was the architect. The Stationers' Company have erected a day-school, by Dr. Johnson's house, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street. At West Ham, a school for 320 boys, with a residence for the master, has been erected as a memorial to the late Sir John Pelly. The building, Italian Gothic in style, was designed by Mr. J. Johnson, and cost 3,800*l.* The Godolphin Grammar-school, Hammersmith, a building which promises to be of rather a superior order, has been commenced from the designs of Mr. H. Cooke. Considerable additions have been made to the Bedford Grammar-school, from the designs of Mr. Horsford; and throughout the country primary schools, both Church and Dissenting, have been erected in numbers far beyond the possibility of enumeration.

“Among literary institutions we may place first the Hartley Institute, Southampton, a large Palladian structure. At Banbury, a School of Science has been erected at the expense of Mr. B. Samuelson.

“In Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, a new lecture hall has been erected from the designs of Mr. A. Billing. Close by the hall, a Scotch Church is building—Mr. W. G. Habershon, architect—which seems likely to present some little novelty of effect.”

The building for the Exhibition of 1862 is as yet in so unfinished a state as to call for no other remark, than the expression of a hope that it may answer its purpose of mere usefulness; an ornament to the metropolis, or a creditable specimen of the present state of architecture, we apprehend that it will never be.



Boxgrove Priory, South View.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER
CATHEDRAL^a, &c.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN our first notice of this important and interesting volume we were obliged to confine ourselves to Professor Willis's most valuable history of the Cathedral; we will now endeavour to do justice to another portion of the volume. We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Petit is well known as an admirable artist, with a wonderfully accurate eye for the proportions and the general effect of a building, and seizing on its most picturesque features: he has sometimes been accused of a want of sufficient attention to the details for the purpose of enabling others to make out the architectural history, but no one doubts his own accurate knowledge of the subject, and in the present instance no one can complain of the want of details, which are amply supplied. Perhaps we could have wished that the profiles of the mouldings had been more systematically given, as these constitute the language of the history of architecture; with their help we can almost dispense with written history; at least the written history of one building gives that of a hundred others when the profiles of the mouldings are the same. No one knows this better than Mr. Petit, but he is apt to be careless on this point, he sometimes gives them and sometimes not: he has given those of the transitional work in the tower, but has omitted those of the pillars and ribs of the choir.

Mr. Sharpe has to some extent supplied this deficiency in his supplemental sketch, but though he gives rather a superabundance of the profiles of mouldings from Chichester and Shoreham, he has comparatively few from Boxgrove, and these do not quite agree with those which Mr. Petit has given. It would have been more satisfactory also if he had given some authority for his dates; for instance, when he assigns the date of 1165 to advanced transitional mouldings, such as those of the tower-arch (p. 11), he should have mentioned some build-

^a "The Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, by Professor Willis: of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A.: and of Shoreham Collegiate Church, by Edmund Sharpe, M.A., &c." (Chichester, 1861, 4to., 200 pp., and Plates.)

ing known to be of that date in which the same mouldings occur to justify this date. Again, when he gives A.D. 1186 as the positive date of pure Early English mouldings, he should have given his authority for it; the only ground for which appears to be that this was the date of the fire *after* which the new works were constructed, and is therefore certainly *not* the date of the construction. Professor Willis, with his usual accuracy, places them between the time of the fire and the dedication, or from 1187 to 1199. Ten years at that eventful period in the history of the art make a material difference, and although we believe Mr. Sharpe's theory to be that the date when the architect gave the design is to be considered as the date of a building, experience and observation tell a very different story; the design was frequently changed during the progress of the work, and the mouldings are almost always those in vogue at the actual time of construction, with very little reference to the original design.

The following extracts from Mr. Petit's interesting History of Boxgrove Priory will, we hope, suffice to give our readers a general idea of it. We have again to thank the publishers for the use of some of the excellent woodcuts; and for more full information we must refer to the volume itself, where they will find the architectural history fully made out by comparison with other buildings, in Mr. Petit's own admirable style, and all the historical information that is extant collected by the Vicar, the Rev. William Turner, M.A. We have only to regret that our limits do not permit us to give a more full account of this valuable volume.

"I am not aware of any record beyond that of the foundation of the priory by Robert de la Haye about the year 1117.

"The date of the foundation is of course a limit to the antiquity of the oldest part; but it does not indisputably give the date of any portion whatever. We know that no part can be earlier, but we know also that a great part may be much later, owing both to the slow progress of the original work, and the repairs, insertions, and rebuildings of a later period. In the present example, both of these influences on the style will require to be taken into consideration.

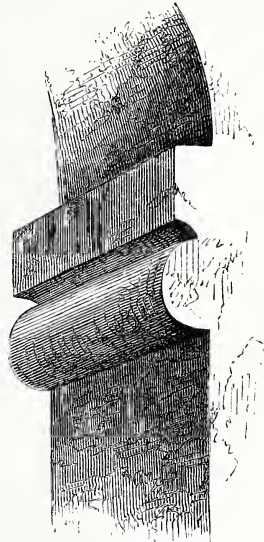
"The most decided indications of antiquity appear in the eastern arches of the transepts. These are semicircular, of a single square order, with corresponding impost; the spring of the arch being marked by a plain and heavy string that appears to me of early Norman character. There can be little doubt that these arches, and the transepts to which they belong, are the oldest parts of the church, and if the portion eastward of the intersection was, as usual in those times, comparatively short, no long period would

intervene before their erection. What the form or extent of the choir or chancel has been, must be altogether conjectural. We cannot take it for granted even that it was provided with aisles, as the present is, for these arches may have been openings into apses or chapels. As the square of the intersection was an important part of the area of the choir in early Norman churches, we may find the oldest parts in and about the transepts, even in those instances where the old apse is preserved.”—(p. 2.)

“Beyond the present western wall of the church the work is of a decidedly Transitional character, and the arches are pointed; in fact, the distance of time between the building of the transept and that of the western parts of the nave—I mean those outside the western wall—must be nearly half a century. This difference I am inclined to attribute, not, as in the case of the choir, to a demolition of old work, and a replacement of it by new, but to the slow progress of the work itself; since after the completion of the old choir, which included the area of intersection, it was less imperatively demanded that the work of the nave should be brought to a speedy conclusion. If funds were limited, the fittings-up and decorations of the choir might have been made the first objects of attention, to the postponement of the actual fabric; and this will probably account for the number of cases where the nave presents a succession of styles, and also where it is manifestly incomplete, and in some instances even altogether omitted.”—(p. 3.)

“The piers of the tower are evidently inserted, being of a late Transitional style. They consist, each, of a cluster of keeled shafts, that is of a section forming an ogee arch, touching each other, and disposed in a circle. If standing free, it would have had eight shafts, but three of these are engaged in the older masonry, so that only five, of which the two flanking ones are the smallest, are visible. The base is such as we might look for in an Early English pier. The capital presents a number of faces similar to those of the Norman cushion capital, and is surmounted by a round abacus; the arch has numerous mouldings, but the general outline or boundary of the section of each order is square, an arrangement which, when it occurs in Early English, usually betokens rather an early period of the style, though on the Continent it prevails, together with the square abacus, throughout the whole of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and may be found even later.”—(pp. 4, 5.)

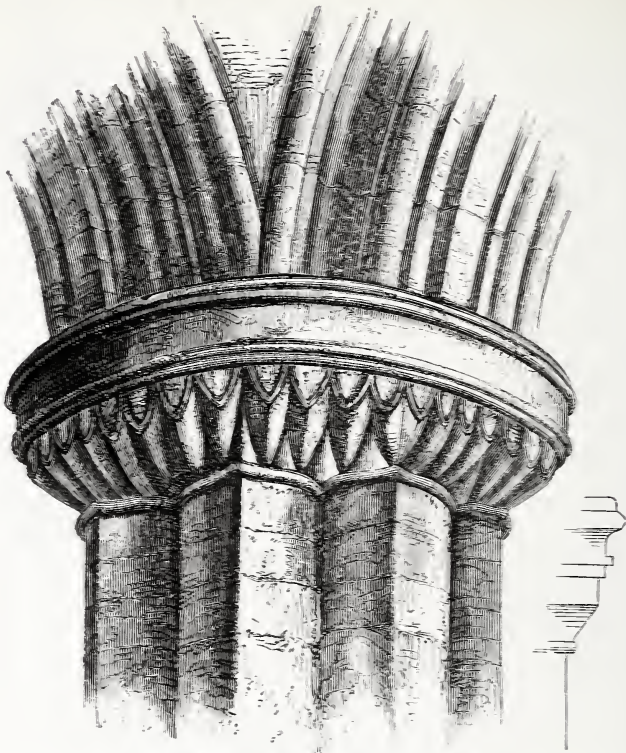
“The vaulting is strengthened by flying buttresses; these are perfectly plain, as indeed is the whole exterior of the choir, there being scarcely any



Early Norman Impost of Arch of
Transept, c. 1130 (?).

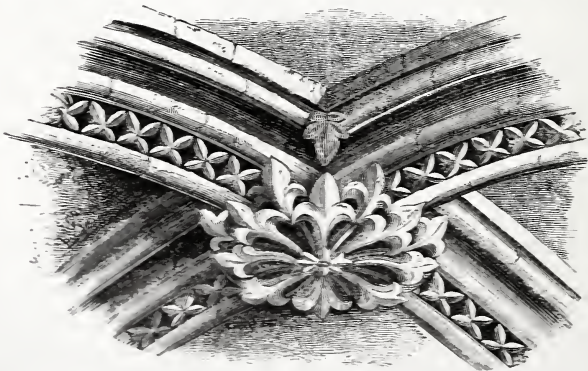


Transitional Mouldings of
Tower-arch, c. 1180 (?).



Transitional Pier of Tower. c. 1180 (?).

ornament except the corbel-table under the eaves of the roof. The east window is a fine triplet, shafted internally, and enriched with the dog-tooth. This

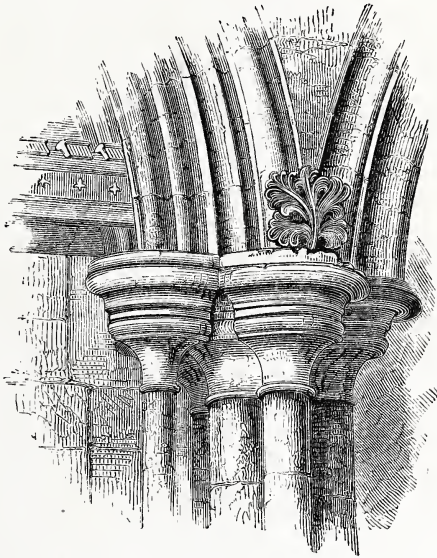


Boss and Ribs of the vault of Choir, c. 1200 (?).

ornament also occurs in the diagonal vaulting rib of the central aisle, but not in the transverse one. Its appearance in the same position in the nave gives

us reason to suppose that the vaulting there is merely a continuation of that in the choir. The longitudinal and transverse vaulting arches are pointed—the diagonal arch appears to be nearly a semicircle.”—(pp. 8, 9.)

“The mouldings of the pier-arches are sufficiently rich and delicately cut, though not affording that variety we meet with in some Early English buildings; nor have they any ornament in the way of sculpture, except a small

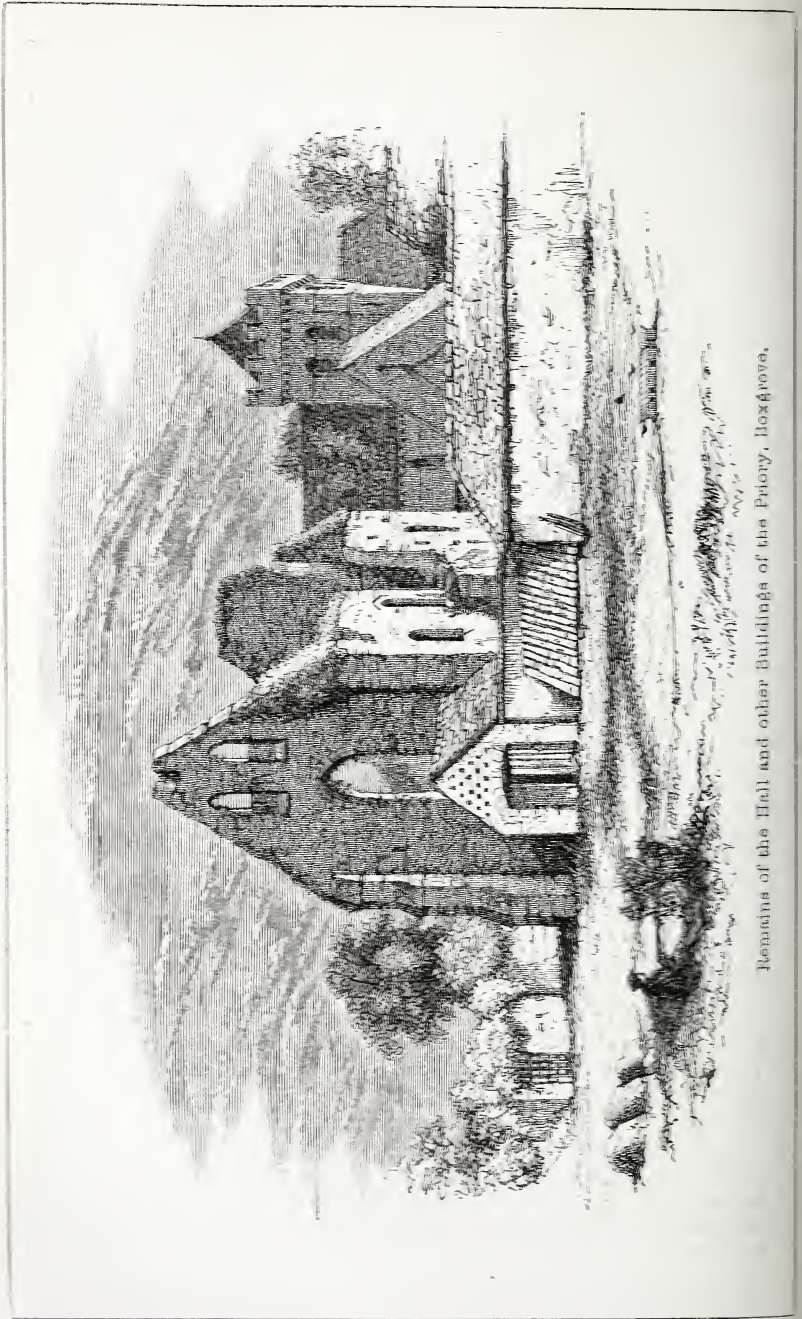


Capital of Choir Pier, and Mouldings of Arch, c. 1200 (?).

bunch of foliage in front, at the point where the arches spring from the capital. The vaulting shafts rest on brackets above the capitals of the principal piers.

“The arrangement of a bay, or rather a double bay of the choir, so much resembles that of a bay of the triforium and clerestory of the presbytery in Chichester Cathedral, that we cannot help coming to the conclusion, as I have already remarked, that one was copied from the other, and at a short interval of time. That Chichester was the earlier in date there can be no doubt whatever, and the time of the erection of that part of the cathedral is, I believe, pretty well ascertained, namely, the end of the twelfth century. - And this will allow us to assign to the choir of Boxgrove a place among the earliest works of the thirteenth century, which I am inclined to do, as the architect does not seem to have fallen into the conventionalities of a style that has long been in general use.”—(p. 10.)

“The present western wall of the church does not appear to be altogether modern. There are indications which lead us to believe that it was used as the eastern wall of a church. And this might be the case, if a part of the building was ever allotted to parochial purposes, leaving the choir undisturbed for the use of the monastery. A screen dividing the nave from the choir, and arranged for an altar, not a door, in the centre, was not very uncommon, though perhaps it might be hard to find instances earlier than the fifteenth



Remains of the Hall and other Buildings of the Priory, Hoxgrove.

century. At Wymondham, in Norfolk, the church belonging to the town was entirely shut out from that of the monastery, and a tower for the use of the latter interposed; a second and larger tower being built at the west end of the present church. St. Alban's has a screen with no central door; so has Crowland; so had Lilleshall Abbey, if the vestiges of its ground-plan are rightly interpreted; and Sherborne Minster has considerable remains westward of the present front, which is of good Perpendicular work.

"The abbey buildings, the foundations of which have been in great part brought to light by the exertions of the Rev. W. Turner, the Vicar, occupied the ground north of the church, but have been mostly destroyed, with the exception of a fine hall, of which the gables and part of the walls have been preserved. This building stands north and south, and consists of a lower stage, which was vaulted, with a central row of piers or shafts, and a large upper room unvaulted. The part within the roof, if not open to the room below, must have been turned to some account, as the gable exhibits a pair of good windows, and one in the very point, standing over the central space between the two. The style is Decorated: the length is about 63 ft., and its breadth about 24 ft. At some distance to the westward of the church is a buttressed building of brick, now used as a pigeon-house, whatever may have been its original destination."—(pp. 11, 12.)

PRESENTATION TO MR. WARREN, OF IXWORTH.

WE are glad to place on record a public testimony borne not long ago to the merits of a gentleman who is well known to our antiquarian readers^a, more particularly to those connected with the eastern counties. From a detailed report, which appeared in the "*Bury and Norwich Post*" of Dec. 3, 1861, we learn that on the preceding day, after the business of the Petty Sessions at Ixworth had terminated, the Magistrates remained in court for some time until the hour arrived for the presentation, through the hands of Henry Wilson, Esq., who had presided on the bench, of a most gratifying testimonial to Mr. Warren, an old and most highly esteemed resident in Ixworth.

The testimonial consisted of a handsome purse, made of crimson velvet, on which were embroidered the initials of Mr. Warren and the date of the year, the contents being eighty-seven sovereigns, the subscriptions of nearly 160 individuals, whose autographs were found in an elegantly bound book, presented at the same time, the title-page of which bore the following inscription:—

"A testimonial of their respect, from his neighbours and friends, presented to Mr. Joseph Warren, on his retiring, in 1860, from business at Ixworth; where, during a residence of many years as a tradesman and postmaster, he conciliated the esteem and good-will of all who knew him by his assiduous attention to business, his strict integrity, his uniform urbanity and kindness, and by his superior and cultivated intelligence."

The presentation took place at one o'clock, in the Magistrates' room at the Police-station, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen who had subscribed thereto; and was accompanied by a speech from Mr. Wilson, who stated that the book of autographs had visited almost every parish in the neighbourhood, which would account for some apparent delay in offering it.

^a See pp. 315 and 318 of the present Number of GENT. MAG. for communications by this gentleman to the Archæological Association and the Numismatic Society.

SWITHUN FRAGMENTS^a.

THIS is a very handsome volume. While it will gratify the antiquary and the Anglo-Saxon scholar by its rich store of learning, it will interest the general reader by its graphic and faithful biography of St. Swithun. No name is more familiar than that of Swithun, as it is associated in the popular mind with the indication of the weather. Many, who smile at the superstition of our peasantry, have no great respect for the memory of Swithun, forgetting that he was not only an Englishman by birth, but in heart and feeling,—one of the leading minds of his day, and the greatest benefactor to his country. His clear intellect, strengthened by learning, accepted, with a reasonable faith and real humility, the truths of revelation. His humility increased with his years and his experience. He was not like an empty ear of corn, holding itself erect and high; but rather like the ear that bows its head, because it is ripe and full. He was truly humble and great: his confidence in divine protection took away all fear. When he alone was concerned, he retired from notice; but, when his country was in peril from the terrific ravages of the Danes, and his patriotic feelings thus aroused, he rose superior to the terror of his countrymen, and calmly recommended the best and most mature plans for stemming the torrent of these ferocious invaders. Under the severe discipline of that day, Swithun's religious, intellectual, and physical education had been the best training for this self-control and exercise of sound judgment in the midst of the greatest difficulty and peril. That his talents and perseverance, with an humble appreciation of himself, raised him gradually, till he justly attained the highest dignity, will be evident from a very brief sketch of his life, the substance of which we take from the admirable essay of Mr. Earle, on the life and times of Swithun.

Swithun was born near Winchester about the year 800. He became a monk of the old abbey, and rose to be prior of that brotherhood. Egberht, who was then king, chose him for preceptor to his son Æthelwulf, the heir to the throne of Wessex. Egberht had been a man of war, and the power, which he had acquired by military prowess, it was necessary to consolidate by wisdom and policy. His subjects had need of instruction and correction,—emancipation from the pagan

^a "Gloucester Fragments.—I. Facsimile leaves in Saxon Handwriting on St. Swithun, copied by Photo-zincography at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton; and published with elucidations, and an Essay on Swithun and his times, by John Earle, M.A., Rector of Swanswick; late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.—II. Saxon leaves on St. Maria Ægyptiaca, with Facsimile." (4to. London: Longman and Co. 1861.)

thraldom that was still over their minds, and initiation into the arts of life, temporal as well as eternal. For these purposes a better preceptor could not have been selected for Æthelwulf. The Prince became attached to Swithun with an affection which never diminished. Under such a tutor the personal character of the Prince was well formed, and his tastes well cultivated. Swithun never forgot to direct his attention to business, to the principles of governing, and to the importance of industry, as well as to the value of a pure creed and Scriptural learning.

Ecgberht passed off the scene, and Æthelwulf ascended the throne. In 852 Æthelwulf raised Swithun to the see of Winchester. The Danes swarmed everywhere, and left, wherever they came, only a wilderness behind them. There was a general desolation and universal panic. Winchester was plundered. No longer any chance for religion to advance nor for learning to flourish. The two bishops of Wessex, Swithun of Winchester and Ahlstan of Sherbourne, saved their country. The one in the cabinet, the other in the field, succeeded in preserving the State from impending ruin. Swithun was the chancellor and Ahlstan the chief general of Æthelwulf. Swithun was zealous for the instruction and edification of the people, and for improving their domestic condition, Ahlstan was bent upon protecting the country. By these two able and zealous men Wessex was preserved, though it suffered much. It was kept together, and transmitted entire to the hands of young Alfred. The real value of Swithun and Ahlstan only then becomes fully apparent, when we remember that they were the leading men in the court of Æthelwulf, when his youngest son, Alfred, was receiving his education. Much of the fame of our Alfred the Great may be attributed to the combined example and instruction of Swithun and Ahlstan. Swithun availed himself of every opportunity to shew his affection and gratitude to Æthelwulf by using every means in his power to make good impressions on the mind of Alfred in his earliest years. When this youngest and dearest child of the King was only five years of age, Swithun took charge of him and travelled with him to Rome.

Ever keeping in mind the welfare of his country, Swithun reasoned so successfully with Æthelwulf, that he was induced to grant one-tenth of his lands to the use of the Church. The farseeing mind of Swithun clearly saw in this grant a firm basis for the permanency of Church and State. It is briefly recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. In 855—the first year of the Northmen's wintering here—King Æthelwulf conveyed (*gebócode*) the tenth part of his land over all his kingdom to religious uses^b. In a part of the annals, which is distinctly military and not ecclesiastic in spirit, this is told in words of singular emphasis. *Gebócode* denotes that the tenth of the land was *booked or conveyed*

^b Asser, anno 855: Kemble's Cod. Dip., ii. 50, 56, 57.

by writing or charter. It might be called *bóc-land*, *bookland*, *land held by a writing or charter*. Such lands, when given by the King, required the sanction of the *witena gemót*, the supreme Council, before the grant became perfectly legal.

Mr. Earle justly adds,—

“If Æthelwulf’s donation be rightly interpreted, Swithun achieved a great benefit for his country and a great service in the cause of Christianity. It entitles him to take rank not only among the promoters, but almost among the founders of the national Church. Next to the introduction of the Gospel into the land, the machinery for its diffusion was of the greatest importance. If Christianity was to cope with the native paganism, it must be carried into each remote hamlet. The chief aim of Swithun was to systematize and establish Christianity, so that it should pervade and season the life of the country, and depaganize it. The measure of Æthelwulf in giving to religious uses a tenth of all the royal land must have acted as a strong precedent and example to his subjects. The dedication of a tenth seemed to be recognised as a duty of religion.”—(p. 41.)

Swithun was the zealous and humble Bishop of Winchester from 852 to 863. He outlived Æthelwulf and was the faithful adviser of Æthelbald. Though the Saxon Chronicle says, “An DCCCLXI. Her forðferde S. Swiðun b.”—*in this year died St. Swithun, bishop*—yet his death was in 863; not earlier, for we have his signature to a charter of that date, (*Cod. Dip.* No. 1059). He would not be buried, like a bishop or a holy man, inside the church, nor in any of the choice places in the cemetery, in front of the eastward or southward elevation of the fabric; but he would lie where none, not even the poorest, liked to be buried—on the dreaded north, where, between the church and the tower erected by him, the place was trampled by the feet of passengers, and exposed to eavesdroppings on both sides. There he had given orders to be buried. He probably selected this unusual place of interment not only in the spirit of self-depreciation, which he had always manifested, but also to overcome the superstitious prejudice against being buried on the north.

Æthelwold, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester, was raised to that see in 963. In the hundred years between Swithun’s death in 863 and Æthelwold’s accession, parishes had been silently multiplying, and the parochial system in operation. We find the principle of Church-rate distinctly recognised in unmistakable terms in the year 902, (*Cod. Dipl.* 1079). Swithun had been the means of laying the foundations of the Church widely and durably. Through his timely provision the English Church was now prepared to admit the strict discipline advocated by Æthelwold in many distant places which, but for Swithun, might have been still heathen. In Æthelwold’s judgment, Swithun was the most exemplary bishop that had ever occupied the see of Winchester; the prelate whose steps he resolved to follow. It is to this reverence of Æthelwold that the name of Swithun is still current. Æthelwold;

having rebuilt the cathedral at Winchester, shewed his veneration for Swithun by conveying his remains from without the north side to within the east end of the new cathedral. Swithun had been 108 years in his humble grave, when, on the 15th of July, 971, there was a grand assembly at Winchester to witness the conveyance, or *translation*, of Bishop Swithun's remains into the cathedral. From that day forward this new work or cathedral of Æthelwold was known as St. Swithun's; and this title lasted until Henry the Eighth ordered the name of the Holy Trinity to be substituted. If the people of England chose to unite with Æthelwold in honouring the relics or memory of Swithun, and to hang the shreds of their old paganism about his posthumous fame, that ought not to interfere with our respect for the living bishop of real history, who spent his life, as we have seen, in warring against that very superstition which has so much busied itself since to do him honour.

Mr. Earle well observes:—

“The leading interest of these Gloucester Fragments may be said to consist in this, that they expand before our eyes the process by which a ‘*translation*’ was prepared and effected. Swithun has been known to us only through Latin chroniclers; we had before nothing concerning him in Anglo-Saxon. Now we have these considerable fragments, on the circumstances which attended his translation. They are in the language of the Augustan age of Saxon, and may have been written in the early years of Æthelred's reign, about 985. This was the period when the language was at its highest state of developement, and when books produced in it had the best claim to be called an original literature. Inferior in excellence to those which are based, in whole or in part, upon classic models, they are notwithstanding more useful as samples of the thought and expression of their day. This is the recommendation of the text here offered. It is a genuine product of the mind of the tenth century.”—(*Pref.*, p. iii.)

We must now speak of the MSS. of these Gloucester Fragments, and tell the little that is known of their preservation in the covers of old books or as fly-leaves, and of their recent discovery in the Chapter Library at Gloucester.

The Fragments, relating to Swithun, are in a good state of preservation, and afford a very bold, clear, and beautiful specimen of Anglo-Saxon writing towards the end of the tenth century. The Fragments, on the story of St. Maria Ægyptiaca, are in a smaller, less clear, and more imperfect handwriting, indicating an earlier date, perhaps the first quarter of the tenth century.

These Fragments suffered the same fate as many other Anglo-Saxon MSS. We cannot state this better than in the words of Mr. Earle:—

“When the early English neglected the culture of their own natural speech, out of preference for the foreign French and the artificial Latin, then the stores of Saxon libraries were nothing but waste parchment! Happily for posterity, some leaves got encased in book-covers and other lurking-places, hiding there, like some obscure chrysalis, till time had clothed them with a new interest and beauty. We

may still expect these fragmentary additions to Saxon literature, and they should specially be looked for when mediæval bindings are repaired. Any scrap of Saxon writing, however mutilated, is worth preserving, as it may help to complete the sense of other fragments."—(*Pref.*, p. iv.)

Such appears to have been the depository of these Gloucester Fragments about 1500, as we learn from a short marginal note, made by Mr. Bishop, upon Facsimile 3, and repeated upon the margin of y:—*“From Abbots Braunche and Newton’s Register, Chapter Library, Gloster.”* As Abbot Thomas Braunche was elected in 1500, and John Newton, alias Brown, D.D., in 1510, we may conjecture that these Fragments were in the Register for more than three hundred years. They were found there about 1825, when the Rev. John Webb, now Vicar of Cardiff, was searching the Abbatial Register in the Chapter Library. He then discovered what he called some parchment fly-leaves, and shewed them to Mr. Bishop, the librarian, who made the preceding very important note. Soon after they were examined by Mr. Sharon Turner, and laid aside, as of little value. They were found again about 1859, when Dr. Jeune, Canon of Gloucester, ordered the books of the abbey to be looked over and bound. They fortunately fell into the hands of Mr. Earle, who delivered so interesting a Memoir upon them, at the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Gloucester in 1860^c, that he was earnestly requested to publish his Memoir, with a translation of the Fragments. On acceding to this request, and to the urgent solicitations of many friends, Mr. Earle determined to increase the interest and value of his publication by giving facsimiles of all the fragments referring to Swithun.

These are the clearest and best facsimiles we have ever seen. They are so minutely accurate as to be a reproduction of the original parchment leaves. No art but that of photography could secure such minute precision; nor could copies be indefinitely multiplied, at a moderate expense, but by the new process of Colonel Sir H. James. This process is so simple, so inexpensive, and so wonderful in its results, that it deserves a few words of explanation.

A photograph is first taken by the chromo-carbon process, and this photograph is at once transferred to a prepared zinc plate, hence this art is rightly named photo-zincography. Any number of copies can be taken from this zinc plate, at the trifling cost of printing. That part of Domesday Book which relates to Cornwall, consisting of eleven folio pages, was given to the public last year, at the cost of a few shillings. Upon this book Sir H. James says,—

“In examining copies made by photo-zincography, it must always be remembered that the original document is not handled nor even touched by the copyist, and

^c GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, p. 270.

that not a single letter of the copy has been in any way altered for the sake of making it more distinct, or for the purpose of supplying by hand any defects which may exist in the original."

Science has here reduced the trouble and expense of manipulation to the very minimum, and has reproduced the MS. of part of Domesday with wonderful accuracy and at a marvellously low price ; but, as a specimen of photo-zincography, it will not bear comparison with the perfect reproduction of the old MSS. and not mere copies, given in Mr. Earle's splendid work. Here the reader has before him an exact reproduction of the original Saxon writing, not a brief specimen, but the whole of the extant Saxon text upon St. Swithun, no part of which has been previously printed.

Immediately after these facsimiles the whole Swithun text follows, printed page for page, and line for line, with a literal English translation, on the opposite page, and valuable notes at the end. Then we have the best and most complete record of Swithun which, we believe, is anywhere to be found, entitled "An Essay on the Life and Times of Swithun," followed by eleven original or scarce documents, containing everything directly or more remotely relating to Swithun. Here then, with great industry and literary taste, is brought together, for easy reference, all that is recorded of Swithun in manuscripts or in early printed books.

We have now only to notice, very briefly, the second part of the Gloucester Fragments. This part contains an Anglo-Saxon translation of the life of St. Maria *Ægyptiaca*, with a photo-zincographic facsimile. The Anglo-Saxon MS. is printed page for page, and line for line, with a literal English version on the opposite page. The character of Maria *Ægyptiaca* bears a near resemblance to that of Mary Magdalene. The story of the Egyptian Mary exists both in Greek and Latin, and it was translated into Anglo-Saxon at an early date. This translation is well described by Mr. Earle :—

"The fragments of the Saxon translation which are here printed are very unskilful, and betray throughout the Latin original. The archaic forms of penmanship, as well as of many of the expressions employed, combine with the rudeness of the translation to render it probable that these fragments belong to the earliest Saxon essays in this branch of literature. However this be, they are curious and interesting as specimens of the devotional reading of a certain class of minds in the tenth century, and as relics of a popular literature of which the mass has perished."—(p. 100.)

As the story of the Egyptian Mary is well known, we need not enter into the details. We must, however, mention one object which Mr. Earle kept in view when preparing his work :—

"It has been part of my aim to make this volume serviceable as an introduction to Saxon literature. . . The interest attached to the name of Swithun, and the purity of the text, as a specimen of polished Saxon, both favoured this intention. To

make the printed text as easy as possible for the general reader, a literal translation faces it, which will be found to indicate the sense of individual words, and obviate the immediate need of a dictionary."—(*Pref.*, p. v.)

In this work there are ample materials for tracing our mother-tongue from the early part of the tenth century to the year 1483. First we have the fragments on St. Maria *Ægyptiaca*, about 920. Then the Swithun text about 985. These two are both printed from the manuscripts for the first time. The same may be said of the Metrical Life of Swithun, from the Bodleian MS. Laud. 463, fol. 63, (about 1250?) collated with a valuable MS. of this Metrical Life of Swithun, in the Library of Trinity College, Oxford, Arch. 57, fol. 66 a. Mr. Earle thinks the Trinity MS. is in a later handwriting, and in the dialect of West Somerset or Devonshire. The alterations which had taken place in English during the next two hundred years may be ascertained by comparing the preceding with the Life of St. Swithun, printed in Caxton's "Golden Legende," A.D. 1483.

We have thus endeavoured to point out the comprehensive nature of Mr. Earle's work, we have therefore now only to remark that he was well prepared for it. His familiarity with the cognate languages, especially with German and Danish, has been happily made available for the elucidation of uncommon Anglo-Saxon words. His work is altogether that of an able and accomplished scholar, and worthy of the late zealous and successful Anglo-Saxon Professor at Oxford. We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of his promised edition of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which, we are glad to hear, is in a forward state at the Clarendon press. Judging from his present success, we may fairly anticipate that his edition will supply what is still an acknowledged want, a complete edition of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with a good historical introduction, and a full verbal index.

FIND OF COINS IN GERMANY.

WE copy the following from a recent number of *Galignani*, in the hope of obtaining more detailed information:—

"A farmer residing at Bretizengen, near Carleruhe, while digging in one of his fields a few days since, discovered a vessel in red earth, containing 1,257 silver coins made from thin sheets of silver, the relief on one side being formed by the hollow on the other. They are of the ninth and tenth centuries, and come from the mints of Paris, Mentz, Metz, Wissemburg, Strasburg, &c. They still appear perfectly new and brilliant."

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF THE FRIARS PREACHERS.

BY C. A. BUCKLER, ARCHITECT.

(Concluded from p. 145.)

At the second general chapter of the Order, held in Bologna May 30, 1221, it appeared that sixty convents were already founded, and a still greater number was in course of erection. The Order was divided into eight Provinces, and a Prior-Provincial appointed to each of them, namely, to Spain, Provence, France, Lombardy, Rome, Germany, Hungary, and England^a.

At Orvieto the Dominican convent has been completely rebuilt. It contains the skull-cap of St. Thomas Aquinas; likewise his Breviary, with the prose *Inviolata* in his own handwriting. A side-chapel in each transept is all that remains of the original church, which, as several external fragments attest, was of alternate courses of the hard black and white stone of the neighbourhood. Under the high altar is the body of B. Jane of Orvieto, Tertiary of the Order, who died in 1306. The chair of the Angelic Doctor stands against the south wall of the chancel. In the church is likewise a mosaic monument to a French cardinal and bishop of Orvieto. The canopy has been mutilated, and its side-pieces are wanting. It has a deeply-recessed arcade, with angels on either side, and was partly wrought by the Dominican artist Fra Guglielmo of Pisa, who was employed at the cathedral.

A small oratory in the convent contains a few relics of former splendour, and among them an ancient marble and mosaic altar, and some half-figures on panel, by Simon Memmi of Siena, A.D. 1320.

The church of St. Dominic in Perugia is built upon a rock, and three centuries ago must have formed a very fine group of turrets, gables, and campanile; but, unhappily, the church has twice fallen and buried in oblivion most of its architectural treasures. The Perugian magistracy confided the banner of the State to B. Niccolo di Giovenazzo, telling him that where-soever he planted it, there should be raised a temple to St. Dominic and an asylum for his children^b.

The church is cruciform, the choir broader than long, between two square chapels opening into the transepts, that towards the north forming a small side-choir; the nave of five bays, with aisles and side-chapels.

In the north transept is the superb monument of B. Benedict XI., the chief ornament of the city, and attributed to Giovanni Pisano. In some respects, especially in general outline and

^a "St. Dominic and the Dominicans," p. 195.^b P. Marchese.

effect, it is superior both to that of Adrian V. in Viterbo, or to that of the French cardinal in the Dominican church at Orvieto. The church of the time of B. Nicholas of Palea appears to have been soon abandoned for another close by: only a portion of the triple entrance to the original church remains in a turning out of the large old cloister. Late in the thirteenth century, or perhaps early in the fourteenth, a large church was begun; of which fragments remain; as, for example, the greater part of the walls, with the huge unfinished buttresses; the clerestory windows, which are bricked up and reach considerably above the roof of the present modern fabric; the groining of the choir, with its east window of six compartments, with geometrical tracery and transom, and glass of which the effect is sparkling and exquisite. An inscription informs us that it is dedicated "to the honour of God and of the most Holy Virgin, of St. James, of the B. Dominic, and of the celestial choir, by Brother Bartholomew, the least of the Order of Preachers, who, with the divine aid, finished it in the year 1411 ^c."

Over the entrance to the nave is a circular window, with glass painted in 1415 by Benedetto da Siena ^d.

From the fact of the main body of the fabric having twice given way, it is difficult to ascertain precisely the respective characters of the two mediæval churches. No doubt the present magnificent dimensions are the same as of old, minus the height. It appears probable that the columns and arches were too slender for the immense superstructure they had to sustain. The present convent appears to be altogether a modern addition, the original plan consisting, as usual, of a large and a smaller cloister, and buildings around them.

The stalls of the choir are late in the fifteenth century, and contain, as so many of the period in Italy, specimens of intarsia, or inlaid wood. The choir-books are pretty perfect, and of an excellent period of illumination. The sacristy contains some interesting remains: the large and small chalices, attributed to the age and personal use of B. Benedict XI., are especially beautiful. In the small side-choir are five pictures by Fra Angelico, and in the noviciate an exquisite triptych of the time of Giotto.

In 1223 St. Dominic passed through Padua, and, no church in the city being sufficiently large to hold the crowds who flocked to hear him, he preached in the great piazza. John of Vicenza, a student in the great legal University, was present, and that day's sermon put all thought of law from his mind: he begged of the illustrious preacher to be admitted among his followers, and made his noviciate at Bologna, but afterwards returned to Padua, where he became one of the most famous

^c Beside Fra Bartolomeo di Pietro here commemorated, B. James of Ulm and his disciples, and Fra Guglielmo di Marcellat excelled in glass painting. (P. Marchese.)

^d Siepi.

preachers of his time. On St. Augustine's day, in the Campagna of Verona, when the banks of the Adige saw 300,000 people met together, there, by the river-side, rose an enormous pulpit, whence John, who stood in it to harangue and bless the vast assembly, might be seen by all^e. In the Picture Gallery of the University of Oxford is a remarkably interesting picture of a Friar Preacher addressing a multitude arranged in the piazza, from a wooden pulpit raised in front of the west door of a grand church of brick, similar in style to St. Anastasia in Verona.

On the 5th of October, 1227, Giordano da Modena, Bishop of Padua, blessed the first stone of the church of St. Augustine in Padua. It was completed in 1303, under the direction of Fra Benvenuto da Bologna, and utterly ruined in 1822^f.

The magnificent cruciform church of SS. John and Paul in Venice, founded by St. Dominic, was begun in 1246. From the resemblance of the apse and the arrangement of its windows to that of the church of the Frari, in the same city, Cicognara is of opinion that Niccolo Pisano furnished the design. The work progressed but slowly, from want of funds, and it appears that Niccolo da Imola or Fra Benvenuto da Bologna, Dominican lay-brothers, finished it in the fourteenth century. The plan presents a nave with five bays: the eastern face of the transept contains the polygonal choir between four apsidal chapels.

St. Anastasia in Verona is a majestic cruciform church of the thirteenth century, built by the Friars Preachers: it is groined throughout; the apse polygonal; the nave of six bays, with columns of marble; the seventh bay lofty, and opening into the transept. The clerestory windows, as at Santa Maria Novella and the Minerva, are circular, but in this instance enriched with sexfoil cusping. The arches are plain, and evidently prepared for the painted decorations, which are exquisite; the effect of the interior is truly solemn and imposing. Adjacent to the west front is the beautiful little chapel of St. Peter of Verona, with plate tracery in the circular windows similar in character to the window in the south transept of the church of St. Anastasia.

The church of St. Dominic, in Siena, stands on high ground, immediately overlooking the house of St. Catherine. The plan is in the form of a tau-cross; the nave, choir, and transepts of uniform height, and the eastern chapels of the latter, nearly on a line with the choir, alone of inferior altitude; the whole is built of brick. The nave is sixty-nine feet in width, spanned by a braced roof, and opens by an arch, without piers, into the transept, which has a continuous roof from end to end. The choir has a plain quadripartite vault, the stalls for the religious being behind the high altar. All the windows are single lancet openings, except the central window at the east end, which has been adorned with geometrical tracery. Although the character

^e "St. Dominic and the Dominicans," pp. 185-7.

^f P. Marchese.

of the fabric has been miserably defaced, its magnificent proportions bear witness to its former grandeur. Probably earthquakes have had a share in levelling its ancient tower.

In the church of St. Dominic, Pistoia, the Friars Preachers did not adopt the prevalent Lombard style. Spacious naves, and transepts with eastern chapels, as at Siena, were preferred; the choir and eastern part being groined, and the nave covered with a roof of open timber-work. As there are no friars, the nuns of the third order now possess St. Dominic's church, which was commenced in 1280^g, and has been sadly modernized.

The Dominican church of St. Romanus at Lucca is in the usual spacious, open style, though scarcely a fragment of antiquity remains. The convent, of considerable size, is likewise modernized, the triple semi-round windows on each side of the door of the chapter-room being the only vestiges of the old work.

The present Dominican church of Santa Maria in Castello claims the highest antiquity and prominent interest among the existing churches of Genoa. It is attributed to the early part of the eleventh century, and is constructed of old materials in the manner of the basilican churches in Rome. There are six bays on each side of the nave, with columns of granite; several of the capitals are antique, and the others, which correspond in figure, evince very classical taste. The aisles nearly equal the nave in height, and the clerestory opens into them: the roofs are groined. The *sacro crocifisso*, brought from the splendid church of St. Dominic, which stood on the site of the theatre, is a wooden figure of our Lord upon a Y cross, brought to Europe from the East in the tenth century^h. The groining of the cloisters is adorned with beautiful frescoes of the fifteenth century. At this convent dwells the famous F. Marchese, O. P., to whose indefatigable researches among the archives we are indebted for the valuable memoirs of the lives of the most eminent artists of the Order, to which we have made constant reference.

The Dominican church at Strasbourg is large and magnificent. It consists of a central row of columns forming two naves, the northern one having an aisle, against which runs the venerable cloister, and the southern nave, towards the street, having an aisle, and also buttresses so deep as to have chapels between them, as at Ghent. Lengthwise there are ten bays, round columns, and unadorned capitals; the clerestory has plain lancet windows, and the whole is groined. There is great severity in the style, except in the large windows between the buttresses towards the street. Many old Lombardic inscriptions remain, as well as some good late frescoes on the west wall. The choir,

^g P. Marchese.

^h The cloister walls of the abbey of St. Matthew, in Genoa, are filled with ancient monumental inscriptions, as in the Campo Santo at Pisa and Santa Maria Novella, from this church, the last remains of which were destroyed in 1853.

which is of immense length, now forms the public library. At the west end of the south aisle is the resting-place of the great Dominican Thauler.

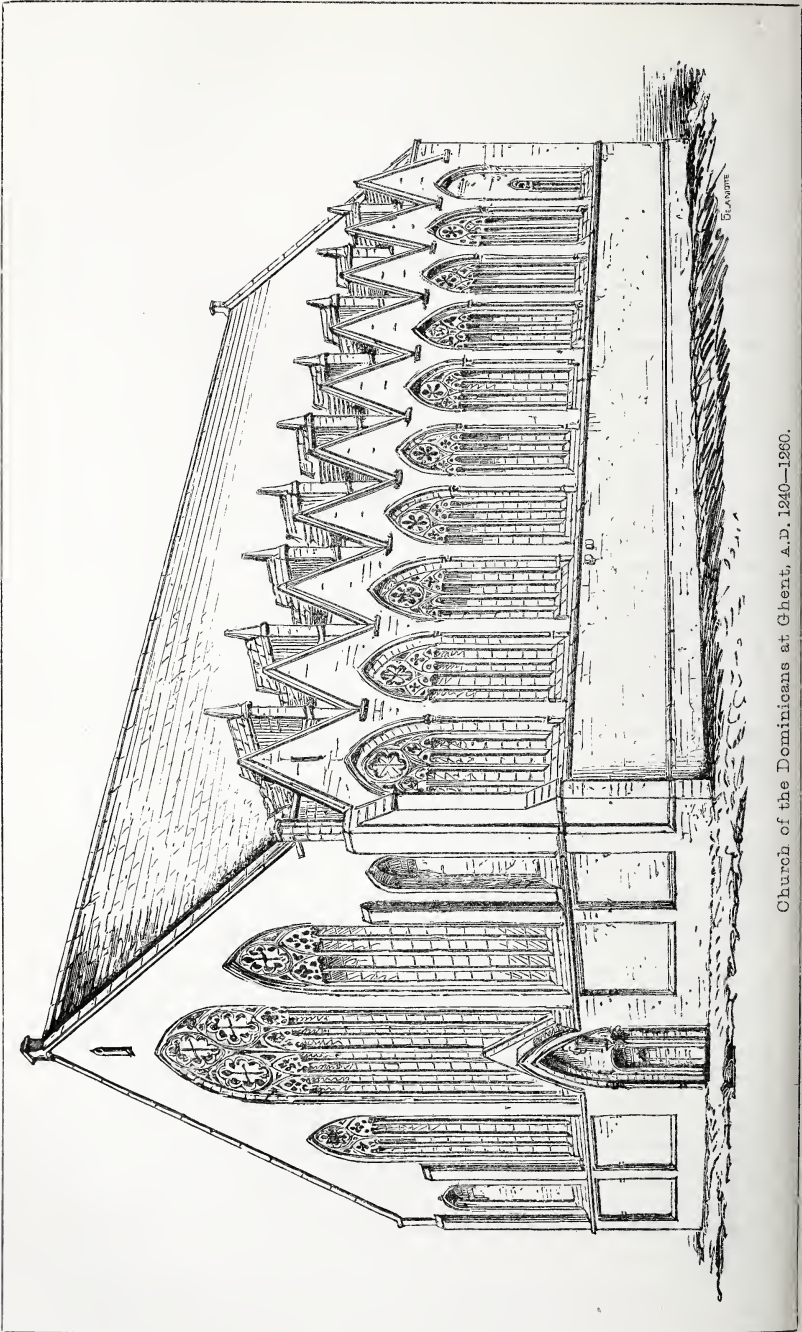
At the suppression of the large Dominican convent in Cologne, founded in 1224, and destroyed in recent times, of which the choir was built by B. Albert the Great, his remains were translated to the north transept of St. Andrew's Church. The ample blue vestment of velvet, with stole and maniple, taken from his tomb, is still preserved, and used on his feast-day.

Among the most remarkable buildings raised by the Friars Preachers was their old church at Ghent, commenced A.D. 1240ⁱ, and unhappily destroyed little more than a year ago. It stood on the south side of the convent, and was confiscated during the French Revolution of 1790. Since the re-establishment of the Friars in Ghent, until about 1850, they rented the church from its lay proprietor, and tried again and again to purchase it and a portion of the conventual buildings, but without success. It was a parallelogram of ten bays, without aisles, about 167 ft. by 53 ft. in the clear, with side chapels formed between the buttresses, which are internal, and pierced with arches. The arched and boarded roof was of uniform height throughout, intersected by transverse and diagonal wooden ribs, which sprang from the shafts attached to the buttress-piers. A plan and sketches of the exterior and interior will assist the description and preserve the recollections of this interesting church, wherein the genius of the architect in raising a pleasing elevation and imposing interior on a simple plan is well exemplified, and which is admirably suited for modern use in London and other large towns^k.

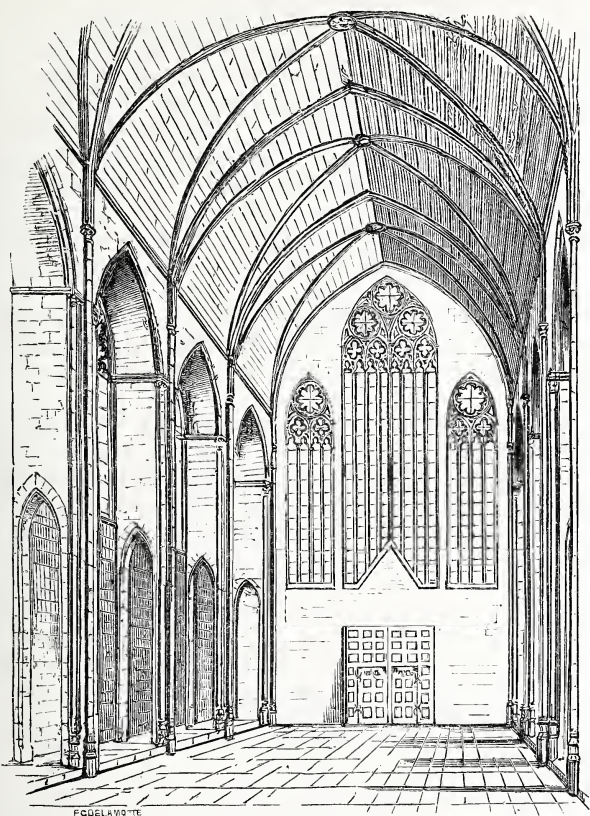
The convent still remains, subdivided into houses, &c. It was the finest of the Order in Belgium, and differed much from the other Dominican houses in that country, in being formed of two quadrangles, instead of numerous irregular and detached blocks of building.

ⁱ *Belgium Dominicanum. Historia Provinciae Germaniae inferioris Sacri Ordinis Prædicatorum.* Collectore F. Bernardo de Jonghe, ejusdem ordinis, Gandavensis filio.

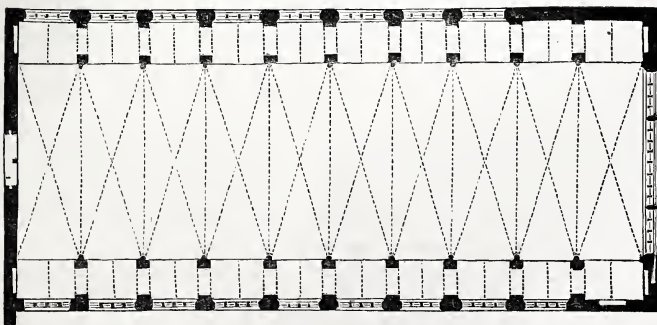
^k The style agreed with the date,—supposing the church to have been about twenty years in building, as is probable, that is, from 1240 to 1260,—and was Early French throughout, and the design had a remarkable effect to the most casual observer, being one large room without any division, and with a lofty pointed ceiling of very large span. The vaulting-shafts attached to the angles of the pier-buttresses had capitals of what is called the stiff-leaf foliage, usual in the Early French style; at the west end were three fine windows of the same style with foliated circles in the head; the arrangement of these windows shewed that there never could have been any aisles or any division of the interior, and that none were intended. These windows had long been blocked up, and the side windows almost entirely cut away. The exterior was spoiled, and the whole was in a very dilapidated state; and the roof was bound together with iron rods. But the design of the whole was admirable, both exterior and interior. On each side was a range of gables over the chapels, with the buttresses rising between them higher than the points of the gables.—ED.



Church of the Dominicans at Ghent, A.D. 1240-1280.



Interior of the Church of the Dominicans at Ghent.



Plan of the Church of the Dominicans at Ghent.

The church of Notre Dame of the Dominicans at Louvain, consists of nave of six bays, 116 ft. in length, 29 ft. 3 in. in width, and choir of two bays, both having aisles 14 ft. wide, forming a parallelogram in plan, with a polygonal apse at the eastern extremity, and is supposed to have been built about the same time as the church at Ghent. Externally the nave is loftier towards the east than in the western portion, internally the height is the same. The choir floor is on the same level as the nave. The windows, except the great west window, the single lights in the four western bays of the clerestory, and the two-light windows of the apse, are triple lancets within an arch.

The church of the same Order in Bruges dates from 1311, consisting of nave with aisles, choir with apse, and transepts of the same height as the nave, with a bell-turret at the intersection.

The magnificent church of St. Paul, Antwerp, consecrated by B. Albert in 1271, was rebuilt late in the fifteenth century. It is cruciform; the choir, without aisles, terminating in an apse; the sanctuary raised by a lofty flight of steps, so that the high altar is seen over the screen at the entrance to the choir.

We have already noticed the foundation of the English Province during the second general chapter of the Order held in Bologna in 1221. Gilbert de Fresnoy, the leader of the mission to this country, presented himself with twelve companions to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, by whom they were cordially received.

They proceeded to London, and thence to Oxford, where they opened schools in the parish of St. Edward, where they continued to reside till King Henry III. granted them a site outside the walls, still known as the "Blackfriars," such being the name by which the Friars Preachers were designated in England, from the black cappa and hood worn when they preached or went abroad. In 1303 there were forty-four convents in England, and six in Wales; and at the dissolution of religious houses, *temp.* Henry VIII., there were fifty-two convents and one nunnery in the Province.

Of the ancient churches of the Black Friars it is unfortunate that few examples have been allowed to stand, the chief exception being at Norwich, although numerous remains of the conventual buildings exist in Canterbury, Bristol, Hereford, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and elsewhere.

The church and remains of the convent of Blackfriars form one of the grandest piles in the venerable city of Norwich, partly in the parish of St. Andrew, and partly in that of St. Peter Hungate, on the site of a more ancient house of the Friars de Sacco, or of Penance, where they established themselves in 1309. The church consists of a nave 126 ft. long,

33 ft. wide, with aisles 16 ft. in width. The magnificent choir, 100 ft. in length, was separated by a belfry and screen, as in the neighbouring abbey church at Wymondham. Until very lately the conventual buildings served still for the poor, and now that their destination is changed, it is to be hoped that the good taste of the citizens will preserve them from further injury. The cloisters are built of brick, with groining, ribs, and vaulting of the same material¹.

The church of the Blackfriars at Gloucester is 94 ft. in the interior length, 26 ft. 6 in. wide, consisting of nave and aisles, small transept, and choir. An account of the remains of the convent, and of the alteration of the church after its suppression, will be found in the report of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, in 1860^m.

Spacious as were the churches of the Friars Preachers generally, they were often far too small for the crowd of hearers, who were, as we have seen, obliged to adjourn to the piazza for a sermon in the open air. Doubtless, the designation of the Preaching-yard at Norwich has reference to this fact, as also the Preaching-cross in the centre of the Blackfriars cloister, Hereford. The plan of the primitive churches first granted to the Order, and continued in later times, has been but slightly modified in many churches built by the Friars Preachers in Italy. The breadth of nave by which they were distinguished was retained or amplified; the transept, where introduced, was most frequently at the east end, so that the apse, or central chapel, alone projected beyond it, and formed the choir. Hence it will be inferred that there were certain *Provincial* peculiarities, and that while in Italy the basilica was in some degree the basis of the plan, in the French Province twin naves were adopted, as at Toulouse, Paris, and Strasbourg; and such variations verify the statement that the designs of the churches of the Friars Preachers exhibit great latitude and dissimilarity: their facility in adaptation is borne out in practice in the venerable Dominican rite, which much resembles the old English Use of Sarum, and is celebrated with like solemnity in the basilica of Santa Sabina, or the noble Gothic church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, while the alternate choirs may be equally well ranged around the primitive apse, or, according to the later disposition of the stalls, on the opposite sides of a prolonged chancel.

¹ For a plan of the church and convent, and a view of the cloisters, vide Harrod's "Castles and Convents of Norfolk."

^m GENT. MAG., Oct. 1860, p. 339.

[In the former part of this paper, at page 141, line 13, the words "at Rome" were inserted by an oversight, the church in question being obviously at Florence.]

THE ROMAN VILLA AT SEAVINGTON, SOMERSET.

WE copy from a local paper ("Pulman's Weekly News," published at Crewkerne) the substance of an account of a visit to the Roman villa lately discovered at Seavington. We hardly need say that we heartily join in the hope that the Somersetshire Archæological Society may be able to interfere efficaciously in arresting what seems very like wanton destruction.

"The site of these newly-discovered ruins commands a view of Ham Hill (the great local Roman station), and is placed directly upon the line of the Fosse-way. Roman coins appear to have been scattered almost broadcast about the neighbourhood. We have ourselves seen a great number found in the village of Lopen, and have been shewn two very interesting Roman coins dug up among the 'rubbish' of the villa. One of the coins presents on the reverse the figure of the gate of a prætorian camp surrounded by the word 'Providentia.' The other is very small, with three human figures on one side. One of them appears to be of the reign of Carausius, who governed the Romano-Britons from A.D. 289 to 293. The field in which they are found forms part of a farm belonging to Earl Poulett, and rented by Mr. Marsh of Dinnington. It bears the name of Crimbleford.

"As regards the remains already disclosed, they reveal, at the distance of about two feet below the surface of the soil, a space measuring about 30 feet by 20, which is evidently a portion of the remains of an extensive residence inhabited, some fifteen centuries ago, by a Roman gentleman who had brought with him to conquered Britain the luxurious habits of his countrymen. The by no means careful excavators have revealed the ground-floor of at least one large room and a passage, or an ante-room, covered with mosaic pavement, composed of the usual tesserae, of regular design, and formed of about twelve-inch squares of red, white, and blue, with flues underneath, as usual (a hypocaust)—for the Romans heated their living-rooms from below. The tesserae are coarse and rather large; but smaller and more elaborate ones have been found in fragments, as if to indicate that the remains of the principal apartments are still buried beneath the soil. Portions of the walls are visible, and the stucco with which they were ornamented still shows the pattern and colours almost as fresh as when first laid on. Fragments of roofing tiles are also in profusion. These tiles were evidently formed of blue clay, resembling that found in the neighbourhood of Westport—for the fire with which they were burnt has reddened the surfaces only. Large quantities of ashes have been carted away—the contents, perhaps, of the ash-pit—with oyster-shells and other culinary tokens. Then there are fragments of crockery, an iron chisel, an ivory pin, and a great number of bones, apparently those of human beings, including the almost perfect skeleton of an infant.

"We trust that the Somerset Archæological Society will not allow the opportunity to pass for a thorough investigation of this interesting relic. It appears to us that only a very small portion of the entire remains has as yet been uncovered. But the work of destruction is daily progressing, and a very short time will suffice to remove every trace of the building. We do hope that Mr. Marsh, who appears to be much interested in the discovery, will suspend operations for a short time, for much may be brought to light under the direction of competent investigators."

Original Documents.

LETTERS OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

No. IV.

THE early part of the letter of which we print the following portion will be found in Hamper's "Life of Sir W. Dugdale^a," in which it is given as "a fragment from the original Ballard's MSS., vol. xiv., in the Bodleian Library." That which follows will be found in the same collection from whence we have drawn our previous extracts, and it seems not unlikely that Wood separated the letter, desirous that the passages relating to his own limited means, and his wish for a herald's place, should not come under the eyes of those interested in the information given in the first part of Sir W. Dugdale's communication. The answer by Wood will be found following the "fragment" in Hamper's volume, (p. 391). In it he expresses his intention of visiting London "y^e latter end of Aprill next, and then talk with y^e more about it:" and accordingly we find in his "Diary^b" that on April 26 he journeyed in "the flying coach to London," returning on May 7 following, without having succeeded in his object.

. . . . That copy of the Epitaph w^{ch} you sent in your letter I have given to Mr Ashmole, who returns you hearty thanks for it, wth his service to you.

Till the receipt of this letter from you, I doubted of your being in Oxford, else had I written to you ere this; for Mr Blount told me he had twice written to you of late but had no answer. The buisnesse I had to you is this: viz. to tell you that if you be in the same minde as you seemed to me to be the last yeare (both by your own discourse, and what your freind Mr Aubrey expressed to me), I thinke you may obtain an Herald's place in our office upon indifferent terms; for it is so that one of our Societe (who is an Herald not a pursivant at Armes) being through some misfortunes in a very low condition, hath a purpose to resigne; if he can have a reasonable consideration so to do. If you incline to deale wth him, I thinke it will be best that you come to London your selfe about the beginning of next Terme, for you cannot be so well informed of the benefits thereof (w^{ch} are uncertain) by letters as by discourse. This day fortnight I shall go into the Country my selfe, and to returne about that time; therefore if you have any minde thereof and resolve then to come, let me receive a line or two from you by the next post, to the end I may acquaint the person or his freinds, that a freind of myne may probably deale wth him the next Terme, and so prevent him from disposing of it to any other in the meane time.

^a Hamper's Life of Sir W. Dugdale, &c., 4to., London, 1827, p. 390.

^b Vide Life of Wood, by Bliss, 8vo., 1849, pp. 162, 163.

I pray you when you see my worthy friend D^r Barlow present my most hearty service to him. So wishing you good health, I rest,
Your most affectionate friend and serv^t,
W. DUGDALE.

*From M^r Ashmole's Chamber in the Middle Temple lane,
15^o febr, 1669.*

No. V.

We should be glad to learn if the "faire stone with a Roman inscription" herein alluded to is now to be found at Oxford.

S^r,—Having understood by our good freind M^r Blount how mindfull you are of me, and what hopes there is of something more at Magdalen Colledge, I thought fitt to returne you my hearty thanks for this your great care and kindnesse.

S^r John Cotton^e was here lately, but is now gone again into the country. I told him of that Booke w^{ch} D^r Barlow got at Worcester, w^{ch} had been borrowed out of his library and never restored. He sayd he would write to the D^r and give him thanks for his care in the regaying it. I pray you present my hearty service to him and let him know that S^r John will take it for a great favour if he send the booke up to his Housekeeper M^r Witherington to be put into the Library^d.

Let him also know, that there hath been about six weekes since a faire stone taken up about two miles West from Newcastle upon Tine, wth a Roman inscription upon it, of w^{ch} I have had a copy from two hands; but cannot understand the whole meaning of it, though S^r John Marsham^e and M^r Ashmole have endeavoured to interpret it. M^r Shafto, a lawyer of Gray's Inne (now here) and Recorder of New-Castle, tells me it is his. I have perswaded him to give it to Oxford, and he hath promised me so to do and send it up by Sea next Terme. I hope D^r Barlow will then take care how it may be brought by Barge to Oxford. Present my most humble service to him, I pray you. On Wednesday next I go into Warwickshire; but wheresoever I am I shall be

Your most affectionate friend and serv^t,

London, 28 Junii, 1670.

W. DUGDALE.

Nos. VI. and VII.

These letters mainly relate to Dugdale's troubles with his publisher and printer.

MY WORTHY FREIND,—This is to give you thanks for your kinde remembrance of me touching those antient writings, w^{ch} heretofore belong'd to such priories-Alien, as (upon their dissolution) were granted to Eton-colledge, and the king's royall-chapell in Windsore. I hope I shall have time to go thither

^c Grandson of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library; Wood was first introduced to Sir John Cotton by Dr. Barlow, in 1667: for an account of his first visit to the library vide *Life of Wood*, by Bliss, 8vo., Oxford, 1849, pp. 147, 148.

^d For an account of the Cottonian Library, vide *Edwards's Memoirs of Libraries*, 2 vols., 8vo., 1859; vol. i. p. 426, &c.

^e Vide *Wood's Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 172.

at Whitsontide, but before I cannot. Concerning *Coggs* ^f I have something already in the first volume of the *Monasticon*. So likewise of *Okeburne* ^g, as you may see.

If there be any thing of those you mention at Windsore, I hope they may soon be found; for I am told that D^r Evans (one of the prebends) hath put all that they have into very good order ^h.

I pray you present my most humble service to D^r Allestree ⁱ (the provost of Eaton), wth my hearty thanks for his willingnesse to give me leave to see those antient writings at Eaton-Colledge; but let him know that till Whitsontide I cannot be there. So also for his intended favour to my Grandson, concerning whom I shall not desire that he should breake his own rule, as to the time of his being there before his nomination: of w^{ch} when I have the happinesse to see him we may further discourse.

I shall be ready for the presse wth my third volume of the *Monasticon-Anglicanum* before the end of next Terme, and do resolute (God willing) to begin the printing of it, if I can deale wth the Booke-sellers. I am now hard at worke upon my Baronage, w^{ch} I fear will be great and tedious. So wishing you good health,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Blythe-Hall, neer Colshill in Warwicksh.,

W. DUGDALE.

15 Apr. 1671.

S^r—After many delays by the printer, I have at length got this third volume of the *Monasticon* out of the presse; and in acknowledgment of those helps I received from you, in sundry particulars, have by the Oxford-Carryer (who setteth out from hence this day) sent you one of them in Quires, w^{ch} I intended to have bound, but that our good freind M^r Blount told me you rather desired it so, in regard you have a fancy to some peculiar way of binding.

There is bundled up wth it another, bound; w^{ch} I intreat you to present to D^r Allestrey (who I presume is now at Christ-church) wth my most humble service; he having been at the chardge of the plate for the Chapel at Eaton-Colledge. I did intend one for my worthy freind D^r Barlow (provost of Queen's Coll:) but the Bookesellers, unto whom I parted wth my copy, held me to such hard termes, that I have not one to spare for him; being not able to print it myselfe, in regard of my great losses by the fire of London ^k. So wishing you good health, and all prosperous successe in your worthy endeavours, I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

London, (from M^r Ashmole's house in Sheere lane,)

WILL^m DUGDALE.

1 Maij, 1673.

^f Vide *Monasticon*, edit. 1846, vol. vi. p. 1,003, &c.

^g *Ibid.*, p. 1,016.

^h Dr. Evans, Prebendary of Windsor, furnished Ashmole with much valuable aid whilst engaged on his "History of the Order of the Garter." Many transcripts from his papers, and original letters addressed to Ashmole, may be found amongst the Ashmolean MSS. Vide Black's Catalogue, Nos. 1,124 and 1,131.

ⁱ Richard Allestree, D.D., Provost of Eton, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. Vide Wood's *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iii. col. 1,269.

^k Speaking of the third volume of the *Monasticon*, Lowndes, in "The Bibliographer's Manual," says, "Many copies of this volume, it is conjectured, were destroyed by fire." It seems probable that Dugdale's losses by the fire of London in 1666, alluded to in this letter, may have given rise to this conjecture.

You will finde that the printer hath much injured the Booke, by dividing it into two parts under colour of haste to get it done in Michaelmasse Terme last; so that there are two Indexes. Nor hath his corrector been lesse to blame, there being 3 times as many Errata as are noted; w^{ch} for shame he intreated might not be divulged; and in two places something misplaced. They are a carelesse generation, so that I am weary of them.

Qu. the day and yeare of the death of *Henry Earle of Danby*¹, and if he were ever married, the Christian name of his wife; wth the name of her father, and of what place and county he was. This M^r Wood can easily learne from D^r Yates, the principall of Brasen-nose Colledg in Oxford.

ANTIQUITIES FROM CRETE.

WE copy from the "Malta Times" of Jan. 23 the following account of the marbles from Crete which arrived early in last month at Woolwich, and are now added to the treasures of the British Museum:—

"H.M. steam corvette 'Scourge,' Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, which left Malta on Jan. 8, conveys to England, for delivery to the British Museum, some pieces of ancient marble sculpture, obtained by the British Consul at Crete, Mr. Guarracino, and removed from the village of Metropolis, formerly a town, (one of the hundred for which that island was in olden times famous,) built on the site of the ancient Gortinea, or Gortyma. The *firman*, or authority from the Sublime Porte for their removal, was procured, under orders from Her Majesty's Government, by His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who applied to the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Malta, Sir William Fanshawe Martin, for a ship to carry them home, and the 'Scourge' was despatched for this purpose to Crete some few weeks ago.

"Considerable difficulty attended their removal to the coast, Metropolis being fourteen miles inland, and the plain of Messoria, on which the village is situated, being at the time nearly flooded by the late rains. Mr. Consul Guarracino, Commander Ward, and Lieut. Campbell attended the operation in person, and the transport was successfully accomplished by means of two artillery carts, lent by the Governor-General of Candia, His Excellency Ishmail Pacha.

"These remains of antiquity were brought to light some three years ago by three villagers whilst digging for stones wherewith to erect a church, and ever since they have been lying in a barn. The precise spot where they were discovered seems to have been the site of a large amphitheatre, and is now the property of the Greek Cathedral.

"The sculptures consist in all of eight large fragments, four of which form the head and neck, a portion of the trunk or body, and the fore and hind parts, and other two are portions of the hind legs of the bull. Another fragment represents a part of the body of a woman, the head being absent, and another small fragment forms the legs of the female from the knees downwards. To these sculptures Mr. Consul Guarracino has added three heads and fragments of *basso-relievo*, besides several curious coins found by him at and in the immediate vicinity of Metropolis. One of the coins bears the effigy of Jupiter and Europa, evidently illustrative of the same subject as that of the marbles."

¹ Henry, Earl of Danby, founder of the Botanic Garden at Oxford, died at Cornbury Park, Jan. 20, 1644, and was buried in the church of Dauntsey, Wilts. His epitaph will be found in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 417.

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. 9. The exhibition of early printed books was resumed, and a paper on the subject was read by Mr. WINTER JONES, Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum. The lecture of Mr. Tite at the former exhibition ^a, by the facts it set forth, left Mr. Winter Jones at liberty to pass over in silence many points on which he would otherwise have expatiated, and to confine himself in the main to a description of the books exhibited, and of the mass of valuable illustrations of the history of painting.

After speaking of the characteristics of each nation, as illustrated both by the nature of the printing and of the matter printed, Mr. Jones adverted to the vexed question of wood or metal types. That wooden types were used was proved by five large letters there exhibited, and which might have been cut in wood, as being too large to be cast. The notion that types in the infancy of the art were cut by the goldsmiths—that is, the metal-workers of the period—receives corroboration from the fact established by Mr. Panizzi in a privately printed pamphlet, viz., that the famous painter Francia is one and the same person with Francesco da Bologna, who executed types for Aldus. Mr. Jones made some remarks on the fact of types being copied from handwriting, on the first introduction of Roman types in various countries, and on punctuation, signatures, catch-words, and title-pages, and then called attention to the blocks and block-books exhibited. He expressed his opinion that Lord Spencer's block of St. Christopher must still be regarded as the earliest known. The impression exhibited of a French block-book was all but unique; only one other was known, to wit, an *Ars Moriendi*, at Lille. Unique altogether was the xylographic account of the *Bresils*, printed at Augsburg circa 1498.

In proceeding to speak of the Early Printed Books of Germany and the Low Countries, Mr. Winter Jones expressed his opinion, that the controversy as to the precise cradle of the art was one which in the absence of evidence could never be decisively settled. All the established facts were in favour of Mayence. The earliest book with a date

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 169.

is an "Indulgence" of the year 1455. The next book is commonly called "The Mentz Psalter." A fine copy was exhibited by permission of Her Majesty. The initial letters of this book afford the earliest instance of printing in colours, and indeed of printing initial letters at all, for they were generally filled in by an illuminator. After enumerating all the books which we may believe on stronger evidence than conjecture were printed anterior to 1462, Mr. Winter Jones proceeded to shew how the Mentz printers were dispersed to all parts of the world, by a revolution at Mentz and the sacking and burning of the city. In 1465, however, Fust and Schœffer were again established, and the first Latin classic, Cicero *De Officiis*, not without the interspersion of the first Greek type, was the result; a copy of which was exhibited.

Mr. Jones called particular attention to a copy, the only known one, of Tyndale's translation of the Book of Jonah. This translation had so entirely escaped research, that it had been contended, with much plausibility, that Tyndale had never, in fact, executed it, though the "Prologue" was avowedly his. The Marquess of Bristol, however, a Vice-President of the Society, laid upon the table, that evening, a copy of the "Prologue" and of the translation bound up together, and, what is more, in the original binding. The discovery of this book was only made, by accident, a few weeks before, and the Society is much indebted to his Lordship for having thus introduced it to public notice. The fact is now indisputable that Tyndale translated the Book of Jonah. With regard to Coverdale's Bible, which is generally said to have been printed at Zurich, Mr. Jones mentioned that Lord Ashburnham had in his possession a book, printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, of the same type as the Bible; which went to corroborate Mr. Pickering's theory, that it was printed at the last-named city. From Germany, Mr. Jones passed on through Italy and France to England, enumerating the principal early productions of each country—a detail which we have no occasion to reproduce.

Jan. 16. F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The Secretary announced that the new List of Books in the Society's Library was ready for distribution in the same manner as the *Archæologia*.

A. T. WINDUS, Esq., exhibited and presented an Indian idol in alabaster, captured by the Naval Brigade under his command during the late rebellion.

C. K. WATSON, Esq., Secretary, exhibited some glass beads found at Dumohorley Bay, co. Cork, accompanied with remarks. The Secretary also exhibited, with remarks, some Cinghalese coins of the thirteenth century, and a Græco-Bactrian coin, found in the Punjab, of Lysias, one of the Bactrian monarchs.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., exhibited some urns, &c., from Long Wittenham, with remarks.

M. SHERLOCK, Esq., communicated an account of the excavations at Chertsey Abbey, illustrated with tiles, drawings, and other remains^b.

Jan. 23. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., in the chair.

The PRESIDENT gave notice that he had appointed, as Auditors for the present year, the following Fellows:—Messrs. O. Morgan, M.P., V.-P., Bolingbroke B. Woodward, J. Winter Jones, and W. H. Hart.

Mr. J. J. HOWARD exhibited a grant of arms to Dr. Huys, Physician to Queen Mary; Rev. H. L. NELTHROPP, a bell, formerly the property of a family at Berne, ornamented with emblems of the chase; date, late sixteenth century; Mr. J. G. PRITCHETT, a portrait of Copernicus, an old copy of a yet older original; and Mr. G. G. FRANCIS, a deed, bearing date 1658, appointing Philip Henry Lord Jones a Governor of the Charterhouse. Appended were the common seal of the hospital, and the particular seals of the other governors.

Mr. C. K. WATSON, Secretary, communicated a Manuscript Letter, in the Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, written by R. Hooper, Second Master of the Hospital of Thomas Sutton, and giving what purported to be a true account of the condition of the Charterhouse when Hooper entered upon his duties. The Secretary also exhibited a silver coin or half-groat of Henry the Seventh, found at Timoleague, co. Cork; Mr. A. WYLIE, a flint implement, found at Herne Bay; and the DIRECTOR, a bronze sword-blade, found in the River Lea.

Mr. FRANCIS NICHOLS read a paper upon Obligatory Knighthood, in continuation of the subject of a previous communication to this Society read in December, 1861^c. In his previous paper he had called attention to knighthood, as a feudal obligation, and had traced the history of the measures taken by the Crown for its enforcement, down to the time of the decay of the feudal military system.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, chivalry gradually assumed that personal and romantic character in which it appears in the Chronicle of Froissart. During this change, the numbers of the knightly order became much diminished. This was shewn by the sheriffs' returns in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. The same fact might be gathered from legal records: in the reign of Edward III. a difficulty was experienced in making juries of knights, and in the reign of Henry IV. serjeants (i. e. men-at-arms, or esquires) were admitted to make up the panel in a Great Assize. Dugdale in his *Origines* has singularly misinterpreted the Year Book in supposing the "serjeants" there

^b GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 650.
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCXII.

^c Ibid., Jan. 1862, p. 33.

spoken of with reference to the formation of the Great Assize to be serjeants-at-law.

In the reign of Henry VI. general summonses for the reception of knighthood by persons having £40 a-year in land were frequently issued, apparently with the sole object of raising money by fines. The matter was complained of in Parliament, and on one occasion (28 Hen. VI.) a relieving clause on this subject was tacked to a bill for granting a subsidy.

The Year Book of 7 Hen. VI. contains an anecdote related by Chief Justice Babington of a "great burgesse of Southwark" who, having a hundred marks a-year, attended in consequence of a general summons and claimed his knighthood, apparently much to the perplexity of the Court. This anecdote is curious, as shewing the inconvenience which even then might arise from the summons being literally construed. The Court found a technical ground for refusing the burgesse's demand.

Fines were exacted in the time of Henry VII. for default of knighthood, but the exaction does not appear to have attracted much attention. So on the occasion of the coronation of Henry VIII. But in 1533, on the occasion of Queen Anne Bullen's coronation, a large sum was raised by similar fines; and this is one of the few occasions in which the practice is noticed by historians. At the coronations of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, proclamations were issued for the £40 freeholders to be made knights, and some small sums were raised on the two earlier occasions by the exaction of fines.

At the later Tudor time the summons for knighthood was looked upon as an obsolete usage requiring the excuse of a coronation or similar solemnity for its revival. Sir Thomas Smith mentions the practice in his "*English Commonwealth*," as an accompaniment of a coronation. Compulsory knighthood came at last to be regarded even in the law courts as a thing of the past, and is so treated by Sir Edward Coke in a case of 40 Eliz.

King James is said to have knighted two thousand three hundred and twenty-three gentlemen after his accession to the English throne, of whom about nine hundred were dubbed in his first year. The usual proclamation was issued for knighthood at his coronation; and several historians have supposed the large number knighted in his first year was a consequence of the general summons. It is more probable that the persons knighted were all selected by the Crown. The general summonses had not been acted upon according to their terms for a very long period; and there is no evidence that on any former occasion within two centuries the knighting of a large number of persons had followed the formality of a summons. At the coronation of Anne Bullen, when the summons was strictly enforced as far as regards the fines, only some twenty knights bachelors were created, all of well-known

names. Neither does it appear, as Mr. Hallam has assumed^d, that the object of the proclamation of James I. was to raise money from defaulters. If this had been done, the precedent would have been frequently mentioned in the discussions of the succeeding reign. And King James himself in his speeches, and Baker (one of the knights then made) in his Chronicle, refer to the knights made in the first year of King James in a manner which excludes the suspicion that this lavish distribution of honours was connected either with the feudal obligation, or with the exaction of penalties. "It was indeed fit to give a vent to the passage of honour, which during Queen Elizabeth's reign had been so stopped, that scarce any county of England had knights enow to make a jury^e."

The proclamation of the first year of Charles, which was the groundwork of the subsequent proceedings concerning "kighthood money," was originally issued as a mere formal accompaniment of the coronation; and had no immediate result, either by conferring kighthood on a single gentleman, or bringing a single fine into the Exchequer. We learn from Spelman that it was a moot question for many years afterwards, in what court or other place a legal appearance might, in theory, have been made in obedience to the general summons; and the proclamation does not seem to have been issued in Yorkshire till the day before the return of the writ at Westminster. It was not till the fourth year of King Charles (May, 1628,) that the idea was taken up of making use of the coronation summons as a pretence for raising money by fines; and it was not until nearly two years later, in the year 1630, that active measures were taken to enforce the payment of "kighthood money."

Mr. Nichols traced in some detail the history of the proceedings respecting "kighthood money," by which a large sum, (variously estimated between £100,000 and £200,000,) was brought into the Exchequer. It was admitted by Clarendon that the circumstances of the proceeding were very grievous; and there were, no doubt, many cases of great harshness and vindictiveness to political opponents. Upon the meeting of the Long Parliament, kighthood money was one of the foremost grievances: and a bill was prepared for the abolition of compulsory kighthood which received the unwilling assent of the king, and became the 20th cap. of the Statute of 17 Car. I.

A curious relic of feudal manners, which the proceedings of the Government had shewn capable of being turned to a mischievous use, was thus abolished. Had it not been for the necessities of the Court of Charles I., the form of summoning £40 freeholders to receive kighthood would probably have remained, like the Champion's challenge, an innocent and time-honoured part of the coronation ceremonies.

^d Constitutional History, vol. i. p. 461.

^e Baker's Chronicle, p. 402.

MR. BRUCE in returning the formal thanks of the Society to Mr. Nichols, said that he rejoiced to see the subject of legal antiquities taking its place again among the transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. Nearly a century since, some most interesting papers on this subject had been contributed to the *Archæologia* by Mr. Daines Barrington. And in later times the Society had been frequently indebted for communications upon legal antiquities to that great constitutional antiquary, Sir Francis Palgrave.

Jan. 30. F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

MR. J. HENDERSON exhibited two Chinese candlesticks in *émail cloisonné*, and a platter of the same work; Mr. E. CANTON, a third Chinese candlestick of the same design, viz., a duck standing on a tortoise; Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a cylindrical vase, a cup, a saucer-shaped stand, and a small can, all in Chinese enamel. All these exhibitions were accompanied with illustrative remarks from the Director.

MR. BAKER exhibited an ivory Pontifical Comb of the twelfth century, and of English work.

The DIRECTOR communicated an account of a ring formerly in the possession of the Earl of Ilchester, and given by Charles the First to Sir Philip Warwick.

MR. C. KNIGHT WATSON communicated some letters of Sir Henry Wootton, preserved in a MS. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 10. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

Previously to commencing the ordinary proceedings of the monthly meeting, Mr. Tite observed that since they had last assembled together an event had taken place which had filled all hearts with the deepest sorrow. In the absence of their President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the painful duty had devolved upon him (Mr. Tite) to express, on this the first meeting of the new year, the sense of deep regret with which the Institute, in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, must regard the lamentable bereavement which she had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The members of the Society, Mr. Tite felt assured, would share in heartfelt sorrow at so great a calamity, and lament the loss of their enlightened patron who had graciously encouraged the proceedings of the Institute by his personal participation, and had repeatedly exerted his influence in obtaining Her Majesty's gracious permission, by which objects of most choice and precious character in the royal collections had been entrusted to the Society, to which the Prince had so generously extended his patronage. Mr. Tite could not refrain from bearing his tribute not only to his great condescension on many occasions, but to the high attainments and qualities of the Prince, and to the devotion of his time and thoughts to the advancement of the Arts and to all the interests of national refinement or cultivation. The loss of

so enlightened and beneficent a patron must be a subject of special regret to the Institute and to all who take interest in national arts and the monuments of bygone ages.

An address of loyal condolence was then read, which had been laid before Her Majesty by the President, Lord Talbot, on behalf of the Institute, as a humble expression of deep sorrow and sympathy in so great a calamity.

Mr. Petrie, of Kirkwall, Orkney, communicated drawings and a notice of the remains of a church of circular form called the Girth House, at Orphir, in Orkney. It stood near the palace of Jarl Paul, who lived in the twelfth century. It has a semicircular eastern apse, pierced with a small window deeply splayed; the walls are of considerable thickness; the masonry is apparently of the period above mentioned. This church is believed to be the only specimen in North Britain of a form common enough in other parts of Northern Europe. No example of the kind is known in Ireland. A little church at Altenfurt, near Nuremberg, closely resembles it. Professor Donaldson remarked of this peculiar class of churches, more especially those in this country, that they all date from about the twelfth century. The Chairman mentioned the round church at Northampton, which had suffered much from decay: he had lately visited it, and was glad to say that it was in the hands of Mr. Gilbert Scott, and it would be secured from further decay. The restoration was intended to be a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, a former President of the Institute, whose kind and generous encouragement was doubtless gratefully remembered by many present.

A memoir was read, addressed to the Institute by one of its foreign corresponding members, Count Tyszkiewicz, Associate of the Antiquarian Society at Wilna, describing the antiquities of the province of Lithuania. In common with other countries of Northern Europe, Lithuania had none of those monuments which arrest the attention of antiquaries in the other parts of Europe, viz. the traces left by Roman occupation. This country had been traversed by the various nations who had emigrated from Asia to the southward and westward of Europe. The traces left were chiefly entrenchments and tumuli. The memoir was accompanied by a series of illustrations most carefully prepared, and displaying the forms of entrenchments, hill-fortresses, and other remains of early antiquity, presenting, apparently, many features of analogy with remains of a like description in Great Britain. The Count divided these monuments of antiquity into four classes:—forts built at the meeting of two streams, or on the banks of rivers; entrenched places of worship, generally on the top of isolated hills; in these are constantly found small cavities full of ashes and charcoal, bearing marks, as the Count believes, of sacrifices; in the third class are large enclosed spaces, designed, as it is believed, for the holding of councils and the administration of justice; and in the fourth the numerous tumuli, in Polish called *kurhany*: these mounds the Count again distinguished by the uses for which they appear to have been made. Some of them appear to have been merely raised round the camps as posts for observation; others appear to have marked the lines of migrations of ancient races, probably from the East; others, again, are sepulchral, and contain relics of stone, bronze, and iron, of the same kind as those which are found in England and Europe generally; ornaments worn

by females have been found in abundance, made of glass or stone, and, near the sea-coast, ornaments of amber.

Mr. E. Lloyd, of Ramsgate, read a paper "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Great Britain." His views were in opposition to those of Professor Airey and Mr. Lewin. He had spent a great deal of time in exploring the ground during his residence in Kent. He had satisfied himself that Cæsar had set forth on his first passage into Britain from Wissant; he had landed in Cantium, a name which Mr. Lloyd maintained belonged to that portion only of Kent which is called the Isle of Thanet; possibly the name might have been extended to Dover and Canterbury, but not further; the Cantium Acron of Ptolemy was the North Foreland; and there was no reason for supposing that the name Cantium was ever applied to the country as far to the west as Romney Marsh, or to the coast west of Dover where, according to some authorities, Cæsar's landing had taken place. Mr. Lloyd, from his examination of the coast, was inclined to believe that Shoulden, behind Deal, was the exact spot where Cæsar landed: he maintained that at the time Cæsar reached the coast, somewhere about Dover, the tide was making to the northward. Mr. Lloyd described the discovery of certain flat-bottomed boats of great antiquity at a spot where, as he thought it possible, Cæsar's fleet was drawn up on the shore for security. Referring to the fact that Rutupix was in those times an island, he called attention to the great changes which had taken place on the coast, and especially to the change which had left dry the estuary which once divided the Isle of Thanet from the mainland. These changes he attributed to the deepening of the channel in the Straits of Dover.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Tite remarked that in questions of such difficult solution as that before the Society, it was impossible to attach too much value to such careful personal explorations as had been carried out by Mr. Lloyd; and having considerable acquaintance with the localities, he (Mr. Tite) was of opinion that Mr. Lloyd might have pointed out the true course which Cæsar had followed. Mr. Tite had indeed been of opinion that Romney Marsh appeared to be the part of the coast where, most probably, the expedition had landed. He had been much struck, on a recent visit to the coast of Sussex and Kent, by the magnitude of the entrenched works of the earliest periods in various localities, such as the fortresses which crest the heights near Sandgate and Folkestone. He was of opinion that it is a very erroneous supposition that Julius Cæsar found only painted barbarians, possessing no arts or civilization. The Britons certainly had considerable strategic knowledge; Cæsar informs us also that they used chariots armed with scythes, and it is scarcely to be imagined that the country was not even at that early period intersected with roads, whilst the mention of scythes implies knowledge of metallurgy, incompatible with the notion of savage conditions, in which some have portrayed the native races at the time of Cæsar's arrival in Britain.

Mr. W. Clayton, of Dover, exhibited a photograph of the base or groundwork of an interesting vestige of Roman occupation, the Bredenstone, supposed to have been a remnant of a pharos on the Western Heights at Dover. Lambarde and other writers on Kentish antiquities, describe it as a huge mass of Roman masonry, known by the popular appellation of the Devil's Drop; and it is so noticed by Montfaucon, in

his account of the other Roman pharos at Dover, namely, that on the Eastern Heights, within the Castle precincts. The Lords Warden were from time immemorial sworn into their office upon the Breden-stone. In the course of the works in 1806 this relic had been buried under an accumulation of chalk and *débris* thrown out of a trench cut near the spot. In digging foundations, however, for barracks last summer, the platform on which the pharos had been constructed was again exposed to view. The Roman character of the masonry was distinctly recognised, and a cavity filled with burnt wood and ashes was noticed as a vestige of the purpose for which the structure was intended. These remains were forthwith unfortunately covered over, but Mr. Clayton had succeeded in obtaining the photograph, as a record of so curious a fact connected with the ancient *Dubris*.

Some observations were offered by the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, of Gloucester, on a sumptuous gold chalice and paten, of which he sent a drawing; they are used in the church of Matson, Gloucestershire, to which they were presented by George Augustus Selwyn, representative for Gloucester in several Parliaments. This costly treasure had been given to him by the Earl of Albemarle, by whom they were taken from a church at the Havannah.

A well-preserved stone axe, found near Honiton, was brought by Miss Ffarington; it is of curiously-streaked chert, and a good specimen of these primæval weapons. Several sculptures in ivory were exhibited; a remarkable casket, by Mr. Webb, lately obtained from the Treasury at Veroli, near Rome, and on which mythological subjects are represented in very unusual style, with foliage and decorations of early classical character; also a diminutive diptych, with sacred subjects, found in a stone coffin in Chichester Cathedral, exhibited by Mr. Mills; and Professor Westwood contributed a cast of a remarkable sculptured tablet at Treves.

Mr. Bernhard Smith brought some horse-armour, engraved elaborately, probably Spanish; also a curious peaked helmet with a nasal, and stamped with a mark of ancient manufacture, supposed to be in Cufic characters; a pair of shoes of chain-mail, &c., from the Imperial Arsenal at Constantinople.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 8. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman expressed on the part of the Officers and Council of the Association, at this the first meeting for the year, their deep and unfeigned regret, in which every member of the body participated, for the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. By this event the nation had sustained an irreparable loss, and in particular those associations having for their object the promotion of art, researches into and elucidation of its history. The distinguished and refined taste of his late Royal Highness, his zeal and ardent exertions in the promotion of all objects calculated to extend learning, advance the civilization of man, elevate his character, and relieve distress, had endeared him to every Englishman, and it would not be possible to select any individual capable of supplying his place in any one of the varied objects to which he had directed his attention. The possession of such talent and power, which qualified him not only to embrace minutæ, but also to generalize them, was alone the

attribute of special genius, and served to increase our sorrow for his loss. The Association had enjoyed the honour of H.R.H.'s patronage at their Congress held in 1855, at the Isle of Wight, and it had also received from H.R.H. a donation to the funds to aid in the illustration of the antiquities of that locality. Of these services the Association would ever entertain the most lively sense of gratitude. No less sincerely do the members of the Association sympathize with her most gracious Majesty in her profound sorrow for the loss of such distinguished excellence, and pray the Almighty Disposer of events to sustain her under so great an affliction.

The following were elected associates :—R. N. Philipps, Esq., F.S.A., of Broom-hall, York, and the Hall-staircase, Temple; Arthur Shute, Esq., Liverpool; Thomas Shapter, M.D., Exeter; W. Poole King, Esq., Clifton; and Charles Pearce, Esq., Grove-hill, Camberwell.

Thanks were voted for various presents from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Art Union, Canadian Institute, Mr. Fulcher, and Mr. Hillary Davies, the latter being a Plan of the Discoveries made at Uriconium during the past year.

Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated a letter he had received, together with a copy of the "*Worcester Herald*," relating further particulars of the discovery made at Worcester Cathedral, and of which an account had been sent to the previous meeting by the Dean of Worcester. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Pettigrew alluded to, and produced a drawing of, the leaden coffin of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, at Hampstead, Essex, which is in the human shape. The form, he stated, belonged principally to the seventeenth century. Drawings are promised by the architect of the discoveries at the cathedral.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited three early seals in the possession of the Corporation of Canterbury, and gave a particular description of them. They were of the mayor or custos of the city, the seal for the recognizance of debtors, and one of the Baptism of the Saviour, probably belonging to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, or Northgate Hospital.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the seal of Roger, porter of the castle of Exeter.

Mr. Gidley, Town-clerk of Exeter, exhibited impressions of three seals of the fourteenth century belonging to the Corporation, being the civic seal, the seal of the mayor, and the seal for recognizance of debts.

Mr. T. G. Norris, of Exeter, also exhibited impressions of two seals of the fifteenth century belonging to Exeter, that of the College of Vicars Choral, and of Thomas Deane the last prior of St. James's Abbey.

Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes on Roman remains found in Exeter, and alluded to the penates discovered in 1778, upon which a paper was read by Mr. Pettigrew at the late Congress. The bronze penates were laid upon the table, being two of Mercury, one of Mars, one of Ceres, and another of Apollo.

Mr. P. Orlando Hutchinson sent a drawing of a bronze celt found with many others in a tumulus five miles north-east of Sidmouth, "the Stone Barrow Plot," completely levelled in October last.

Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited an oval ivory miniature of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to be by Zuccherò; Mr. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A.,

produced two miniatures of the Queen, by Isaac Oliver and Hilliard (?), both from Dr. Mead's collection; Mr. Cuming exhibited a bronze medallion of the same, of fine workmanship, probably by Hilliard; Mr. Bohn a beautiful and highly-finished miniature of Elizabeth, by Vertue, and another on copper and in oil, together with portraits of Mary, and a large silver chasing of the latter having a date of 1580. Mr. Charles Ainslie exhibited a sovereign of Elizabeth issued in the forty-third year of her reign, found in December last among the *débris* of a house in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a curious and interesting paper by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, being Illustrations of Domestic Manners during the Reign of Edward I., which gave rise to an extended conversation. The paper will be printed in the next number of the Journal.

Jan. 22. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair. J. H. Le Keux, Esq., of Argyll-place, was elected an associate.

Mr. Moore forwarded particulars relating to the discovery of a Roman villa in a field called Chessells, West Coker, Somersetshire. At the depth of two feet a kind of rude stone pavement was arrived at, on which, and in the joints between, various articles were found. The villa seems to have been destroyed by fire and the spot rifled, but there were numerous tesserae, bones, horns, and portions of plastered walls coloured. There were also tiles, fragmentary pottery, flints, and coins. Two out of thirty were in good preservation, and were of Marcia Otacillia Severa, the wife of the elder Philip, with, *rev.*, a seated figure, CONCORDIA AVGG.; and a Valens. Nails were abundant, a bronze spear-head, a pair of tweezers, a fibula, and a very curious statuette about three inches in height, being a rude representation of Mars, of Etruscan workmanship. Kimmeridge coal beads, oyster-shells, &c., were also met with; and a further examination will be pursued.

In reference to the discovery of a leaden coffin at Worcester Cathedral^f, announced at the previous meeting, Mr. Cuming mentioned other instances in which they had been found of human form. These were, of James IV. of Scotland, buried at the monastery of Sheen in 1513; of Mary Countess of Arundel, in the chapel formerly belonging to the College of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, in 1557; of Henry Prince of Wales, in a vault on the north side of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, in 1612; and of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse, who died in 1611. This example is very singular, for on its upper part is a mask with a square Egyptian beard, as seen on the mummy cases carrying an Osirian representation.

The Chairman stated that his attention had been called by the Local Surveyor of the Board of Health at Bow to the discovery of a portion of a sepulchral slab of Purbeck marble on digging a sewer on the site of the ancient abbey of West Ham. He and Mr. Roberts had visited the spot, and found it to be 26 inches in length and 23 in breadth, giving a representation of the lower part of a Calvary cross, with trefoils and quatrefoils at the sides. The character of the work was neither pure nor good, and belonged to the commencement of the fourteenth century.

The Chairman also reported that inquiries had been made in regard

^f GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 200.

to the preservation of the house visited during the Congress at Chester, in 1849, known as God's Providence House, having carved in wood, on its front, GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS MINE INHERITANCE. This had been threatened with destruction, and it was intended to have had a brick front, of most remarkable character, built instead of the former. By the laudable exertions of the Chester Archæological Society it has been averted^g. The house is now almost down; all the back part has been taken away bodily, but the front remains. All the old oak is to be used again, and the front will be simply thrown up so as to increase the height of the Row and the rooms above.

Mr. Bohn exhibited a stone funereal tablet from Thebes, of fine execution, the hieroglyphics being well cut. The subject represented consisted of two persons presenting offerings of fruit, wine, &c., to deceased relations.

Mr. Planché read a paper on a remarkable tomb at Albrighton, Salop, which was illustrated by two very elaborate drawings by Mr. Hillary Davies of Shrewsbury. The tomb is of the thirteenth century, and almost entirely covered with armorial bearings; but no suggestion as to the person to whose memory it had been erected has been made public by any one, and the Rev. Mr. Eyton, the historian of Shropshire, who describes the tomb, has hesitated to give his opinion respecting it. Mr. Planché demonstrated how impossible it was to assign with anything like confidence any of the shields sculptured on it to particular families without the further assistance of colour; he, however, pointed out two or three that might be tolerably well depended on, and gave his reasons for believing that it was a monument to one of the De Willy or Willighley family connected with the Pickfords, and probably commemorated Andrew Fitz Nicholas de Willy, slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The arms of Pipard, which, there can be little doubt, are displayed on the side of the tomb, would lead to the conjecture that it was erected by Ralph, son of Ralph Fitz Nicholas, who assumed the name and arms of Pipard, and whose father had John de Pickford, the uncle of Andrew de Willy, in ward, in 1252. Mr. Planché exhibited a pedigree shewing the connexion of the various families of Pickford, Willy, Baskerville, Fitz-Odo, and Harley, and promised further attention to the subject.

Feb. 8. JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair. Charles Bradbury, Esq., of Marlstone, Berks., and Dr. William Jones, of Lower Seymour-street, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Royal Dublin Society, the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and from Mr. Gordon Gyll.

Mr. Whitley, of Hoddesdon, Herts., transmitted, through Mr. T. Wright, a drawing of some Roman pottery of blue clay, being the first antiquities of that period found at Hoddesdon.

Mr. Cuming exhibited various portraits of Edward VI., belonging to Mr. Holt, Dr. Iliff, Mr. Bohn, and others. Mr. Cuming read notes in reference to the button of the scholars of Christ's Hospital representing Edward VI. with a legend, and comparing a recent one with one of a former period recovered from the Thames in 1846; it exhibits very inferior workmanship. By the kindness of Mr. Trollope and Mr. Jackson, medals of the Hospital were also exhibited.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth^h, exhibited two Limoges enamels; one a lid of a conical pyx-cover found in the river at Honington, Ixworth, the other a plaque exhumed at Ixworth. They may be assigned to the close of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. Mr. Warren also sent several gems for exhibition, the principal of which was a Roman quadriga in carnelian.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited the remains of an iron spur, *temp.* Henry V., found near the ancient Priory, Warrington. Also a German tobacco-box, with a hunting subject; date, seventeenth century.

Mr. George Wright exhibited a portion of the *Secretes of Alexis of Piemont*, which from variations as compared with the edition of 1568, a perfect copy of which, in the possession of Mr. Pettigrew, was laid on the table, would appear to have belonged to an earlier date.

Professor Buckman sent a notice of recent discoveries made at Cirencester, and exhibited two sculptures, one representing the *Dea Matres*, the other a supposed *Mercury*. They were directed to be engraved for the Journal.

Mr. Wakeman forwarded a paper, which was read by Mr. Planché, on the Ancient Priory at Monmouth. Mr. Wakeman also exhibited drawings of six curious tiles found at the Priory, and stated that five, of the same pattern and bearing the same date, 36 Hen. VI., though varying in size as well as in a few particulars, had been found at Great Malvern. It is difficult to assign a priority of manufacture either to the Priory of Malvern or Monmouth; that of the latter place was of coarse, rude character.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 6. Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., read a very valuable suggestive paper, "On the Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments and Remains." He assumed, as a starting-point, that to a country possessed of a history and a civilization, the preservation of the monuments and remains by which that history and civilization are illustrated, was of the highest importance. All will feel how strongly these remarks apply to the precious monuments of Greece and Rome, and of the countries over which their arts and influence extended. Should not the same feelings be manifested towards those of our own race and our own country? These ought to possess in the eyes of an Englishman intrinsic claims, parallel to those of the great nations of antiquity, illustrating as they do the development of a style of architecture so marked in character, and of such merits (as in the case of the classic styles) as to have led to their revival and re-development. Studded as our country is with these relics of the past, they are every year being reduced in number, and those which remain are subject to demolition and deterioration, the most destructive of the inroads being that of *over-restoration*. Mr. Scott then went into most valuable details of the injuring causes in action with respect to our various antiquities, such as Stonehenge, ruined castles, works of defence, ecclesiastical ruins, old domestic houses, &c., and urged on antiquaries and antiquarian societies the necessity of making periodical excursions to examine into the condition of these historical relics, and to advise the proprietors to afford such timely reparations and sustentations as might arrest the hand of Time without tampering with the antiquity and con-

^h See p. 281.

dition of the objects; and if their natural guardians refused, themselves to raise funds by private subscriptions for the required purposes. The great objects of reparation, he said, were protection against the penetration of water into the walls; support to prevent downfall from the failure of foundations, abutments, or the sustaining work, whatever it may be; and lastly, if practicable, the preservation of the architectural details by some indurating process, which would arrest their decay. The author further urged the appointment by the Society of *Vigilance Committees* for every district in conjunction with general and local antiquarian societies, and that these committees should not only avail themselves of every opportunity of inspecting architectural ruins within their districts, but should take public measures respecting them, obtaining permission to direct what was to be done, and to have the power of preventing anything which would be injurious. He further desired to see a united effort of the different existing societies for the perfect delineation of our ruined buildings; and, when it could be done without disfigurement or injury, casts should be taken of the carved and sculptured portions, and deposited in some permanent national collection. Photography might be usefully brought to bear on the work, but it must not be implicitly trusted, on account of the uncertainty of its duration.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 5, 1861. At a Committee-meeting at Arklow House, present—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair, the Lord Bishop of Labuan, Patron, J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greathead, H. L. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., T. Gambier Parry, Esq., the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb—the Rev. T. N. Staley, an ordinary member of the Society, was admitted as a Patron, on becoming Bishop of Honolulu; and the following gentlemen were elected ordinary members: W. H. Crossland, Esq., Halifax; the Rev. — Luke, Chiselhurst, Kent; the Rev. J. R. Lunn, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rodolph Zwilchenbart, Jun., Esq., Queen's Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

The President reported what had been done by the sub-committee appointed to provide a frontal for St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean having accepted the offer of a richly embroidered frontal, the sub-committee commissioned Mr. Bodley to prepare a design, hoping that it would be executed by Miss Blencowe and the members of the Ladies' Embroidery Society. But, Miss Blencowe having expressed herself unwilling to be responsible for the execution in a limited time of a design containing many small figures, it was agreed to entrust Mr. Bodley with the execution of the frontal, on the appliqué system of the Cologne embroidery, as well as with the design. After recounting the correspondence that had passed, the President mentioned the difficulty caused by the small proportions of the altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, but said that Mr. Penrose was able to provide an altar measuring 8 ft. 3 in. in length. The Committee approved of this report of the sub-committee. Mr. Bodley wrote to explain that he was prevented by illness from laying the design for this frontal before the meeting.

The rubbing of an inscription scratched on a pier in Wilby Church, Norfolk, forwarded by the Rev. W. E. Scudamore through the Rev. W. H. Lyall, was examined but not deciphered.

Mr. Gambier Parry exhibited to the Committee some photographs from his beautiful mural paintings in Highnam Church, Gloucestershire. The iconology of these decorations is as follows:—Over the chancel-arch is the Doom—our Lord enthroned in majesty between the Apostles, with the Blessed on one side and the Cursed on the other. On the south side of the nave, that is, on the sinister side of the Judge, there is depicted the Curse, with circular medallions containing Abel and Job. Opposite, on the north side, is the Blessing—represented by the Annunciation, with medallions containing St. John the Baptist and St. Stephen.

Mr. Slater met the Committee and exhibited his designs for the restoration of the south transept of Limerick Cathedral; for a new church at Osborne, Dorsetshire; for the restoration of the church at Achurch, Northamptonshire; and for the addition of a spire to the tower of Sheen Church, Staffordshire.

Mr. Clarke met the Committee and called attention to the proposed destruction of the curious Romanesque church of Hautbois, Norfolk, one of those which have a round tower remaining. He produced drawings and a plan of the church. He also exhibited his designs for the restoration of Crayford Church, Kent, and for a new chapel for the House of Charity, Soho.

Mr. Robson met the Committee and laid before them his designs for the new church of St. Cuthbert, Durham; for the restoration of St. Peter, Stainton, Yorkshire; and for a new parsonage-house at Belmont, Durham. He also consulted the Committee about the reparation of the Purbeck marble shafts in Durham Cathedral.

Mr. Withers met the Committee and exhibited his designs for the collegiate buildings of St. Mary, Harlow; and for the partial restoration of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, (one of the few ante-Reformation churches in London).

After the examination of several other designs, the Committee proceeded to the South Kensington Museum, for the adjudication of the Society's Colour Prize. Twenty-two competitors had sent in coloured casts, among which the Committee selected for the first prize, of £5, a cast painted in varnish colours, which proved to be, upon opening the sealed envelope, by Mr. Joseph Peplow Wood, of 25, Brown-street, Bryanston-square. The second prize, of £3, given by Mr. Beresford Hope, was adjudged to Mr. A. O. P. Harrison, of 337, Euston-road; and an extra prize of £2 was given by the Committee to Mr. Charles James Lea, of High-street, Lutterworth. It was understood that all the twenty-two casts would be shewn at the International Exhibition.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 16. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

J. Leckenby, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. George Sim communicated an account of the discovery of an ancient British gold coin, inscribed *BODVOC*, in the garden of a newly-built house near Dumfries. The coin, which is now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is not in fine condition, but gives the whole of the inscription, which is but rarely the case with coins of the same type. They belong to a rather late period in the British series, and are usually found in the district once inhabited by the Dobuni, or

Boduni, in and around Gloucestershire. This fact is conclusive against the attribution to Boadicea suggested by some antiquaries. Indeed, there is but little probability of any coins having ever been struck in her name. The finding of the present coin at a place so far north as Dumfries is remarkable.

Mr. Evans exhibited a small British gold coin found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire. It is of the type engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. xix. p. 64, No. 10, with a cruciform ornament on the obverse and a horse to the left on the reverse. Beneath the horse is a small object which appears to have been intended to represent a hare; and below this is an annulet. The weight of the coin is $20\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and the type is closely allied with that of the small gold coins reading *EPPI*, *ANDO*, &c.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a denarius of Pertinax, with the *LAETITIA TEMPOR. COS. II.* reverse, lately found at Colchester. It appears that this is the first coin of that Emperor which is recorded to have been found in England.

Mr. Fairholt read a paper on some ancient German coins, in which he alluded to the recent work of Dr. Streber on the coins known as *Regen-bogen-schüsselchen*, or 'Rainbow-dishes,' and exhibited drawings of several of these coins preserved in the Museum at Augsburg, and there termed *Keltische Hohl-Münzen*. The obverse of most of them is plain and convex, and the device on the reverse or concave side is usually a semicircular torc (?) accompanied by six pellets, though occasionally other devices appear upon them. Mr. Fairholt was inclined to ascribe these coins to a considerably later period than that assigned to them by Dr. Streber in the work before mentioned.

Mr. Vaux read a communication from Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, relative to an Oriental coin said to have been found in digging the foundations of a house at Leamington. The coin, which is of gold much alloyed with silver, was struck by Govindra Chandra Deva, a prince who reigned about the year 1120 of our era, at Kanouge, or Knouj, the ancient Hindu capital, which was situated a little to the west of Lucknow.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, communicated an account of a hoard of coins found in taking down an old building near Bury St. Edmund's. The coins, of which about 380 were examined, consisted of a penny of Edward II., half-groats of Edward III. (much worn), halfpence of Richard II., half-groats of Henry V. and VI., groats and halfpence of Richard III. (one of each), and groats and half-groats of Edward IV. and Henry VII. Among the groats of the latter were several with the open crown of his first coinage, and those with the arched crown are quite sharp and fresh, shewing that the hoard must have been hidden soon after they were struck. Beside the English coins there were a number of French and Burgundian groats included in the deposit.

Mr. Maximilian Borrell communicated a long and interesting paper on the coins of the kings of Cappadocia, in which he entered fully into the history of the monarchs by whom this series was struck, and gave a list of the various coins. In consequence of there having been so many different kings known by the same name, Ariarathes or Ariobarzanes, there has been great difficulty in properly attributing the various coins. The task will, however, be rendered easier by means of the information collected by Mr. Borrell in this valuable paper.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

Jan. 31. At the monthly meeting, the Rev. F. KILVERT in the chair, after a resolution had been unanimously adopted, expressing the sorrow of the Society for the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, and Hon. Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, read a portion of a paper on "Names of Places in Wiltshire." The subject was ably treated, and when the whole has been delivered we shall not fail to lay a sufficient summary before our readers.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND
HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 14. The Rev. W. B. MARSDEN, Vicar of St. John's, in the chair.

The main attraction of the evening was the exhibition, by Messrs. F. Potts and J. Peacock, of two extremely interesting Roman altars, of red sandstone, now in their respective possession, and which had been only recently discovered in Chester. There was also displayed on the wall a heelball rubbing, by Mr. Pullan, of the Roman monumental headstone discovered, in 1860, at the back of the Corn Exchange in Eastgate-street, and now lying exposed to wind and weather in the public grounds at the Water Tower.

Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, one of the Secretaries, undertook the task of attempting a translation of the inscriptions. The first altar was dug up in the autumn of 1861, at the rear of the premises just erected in Eastgate-street by Messrs. Dutton and Miller. It lay in a bed of solid soil, some thirteen feet below the surface, to the right of the passage known in modern times as Pepper Alley and London Baker's Entry, but which in ancient days was the leading thoroughfare to St. Werburgh's Abbey, and then known by the name of Goddestall's lane. The inscription ran thus upon the upright face of the stone, every letter being fresh and sharp :—

G E N I O
S A N C T O
C E N T U R I E
Æ L I V S
C L A Y D I A N
O P T . V . S .

This legend Mr. Ffoulkes interpreted as follows :—"Ælius Claudian the Optio, in fulfilment of a vow (dedicates this altar) to the holy genius of his century." The *optio* was a military officer, bearing a rank, under the centurion, somewhat analogous to a lieutenant in the English army; while the devotee was probably a member of one or other of the great Ælian or Claudian families. The arrangement of the letters in the second and third lines was worthy of observation; the *t* in *Sancto* being made to occupy the inner space of the *o*, while the *i* in *Centurie* was produced by elongating the upright portion of the final *e*.

The second altar, which was secured on the day it was found by Mr. J. Peacock, and by him exhibited at this meeting, owed its discovery,

also in 1861, to a similar excavation at Mr. J. E. Ewen's premises in Bridge-street Row, close to the spot where stood that ancient tavern, the "Blue Posts," the landlady of which, in Queen Mary's time, rendered such signal service to the Protestants of Ireland, as recorded in local guide-books. Scarcely so perfect, on the whole, as the specimen shewn by Mr. Potts, this altar had yet much to commend it to the intelligent antiquary. The circular basin at the top for receiving oblations was in the former case, as is usual, mere surface sculpture; but in the Bridge-street specimen it was so deeply undercut as to seem almost an independent vessel, and as if secured to the altar only by four ornamental narrow bands. At some early period a piece had been chipped away from the proper left front of this altar, whereby the inscription had become somewhat difficult to decipher; but what remained was easily discernible, and ran as follows:—

D E A E M
N E E V A
F V R I V
F O R T V
N A T V S
M A G
V

This, on the supposition that MAG represented the word *magister*, and that the initial s completed the inscription when perfect, Mr. Ffoulkes translated thus:—"To the Goddess Minerva, Furius Fortunatus the magister performs his vow." The *magister* was a personage of the highest rank, and there were but few of them met with in the whole history of the empire: the letters in question might therefore bear some other construction, as it might fairly be doubted whether Furius Fortunatus of Chester would be likely to be a man of such an exalted position. Mr. Ffoulkes concluded by pointing out that the four ordinary sacrificial instruments—the *patera*, or dish, the *culter*, or knife, the *securus*, or axe, and the *præfericulum*, or jug for receiving the blood—were all to be seen sculptured in high relief on the two sides of both these altars.

Mr. T. Hughes stated that he had been in communication with the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, of Bath, and Dr. Collingwood Bruce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, two well-known Anglo-Roman antiquaries, on the subject of these altars, and these authorities agreed generally with Mr. Ffoulkes in his reading of the inscriptions. Their testimony went to prove also that the dedication *Genio Centuriæ* was new in England, though instances had been met with abroad. The complete reading, *Genio Sancto Centuriæ*, was believed to be altogether unique, either here or on the Continent, and this Society might well congratulate itself on being the medium of bringing it before the antiquarian world. *Furius* was a Roman name, and the burial-place of a family of that name was discovered, A.D. 1665, at Camaldules, in the ground above Frescati, in Italy. Mr. Scarth observed that there had been found, on the line of the Roman Wall, an altar inscribed *Genio Prætorii*,—one on the Continent, *Genio Castorum*, and now one at Chester, *Genio Sancto Centuriæ*, shewing that it was believed a genius presided over every gradation and rank in the Roman army, as well as over the emperor and individual commanders. Mr. Hughes had only seen Mr. Peacock's altar since he came into the room, but it had just forcibly

struck him that the supposed first three letters of the title *magister* were in reality initial letters of independent words; for he could distinctly see stops or contracting marks between each of those letters, as well as the remains of a *p* farther on in the same line. It is understood that Mr. Ffoulkes has, since the meeting, examined the inscription more minutely, and has arrived at a similar opinion.

Dr. McEwen exhibited a small earthenware Roman lamp, found in 1858, in the Infirmary Field, at the north-west corner of the City Walls, in close companionship with other relics of a sepulchral character. The Doctor explained that his own specimen differed from all others he had met with, in the fact that it had been gilt, many traces of the gold being still visible in detached places on its surface; and ended by stating that he had never heard of a lamp being found in any Roman grave until after the custom of burning the bodies had ceased.

Messrs. F. Potts, Dr. Davies, J. Peacock, and others, brought forward lamps in earthenware and bronze, to illustrate this portion of the evening's proceedings; and another curious specimen was also exhibited from the Museum of the Society, to which collection Dr. McEwen has presented the one on which his remarks were founded.

On the understanding that Dr. McEwen was right in his observations as to the restricted use of the sepulchral lamp, Mr. Hughes thought that as the lighted lamp was an emblem of immortality, and as it seemed never to be found in graves where cremation had taken place, it might be considered that the graves in which lamps and skeletons were found were those of Roman Christians; and that wherever the reverse was the case, the ashes were those of Pagans.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes then read a paper on the "Life and Character of Archbishop Plegmund, and on his Connection with Cheshire." To Plegmund, then a simple hermit on "an Isle of Chester," the adult education of King Alfred was committed; and it was shewn, almost to demonstration, that the only spot in the locality which could fairly be looked upon as "an isle of Chester," and as fulfilling the other requirements of the legend, was the parish church of Plemstall, or Plegmundstall, about two miles from Chester. This district, it was clear from its geological formation and botanical features, had, until within a comparatively recent historical period, been overflowed by the sea; and a glance at the Ordnance Map would shew that on such a contingency again happening, the land occupied by Plemstall Church and the Holme House farm would, from its elevated position, at once return to its normal character in Saxon times, and stand upon the watery waste as a palpable "island of Chester." It was at the present day still washed by the Gowy, a river which was fed by the Mersey from Stanlow Point, and which was once of far greater dimensions than it now is, notwithstanding that it still divides two important hundreds of the county, and, at this precise spot, the townships of Mickle Trafford and Bridge Trafford. Other peculiarities of the district were dwelt upon and discussed; as, for example, that while there is a parish and church of Plemondstall, there is no village or township bearing the name, the church alone standing upon that once celebrated "island of Chester." A large plan of the district was contributed at a short notice by Mr. Robert Morris, surveyor, and was of much service to Mr. Ffoulkes in his description of the locality.

Mr. C. Simpson (White Friars) sent for exhibition a choice copy of
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Tyndale's New Testament, printed during the reign of Henry VIII., and in or about 1536, but differing in some stated particulars from all known editions of that work. The title-page, two leaves of the Epistles, and the last leaf of Revelation alone were missing.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes early in the evening announced that, in conformity with a suggestion at the last meeting¹, the Council of the Society met, and agreed upon a form of memorial to Messrs. Beckett Brothers, of Eastgate-row, requesting them to re-consider their determination to remove the very curious and beautiful crypt under their new premises. Mr. Ffoulkes read to the meeting a letter from the Messrs. Beckett, explaining that immediately on receipt of the Council's memorial they sent for their architect from Liverpool, and charged him so to remodel his plans as, if possible, to save the crypt. The gentleman referred to made the necessary examinations, and expressed his opinion that, by taking out the panelling, he could reduce the keystones to such a level as would save the substructure; but on attempting to carry this plan into effect, arch after arch gave way, until it was pronounced unsafe to allow any portion to remain, and thus one other splendid relic of old Chester's ancient glory was swept away and destroyed. The crypt consisted of a double row of arches, the junctions resting on massive but elegant columns. It is presumed that an arcade ran originally round the inner walls of the crypt, from the fact that on excavating immediately behind the structure, a number of round marble shafts, resembling Purbeck, were lately found lying heaped together in a square stone chamber, the four sides of which were built on an inclined plane in a most unusual manner. One of the shafts referred to had been polished under Mr. Pullan's superintendence, and was found to possess a very rich grain, superior to what is ordinarily known as Purbeck marble.

CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 31, 1861. The annual meeting of the Association was held in the Town-hall by the kind permission of the Mayor, and was very numerously attended. Among the members present were Sir George Pocock, Bart., President; Rev. Z. Nash, V.-P.; Mr. Druitt, Sec.; Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.; Admiral Walcott, M.P.; Mr. Lemmon, Curator; Messrs. Ferrey, Elliott, J. Elliott, Aldridge, Tice, Argyle; Gustavus Brander, Esq.; Lieuts. Thomas and Hosier, R.A.; Capt. Pocock; G. M. Pocock, Esq.; Revs. A. Aitkens and E. Wilken-son; Mr. Paris, Mr. W. Paris, Mr. Judd, Mr. Newlyn, Mr. Barrow.

The President gave an account of the opening of a long barrow on his property at Clock Farm, in which only a silver penny of the time of William III. was discovered; but a further exploration will be made in the spring.

Mr. Druitt read a paper on bridge-building in the fourteenth century, with especial reference to the bridge at Christchurch, and produced an indulgence granted in 1331 by Simon Mepeham, Archbishop of Canterbury, to those who contributed to its reparation. Similar indulgences were granted in 1363 by Gervase de Castro, Bishop of Bangor, and in 1373 by Galfridus, Archbishop of Damascus. Mr. Druitt also exhibited a deed of manumission, granted in 1481 by Robert Hill, Abbot

¹ GENT. MAG., Feb., 1862, p. 189.

of Athelney, to Thomas Aylward. Robert Hill was elected Abbot of Athelney Feb. 27, 1457; he died Oct. 10, 1485. (*Monasticon Anglic.*, ii. 404; Collinson's "Somerset," i. 87.) Aylward was of the parish of East Ling, often written De Lenge. (Ib. 89.) The church was appropriated to the abbey. Pedigrees of Aylward of Somerset will be found in Harl. MSS., 1141, fol. 100; 1445, fol. 139 b; and 1559, fol. 226. The seal appended to the deed differs from that given in the *Monasticon*. It displays a cubit arm sinister, the hand grasping a cross-handled sword, the point erect.

Mr. Argyle exhibited the pectoral cross of the Abbot of Milton Abbas, Dorset, dated 1541, and made of plates of mother-of-pearl, engraved with the Crucifixion and sacred monograms, cemented upon wood; a drawing of some painted glass of a symbolical character; and views of Old Milton Church, Hants. Mr. Ferrey exhibited a view of Holdenhurst old Church, and read a letter on some injuries done to the priory buildings about a century ago. Mr. Argyle also exhibited a drawing of the very early font from Holdenhurst Church, now in private hands, and a punch of iron for cutting altar breads found at Milton Abbas. Mr. Paris exhibited a two-handled vessel of bell-metal engraved with the crowned Tudor rose, and a drawing of Somerford Grange. The Rev. Z. Nash exhibited a fine late Decorated tile of unusually large size, from Lewes, and a small tile found in the Priory churchyard. Mr. Aldridge exhibited a map of the Isle of Wight dated 1591, with the representation of Christchurch harbour in which the sandbanks appeared as the Nodes; and a purse ornamented with beetle wings. The Curator exhibited some very beautiful specimens of fossils from Tisbury, with ferns, and other plants in the green sandstone.

The Hon. Secretary gave an address upon the characteristics of the arrangements of the Austin Canons' Houses, with especial reference to Christchurch, illustrated by a series of ground-plans, several of which were for the first time exhibited in public. The meeting was closed by a vote of thanks to the President, moved by Admiral Walcott.

We learn that the Christchurch Association embraces a larger field of interest than even the comprehensive subject of archæology, and that upon future occasions papers upon botany, geology, &c., will be read by the members.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 8. The annual meeting was held at the Society's apartments, William-street, PETER BURTCHAELL, Esq., C.E., in the chair.

The following new members were elected: J. C. Burne, Esq., C.E., Dublin; Rev. Alfred Lennox Peel, M.A., Arhurstown, co. Wexford; Lieut.-Col. Edward F. Cooper, Grenadier Guards, London; Edward Fitzmaurice, Esq., Everton (Queen's County), Carlow; Benjamin Haughton, Esq., Northside, Carlow; Mr. Joseph Francis Lynch, Carlow; Thomas O'Meara, Esq., M.D., Carlow; Mr. William Whitmore, Carlow; John J. Murphy, Esq., Greenridge, Kilkenny; and Thomas Alderdice, Esq., Armagh.

The Secretary read the Report, which spoke favourably of the prospects of the Society. The number of members is 616, being an in-

crease of eight on last year. The third vol. of the New Series of the Transactions was announced as on the eve of publication, and the first volume of the Old Series is about to be reprinted by a Dublin bookseller.

“Twelve months have passed since the proposals made by the Committee to the last annual meeting were adopted by the Society^k. Of those proposals two have been carried out. The ‘Journal’ has become a quarterly publication, to the general satisfaction of the members; and the formation of an Illustration Fund has been crowned with a measure of success which, although not as great as might reasonably have been expected, yet will tell favourably on the future issue of the ‘Journal.’ A series of engravings are in hand, which will appear during the year 1862, and which could not have been undertaken but for the fund supplied by the special contributions. It is hoped that this fund will be further enlarged when members are sending in their subscriptions for the year now commencing. The plan is one that has been found to work with good effect in most if not all the English Archæological Societies, and, although open to some objections, yet is evidently considered by a majority of the members preferable to a general compulsory increase of the annual subscription—an alternative that has been proposed by some sincere friends of this Society.

“With regard to the proposition that the Museum and Library should be placed on an independent footing by special local subscriptions, nothing has been done; and, perhaps, at this season of partial distress, it would be unwise to take action in the matter. At some more favourable time your Committee hope that this most desirable object may be carried out.”

The Report contained a brief notice of the late Dr. O’Donovan, and it was resolved to subscribe £5 to the fund for purchasing his MSS. for presentation to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; the loss of the Earl of Eglintoun (a member of the Society) was also alluded to, as was the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and an address of condolence to Her Majesty was resolved on. On this subject the Committee remarked:—

“Although, in consequence of a rule laid down by the Prince for his guidance in such matters, our list of members (being that of a local association) did not embrace the Prince’s name, yet his Royal Highness has been since the year 1855 a life member of the Society, having contributed to its funds the sum of £25—five times the usual life composition. That the ‘Journal’ of the Society was deemed worthy of a place in the Prince’s private library is no mean testimony to its merits when the literary attainments of his Royal Highness are taken into account.”

On the motion of Capt. Christopher Humfrey, it was resolved that the Committee, Officers, and Auditors of last year, be re-elected to serve for the year 1862.

A letter from John Blackett, Esq., in reply to a communication from the Rev. James Graves, respecting the preservation of the old monuments in Fiddown Church, shortly to be disused and dismantled, was read. Mr. Blackett stated that there need be no apprehension of the ancient tombs, or any other interesting remains in connection with the old church, being treated as “rubbish.” Lord Bessborough had been speaking to him recently on the subject, and care would be taken that everything of the kind should be preserved. The chancel of the old church was not intended—as had been stated in the newspapers—to be used as a mausoleum for the Bessborough family, but as a “mortuary chapel” for the use of the parish at large, as the adjoining burying-ground would still be the only place of interment of the parish.

^k GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 430.

The Rev. James Graves presented an unpublished Tradesman's Token struck in the town of Gowran. Mr. Graves observed that this coin had been purchased by him at the sale of the late Dr. Cane's cabinet, by whom he (Mr. Graves) had been informed that this token had been found in or near Kilkenny. The name of the town is "Goring," which makes it probable that the die was engraved in England. Of the striker, whose name was Lanviach, nothing was known. In Boy'n's "Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland," this token is assigned to Gowran, in the county Kilkenny, and two other coins of the same town are recorded. Mr. Graves hoped to give illustrations of the coins in the "Journal" of the Society.

Mr. Frederick Jones, Cool, Castlebridge, near Wexford, presented, through George Le Hunte, Esq., Artramont, two iron antiques, found on the lands of Cool, about 200 yards from a rath, in levelling an old clay-fence. Mr. Graves said these articles belonged to a very interesting and rare class, at least rare in comparison with the more ancient class of bronze antiques, which the indestructible material of which they were made has handed down to us in great numbers. He had no doubt that the articles were the hilt and pommel of one of that description of swords called with good reason "Danish," of which the Kilkenny Museum possesses one, and that of the Royal Irish Academy and the British Museum several specimens. These remains shewed traces of heavy plating with gold, originally attached by hammering to a deeply cross-hatched surface; and they were indented with holes in regular pattern, in some of which the remains of a vitreous paste still may be seen. Others probably held jewels; of these latter no traces remained. He hoped that they would be engraved for the "Journal" of the Society.

The Rev. William Russell Blackett, Liverpool (formerly of Balline, Piltown), sent a communication regarding a tomb in the church of Ballyneale, a few miles from Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary:—

"There are several ancient tombs in the church, but the one I refer to lies near the east end of the north side, within the church, and in contact with the wall. It is an altar-tomb, and bears two coats of arms, which I have thus described:—That on the dexter side is quartered, 1st and 3rd four roses (?) crosswise, within a border fleury (?)—2nd and 4th a lion passant. The other is divided into six quarterings, being the arms of the Shee family. I am not sure of the correctness of my description where I have inserted queries; but it is the inscription which gives its interest to this tombstone. It runs, as usual, round the edge of the stone, and its four lines are as follows:—

HIC JACET PHILLIPPUS QUEM
ERFORD QUONDAM COLLECTANEUS COMITIS ORMONIE CUM UXO
RE SUA MARGARITA SHEA
ADNI 1630 QUE OBIT 10 JUNI. [blank].

Ballyneale is not more than four or five miles from Kilcash, where the great Duke of Ormonde is said to have been born. Perhaps you will be able to find out something more of this Philip Comerford, who was so proud of his connexion as foster-brother with the great Duke's grandfather."

Mr. Prim remarked that as Mr. Blackett seemed not to be certain about the exact armorial bearings, he should say that what were described as lions passant were more likely to be talbots, or hounds, as such were a portion of the armorial insignia of the Comerford family. The supposed roses were probably mullets. The various branches of the Comerfords differed much in the heraldic arrangement of their arms.

One bore, Azure, a bugle-horn proper, between three mullets; another, Gules, on a cross engrailed or, five mullets. On some old monuments (as in Callan Church), apparently through ignorance on the part of the sculptor, the mullets were so cut as to more nearly resemble roses.

Mr. R. Malcomson, Carlow, sent a well-executed photograph of an ancient fictile vessel found in November last, at Ballybit, on the estate of Colonel Bunbury, under a granite boulder weighing nearly two tons. It was a cinerary urn, in a state of perfect preservation, and resembles in shape the frustrum of a cone. It stands on a flat base, two inches in width, presenting the appearance of an elegantly formed bowl, with three projecting ribs upon the extreme surface. It is covered with curvilinear and vertical scorings, displaying, as a whole, a curious and elaborate specimen of ancient pottery—older, if not contemporaneous with the earliest discovered remains of Etruscan art. It has no flange, like those discovered in 1853 at Ballon-hill. It stands six inches in height; its circumference at the top is fifteen inches; when discovered it was not noticed that its contents indicated the result of a process of cremation, although when the interior was examined with a microscope, some fine ashes were found encrusted on the bottom of the urn. It was formed of the best brick clay, moulded by the hand, and then properly baked; and it is now as sound and fresh in its appearance (without a flaw) as it was when it left the hands of the ancient Celtic potter.

The Rev. James Graves called attention to the occurrence in Ireland of what on good authority was supposed to be a Runic inscription. At all events, the scorings of which rubbings were laid before a former meeting¹ as occurring in the "Lettered Cave" at Knockmore, co. Fermanagh, deserve further investigation, and it is for that purpose they again were brought forward. The rubbings alluded to were carefully made by a member of the Society, Mr. Peter E. Magennis, a schoolmaster under the National Board of Education, who lives at Derrygormelly, near the spot. Mr. Magennis's description of the mode which he adopted in making the rubbings was read, as also the following remarks from Professor George Stephens, one of our best authorities on ancient Northern Runes^m, in reply to Mr. Graves's letter forwarding him the rubbings for his opinion:—

"The Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society having very kindly forwarded to me drawings of the various marks and lines carved on the walls of the 'Lettered Cave' at Knockmore, I have examined the same with great interest and attention. I can only come to one result respecting them. They have exactly the same character as the scribbles made by the Northmen in other similar places visited by them.

"The scribbles are 'Wild Runes' and 'Bind Runes.' Many of them are mere scratches, others are as evidently intended to be read, and could be read now if we knew the then well-known words, or the formula intended. But this we do *not* know, and therefore, in my opinion, shall never be able to decipher them. This is so much the more the case as later hands have added to the original carvings. The knots or twist-ornaments are also of the Scandinavian type, and the whole is doubtless Scandinavian work, probably of the tenth or eleventh century.

"GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.

"*Cheapinghaven, Denmark, Dec. 13, 1861.*"

Mr. J. Hogan presented a small octagon-shaped stone, hollowed like

¹ GENT. MAG., Nov. 1860, p. 517.

^m For a notice of this gentleman's work on Runes, which is now in the press, see GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 29; Oct. 1861, p. 417.

a bowl in the centre, apparently for the purpose of holding holy water. It was found among rubbish at the Butts, Kilkenny, and the under part seemed to have been used at some time as a shoemaker's lapstone. On one face was the date 1675; on another the letters B and L surmounted by S; on a third B.C., with some carvings which had been obliterated; and on a fourth I.H.S., the middle letter being surmounted by a cross.

The following papers were laid before the meeting:—

“An Ancient Account of the Barony of Forth, County Wexford, Written by a Roman Catholic Priest in the Seventeenth Century:” Edited by H. P. Hore, Esq.

“The Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy:” by Daniel MacCarthy (Glas), Esq.

“The Documents relative to the County of Down preserved amongst the Ordnance Survey MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy:” by the Rev. John O'Hanlon.

“Description of Objects found in an Irish Crannoge:” by Edward Benn, Esq.

The usual vote of thanks having been passed to donors and exhibitors, the meeting was adjourned to the first Wednesday in April.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 27. The annual general meeting was held in the Town Library, Guild Hall, Leicester, the Rev. ROBERT BURNABY in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Bellairs, the Financial Secretary, made a statement of accounts for the past year, from which it appeared that there was, after all expenses paid, a balance of about £26 in his hands.

Mr. T. North (Hon. Sec.) then read the report for the year 1861, which, among other matters, mentioned the projected publication, under the editorship of Mr. John G. Nichols, of a series of letters written by members of the Heyricke family during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The consent of Mr. Perry-Herrick, the present representative of the family, has been obtained, and

“the only obstruction to the immediate publication of this valuable series of local letters and papers is the cost of printing a volume which, from its nature, would only command a local sale, and that, again, among the more strictly literary portion of the community only. It is, however, earnestly to be desired that a publication of documents so extremely interesting, as illustrating local history, local customs, and local progress, and that, too, under the editorship and elucidated by the notes of so accomplished a scholar as Mr. John Gough Nichols, the grandson of the historian of this county, should not be lost, or even procrastinated. It is cause of regret that the funds of this Society will not permit you at once to undertake the responsibility of the publication, or even subscribe a large amount towards the cost. The committee will be glad to receive any suggestions or meet any proposals members of the Society may communicate to them in reference to the work.”

The Report called attention to various cases of church restoration, and also to the discoveries that have recently been made at Leicester:—

“The work of restoration at St. Mary's Church, Leicester, has been further aided by the rebuilding—it can scarcely be said restoration, as there was little or nothing of the ancient work left to guide the architect in his designs—of St. Ann's Chapel, through the liberality of the Misses Noble. This venerable church

is now an epitome of Gothic architecture, claiming and receiving the attention and admiration of all who view the chasteness and extreme beauty of all its parts.

"The excavations at St. Martin's, Leicester, have brought to light many antiquities of great interest. Several considerable portions of the foundations of ancient walls have been discovered, and upon removing the earth, in July last, on the north side of the church, close to the palisading dividing the church ground from the Town-hall-lane, the workmen came to a rubble wall of considerable thickness, surmounted by a wrought stone platform, upon which stood the bases of two massive Doric columns, each about two feet in diameter. These columns in all probability formed a portion of a colonnade, which, judging from the size and the space intervening between them—about ten feet—would be one of considerable length. The earth in the interior also contained numerous fragments of Roman pottery, and the bones of animals and birds. Two coins, the one of Nero and the other of Constantine, were likewise turned up: the truth of the tradition that a Roman temple stood upon the site of the present church being thus, it is presumed, unequivocally proved. Upon taking down the tower, several fragments of mediæval coffins, corbels and other pieces of carved stone, were met with in the later portions of it, the builders having apparently, without much respect for the remains of an earlier age, used all the available stone within their reach.

"Many other works of church restoration in the county have been begun or completed during the year, among which may be named Stoughton Church, the tower of which has been taken down and rebuilt with great care, through the liberality of a member of your Society. Other portions of the church will, as need requires and circumstances permit, also receive careful attention. Considerable works have been carried on in the churches of Husbands Bosworth, Hathern, Osgathorpe, &c. &c.

"St. Andrew's Church, Leicester, is near to completion, and as an experiment testing the adaptation (in the hands of Mr. Scott) of brick in the erection of an ecclesiastical edifice without internal piers, is worthy of the closest inspection and scrutiny."

Turning to literary matters, the Report alluded to several papers read at meetings, (and reported in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*,) particularly Mr. Nichols' and Mr. Thompson's, on the Heyricke Letters and Portraitsⁿ, and a paper on Treasure Trove, by Mr. G. C. Neale, remarking that the latter expressed not only the sentiments of the Society, but, as the committee believed, the feeling of the country generally upon the subject:—

"It is hoped that any further expression of public opinion upon that subject will be unnecessary, as the Government has wisely and judiciously withdrawn the circular enforcing its claim, and has, at any rate for the present, placed it in abeyance, trusting the preservation of such treasures—metallic leaves from the book of history—to the care of the local antiquary, collector, or museum; a confidence which it behoves all members of Archæological Societies to see is not abused."

The addition of forty-five new members during the past year, and the consequent improvement in the resources of the Society, had determined the committee on carrying out a project which had many times been brought before them, namely, the publication of the past Transactions of the Society; and it is hoped that the first yearly part will be in the hands of members in the spring of 1862.

After the reading of the report, the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, Sir William de Capel Brooke, Bart., Major the Hon. H. L. Powys-Keck, and Major Wollaston, were elected additional Presidents of the Society.

Several new members were added to the committee, the Honorary Secretaries were re-elected and District Secretaries appointed for dif-

ⁿ *GENT. MAG.*, July, 1861, p. 62; Sept., p. 298.

ferent portions of the county, and the following new members were elected:—The Rev. James Noble Bennie, Leicester; the Rev. C. E. Waller, Humberstone; Mr. Arthur Boyer, Mr. C. R. Crossley, Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Samuel Clarke, and Mr. J. F. Sarson.

Among the many articles exhibited, beside several Roman coins, flint arrow-heads, and other usual objects, was a beautiful illuminated MS. produced by Mr. G. C. Neale. It is French, is headed "Heures de la croix a matines," and belongs to the end of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth century. The volume is embellished with twelve beautifully executed miniature paintings, the subjects principally pertaining to the history of our Saviour,—such as the Adoration of the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, Jesus sitting in the Temple with the Doctors, and the Crucifixion. The margins are powdered with stars of gold, and are richly ornamented in arabesques, with various specimens of medieval botany. The wild geranium forms a scroll-work pattern in these margins, and in its graceful bendings are introduced the pink, daisy, columbine, and other flowers. The pansy is the small old-fashioned purple and yellow flower found growing in our poor, uncultivated lands. The grape and strawberry also find a place among these marginal illustrations.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson, on behalf of Mr. Pinder, exhibited a curious pack of playing-cards, upon which were depicted the leading incidents connected with the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in 1678: the famous plot, said on the card to be "hatched at Rome," the execution of the Jesuits, &c., were most graphically depicted. The denomination of each card appeared at the corner, not coloured, but heraldically lined. The Pope's head with triple crown supplied the knave.

Mr. H. Goddard produced two Forms of Prayer set forth respectively in 1694 and 1745, for success to our arms by sea and land; a Roman bone spoon, found in Causeway-lane, Leicester, together with a vase which is now in the Leicester Museum; also two enamels on copper by Laudin, the one with the legend "S. Ignatius de Loiola," the other "S. Franciscus Xaverius," being the work of the early part of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. J. H. Hill exhibited reprints of Bishop Gibson on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Family Prayer. These volumes were reprinted under the superintendence and at the expense of the Duke of Grafton.

It was resolved that the general meeting in the summer of 1862 be held at Bosworth, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Jan. 8. RICHARD CAIL, Esq., in the chair.

Several donations of books were announced; in particular some from the University of Christiania. The Rev. James Everett sent an Egyptian brass coin, of the Emperor Claudius, and Mr. William Pearson, of South Shields, presented a third-brass coin, of Constantine, found on the Law Bank in 1861. Insignificant as a mere coin, it is of value as to the question of how long Shields Law was occupied by the Romans as a station.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan sent an impression from an antique plain

gold ring, recently bought at Malton, by a friend, who was assured it had been dug up at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The stone is red, well inserted, and exactly on a level with the surface of the ring; the subject, a Cupid offering grapes to an aged head.

Dr. Bruce exhibited a number of photographs of Roman remains in Italy; he also exhibited a curious implement of clay, found close to the Devil's Causeway, just behind Lowick. It is incised with crossing lines, branches, and a cross within a radiated circle; resembled Roman pottery, and yet might be of comparatively modern date; indeed, Dr. Charlton jocularly insisted that it was an old butter-stamp.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 6, 1861. Professor C. F. WEGENER, Privy Archivist for the Kingdom and Historiographer Royal, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, delivered a Report of the labours of the Society, and produced, as ready from the press, the volume for 1859 of the *Annals of Northern Archæology*, with seven plates, and the *Archæological Review* for 1858 and 1859.

The Hon. T. A. Regenbarg, Director of the Department of Public Instruction for Sleswig, communicated a Report from the Inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Flensburg, accompanied by drawings and a groundplan, on excavations carried on in a tumulus from the age of bronze, situated near Thorsbjerg Moor, in the neighbourhood of Sönderbrarup, in Angel°.

Dr. Henry J. Rink, the Inspector of South-Greenland, who resides at Copenhagen this winter, exhibited the third volume of *Kaladlit Okalluktuaillait*, or Greenlandic Popular Traditions, written down and communicated by natives, together with a Danish translation and lithographs, issued from the printing-office at Nouk (Noungme) in Greenland, 1861. He offered some remarks on the Greenland popular tales, and produced several specimens of the writing and drawings of the native Esquimaux.

Mr. E. C. Hammer, Danish Consul at Boston, forwarded a paper from the Rev. Abner Morse concerning the discovery on the coast of Massachusetts of some ancient hearths, which he considers not to belong to the Indians, but to a more civilized people, most likely to the ancient Scandinavians.

After a communication respecting the Orkney Runes, which we have already printed^p, Mr. Gisle Brynjulfsson, who had just returned from a visit to London, communicated some remarks on a *Vita Griffini*, belonging to the Cottonian collection of MSS. in the library of the British Museum. This Griffin, the son of Conan, was a king in Wales at the close of the eleventh and at the beginning of the twelfth century, (he died 1137,) and through his maternal lineage he is there said to be descended from the Scandinavian kings of Dublin. It also deserves mention that Madoc, supposed to have visited America at the close of the twelfth century, was a grandson of this same King Griffin, and that thus he is likely to have been acquainted with the Scandinavian accounts of Vinland and the other western countries, these being well known to the Scandinavians in Ireland.

° GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 74; Oct., p. 417.

^p Ibid., Feb. 1862, p. 193.

At this meeting fifteen new members were elected: among them were the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., and James Farrer, Esq., M.P.; the Director of the Icelandic Department, Copenhagen; Rutherford Alcock, Esq., British Plenipotentiary to Japan; the Bishop of Iowa; General Ben Hassen, of Tunis; several French ecclesiastics, architects and painters, and consuls and consuls-general in various parts of the world, testifying to the wide spread of the interest now taken in the antiquities of the North.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 13. DAVID LAING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

An address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen on the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort was adopted.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:—The Rev. James S. Hodson, D.D., Rector of the Edinburgh Academy; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Canonmills Cottage; and Mr. Robert Scott, teacher, Edinburgh.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Notes of Antiquities in the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. James Gillan, Minister of the parish; and of Remains near Peterhead, by Mr. Alexander Murray, Nethermill of Cruden, in letters to the Secretary. These notes principally referred to vestiges of what may be called British villages in the different localities. The general character in both cases was the same, consisting of circular or oval foundations, sometimes paved, and with vestiges of occupation at Alford in the shape of ashes of wood, querns, and a stone cup. In both cases a great many chips of flint were found; and in one spot in the neighbourhood of Alford arrow-heads of flint are picked up in considerable numbers almost every time the fields are tilled.

Mr. Stuart pointed out the analogies between the remains now described and others of a like character in different parts of Scotland and in Northumberland.

II. Notices of the Castle of Earlsall in Fifeshire, and its Painted Room, by Mr. A. Jervise, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. The building of this house was commenced in 1546 by Sir William Bruce of Earlsall, and was finished in 1617 by his grandson William Bruce. Its principal feature is its great hall, which is about 60 ft. in length by 20 ft. in height, and 25 ft. in breadth. The ceiling is circular, and lined with wood. It had originally been divided into upwards of 300 compartments, each of which had contained armorial bearings, objects of natural history, and figures representing the virtues of Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice. It is wholly painted in black and white. Mr. Jervise gave specimens of these different subjects, from which it appeared that they resembled in many respects those which occur in the decorated ceilings in the halls at Glammis, Craigievar, and other places of about the same date as Earlsall. It appeared that the walls of the hall had also been covered with a number of maxims in Roman capitals, of which the following is a specimen:—

“Try and then trvst, efter gvde assvrance,
Bot trvst not or ye try, for fear of repentence.”

III. Note of Recent Excavations in Wellington Place, Leith Links,

in a Letter to the Secretary, by D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. In the course of recent drainage operations in this locality, large quantities of human bones have been brought to light, which have been thought to be remains of the assailants during the siege of Leith, 1559-60. Dr. Robertson shewed that this opinion was improbable, from the occurrence among them of the bones of women and children, and gave reasons for concluding that the bones were really remains of those who died in the plague which devastated Leith about the middle of the seventeenth century, and of which he gave some curious particulars from the session records of the parish.

Mr. Stuart alluded to the strange social arrangements to which our forefathers were driven in time of plague, of which he gave some illustrations from the ancient records of the burgh of Aberdeen.

A letter was read from Mr. Leslie, younger of Balquhain, calling attention to the recent destruction of part of the walls of the old church of Turriff, in Aberdeenshire¹, and suggesting that the Society should use its influence with the view of preventing its further demolition. Mr. Stuart explained that steps had already been taken, which would probably secure the end contemplated by Mr. Leslie.

Dr. Robertson presented to the Museum a fine specimen of a stone hammer, which was dug up from a depth of about ten feet below the surface in the adjoining street.

A bronze socketed celt of a rare type, found on the grounds of Whitehill, near Lasswade, was exhibited by Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay of Whitehill, and several donations to the Museum were announced, including a penny of Alfred, found at Burghead; a plack of Queen Mary, found in the cave in Eigg, where Macleod suffocated the Macdonalds; a stone, two inches long, perforated at one end, through which is a bronze ring, found in digging at North Uist; and a drawing of the proposed restoration of the City Cross, framed and glazed, 34 inches by 25, by David Bryce, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 29. The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Society's rooms, Minster Yard, the Rev. J. W. GELDART, LL.D., Kirk Deighton, near Wetherby, in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Bayly, one of the Hon. Secs., read the annual report, which gave a detailed account of the visits paid by the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Architectural Societies to York and Durham in October last. On the twenty-second of that month, the Societies met at York, when, after the morning service at the Minster, the crypt, by the permission of the Dean, was lighted up, and, with the rest of the building, was thrown open for inspection. Certain churches in the city possessing peculiar objects of interest were then visited, under the guidance of Robert Davies, Esq., and the Rev. J. Raine, among which were All Saints, North-street, and St. Mary, Bishophill Junior. Both these churches have been undergoing considerable restorations. In the former an interesting discussion arose respecting the best mode of repairing the window known as Bede's window, the subject of which embraces the fourteen last days of the world, described by that early

¹ GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 164.

writer; and an opinion was strongly expressed that as the peculiar interest of the window lay in its quaintness and antiquity, it was desirable that no modern insertions should be introduced so as in any way to interfere with this its unique character. Afterwards a meeting was held in the theatre of the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of York, which was very numerously attended. The papers read were "A Traveller's Notice of the Basque Churches," by the Ven. Archdeacon Churton; "The Religious Reforms of St. Wilfrid," by the Rev. J. Lees, York; and "The Scropes in connection with York Minster," by the Rev. J. Raine, of York. After the meeting both the Hospitium and the library were visited. In the latter were exhibited a collection of autographs, and a series of drawing of fonts, from early Norman to late Perpendicular, together with sketches of numerous quarries, and rubbings of brasses, executed by the Rev. George Rowe. At six o'clock the members met at the Black Swan Hotel for dinner, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of York occupying the chair.

On the following morning the members and their friends proceeded to Durham to inspect the Cathedral, the Castle, and other objects of interest. The party, which numbered about sixty, repaired on their arrival to the new library of the Dean and Chapter, where a paper upon the Cathedral and Ancient Monastic Buildings of Durham was read by E. R. Robson, esq., the Chapter architect: this will appear in a future volume of the Society's Reports. Mr. Robson conducted the party round the Cathedral and through its various galleries and triforia, illustrating, as he proceeded, the history of the building and its gradual development to its present form. After luncheon, at the Waterloo Hotel, the party, still under Mr. Robson's guidance, visited the banks of the Wear, which command very striking views of the Cathedral and Castle, together with the two mediæval bridges at Framwellgate and Elvet. After the evening service at the Cathedral the Castle was visited, and the chapel, the gallery of the banqueting hall, its fine entrance door, and the other Romanesque remains of the original Castle. The Rev. E. Greatorex, Secretary and Librarian, read at different points of the Castle some most interesting notes of its history.

After the reception of the report the officers and committee for the ensuing year were appointed. The Rev. T. Bayly resigned office as one of the Hon. Secs., and was chosen Treasurer in place of the Rev. G. F. Pearson, resigned; and the Rev. C. B. Robinson, of York, was appointed one of the Hon. Secs., in room of the Rev. T. Bayly.

The following gentlemen were admitted members, viz., H. Keyworth, Esq., and J. Pearson, Esq., of York; the Rev. J. P. Metcalfe, Bilbrough; the Rev. D. L. Alexander, Ganton; and the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.B., Kirk Deighton.

On the motion of the Rev. T. Bayly, the entrance fee of 10s. was abolished.

From a statement of accounts presented to the meeting it appeared that the Society has a balance in hand of £64 5s. 5d. The day fixed for the holding of the monthly Committee Meetings was objected to on account of being inconvenient, and clashing with the meetings of Committees of other Societies. It was therefore decided that in future the Committee Meetings shall be held on the Thursday instead of the Wednesday before the full moon; and it was further

resolved to have evening meetings, the first of which was settled to be on February 17, when Mr. J. G. Swallow would read a paper on Early Christian Art.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. John Stephenson, of Holgate-lane, York, was admitted an associate.

The Rev. J. Kenrick presented a silver coin of the Emperor Septimus Severus, said to have been found fifty years since at Langwith. It is in good preservation, and bears on the obverse the head of the Emperor, with the legend IMP. L. SEPT. SEVERUS PIUS. AVG; on the reverse, a figure offering a libation on an altar, with the legend P.M. TR. POT. XIII. COS. III. P.P. The fourteenth year of the tribunician power of Severus corresponds with the years A.D. 206, 207; his third consulship began in A.D. 202, and continued to the end of his life. This coin, therefore, was struck in the year preceding that when he came to Britain in order to repel the invasion of the Northern tribes. He died at York A.D. 211. Mr. Kenrick announced that the Dean and Chapter had kindly deposited in the Museum the following remains of antiquity:—1. Two sarcophagi of gritstone, found at Clifton in 1813, on the grounds of the late David Russell, Esq. They are now placed in the entrance to St. Leonard's Hospital. 2. An altar dedicated to the Deæ Matres or Matronæ, found in Micklegate in 1752, purchased by the late A. Thorpe, Esq., at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Bourcher, and presented by him to the Dean and Chapter. The inscription has been the subject of much discussion among antiquaries, whose various interpretations may be seen in the late Rev. C. Wellbeloved's *Eburacum*, pp. 88—90. 3. An *antefixum*, one of those fictile ornaments which the Romans employed to conceal the junction at the top of a wall with the roof, or placed at the corners of their buildings. 4. A tile, bearing the stamp of the ninth legion. Of mediæval antiquities:—1. A sculptured stone, exhibiting the Salutation and the Flight into Egypt. 2. A sculptured stone found in the cellar of a building near the north-west tower of the Minster, latterly occupied as a public-house called "The Hole in the Wall," but which had formerly been a prison. The stone appears to have filled up the circular head of the arched entrance to the dungeon. It represents demons tormenting a man in the agonies of death, and extracting his soul through the mouth. (See Hargrave's "History of York," vol. ii. p. 129.) 3. A stone inscribed *Civitate*, which was found between the end of Castlegate and the old gate of the castle, probably marking the boundary of the city's jurisdiction, before the city arms were placed there for the same purpose. It has suffered from the first fire in the Minster, and is much fractured. 4. An encaustic tile.

William Procter, Esq., then read the second part of his paper on "The Decay of Building Stones, and its Remedies." This treated of the various attempted remedies, and spoke most favourably of that of Mr. Ransome, of Ipswich:—

"This process has been applied to the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, the Baptist Chapel, Bloomsbury, and numerous other private and public buildings, from

all of which, so far, the reports are of a highly satisfactory nature. The process is more than surface hardening, it is one of induration, increasing the density of the stone, instead of forming a superficial coating, and would seem to fulfil the conditions that the indurating material should enter the pores of the stone sufficiently, and that neither the grain nor colour should be affected."

The paper concluded with extracts from the Report of the Government Chemical Committee, composed of Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Frankland, and Mr. Abel, who seem to think that the various experiments made at the Houses of Parliament have not been tested by a sufficient lapse of time to enable them to give a decided recommendation to any process, but they consider that the silicating processes "will in the course of a few years furnish ample data for correct conclusions regarding their applicability; for the only conclusive test is that of actual application and protracted exposure to the corrosive influence of a London atmosphere."

The Chairman said that in York there were many specimens of decayed stone. The west front and other parts of the Minster had undergone extensive restoration, but the ornamental work so restored in many places had gone to decay. The stone of which the entrance to the Museum was built was decaying, the pillars shewing symptoms of decay at their base. Other buildings in the city might be mentioned where the results have been of a similar character.

DISCOVERIES IN THE WOLD DISTRICT.

THE workmen recently employed in erecting the telegraph wires by the side of the Malton and Driffield Railway, which crosses the Yorkshire Wolds, in making the post-holes found several articles of flint, which from their description are presumed to be weapons, probably arrow-heads. These implements having no value in the estimation of the workmen, have been nearly all re-interred, but local antiquaries are now interesting themselves in the preservation of anything of the kind that may in future be met with. The Wold district has many ancient intrenchments and other evidences of early occupation, of which particulars have heretofore been given in our pages^s, and we shall gladly receive accounts of any further discoveries that may be made.

^s See especially a paper on "Traces of our Remote Ancestors," GENT. MAG., May, 1861, p. 498, *et seq.*

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 ORKNEY RUNES AND PROFESSORS MUNCH AND RAFN.

MR. URBAN,—I am happy to inform you that a few days ago I received from Professor Munch a very careful translation of the Runic inscriptions. The Professor tells me that he was unable to furnish me with this information at an earlier period, partly in consequence of his absence from home, and partly owing to the great importance of arriving at a correct translation. He assures me that the hasty notices in the Danish newspapers were merely intended to satisfy the excitement caused in the North by the discovery at Maeshowe, and that he had no idea that he was acting prematurely, since Professor Rafn had long before furnished certain translations to the "Orcadian" newspaper. I may observe, upon this point, that though I regretted the course taken by Professor Rafn, (because at the time it was impossible that he could have received the best information, the *casts* not having been compared with the *engravings*.) I had no just cause for complaint, since I had not been able to send him the engravings. I have reason to believe, from information received this morning, that the long promised translations by Professor Rafn have arrived in London.

I am, &c. JAMES FARRER.

Ingleborough, Lancaster, Feb. 2, 1862.

COATS OF ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF STAMFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to send you, for preservation in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the following notes of the heraldry of the churches of this town and neighbourhood. They are all the result of recent personal investigation.

I am, &c.

Stamford, Feb. 1, 1862.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

ST. GEORGE, STAMFORD.

In the chancel are the following:—

1. On a monument to John Wyldbore, Gent., died Nov. 3, 1674:—Argent, a chevron between three (2 and 1) boars passant proper, impaling Or, a fesse indented ermine between three ravens sable.

2. On a monument to James Oldershaw, M.D., died March 3, 1796, and Anne (Roe) his wife, who died Nov. 4, 1801:—Argent, three annulets; on an escutcheon of pretence Argent a bend between three garbs (2 and 1).

3. On a monument to Humphrey Orme, Esq., died Oct. 6, 1860:—Argent, a chevron between three (2 and 1) escallop shells gules. Crest, A dolphin embowed argent, fins, tail, and tusk gules.

4. On a monument to Ursula, only daughter and heiress of Edward Woodcocke, Esq., of Newtimber, in the county of Sussex, and wife of Pury Cust, Esq., died Jan. 24, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$:—Ermine, on a chevron sable three fountains proper—Cust; impaling Or, on a bend gules three cross-crosslets fitchée of the field. Crest, A lion's head erased sable, gorged with a collar, gobony, argent and sable.

5. On a very fine monument, by Bacon, to Sir Richard Cust, Bart, (died July 25, 1734,) and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, Lincolnshire, (died Dec. 29, 1779):—Quarterly: 1. Cust. 2. Argent, a bend or, between three cinquefoils of the field. 3. Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules three mullets between as many ravens of the field. 4. Gules, a tesse ermine between three lions passant of the field, impaling Or, an escutcheon between eight martlets in orle, sable, for Brownlow. Crest, Cust, as before.*

6. On a monument to Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., and Dame Alice, his wife, died Jan. 27, 1772:—1. Cust. 2. Argent, three cocks (2 and 1) gules—Cockayne. 3. Argent, on a bend sable three owls vert. 4. Argent, on a chevron, wavy, sable, a pomeis. Crest, Cust as before.

7. On a hatchment, Cust, as before, an escutcheon of pretence gules; on a chevron argent three mullets sable, between as many ravens of the last.

In the windows are a large number of quarries containing the legend, *Hony soyt qy mal y pense*, in a garter, supposed to have been placed in this church when rebuilt by Sir William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms, c. 1450. He was buried in the choir. In the windows on each side of the choir were formerly the figures of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, Henry Duke of Lancaster, kneeling before the figure of St. George, the patron, and the first twenty-five Knights of the Garter with their armorial bearings. These figures were drawn by Hollar, and etched in brass, coloured, and put into Ashmole's History of the Garter; John Anstis, Esq., Garter King at Arms, after Ashmole's death, purchased it, and in the title it is mentioned that they were taken from these windows, and were also copied by Sir William Dugdale. The arms of Bruges were, Ermine, a cross pierced ermine, impaling Sable, a chevron between three wolves' heads coupéd argent, collared or.

ST. MARY.

On the south wall are the following:—

1. On a monument to Mary (Rogers), wife of Joshua Blackwell, Gent., died May 22, 1699:—Paly of six, argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant gardant or, within a bordure ermine; impaling Argent, a chevron between three bucks sable, attired or—Rogers. The crest of Blackwell, a swan's head erased or, gorged with a coronet azure, has been destroyed.

2. On a monument to Joshua Blackwell, Esq., died Oct. 15, 1727, and Lettice (Williams), widow of John Winder, his wife, died Nov. 16, 1730:—Blackwell as before, impaling Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent—Williams.

3. On a monument to John Blackwell, Esq., died Sept. 26, 1770:—Blackwell as before, impaling Checkey, or and azure, a fesse gules—Winder.

4. Under the north-east window is the effigy of a knight, said to be of the time of Edward II., but attributed by Mr. J. H. Parker to a much later date. On the breast are three lions' gambes erased. In Butcher's "Stamford," 1646, the following coat is stated to be then lately existing in this church:—Sable, three lions' gambes

couped and erected argent, armed gules—Usher. But Holles in his "Church Notes" assigns this coat and monument to Brown.

ST. JOHN.

On the north wall:—

1. On a monument to Cassandra, wife of James Whitley, Gent., who was entombed Feb. 10, 1769, and Elizabeth, her daughter, wife of Andrew Joseph Gosli Carrighan, died Feb. 7, 1813:—Argent, on a chief gules three garbs or. Crest, A stag's head argent, attired or.

2. In the west window, recently filled with stained-glass to the memory of the late Richard Newcomb, Esq., who died July 24, 1852:—Argent, a lion's head erased sable, between three crescents gules.

ALL SAINTS.

In the chancel are the following:—

1. On a brass plate to John Saunders, Esq., of Sapperton, Lincolnshire, died Dec. 12, 1693:—Parted per chevron, between three elephants' heads erased sable. Crest, An elephant's head erased sable.

2. On a monument to Thomas Truesdale, Gent., died Oct. 23, 1700:—1. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse gules, over all a pile of three points sable, a canton ermine—Truesdale; 2 and 3, Sable, in chief three stars argent, in base a wolf rampant or. 2. Truesdale, impaling Sable, on a bend argent three olive-leaves proper. 3. Truesdale, impaling Argent, on a chevron engrailed sable three escallop shells or. 4. Truesdale, impaling Argent, a lion passant sable, armed gules, on a bordure of the last eight mullets sable.

On the south wall:—

3. On a monument to Cornewall Tathwell, M.D., died Feb. 27, 1773:—Quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse engrailed between six ink-pots sable; 2 and 3, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; impaling Or, a lion rampant regardant gules, armed sable. Crest, An arm couped and supported in a sling.

On the north wall of the chancel:—

4. On a monument to Frances, wife of Richard Butler, of Hundleby, died Feb. 1, 1726:—Azure, a chevron between three esquires' helmets or; impaling Argent, on a bend gules, cottised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field argent—Wingfield.

In the chancel:—

5. On a monument to George Denshire, and Mary his wife, (the former died Jan. 16, 1743, the latter Dec. 10, 1741):—Barry of five, argent and sable, a canton or; on an escutcheon of pretence a chevron between three pheons sable, a star and wolf's head erased or; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a fesse between three crescents or, 2 and 3, Argent, a fesse cheekey, or and sable, between three wolves' heads erased gules. Crest, A wolf's head erased or.

6. On a monument to George Denshire, Esq., died Oct. 27, 1782, also Langton Denshire, his son, a Captain in the 34th Regiment, who died at the siege of Havannah in 1762, and also Sarah Denshire, his daughter, who died July 28, 1782, are the same arms as the last.

On the south wall:—

7. On a brass tablet to the memory of several members of the family of Turkington, Argent, a fesse between three talbots passant (2 and 1) sable. Crest, A talbot passant sable.

8. On a monument to John Wyche, Gent., died July 23, 1820:—Azure, a pile ermine. Crest, A demi-arm, embowed, habited gules, turned up or, holding in the hand proper a sprig vert.

ST. MARTIN.

This church is very rich in stained glass, consisting of coats of arms, figures, &c., principally brought from Warwickshire, Snape, Yorkshire, and Tattershall, Lincolnshire. Those in the east windows are :—

1. Gules, a cross patonce or, within a bordure azure, charged with twelve cross crosslets argent.

2. Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks ermine—Walcot.

3. Barry of six, argent and gules, over all a cross potent azure—Gilbert de Gand.

4. Argent, a fesse wavy between three estoiles azure—Gylby.

5. Azure, a pastoral staff in pale or, heightened with a cross patée argent, and surmounted of a pale of the last, charged with four crosses formée sable—York, ancient; impaling Vert, three bucks trippant argent (2 and 1), attired or—Scott, alias Rotherham.

6. Gules, three martlets proper.

7. Argent, a fesse, between three crescents jessant as many fleurs-de-lis gules—Ogell.

8. Gules, two keys in saltier or, between four cross crosslets fitchée of the last—Abbey of Peterborough.

9. Sable, a fess or, between three asses trippant ermine—Ayscough.

10. Gules, two chevrons argent—Panell.

11. Azure, two bars argent, in chief three lozenges gules—Fleming.

12. Azure, a cross flory or, between four lions rampant argent—Prior of Durham.

13. Azure, a chevron between three greyhounds' heads erased or.

14. Azure, two chevronels or, between three roses argent, seeded or—Roscel, alias Russell, Bishop of Lincoln.

15. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; 2 and 4, Gules, three lions passant gardant or—Elizabeth, Queen of England.

16. Party per pale indented or and gules—Holland.

17. Argent, three battering-rams (2 and 1) proper, headed and garnished azure—Bertie.

18. Argent, a fret sable, on a canton of the last a mullet argent—Irby.

19. Gules, a fesse ermine, between three water-bougets argent—Meeres.

20. 1. Argent, a chevron gules between three garbs gules—Sheffield. 2. Barry of four, argent and azure. 3. Argent, fretty, a chief azure—Beltoft. 4. Argent, a chevron gules, fretty or, between three defts sable—Delves. 5. Quarterly, or and gules. 6. Gules, on a bend argent, between two lions' heads erased argent, three leopards' faces of the first, within a bordure argent—Barnham. 7. Party per fesse, azure and or.

21. Argent, a cross gules.

22. Roscel, as 14.

23. Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all six escutcheons (3, 2, and 1) sable, each charged with a lion rampant of the first—Cecil.

24. Argent, a chevron sable, between three stone-bills of the last—Bilsby.

25. Argent, a chevron between three crosses botony gules—Copledyke.

26. Gules, three chevrons argent—Baude.

27. Argent, three bars sable—Bushy.

28. Quarterly of four—Lord Borough: 1. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis sable—Borough. 2. Gules, a chevron or, charged with three stars sable—Cobham. 3. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant azure, armed gules—Percy; 2 and 3, Argent, three pallets sable—Comyn.

29. Quarterly: 1. Argent, six cross crosslets fitchée (3, 2, and 1) sable, a chief azure—Clinton; 2 and 3, Quarterly, or and gules—Saye and Sele; 4. As the first, on the chief two mullets or, pierced gules—Edw. Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

30. Argent, a chief gules; over all a bendlet azure, a label of three points for difference—Cromwell.

In the south windows are:—

31. Barry of eight, or and gules.

32. Or, a bend azure.

33. Azure, a cross flory argent.

34. Vaire, a fesse gules—Marmion.

35. Barry of six, azure and argent, over all a bend azure—Grey.

36. Argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets sable—Russell.

37. Gules, two lions passant gardant or, on a chief azure the Holy Virgin and Child sitting on a chair, crowned, and bearing a sceptre of the second—See of Lincoln.

38. Roscel, same as 14.

39. Sable, an escallop-shell between three cross crosslets fitchée argent.

40. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed argent—Grey.

41. Same as 39.

In the north window:—

42. Same as 39.

On monuments on the south wall are the following:—

1. Martha Etough, died April 20, 1835:—Argent, a chevron ermine, between three daggers erect. Crest, A demi-arm grasping a dagger.

2. Rev. John Jackson Serocold, died Dec. 20, 1835, and Mary his wife, died Feb. 8, 1830:—Party per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two fleurs-de-lis, in base a castle proper. Crest, Out of a castle issuant a fleur-de-lis.

3. Henry Fryer, died May 17, 1823:—Sable, a chevron argent, between three dolphins naient or, a canton ermine.

4. Joseph Michael, esq., died Nov. 1, 1838. Crest, Two swords in saltier enfiled by a ducal coronet.

5. Samuel Judd, esq., died July 11, 1826:—Gules, a chevron raguly argent, between three (2 and 1) boars' heads coupéd proper; impaling Azure, a fesse argent between three cross crosslets fitchée of the last. Crest, A boar's head coupéd.

6. John Truman, died Jan. 8, 1788:—Azure, a chevron or, between three human hearts crowned. Crest, a human heart crowned.

On the north wall:—

7. Bridget, fourth daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, Bart., died July 12, 1813, and Hannah, third daughter, died Aug. 18, 1822:—Argent, a chevron vert, between three (2 and 1) hazel-leaves slipped proper.

8. William Mackenzie, died Mar. 12, 1770, and Mary (Humberstone) his wife, died Feb. 12, 1813:—Vert, a stag's head caboshed or. Crest, On a mount, a beacon, flames of fire issuing therefrom proper. Above this tablet is a hatchment bearing Mackenzie, impaling Argent, three bars sable, in chief three pellets of the last—Humberstone.

9. Edward Dethe, Esq., died Mar. 5, 1687:—Two bars between three (2 and 1) crescents, impaling a lion grasping a staff raguly.

10. Mary and Henrietta Mottram, the former died Jan. 9, 1814, the latter Dec. 9, 1817:—A chevron charged with three cinquefoils between as many cross crosslets.

In the chancel:—

11. John, fifth Earl of Exeter, and Ann (Cavendish) his countess: he died Aug. 29, 1700, and she June 18, 1709:—Cecil, impaling Sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent, horned or—Cavendish.

12. Richard Cecil, Esq., and Jane his wife, (parents of the Lord Treasurer): he died May 19, 1552, and she Mar. 10, 1587:—Quarterly, 1 and 4—Cecil; 2, parted per

pale, gules and azure, a lion rampant argent, sustaining a tree vert—Winston; 3. Sable, a plate between three towers triple-towered, with ports displayed, argent—Cairleon; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend between two cottizes gules three cinquefoils or—Heckington; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks ermine—Walcot.

13. On the monument of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who died in Aug. 1598, are three shields; the dexter, Argent, three crescents gules—Cuecke; the sinister, Argent, a chevron componé argent and azure, between three cinquefoils gules—Cooke; the centre, Cecil, enclosed in a garter surmounted by the crest on a chapeau gules, doubled ermine, a garb or, supported by two lions, the dexter argent, the sinister azure.

On the west wall:—

14. John Davies, Esq., died March 19, 1815:—Or, a chevron between three mullets sable, pierced or. Crest, The Holy Lamb passant argent, with a cross and banner.

On the corbels of the roof are these arms:—1. Ancient York, impaling Rotherham, as No. 5; 2. Roscel, as No. 14; 3. A chevron, between three griffins' heads erased—Chadworth; 4. A chevron between three roundells—Sherrard.

ST. MICHAEL'S (NEW CHURCH).

On a tablet to some members of the Hunt family is this crest—A leopard's head between two wings expanded or. And on another, to Jeremiah Belgrave, esq., died Aug. 19, 1818—Gules, a chevron ermine, between three mascles, in a mullet for diff. Crest, A ram's head, coupé argent.

BROWN'S HOSPITAL.

In the west window:—1. Sable, 3 mullets (2 and 1)—Browne; 2. Browne, impaling Ermine, on three bars coupé sable fifteen (5, 5, and 5) elm-leaves proper—Stocke.

In the south windows occur the arms of Stocke impaling Ermine.

On the wall opposite to the west entrance to the Hospital, on a plate of brass, are the arms of Browne, as before.

On the chancel-roof of All Saints' Church is the crest of Walters,—A lion's head erased, between two spears erect.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

WE have received a variety of communications with regard to the paper under the above heading, which appeared in our Number for January, in addition to those printed by us last month. We here produce them, prefaced by an explanatory letter from Mr. Nichols.

MR. URBAN,—I am obliged to your correspondents, Mr. Wright and Mr. Riley, for their remarks upon the old list of places and their characteristics, printed in your January number*. Both letters throw much light upon those parts of the document which to me appeared most obscure. I am encouraged, by the interest which they have shewn

in the subject, to send you a few further observations upon it.

I accept without doubt Mr. Wright's correction of *Estivals* for my *Estivals*, and the conjecture of both your correspondents that *Fortes de Huntynghdon* should be read *Forces*. The letters here confused are frequently incapable of being distinguished except by reference to their collocation.

Laroun de Graham is, doubtless, as Mr. Riley suggests, 'Grantham thief.'

* GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, p. 60; Feb., pp. 196, 197.

That town is frequently called Graham in old records. (See the indexes to the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls, published by the Record Commission.) My application of the description to the Border Grahams was probably an anachronism.

Mr. Riley's explanations of *Treus de Donemau*, 'Dummow sieves or bolters,' and *Teule de Redinges*, 'Reading tile,' are, I do not doubt, correct; and his suggestion that *Empyre de Meldon* may be 'Maldon hamper,' appears scarcely less probable. Ducange (*sub voc.* Hana-perium) gives examples of *hennepier* being used in this sense in old French. A hanaper seems to have been a box or case for cups or plate, sometimes made of leather.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury is conjectured by Mr. Wright to mean 'peltry,' or 'skins,' and by Mr. Riley to be connected with the same etymology, and to mean a tippet, like the modern French word *pélerine*. The connection with wimples and kerchiefs, which precede it in the list, suggested to me the latter meaning, for which I could find no old authority; and I see no reason for not giving the word its ordinary meaning, 'pilgrim,' supposing the truth of the statement, upon which I ventured with no better authority than Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary," that the shrine of St. Winifred was a favourite place of pilgrimage.

There is an error in my translation of *Hauberge de Estanford*, 'Stamford hauberk.' Stamford appears to have been famous for the manufacture of a kind of cloth called 'hauberge,' or 'hauberges.' Letters patent of the 10th John give licence to some merchants of Bologna to export *haubergium de Stanford*, to the value of 820 marks. (Rot. Lit. Pat., printed by the Record Commission, p. 86.) The same word, in a slightly different form, occurs in Magna Carta, c. 25:—"Una latitudo (sit) pannorum tinctorum, russetorum et *haubergettarum*, scilicet duæ ulnæ infra listas." Estanford occurs a second time in connection with a different production, *Cake de*

Estanford, which appears to be the modern French *caque*, (*Anglicè*, 'cask,' or 'barrel.') This Estanford may possibly be a different town.

There is a peculiar interest in the expression 'Tamworth villains,' if, as appears probable, it alludes to the privilege which was enjoyed by incorporated boroughs, of enfranchising villains by admitting them into their guilds. See Glanville, lib. v. c. 5:—"Si quis natus quietè per unum annum et unum diem in aliqua villa privilegiata manserit, ita quod in eorum communiam, scilicet gildam, tanquam civis receptus fuerit, eo ipso a villenagio liberatur." It would seem that Tamworth was not, in this sense, a "villa privilegiata."

I will only add, with reference to the concluding lines,—

"Assetz iad des viles,
Mes trop iad des giles,—

that the use of the word *giles* to express the frauds of trade is illustrated by the following description from the well-known law-treatise called "Britton," (a copy of which is contained in the same manuscript,) ". . . de *gil: urs*, ke mauveyse chose vendent pur bone, sicome peautre pur argent, ou latoun pur or." (c. 15.)—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,—There are two or three suggestions which I would venture to offer towards the elucidation of some of the notices in Mr. Nichols' interesting paper, which contains the most curious information that we possess since the time of Richard of Devizes, who, in his description of English towns, says,—*"Exonia eodem farre reficit homines et iumenta. Eliensis pagus perpetuo putidus est. Apud Bristollum nemo est qui non sit vel fuerit saponarius. Eboracum Scottis abundat,"* &c.

Marohe de Punfreyt.

? Pomfret sausage.

Poyture de Ekecestr'.

? Potews, a medieval dish, (Halliwell); or Pöyture, a painter. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Trens de Doneman.

? Etrennes, gifts of Dunmow, in allusion to the famous flitch.

Bones de Notyngham.

? Nottingham bone-lace: bones, i. q. bobbins. (Halliwell.)

Esselie de Ogerston.

Vinegar. Essylle. (*Prompt Parv.*) There is a Hoggerston, co. Bucks., and Haggerston in London.

Rancour de Wyrcestr'.

? rancores, hertely wrath. (*Prompt Parv.*, ii. 423.)

Teynus de Funteynes.

? Tanneyum, tanné, a tan-coloured cloth. (*Ducange*, vi. 504.)

Empyre de Meldoñ.

? graffers; impare, insertor. (*Prompt Parv.* i. 259.)

There are parishes of Henham both in Suffolk and Essex, and a Dansey, or Dautsey, occurs in Wilts.

Mr. Nichols speaks of Lichfield Cloister:—"Encloyst'r," query "Encloysū?" Lichfield had a close, but no cloister. "A° Di MCCCXV. 7° Idus Aprilis combustum fuit Campanile in *clauso* Lichfeldensi." (Ang. Sac., i. p. 447.) "Rogerus Norbrige. Fossa clausi munda." (Ibid.) "Johannes Brughill. Construxit domum pro cantaristis in Clauso." (Ib., p. 452.) "Gualterus de Langton Clausum Lichesfeldense muro lapideo circumcinxit." (Ib., p. 442.) "Clausum hujus monasterii [i. e. minster] dividitur in duas partes . . . Sunt in prædicto clauso xxvi. mansiones cum mansione Episcopi." (Harwood's Lichfield, p. 287.) See also *Anglia Sacra*, i. 484, 485. But there is not a hint of a *claustrum*, documentary or architectural.

I am, &c.,

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

MR. URBAN,—I observe in the present number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a letter from Mr. H. T. Riley, offering explanations of several of the terms found in the very interesting paper on "English Towns and their Characteristics,"

which you printed in the Magazine of last month. Among the rest he considers "Turneur de Blie" to have reference to Blyborough in Suffolk. But this is, I think, a mistake, as there can be little or no doubt that the "Blie" here alluded to was Blyth, in the county of Notts., near which one of the five great national tournament fields, licensed by Richard I., was situated, and which is also frequently referred to in similar documents of succeeding kings, and was certainly very famous in its day.

Richard's licence may be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 65. The sites of the tourney fields are thus spoken of:—"Sciatis nos concessisse, quod torneamenta sint in Angliâ in quinque placis, inter Sarum et Wilton: inter Warwicke et Kenelingworthe: inter Stamford et Warineford: inter Brackeleye et Mixebro': inter *Blie* et Tykelill."

I am, &c., J. S.

Feb. 4, 1862.

Turneur de Blie.

This place is probably Blyth, in Nottinghamshire, situate between which and Tickhill there was anciently a tournament ground. See an account of it in Raine's History of Blyth, 1860, p. 168.

C. J.

MONSIEUR URBAN,—Dans le curieux document que vous avez publié dans le N°. de Janvier sur les villes Anglaises je rencontre,—

"Cambre de Bredeport."—M. Riley pense pouvoir traduire ces mots par "Bridport Canvas;" ne serait-ce point plutôt chanvre de Bridport? "Corde de Bredeport," que l'on lit plus loin, semble confirmer cette explication.

"Cake de Estaunford."—Ne s'agit-il point ici de caques, espèces de barils servant à *encaquer* les harengs la pou-dre, &c.

Je ne vous présente au reste que comme une supposition cette explication de Votre très dévoué serviteur, Caen, 2 Février, 1862. G. BOUET.

CHARTER RELATING TO THE CANONS OF WALTHAM.

MR. URBAN,—I have this morning received from Mr. Raine, the worthy inheritor of a name which is by itself a guarantee for research and accuracy, a copy of a charter which adds a good deal to our information about the ancient canons of Waltham, and enables me to join some of the threads which hang loose in the preface to the *Liber "de Inventione."*

By this charter, Matilda, wife of Henry I., makes known to Geoffrey the Dean, Aldwin the Chamberlain, and the Canons of Waltham, that she has granted to the Priory of Durham the hide and a-half in Epping and the half-hide in Nazing, which the late Canon Bruning had held, with all rights, &c.: which lands, &c., Adam the Canon is to hold under St. Cuthbert and his monks in the same way in which they had been held of the Queen,—by a rent of fourteen shillings. The charter is attested by William the Queen's son, Earl David, and Aldwin the Chamberlain, at Westminster.

It is confirmed by Henry II.; and there is another charter, made by Canon Adam to Algar, Prior of Durham, of lands in London.

Now this charter establishes for us the following points:—

1. It gives us the name of a new Dean Geoffrey; no doubt the Queen's chaplain, mentioned in the *De Inv.*, (App. iii. § 13,) who must have succeeded Dean Walter between 1109 and 1118: the date of the charter may be fixed between those limits, as Algar, Prior of Durham, succeeded in 1109, and Queen Maud died in 1118.

2. It gives us a new and confirmatory instance of the close connection between Durham and Waltham. Bruning, the canon in question, is commemorated in the Durham obituary on the 17th of February as a priest: from this charter we learn that he was a canon.

3. We learn from it, what was a matter of suspicion before, that the canons followed one another in something very like hereditary succession. Bruning was a canon; Adam, the son of Bruning, was a canon, holding the same lands which his father had held. (Cf. App. iii., § 19.) So also Walter is dean c. 1108, and Robert, son of Walter, canon in 1144. Athelard is a canon of the original foundation, and his son, Peter, succeeds him as canon and schoolmaster.

I am, &c., WILLIAM STUBBS.

Navestock, Feb. 16, 1862.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS INSCRIBED VRE BOD TASCIA, AND VER BOD TASCIA.

MR. URBAN,—There are several types of these coins varied as above in their legends, two of them being in the British Museum, and a third in the private collection of the eminent numismatist, Mr. C. Roach Smith. These types being very important ones as far as the ancient British coinage is concerned, I am induced to address you the following lines on the subject of them, from seeing that in your last number, p. 145, doubts are thrown upon their authenticity.

The said doubts have no other origin or foundation than the appearance five or six years ago of some forged types of

Cunobeline in Suffolk; but I cannot ascertain that there was anything to connect the said types with the present ones, which I have had credible information were found by a gardener, or some person of that class, at or near Grundisburgh, (pronounced Grundsborough,) in Suffolk, and by him, as I understand, so little valued as to be sold for about twopence each. The unfavourable conclusions, therefore, of the writer, at the said page 145, are by no means justified by the premises.

I am, &c., BEALE POSTE.

*Bydews Place, near Maidstone,
February 6, 1862.*

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

SALE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TIMES OF CHARLES I. AND II.—The large collection of books and tracts illustrative of the times of Charles I. and II. formed by the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, of Oxford, was disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, early in December last. Among the more important lots were the following:—

Lot 33. Cary (afterwards Rande), Mary—"The Little Horn's Doom and Downfall, or a Scripture Prophecie of King James and King Charles, and of this present Parliament, unfolded; also a Description of New Jerusalem's Glory," 8vo., 1651—8*l.* (Addington.)

Lot 134. Charles I.—"A True Relation and Journal of the Manner of the Arrivall and Entertainment of Prince Charles at Madrid, J. Haviland, 1623. A Relation of the Glorious Triumphs and Ceremonies observed in the Marriage of Charles, King of Great Britain, and Henrietta Maria, Sister of the King of France," &c. In one volume, 4to. Two rare portraits of Charles when Prince, and of Henrietta Maria, by Hollar—8*l.* 5*s.* (Lilly.)

Lot 141. Charles I.—A collection of the pamphlets printed in the years 1641-9, together with upwards of 1,000 pieces on the matters which agitated the State and the public mind during a very stormy but interesting period in English history; the whole sewed in drab-coloured wrappers, 4to.—40*l.* (Jackson.)

Lot 157. Charles I.—Narrative of the Tryal of the King, 1648; King Charles his Speech on the Scaffold, Jan. 30, 1648; A Deep Groane fecht at the Funerall of Charles I., by D. H. K. (Dr. H. King, Bishop of Chichester), 1649, &c.: inlaid; illustrated with numerous scarce and curious portraits, and plates of the Execution and Trial; 4to., Russia—12*l.* (Addington.)

Lot 263. Henrietta Maria, &c.—"Discours du Bon et Loial Subjet de la Grand Bretagne à la Reyne de ce Pays touchant la Paix et affaires d'iceluy à la Gloire de Charles Premier." Paris, 1648, 4to. A rare volume, not in the Grenville collection; with three large folding prints, containing portraits of the King, Queen Henrietta Maria, and her son, Charles II., when Prince of Wales. On the fly-leaf is pasted down the very rare frontispiece to the "Annual World," by Edward Browne, engraved by Droeshout—15*l.* (Addington.)

Lot 271. Charles I.—A series of the proclamations issued by this monarch, from the first, announcing the decease of his Royal father, March 27, 1625, to May 5, 1633, &c. This fine volume appears to have been collected together by the well-known antiquary, Humfrey Dyson—81*l.* (Newman.)

Lot 282. Clarendon (Earl of)—"History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England," with all the suppressed passages; also the unpublished notes of

Bishop Warburton ; edited by Dr. Bandinel ; 8 vols., 8vo., Oxford, 1826. The "Life of Lord Clarendon, with a Continuation of his History of the Grand Rebellion;" 3 vols., *ib.*, 1827; large paper, very fine set, illustrated with numerous portraits, half morocco, top edges gilt; together 11 vols.—17*l.* 5*s.* (Boone.)

Lot 291. Cooper, An.—"History of the English Civil Wars (in English verse), containing a brief account of all Fights, most Skirmishes, Stratagems, and Sieges in England;" 8vo., very rare, fine copy, old morocco, 1662—13*l.* (Westall.)

Lot 509. "England's Comfort and London's Joy, expressed in the Royall, Triumphant, and Magnificent Entertainment of King Charles at his sage Return from Scotland by the Right Hon. Richard Gurney, Lord Maior, with the Knights, Aldermen, &c.;" woodcut portrait on title, and three very curious woodcuts of the procession; extremely rare; small 4to., calf, 1641. In this was the following note by Sir Francis Freeling: "One of the rarest things I possess. The verses at the end are by John Taylor, the water poet, and presented by him to the King's own hand."—10*l.* 15*s.* (Boone.)

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER^a.—This valuable collection was sold just before Christmas by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale occupied four days, and realized the sum of 1,105*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Among the books were many of the best genealogical works, with a sprinkling of privately printed Treatises, and a few rarities. The prices of a few lots may be noted:—

Collier's Catalogue of the Early English Literature at Bridgewater-house (Earl of Ellesmere's), 5*l.* 9*s.*; Cybolle, *Livre de Méditation*, 4*l.*; Davies' Scourge of Folly, stained, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Record of the Gournay Family, 21*l.* 10*s.*; Harbert's Prophecie of Cadwallader, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Horæ Mariæ Virginis, printed by Simon Vostre in 1497, 10*l.* 15*s.*; Heures à l'Usaige de Rome, printed by Godard in 1513, 11*l.*

London Directory for 1677, being the earliest published, and very curious, as fixing the exact address of the father of Alexander Pope the poet, 9*l.* 9*s.*

Mansell's Account of the Mansell Family, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Napier's Notices of Swyncombe and Ewelme, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Hartshorne's Illustrations of Alnwick, Prudhoe, and Warkworth, 10*l.*

Shakspeare's Hamlet, Reprint of the First Edition, 6*l.* 6*s.*, and similar Reprint of the Second, 8*l.*; Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Hunter's South Yorkshire, with MS. additions, 43*l.*; Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Thought-Books and Anecdotes of my Cotemporaries, in Manuscript, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Biblia Versificata, by Walter Hothom, a Poet of the fifteenth century, hitherto unknown, 21*l.*; Archbishop Colton's Visitation of the See of Derry, 22*l.*

^a See a Memoir of this well-known antiquary in GENT. MAG., June, 1861, p. 701.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Pfahlbauten Viertel Gericht, von Dr. F. KELLER. (Zürich, 1861.)—We are again indebted to Dr. Keller for a fresh valuable essay on the *pfahlbauten*, or pile-buildings of the pre-historic age, to the study of which he has long devoted himself with untiring assiduity. On a former occasion* we endeavoured to give our readers a rapid review of the discoveries of these *pfahlbauten*, or lake-dwellings of Switzerland; and the present publication sets before us the results of the latest subsequent researches.

The scene, however, is now changed, and we are carried from the lakes of Switzerland to the waters that lie beneath a more genial sky, on the southern side of the Alps. Here, during the cutting of a peat-moss at Mercurago, a hamlet in the vicinity of Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, a *pfahlbau* has been discovered in every respect corresponding with the constructions of a like nature in the Swiss lakes. For the details we are indebted to the care of Signor Gastaldi. As late even as the commencement of the present century this great moor of Mercurago formed an arm of the lake, and Signor Gastaldi considers the *pfahlbau* was originally constructed about forty metres from the shore, where the water could not have exceeded a depth of from two to three metres. Among the piles lay the usual accompaniment of a boat hollowed out of the stem of a tree. The reliques hitherto discovered consist of a rude pottery, flint arrow-heads of various types, &c., and belong to the stone-period; but the occasional presence of bronze also announces that this metal was already known. The reliques are found on the soil below the peat. The

remains of the piles shew that they were strengthened by a strong cross-timbering, and that they were pointed by a wedge-shaped instrument producing a conchoidal cut—just as a stone-axe would.

Another *pfahlbau*, of considerable extent, appears to have been recently met with at Castione, in the Duchy of Parma. It is manifestly of a very great antiquity, and the further accounts of its development will be received with interest. Professor Strobel, of the University of Parma, appears to be watching results.

Besides these *pfahlbau* remains, it begins to be seen that the remains of the stone-age races are freely scattered over the whole of the Italian peninsula. In Sicily also Baron Anca has discovered axes, arrow-heads, and knives, of hard volcanic substances, deposited in caverns with the bones of animals. Some have supposed the stone-age confined to the north of Europe, but there can be no longer a doubt that the races of men of this period also spread themselves over the south.

The second part of Dr. Keller's treatise will perhaps find yet more favour in the eyes of our more practical archaeologists who look with somewhat of indifference on the discovery of the remains of effete races, unless these also can tell of their habits and extent of culture. To this *cui bono* class the second part particularly addresses itself. It treats of the recent discoveries of flax and its manufactures at the *pfahlbau* of Robenhausen, in the lake of Pfäffikon, near Zurich, which would at once lead us to attribute an advanced degree of civilization to these ancient settlers. The *pfahlbau* of Robenhausen, it will be remembered, belongs purely

* See GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 585.

and exclusively to the stone-age: not a trace of metal has ever been met with there. The canal which has been cut to drain off the remaining waters of the lake, has fortunately brought to light that portion of the *pfahlbau* where the flax manufactures were carried on; and that useful material was found in various stages of manipulation. Dr. Keller's illustrations present it to us in bundles of thread, cord, ropes of various thickness, mats, and covering of several different makes, nets, and *woven* stuffs. Here we have positive evidence of the acquaintance of this ancient race with the weaver's art. This part of the discovery, indeed, seemed so full of interest to M. Paur, a manufacturer of Zürich, that he constructed a weaving machine of the rudest and simplest description, such as he supposed *pfahlbauten* art might have attained to, for the manufacture of such webs, and which he found sufficed for the purpose.

Thus far, hemp does not appear to have been met with.

We are glad to observe that Dr. Keller promises further contributions on the same subject, which, as it becomes developed in the various countries of Europe, must prove of the first importance to ethnology.

The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London. By ELIZA METEYARD (Silverpen). (E. Marlborough and Co.)—The authoress of this attractive-looking volume has addressed herself to a task of no small difficulty, and one which must of necessity be open to attack from any critic who was ill-natured enough to ignore the fact that but a few "representative men" could be given out of the thousands who have helped to "hallow" our ancient city, and to make our country what it is. To demand more from the author of any single work is to ask an impossibility, and amounts to blaming a writer for not doing what it was never his (or her) intention to do. Whilst we say this, however, we cannot conceal our regret, that Miss Meteyard

has taken so decidedly sectarian a view of her wide and deeply interesting subject, and has found so very few persons to commemorate beside avowed Non-conformists. We know well that there were great and good men arrayed on both sides in the quarrels of the seventeenth century, and we are sorry that this well-written and nicely illustrated book should seem to give countenance to a contrary supposition. If a second edition should be called for, the authoress will do much to recommend her work to many who will now turn from it as partial and one-sided, by giving evidence of the possession of the true liberality of spirit which sees merit in an opponent. To a person so well read as she appears to be, it is needless to offer a list of names; plenty will occur to her, which no partisanship can regard as less worthy of honour than the Puritan men and women to whom as yet her attention has been too exclusively given.

Celebrated Friendships. By MRS. THOMSON. (Jas. Hogg and Sons.)—These are two volumes of gossip, in which all sorts of people are joined together in "friendships." Some of the sketches are passably well done, and the whole work may be recommended to those who read for amusement only. Arrangement there is none, and the reader is carried backward and forward from one century and country to another without rhyme or reason. John Evelyn and Robert Boyle make the first brace of friends; next come Surrey and Wyatt; then we have Cowper and Mrs. Unwin; after them Marie Antoinette and the Princess de Lamballe; and so on to the end of the chapter. To attempt criticism on such a book would be a waste of time, but we were somewhat amused at two or three blunders (typographical, of course) which caught our eye in running over the Surrey and Wyatt episode. It seems Wyatt made his first appearance at the court of Henry VIII. "at the feast of the Christmas in 1595," (so we are told three

times over); that John Leland's tomb was in the church of St. Michael-le-Merne, (Quern, of course); and that the chivalrous Surrey was buried in the church of "Saint Hallows Barking,"—a saint, we think, not hitherto recognised.

A Few Words on Divine Service. By Q. T. H. A****, Oxon. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—It is a pity that the author of this excellent little tract should think it necessary to conceal his name. He states briefly the various modes of conducting divine service; and though his limits do not allow him to discuss the nature of each, he devotes a few plain sentences to the questions whether our Service shall be choral, plain, or semi-plain—the length of service—music—and decorations—thus affording to every one the means of judging for himself. His own leaning is for full choral service, with its rich vestments and decorations, justly considering that "God's House cannot be too beautiful;" but he has a tenderness for others equally sincere though perhaps ill-instructed, which is not always found in ritualists, and he allows that it may be "uncharitable" to introduce or revive unpalatable practices so as to compel a man to leave his own parish church. It were to be wished that all earnest men had also his practical wisdom. His conclusion is, "Let us all have charity one to another, and then we shall all worship together with heart and soul in the Beauty of Holiness."

The Church Builder, No. I. (Livingtons.)—This is a meritorious little publication, which has been commenced by the Church Building Society, as a quarterly journal of church extension in England and Wales. Judging by the Number now before us, it will be a record of real interest in itself, and a powerful agent in making known the claims of the Society on public support. It contains four well-executed engravings, which represent the past and the present state of

the churches of Keynsham and Llanfaenor; the improvement effected is most striking, and is well worthy of the consideration of all who feel an interest in the decent adorning of our sacred edifices.

Guide to the Church Services in London and its Suburbs. (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—The second edition of this valuable little manual is now before us, corrected to Dec. 1861. The information given appears to have been collected with great care, and may be safely relied on. At the end is a brief comparison of the number of Church services in London and its suburbs at the four different dates of 1714, 1751, 1858 and 1862. There is little difference in the figures for the first two periods, but what there is, is a decline. Happily the case is otherwise now. There are 64 churches in which there is daily service in 1862, against 49 in 1858; and while but 11 churches had a weekly celebration of the Holy Communion in 1714, (there is no return for 1751), and but 26 in 1858, there are now 52. Though we have no information on the subject, we presume that the majority of these churches with a weekly offertory are free from pew-rents, and if so, the hope may be entertained that before long we may see an end of a system which is a blot on the Church, and tends to keep thousands from her doors who have neither real nor fancied dislike to her Apostolic doctrine and orderly services.

The Numismatic Chronicle. (J. Russell Smith.)—The first volume of the New Series has recently been completed. The proceedings of the Numismatic Society being duly reported in our own pages, we have no occasion to commend the various papers to the attention of our readers; but the volume has one great source of interest and value in its finely executed plates of coins, several of which are well worth the study of others beside professed numismatists: in particular we may mention Plate XI.,

which gives some curious illustrations of the imperial "consular" dress of the Lower Empire.

Obituary and Records for Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton, 1800—1860. By JUSTIN SIMPSON. (Stamford: Newcomb.)—Though issued by a local press, this moderate-sized 8vo. volume is by no means of merely local interest. The Obituary especially contains many names of eminent persons who are not commonly known as connected with any of the three counties named—e.g., Bishop Percy, of Dromore, is included, he having once been a Northamptonshire vicar—and to many articles is given a note of the arms of the deceased. Our readers will see the commencement of a series of Notes on Coats of Arms in and about Stamford in our present Number, by Mr. Simpson, and to them we beg to refer as the best evidence of his competency to deal with that part of his subject. A very fair list of subscribers shews that his labours are appreciated in his own district, and we shall be glad if our mention of them should make them equally known elsewhere.

Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual. Part VII. (H. G. Bohn.)—Mr. Bohn, who is both editor and publisher, in this part brings his task down to about the middle of the letter R. His work, which he is evidently resolved to do thoroughly, grows upon him, and he is obliged to announce, that it will make nine parts instead of eight, as originally intended,—"to nobody's regret more than his own." Still, after all, the public will have a cheaper as well as better book than perhaps any one else could supply to them, and they may reasonably be expected to be well satisfied with their bargain.

Mathers' Wonders of the Invisible World. (J. Russell Smith.)—One of

the most recent volumes of Mr. Russell Smith's Library of Old Authors is a reprint of several of the tracts relating to the Salem Witches. A concise but well written Introduction gives the chief points in the horrible delusion which the Mathers (Increase and Cotton, father and son) had so great a share in fostering; and those who would know in detail the grovelling superstition and detestable cruelty which for a time possessed all classes in New England may here satisfy themselves. The original works have now become very scarce, but it is not desirable that all memory of so singular a chapter in the history of superstition should perish, and this reprint has therefore a value of its own, and is not to be regarded as a mere literary curiosity.

The Martyrs of Spain and the Liberators of Holland. By the Author of "Tales and Sketches of Christian Life," &c. (Nisbet and Co.)—We do not often notice imaginary autobiographies, but we cannot help breaking our rule in favour of this touching volume. It professes to be memoirs of two Spanish ladies, Dolores and Costanza Cazalla, who had many of their relatives and friends put to death by the Inquisition, which mercilessly crushed out the Protestant movement in Spain in the sixteenth century, but themselves escaped to Holland and there witnessed the triumph of the Reformed faith. Many who would turn from professed Martyrologies and Histories will, we feel assured, read this volume with both pleasure and profit. In particular, the picture of the death of San Roman, the Spanish martyr, in the first part of the book, and the journal of the siege of Leyden, with which it closes, have a vivid air of truthfulness about them. The book abounds with passages of deep interest, couched in the most graceful language, and few indeed, we think, could read it unmoved.

Monthly Intelligence.

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

JAN. 29.

Arrival of the Southern Commissioners.—The liberated Confederate Commissioners to England and France, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, accompanied by their secretaries, Messrs. M'Farland and Eustis, arrived at Southampton this morning on board the Royal Mail Company's steamship "La Plata," Captain C. G. Weller. A more literal restoration of the *status quo* could scarcely have been effected, so far as the four passengers themselves are concerned, as by a singular coincidence they have come to England in the very steamship in which they would have made the Atlantic voyage a couple of months ago but for their forcible abduction from the Trent (in which vessel they were proceeding from Havannah to St. Thomas to meet the homeward steamer "La Plata") by Captain Wilkes, of the "San Jacinto."

It appears that Messrs. Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren, at Boston, where they had been confined, on the first of January, the first intimation of their release being conveyed to them by the arrival of a marshal to tell them to go out of their prison. Mr. Slidell asked him for his papers, to shew his authority for the course he was taking. The man replied that he had none, on which Mr. Slidell declined to leave, but he at length yielded to the solicitations of Colonel Dymock, the commandant of the fortress, who begged him to go, as he knew that no papers could be produced. The four prisoners were taken from Fort Warren in charge of the marshal and six marines, without any officer, and conveyed forty miles in a small steam-tug to Cape Sable, where they were transferred to Her Majesty's gun-

boat "Rinaldo," Captain Hewitt, which was lying off to receive them. The "Rinaldo" bore up for Halifax for four days, and was then driven, by the violence of the storm that was raging, to Bermuda. They all landed at Bermuda, and remained there one day. Admiral Milne ordered the "Rinaldo" to take them on to St. Thomas to catch the mail steamer for England, offering the Commissioners, however, if they preferred it, to send them on in Her Majesty's ship "Racer," but they expressed themselves well satisfied with the "Rinaldo," and accordingly proceeded in her. She left Bermuda on the 10th, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 14th, about two hours before the "Plata" sailed for England.

The health of the prisoners has not suffered by their confinement in Fort Warren, but they describe both the prison and the treatment they received as being very bad. Captain Hewitt, of the "Rinaldo," did everything in his power to testify the kindly feelings of the British Government towards the prisoners, and to promote their comfort on board his ship; and they speak in the same manner of the behaviour and conduct of all the British officers, both of the naval and merchant service, with whom they have come in contact.

There was a considerable crowd of persons collected on the dock quay when the "Plata" came alongside, as, indeed, there always is on the arrival of a West India mail steamer, and the number was undoubtedly increased as the news spread that Mason and Slidell were on board. There was, however, not the least attempt to get up any sort of demonstration on the part of the spectators; and the released prisoners passed on shore,

and to their hotel, just as any ordinary passengers.

Some of the officers of the "Nashville" waited upon Messrs. Mason and Slidell, to pay their respects, immediately on the arrival of the "Plata;" and the Commissioners shortly after started for London, but Mr. Slidell has since repaired to Paris, where his family have been residing for some time.

JAN. 30.

Close of the Windham Inquiry.—In November last the Court of Chancery directed an inquiry into the state of mind of William F. Windham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, a young man who had but very recently come of age. The alleged lunatic is the son of William Howe Windham, Esq., and Lady Sophia Windham (now Giubelei), sister of the Marquis of Bristol, and the inquiry was granted on the petition of General Windham, his uncle and guardian, the Marquis of Bristol and other relatives concurring. The investigation was held in the Westminster Sessions-house, by Mr. Samuel Warren, a Master in Lunacy, and a jury, of which Sir George Armytage, Bart., was foreman. It extended over thirty-four days, and 140 witnesses were examined for one or the other party, who either detailed, or admitted on cross-examination, a course of folly and profligacy hardly to be paralleled. It appeared that the unfortunate subject of the inquiry had been grossly neglected by his parents, and allowed to acquire low and vicious habits; that he was considered "mad" by his teachers and schoolfellows; that with increasing years he only became more violent and profligate; and that within a few days after he came of age he contracted a marriage with a courtesan, on whom he made so extravagant a settlement as seemed to shew that he had no real knowledge of the value of money. The most extraordinary part of the case, however, was the conflict of opinion of a number of medical men, some of whom pronounced Mr. Windham an idiot from his birth, others thought him not weak but vicious, and a third party saw nothing inconsistent with perfect

sanity in all his actions. The testimony as to matters of fact was equally conflicting, and was skilfully handled by Mr. Chambers for the petitioners, by Sir Hugh Cairns for the alleged lunatic, and by Mr. Coleridge for his wife; their speeches alone occupied eight days in the whole. At length, after a brief summing up from the Master, and an interview with Mr. Windham, the jury came to the conclusion that the legal requirements for a verdict of "unsound mind" had not been established, and "That the said Mr. W. F. Windham, at the time of taking this inquisition, was a person of sound mind, so as to be sufficient for the government of himself, his messuages, his lands, his tenements, his goods, and his chattels." The discreditable scene that followed is thus described by the "Times" of the following day:—

"Each word of the verdict, as it dropped slowly from the lips of the foreman of the jury, was listened to with breathless attention by a crowded court, and the moment the last was uttered a loud and enthusiastic cheer, which must have been heard outside, arose from the audience, and was repeated again and again. The like of it has seldom been heard in a court of justice. An attempt was made by the Master to restore order, but in vain, and "one cheer more," louder and more deafening than any that had preceded it, made the Westminster Sessions-house ring like an alehouse. Meanwhile, everybody who could get near him was shaking hands with Mr. Windham, and congratulating him upon the result of the inquiry. His face glowed with delight, and upon being introduced to Sir George Armytage he thanked that gentleman for the verdict he had delivered as foreman of the jury. When he left the court he was received outside with an enthusiastic shout, and the admiring crowd almost carried him to the cab, in which he drove away amid a thundering cheer. Inside the court-room, after the verdict had been recorded, Master Warren closed the proceedings by expressing his deep appreciation of the admirable manner in which the jury had discharged their duties."

FEB. 3, 6.

Departure of the "Nashville" and the "Tuscarora."—The danger of collision

between the "Tuscarora" and the "Nashville" caused Earl Russell to issue instructions to the Lords of the Admiralty (dated Jan. 31, 1862) having for their object the regulation and enforcement of the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent. Of these instructions, which were to take effect on and after the 6th of February in Great Britain, and six days after their receipt by the Governor in each Colony, the following are the most important:—

"II. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves 'the Confederate States of America,' all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

"III. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either

in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British water for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed:— Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases, in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers, or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further otherwise.

"IV. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the

time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid."

It would appear that the commander of the "Tuscarora" received an intimation of the intention to issue these instructions, and, seeing that in consequence he could no longer maintain the blockade, he took steps to enable him to capture the "Nashville" on her passage down the Channel; but he made a mistake in carrying out his plan, and thus defeated his own object. The "Tuscarora" left Southampton Water on the 30th of January, but anchored in Yarmouth Roads, and remained there until the 1st of February, when she proceeded as far westward as Portland. Her commander, Captain Craven, believed that the "Nashville" would delay her departure to the last moment, and his object, probably, was to keep in Yarmouth Roads, for the purpose of getting telegrams from Southampton at Hurst Castle, and running out into the British Channel if the "Nashville" got out through Spithead. Had Captain Craven stopped in Yarmouth Roads, the "Nashville" could not have left without great danger; but as she did not appear inclined to move, the "Tuscarora" proceeded to Portland, with the view of enticing her out. The "Nashville," however, though ready to start on the 1st of February, remained quiet at Southampton, and the "Tuscarora" imprudently returned to Cowes Roads on the 3rd of February to take in a supply of coals, her stock having been diminished by the Portland trip. No sooner, however, had her commander cast anchor than he received a telegram from Southampton stating that the "Nashville" was leaving the dock. This caused much excitement on board the "Tuscarora," during which a communication was received from the "Shannon," which had been stationed in the Solent to enforce respect for the neutrality of England, that Captain Pegrin, of the "Nashville," having given legal notice to the proper authorities of his intention to leave the port of Southampton, Captain Craven would not be

able to leave neutral waters until twenty-four hours after the departure of the "Nashville." The "Shannon" immediately shifted her position to the westward of the "Tuscarora," to bar her exit through the west channel, and she could not get away to the eastward, for H.M.S. "Trafalgar" barred her exit that way. In a short time the "Nashville" came careering down Southampton Water, and just as she passed close to the "Tuscarora," the officers and crew of the "Nashville" commenced cheering the Jersey mail-packet, which was proceeding to Southampton. The "Nashville" passed rapidly on towards the Needles, and when the pilot left her, about four miles outside, she was going at the rate of eleven knots an hour. The "Tuscarora," hopeless of overtaking her, remained at Cowes until the 6th of February, and has since been heard of at Gibraltar, where, at the date of the latest accounts, she was engaged in watching the "Sumter."

FEB. 4.

Opening of the Lamesley Schools.—The new and more commodious buildings provided for the parish schools of Lamesley, in the county of Durham, were this day opened and dedicated to their purpose by the noble donor, Lord Ravensworth, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese and of several of the clergy and neighbouring proprietors. Lord Ravensworth and his ancestors have long been connected with the parish by property and residence, and schools were established at Lamesley by his family half a century ago. The building then erected has continued to be used as the school-house to the present day. But here, as elsewhere, Time has worked great changes; for (as the noble lord took occasion to remark) spots in this vicinity which were in his own remembrance haunts of foxes and wild birds had now become centres of mining industry, and the old parish school had become totally inadequate to the increased number of children resorting to it from the parish and from the

new colliery settlements. Without waiting for the employers of labour to contribute their just share of the cost of new schools, Lord Ravensworth liberally undertook to build them; and the spacious, substantial, and suitable edifice opened on the 4th of February is the result. The occasion and the object of the assemblage must have struck every person present as affording another of the scenes that make an Englishman justly proud of his country, for here was the landowner recognising the duty of providing the means of instruction for the children of his humble neighbours; the Bishop of the diocese consecrating (as it were) the proceedings of the day; and here were the laity uniting with the clergy in a holy and Christian work, and solemnly recognising the Church of England as the rightful instructor of the people. The dwellers in Lamesley, indeed, may see within their own tranquil vale the types and representatives of things that constitute the worth and greatness of England: for the horizon is marked by the signs of mining and manufacturing industry; the most honoured buildings of the village are the parish church, and now the schools; around them are the cottage homes; and the towers of Ravensworth Castle, rising under the distant wooded hill, remind them of the continued and inseparable connection of the aristocracy of England with the best institutions that we have derived from our forefathers. Most kindly and ably their noble neighbour maintains that connection; and, apart from the duties of property, it seems peculiarly graceful and fitting that he should signalize his interest in the welfare of the inhabitants by building schools within the shadow of a parish church which is connected with his family by dear and tender associations. The visitor to this picturesque and still rural-looking village, or the passenger who from the adjacent hills sees its parish church, its schools and almshouses, and the princely towers of Ravensworth Castle embosomed under the far-stretching woods, has now, more

than ever, good reason to exclaim, "Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces!" The inhabitants evidently appreciate the advantages provided for their children, and the school is reported as being in the most satisfactory condition. Lord Ravensworth emphatically declared that it should never be made the arena of polemics; and that, although open to all, the religious instruction given should continue to be that of the Church of England only. The opening of this school was the first occasion upon which the newly-appointed Bishop of Durham had visited this part of his diocese, and the intelligible, striking, and affectionate exhortations he took the opportunity to address to parents as well as scholars produced a most favourable impression. His Lordship was the guest of Lord Ravensworth, who entertained a distinguished party at the Castle in honour of the visit of the right rev. prelate, and to celebrate the proceedings of the day.

FEB. 6.

Opening of Parliament.—This day the session of Parliament was opened by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The Lord Chancellor read the royal speech, as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which her Majesty has been overwhelmed by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved Consort, who has been her comfort and support.

"It has been, however, soothing to her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him the greatness of whose loss to her Majesty and to the nation is so justly and so universally felt and lamented.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that she recurs with confidence to your assistance and advice.

"Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail-packet by the commander of a ship-of-war of the United States; but that question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer.

"The friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States have, therefore, remained unimpaired.

"Her Majesty warmly appreciates the loyalty and patriotic spirit which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

"The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive Governments in Mexico upon foreigners resident within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a convention between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating a combined operation on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld.

"That convention, and papers relating to that subject, will be laid before you.

"The improvement which has taken place in the relations between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the engagements of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, have enabled her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the city of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her force on the coast and in the seas of China.

"Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfil-

ment of certain treaty engagements which he had contracted towards Spain, and thus to avoid the risk of a renewal of hostilities with that Power. That convention, and papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a bill for rendering the title to land more simple, and its transfer more easy.

"Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and to Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but her Majesty has reason to believe that the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

"Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people."

In the House of Lords the Address in reply was moved by Lord Dufferin, and seconded by the Earl of Shelburne, and was unanimously adopted. In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. Portman and seconded by Mr. Western Wood; it was as usual an echo of the speech, but on the motion of Mr. Portman the following paragraphs were prefixed with reference to the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort:—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to thank her Majesty for her most gracious Speech delivered by her command to both Houses of Parliament.

“To take this the first opportunity of offering to her Majesty our sincere condolence in the afflicting dispensation of Providence in which her Majesty and this nation have been visited in the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

“To assure her Majesty of our heartfelt participation in the universal feeling of sympathy with her Majesty in this calamitous bereavement, and the deep sense entertained by all classes of her Majesty’s subjects of the irreparable loss the country has sustained in the death of the Prince, whose tender attachment to her Majesty, eminent virtues, high attainments, and unceasing devotion to the interests of this country, won for him general love and admiration, and will cause his name to be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

“To assure her Majesty that it is our earnest prayer that her Majesty’s health, in which her faithful subjects take so lively an interest, should not be impaired by overwhelming grief, but that this kingdom will long continue to enjoy the blessings of a reign with which our happiness and welfare are so intimately associated.”

Journey of the Prince of Wales to the East.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales left Osborne this day for London, and embarked the same evening at Dover on his way to Trieste, where her Majesty’s steamship “Osborne” will be in waiting to convey his Royal Highness and suite to Alexandria. The “Osborne” will remain in the Mediterranean to be at the Prince’s disposal. The suite in attendance consists of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, R.A., equerries; the Hon. Robert Meade, Dr. Minter, and the Rev. Dr. Stanley, who will join the Prince at Alexandria. Under the present mournful circumstances, his Royal Highness will travel in strict *incognito*, as Baron Renfrew, declining all honours and hospitalities at the different capitals through which he must pass on his way to Trieste.

The Hartley Colliery Inquest.—This inquiry was commenced on the 3rd of February; it was held on the body of John Gallagher, who was the first man

brought from the pit, and was brought to an end on the 6th of the same month. The Coroner and jury were assisted by Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, the Commissioner specially sent down by the Home Office for the purpose, and by Mr. Dunn, the Mining Inspector of the district. The most material witness examined was Mr. William Coulson, the master-sinker. He found that the main “spears” or pump-rods were broken about twelve or fourteen fathoms from bank, and the second spear opposite the middle seam, and their breakage was the cause of the accident. When they parted, the beam lost its weight as it was making its upward stroke, and broke in the middle. The buckets of the pumps might have got wedged, or a clack might have fallen, but in all probability it was the wedging of the buckets. That would account for the breakage of the pumps in such a manner, and it would take place just at the turn of the stroke. The beam was broken by concussion, not by any tensile strain. Mr. Adams and Mr. Humble gave evidence as to the finding of the bodies in the pit. Mr. Humble’s explanation of the bad air which killed the men was, that the smoke from the furnace would pass down the shaft, and back through the lower main, up the staple, into the middle seam, where the men were; and so the air would be vitiated. Mr. Hoskyn, the chief engineer, with the firm of Hawks, Crawshaw and Sons, of Gateshead, spoke to the quality of the metal of which the broken beam was made. He thought the beam was injudiciously poised, and the sudden snap of the pump-spear bringing the beam down violently upon the chocks, on a day when the frost was very intense, was, in his opinion, the real cause of the accident.

Mr. Davidson was of opinion that the men had been suffocated by carbonic oxide gas, from the fact of their blood being of a red colour. If they had been suffocated by carbonic acid their blood would have been dark.

The evidence having been brought to a close, the jury returned the following

special verdict:—"That John Gallagher on the 22nd January last was found killed in the workings of New Hartley Colliery, having died therein from inhalation of gas, being shut up in the yard seam of the said colliery on the 16th of the said month, when the shaft was closed by the accidental breaking of the engine-beam, which, with other materials, fell into the working-shaft of the pit, and there being no exit therefrom, all access to the deceased was cut off, and he perished from the cause above-mentioned. The jury cannot close without expressing their strong opinion of the imperative necessity of all working collieries having at least a second shaft or outlet to afford the workmen the means of escape should any obstruction take place as occurred at New Hartley Pit, and that in future beams of colliery engines should be made of malleable instead of cast metal. They also take occasion to notice with admiration the heroic courage of the miners and others, who at the risk of their own lives, for so many nights and days, devoted their best skill and energies to rescue the unfortunate men who were lost; and that everything that human ingenuity could accomplish was done towards this humane object."

The subscription entered into for the relief of the widows and orphans of the unfortunate pitmen has reached the amount of upwards of £30,000, which is more than was required, and a portion has therefore been very properly devoted to rewarding the brave men who laboured so long, though in vain, to clear the shaft and rescue their fellow-workmen.

FEB. 10, 12.

Fatal Accidents.—On Monday, Feb. 10, a singular accident occurred at the upper end of the Waterloo-road, near the bridge. The carriage road there is carried over the low-lying Commercial-road on brick arches, but the foot-path (with an area-grating to each house) is only propped up by iron posts, which were deemed strong enough to bear all ordinary traffic. In the course of Monday, however, a great crowd assembled

to watch the attempts of a broker to obtain forcible entrance into a house in the road on behalf of the superior landlord, though the tenants had paid their rent to his sub-lessee. There does not appear to have been any riot, yet the mere weight of so many persons congregated on the spot broke down the prop, and a part of the pavement, with some twenty or thirty persons standing on it, was precipitated a depth of about forty feet; on their being rescued it was found that there was not one who was not more or less seriously injured. Nineteen persons were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, and nearly as many more to other institutions. One of them, a young man, named Robins, is since dead, and several others are in a precarious state. At the inquest Mr. Robinson, on the part of Mr. Jones, the proprietor, stated that his client had not been made aware of the actual condition of things, and he was desirous of remedying the evil which had been caused as far as possible. The goods which had been taken away from the poor tenants would be restored. Any money which had been paid in cases where rent had been previously paid to Mr. Jeffs would be refunded. After a lengthened deliberation, the jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find that Edmund James Robins came to his death by the falling of the stone slab and iron grating in front of the houses Nos. 198 and 199, Waterloo-bridge-road, and the jury cannot but express their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Jones, the superior landlord, in distraining for rent under the circumstances detailed in evidence, was highly reprehensible."

On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, another accident occurred, whereby three workmen were killed, twenty others seriously injured, and at least a dozen more badly bruised. At the end of Amherst-road East, immediately opposite the Hackney station of the North London Railway, Mr. Amos, a builder at Dalston, has been erecting a row of large houses and shops, four stories in height, which were very near comple-

tion externally. At ten o'clock in the morning workmen engaged upon the buildings heard a cry, "Save yourselves, the houses are coming down!" and in another moment the whole of two houses, with the roof and a portion of the corner public-house, fell into one heap of ruins, the falling timber and brickwork carrying with it the great majority of the workmen within them, a few only contriving to save themselves by clinging to that portion of the scaffolding left standing. Two were killed on the spot, and one died on his way to the German hospital at Dalston. The workmen employed upon the other houses immediately rushed to the aid of their fellows, and as soon as the cloud of dust had partially cleared away, a distressing scene presented itself. Several men and boys were lying in the road in front of the building shockingly cut and mangled. These were at once attended to, and the workmen then set about the release of those buried in the ruins, which was accomplished in about two hours. Eight were found so badly injured that they were at once taken off to the hospital, while others whose injuries were not so serious were attended to by the medical men who were present, and taken to their own homes. An inquest has since been held, when after hearing a number of witnesses, (including Mr. A. Aspittel, the architect, who had been directed by the coroner to make an examination of the buildings,) the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deaths of Jacob Ketteridge, John Fuller, and Alfred William Rathbone, were caused by mortal injuries received upon their bodies by the falling of the houses, Nos. 9 and 10, Amherst-road East, Hackney; and we do further say that the causes of such accident were occasioned by the materials used in such building being of an inferior quality, the incompleteness of the roof, undue haste in their construction, and the want of a more efficient supervision."

FEB. 19.

Colliery Accident in Wales.—The most terrible accident yet known in connexion with the Welsh coal mines occurred about one o'clock this day at the Cethin coal-pit, which is the property of Mr. William Crawshay, the extensive iron-master of Cyfartha; it is

the largest in the district, employing upwards of 200 men, and is about equidistant between Merthyr-Tydfil and Troedyrhiw. The overlooker at the pit's mouth noticed that something unusual had occurred in the pit, which was soon followed by information that an explosion of gas had taken place. Mr. Jones, the manager of the Cyfartha works, accompanied by a few volunteers, descended the pit immediately after the accident, and worked nobly in order to rescue those who might yet be alive. But the task was one of great danger. The insidious choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, which is evolved by an explosion, combined with a most offensive stench from the smell of singed bodies and burnt horses, rendered exploration most difficult—so much so that two of the party were dragged from the bottom of the pit insensible, and all suffered extremely. At length, by forcing down large quantities of water, which fell to the bottom and caused a great draught, the explorers were enabled to penetrate with safety. When they reached the four-foot seam the spectacle was harrowing. In every direction dead bodies were met with. Forty-four were brought up in the course of the following day, and five others have been found since. About half the number were severely burnt, but the rest had not a hair singed, having been suffocated by the choke-damp. The explosion must have been most sudden, for five men were found as if at their dinner, and one of the number had actually a piece of bread in his mouth when brought to the mouth of the pit. Some had evidently received warning of the coming storm of fire, for one was found with his little dog under his arm—both dead—and he was no doubt endeavouring to escape. The origin of the accident is a mystery, as none have lived to tell the awful tale, but the accumulation of gas is supposed to have taken place during the time the men were at dinner; the workers then usually congregated together at the bottom of a gallery, and, it is presumed, some one had left a door open, diverting the current of air from its proper course, and leaving certain portions of the works without ventilation. On their return to the headings with naked lights, the explosion followed as a matter of course. The explosion took place in the four-foot seam, and those engaged in the three-foot vein escaped unhurt, that seam branching off in a contrary direction to the one in which the casualty occurred.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 5th day of February, 1862,
Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1862.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.*)

Bedfordshire.—Crewe Alston, of Odell, Esq.
Berkshire.—Robert Campbell, of Buscot Park, near Lechlade, Esq.

Bucks.—William Pennington, of Fernacres, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—John Richardson Fryer, of Chatteris, esq.

Cumberland.—Samuel Lindow, of Cleator, Esq.

Cheshire.—Thomas Aldersey, of Aldersey Hall, Esq.

Derbyshire.—Haughton Charles Okeover, of Okeover Hall, Esq.

Devonshire.—Major-General Edward Studd, of Oxtou.

Dorsetshire.—Joseph Gundry, of the Hyde, Bridport, Esq.

Durham.—Henry George Surtees, of Dinsdale, Esq.

Essex.—Joseph Samuel Lescher, of Boyles Court, Brentwood, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Sir George Samuel Jenkinson, of Eastwood, near Berkeley, Bart.

Hertfordshire.—John Hungerford Arkwright, of Hampton Court, near Leominster, Esq.

Hertfordshire.—John Hodgson, of Gilston Park, Esq.

Kent.—Henry Bannerman, Hunton Court, near Maidstone, Esq.

Leicestershire.—James Beaumont Winstanley, of Braunstone, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—Thomas John Dixon, of Holton-le-Moor, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—John Best Snead, of Chepstow, Esq.

Norfolk.—Robert John Harvey Harvey, of Brundall, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—Wm. Smyth, of Little Houghton, Esq.

Northumberland.—John Cookson, of Meldon Park, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Blackborne Thornton Hildyard, of Flintham House, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Esq.

Rutland.—The Hon. Wm. Charles Evans Freke, of Bisbrooke.

Shropshire.—Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, of Acton Reynold, Bart.

Somersetshire.—Ralph Neville Grenville, of Butleigh Court, Esq.

Staffordshire.—Henry Killick, of Walton Hall, Esq.

County of Southampton.—Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Winchfield, Bart.

Suffolk.—Sir John Ralph Blois, of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Bart.

Surrey.—Joseph Godman, of Park Hatch, Godalming, Esq.

Sussex.—The Honourable John Jervis Carnegie, of Fair Oak, Rogate.

Warwickshire.—The Honourable Charles Lennox Butler, of Coton House, Rugby.

Westmoreland.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Gandy, of Heaves, Milnthorpe.

Wiltshire.—John Elton Mervyn Prower, of Purton House, Swindon, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, of the Ryd, Worcester, Bart.

Yorkshire.—Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley Park, near Wakefield, Esq.

[WALES.

Anglesey.—Robert Davies, of Bwlchlyfen, Esq.

Breconshire.—David Watkins Lloyd, of Aberllech, Esq.

Carnarvonshire.—David Williams, of Castle Dedraeth, Esq.

Carmarthenshire.—Colonel John Stepney Cowell Stepney, of Llanelly House.

Cardiganshire.—Herbert Vaughan, of Bryn-nog, Esq.

Denbighshire.—Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.

Flintshire.—Philip Pennant Pennant, of Bodfari, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, of Sully House, Bart.

Montgomeryshire.—John Lomax, of Bodfach, Esq.

Merionethshire.—Samuel Holland, of Plasyn-Penrhyn, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—James Bevan Bowen, of Llwyngwair, Newport, Esq.

Radnorshire.—Walter de Winton, of Maesllwch Castle, Esq.

LANCASHIRE AND CORNWALL.

Duchy of Lancaster.—William Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., of Wennington Hall, Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Prince of Wales' Council Chamber, Buckingham-gate, Feb. 6.—Thomas Tristrem Spry Carlyon, of Tregrehan, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 7. The Queen has been pleased to re-constitute the bishopric of Toronto, in the province of Canada, and to erect a portion of the said bishopric into a new see, to be called the bishopric of Ontario; and her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Travers Lewis, LL.D., to be the first bishop of the new see.

The Rev. C. O. Goodford, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, to be Provost, in the place of the Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D., deceased.

The Rev. F. C. Cook, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to be Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, in the room of the Right Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., now Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 24. Lord Lyons, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq., Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations of 1851, to be Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Jan. 28. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., to be her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

To be Knight Commander of the Bath:—

Major-General Stuart Corbett, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions:—

Maj.-Gen. Francis Wheler, Bengal Cavalry.

Col. John MacDuff, 74th Regt.

Lieut.-Col. John Neptune Sargent, 3rd Regt.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Wm. Murray, 1st West India Regt.

Wm. Murray, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Barbados.

Howard Lloyd, esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Dominica.

W. H. Pedder, esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

Jan. 31. Robert Macfarlane, esq., advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Wood, esq., resigned. [The judge has taken the courtesy title of Lord Ormidale.]

Mr. Wm. John Stevens approved of as Consul at Malta for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Feb. 4. Patrick Fraser, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire of Sheriffdom of Renfrew,

in the room of Robert Macfarlane, esq., appointed a Lord of Session in Scotland.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

Mr. Henry B. Hammond, approved of as Consul at Dublin, and Mr. James W. Marshall as Consul at Leeds, for the United States of America.

Feb. 7. The Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon, and Rider and Master Forester of Dartmoor.

Wm. Matthewson Hindmarch, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, esq., Geo. Boden, of the Inner Temple, London, esq., and Thos. Weatherley Phipson, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, esq., to be of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

Thos. Francis Wade, esq., C.B., now Chinese Secretary and Translator, to be Secretary, Chinese Secretary, and Translator to her Majesty's Legation in China.

Feb. 11. Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, esq., to be Police Magistrate of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands.

Feb. 14. Grenadier Guards.—General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., &c., from the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Col.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., from the 40th Regt., to be Col., *vice* Gen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Col.-in-Chief.

59th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Plomer Young to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Jeremiah Taylor, deceased.

John Peter Grant, esq., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Hugh Seymour Tremeneere, esq., Richard Dugard Grainger, esq., and Edward Carleton Tufnell, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for inquiring into the Employment of Children and young Persons in Trades and Manufactures not already regulated by Law.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Doyle Patterson Exon to be one of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Capt. G. V. Macdonald, resigned.

Feb. 13. The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, K.T., the Hon. Fulke Egerton, Nicholas Ken-

dall, esq., Henry Austin Bruce, esq., John St. Aubyn, esq., John Davie Ferguson Davie, esq., Edward Headlam Greenhow, esq., M.D., and Philip Henry Holland, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into the condition of all mines in Great Britain to which the provisions of the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 151, do not apply, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed in such mines.

Feb. 21. To be Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Commanding-in-Chief.

To be Lieut.-Governor-Commandant—Major-Gen. Henry Sandham, Royal Engineers.

To be Inspector of Studies, Second Commandant—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Fred. Augustus Yorke, Royal Engineers.

To be Assistant Inspector of Studies—Capt. and Brevet-Major Charles John Gibb, Royal Engineers.

Frederick Lewis Maitland Heriot, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Forfar, in the room of Alexander Stuart Logan, esq., deceased.

The Hon. Arthur Temple Lytton to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, *vice* Lord Castle Cuffe.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.
Feb. 4. Borough of Coleraine.—Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, of Downhill, in the county of Londonderry, bart., in the room of John Boyd, esq., deceased.

County of Oxford.—Lieut.-Col. John Wm. Fane, in the room of George Granville Harcourt, esq., deceased.

Feb. 7. Borough of New Shoreham.—Sir Percy Burrell, bart., of Knepp Castle, in the county of Sussex, in the room of Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, bart., deceased.

Feb. 14. City of Lincoln.—John Bramley Moore, esq., of Aigburth, near Liverpool, co. Lancaster, in the room of G. Fieschi Heneage, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

Feb. 18. Borough of Great Grimsby.—John Chapman, esq., of Hill-end, Mottram, co. Chester, in the room of C. M. Worsley Anderson Pelham (commonly called Lord Worsley), now Earl of Yarborough, called to the House of Peers.

Borough of Leicester.—Peter Alfred Taylor, esq., of Aubrey-ho., Notting-hill, co. Middlesex, in the room of John Biggs, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 21, 1861. At Keiskama Hoek, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. Montague Barton, 85th Light Infantry, a son.

Nov. 28. At New Westminster, British Columbia, the wife of Col. Moody, R.E., a dau.

Dec. 7. At Lucknow, the wife of Wm. Copeland Capper, esq., Deputy-Commissioner, a son.

Dec. 10. At Bolundshuhur, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, a dau.

At Burnside, Mauritius, the wife of Captain Downes, R.A., a son.

Dec. 11. At Rawul Pindee, the wife of Capt. Gordon Alexander, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a son.

Dec. 12. At St Helena, the wife of Capt. J. B. H. Rainier, St. Helena Regiment, a son.

Dec. 13. At Belgaum, Bombay, the wife of Capt. J. J. Combe, a son.

Dec. 20. At Allahabad, the wife of Capt. Fred. Weston Peile, Bengal Engineers, a son.

Dec. 22. At Tabreez, the wife of K. E. Abbott, H.M.'s Consul-General, a dau.

At Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Capt. Wymouth, 17th Lancers, a son.

Dec. 24. At Hoshiarpore, Punjab, the wife of Capt. Ralph Young, Bengal Engineers, Deputy-Commissioner, a dau.

Dec. 29. At Simla, the wife of Capt. Falkland G. E. Warren, R.A., a dau.

Jan. 5, 1862. At Jubbulpore, the wife of Capt. W. Nembhard, Deputy-Commissioner, a dau.

Jan. 11. At Khalleppa, near Canea, in

Crete, the wife of Frederick Guarracino, esq. H.B.M.'s Consul in that Island, a son.

Jan. 13. At Hope-hall, Tadcaster, the Viscountess Nevill, a son.

Jan. 15. At Wambrook Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Hely H. A. Smith, a son.

Jan. 16. At Orleigh-court, Bideford, the wife of Capt. A. M. Archdall, a son.

At Greatford-hall, the wife of Gilbert Peacock, esq., a dau.

Jan. 17. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N., Superintendent, a son.

At Malmaison, Castle Townsend, co. Cork, the wife of Lieut-Col. Somerville, a son.

At Tenby, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Coulson, Vicar of Long Preston, Yorkshire, a son.

At Erith, Kent, the wife of James Davidson, M.D., H.M.S. "Wellesley," a dau.

Jan. 18. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, a son.

At Bowes Manor, Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of Alderman Sidney, M.P., a dau.

At King's Sutton, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Floyd, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. G. E. Jelf, M.A., Assistant-Curate of St. James's, Clapton, of twin daus.

Jan. 19. In Berkeley-sq., the Marchioness of Waterford, a son.

Jan. 20. In Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

At Rochester, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, a son.

In Green-st., Park-lane, the wife of George T. Duncombe, esq., a dau.

At Ashen Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William J. Deane, a son.

At St. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Gaye, a dau.

Jan. 21. At Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a dau.

At Bray, Berks, the wife of Capt. Hamilton, late H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers, a dau.

At Brightwell Rectory, Wallingford, Berks, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Reginald Gunnery, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hornsey-Rise, and Clerical Secretary of the Church of England Education Society, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. A. H. Dawson, Royal Madras Artillery, a son.

At Bognor, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Shadwell, a dau.

Jan. 22. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, of Melville-house, Fife, a dau.

In Leinster-sq., Bayswater, the wife of G. D. Wilkins, esq., late Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Sandhurst Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Ridout, Rector of Sandhurst, a dau.

Jan. 23. At Hastings, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Ludlow, a son.

At the Rectory, Clapham-common, the wife of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, a son.

Jan. 24. At Nynehead-court, the wife of W. Ayshford Sanford, esq., a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, a son.

Jan. 25. At Caynham-court, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Master, 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Thavies'-inn, Holborn, the wife of the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, Lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn, a dau.

At the British Royal Naval Hospital, at Lisbon, the wife of Dr. Jas. J. L. Donnet, R.N., a dau.

At Great Rissington Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of Cecil C. V. N. Pole, esq., a dau.

Jan. 26. At Rockingham, the Hon. Mrs. King, a dau.

At Sanquhar-house, Forres, N.B., the wife of Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., a son.

At Worthing, the wife of Major C. J. S. Wallace, 25th Regt., a dau.

At Putney, the wife of the Rev. J. Haythorne Edgar, a dau.

Jan. 27. At Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, a son.

At Leigh Parsonage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. George Thompson, a dau.

At Windsor, the wife of Capt. Lovett, 2nd Life Guards, a son.

Jan. 28. At Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of Lieut. the Hon. Jas. T. Fitzmaurice, Commanding H.M.'s gunboat "Goshawk," a dau.

At Westbrook Hay, Herts, Mrs. D. Ryder, a dau.

In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, (the resi-

dence of her father, James Durham, esq.,) the wife of Henry D. De Vitre, esq., of Charlton-house, Wantage, Berks, a son.

At the Vicarage, Bosham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, a son.

At Crookstown-house, the wife of Capt. Herri-
rick, 12th Regt., and of Belmount, co. Cork,
a son.

Jan. 29. At Alverbank, near Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Capt. Edmund Commerell, R.N., V.C., a dau.

At Brandon-house, Great Yarmouth, the wife of Capt. F. Warren, R.N., a dau.

At Osidge, Southgate, the wife of Arthur Bosanquet, esq., Bombay C.S., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Daniel F. Sandford, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., Head Master of the Plymouth Grammar-school, a son.

Jan. 30. At Woolwich, the wife of Col. C. D'Aguiar, C.B., a son.

At More Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. A. S. Male, Rector of More, a son and heir.

At Hatherton-hall, Stafford, the wife of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, a son.

At the Vicarage, Chippenham, the wife of the Rev. John Rich, a dau.

In Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, the wife of H. N. Lay, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Beattie, M.A., Chaplain and Head Master of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, a dau.

Jan. 31. In St. James's-sq., the Lady Emma Talbot, a son.

At Shipton Moyné Rectory, near Tetbury, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Golightly, a son.

At Wickens, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. Orgill Leman, a son.

At Fulford-hall, York, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Preston, of Warcop-hall, Westmoreland, a dau.

At Ranmore, Dorking, the wife of the Rev. George Heberden, a dau.

At Thurlbear, the wife of the Rev. W. Lance, a son.

Feb. 1. In Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a dau.

In St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., Mrs. Pascoe Glyn, a dau.

In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of T. G. Staveley, esq., a dau.

At Wylam-Oakwood, Northumberland, the wife of Edward Algernon Blackett, R.N., a son.

Feb. 2. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Alderman Rose, a dau.

Feb. 3. At Parkanaur, Tyrone, the Hon. Mrs. Burges, a dau.

At the Grange, Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a son.

At Beverley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. B. G. Layard, a dau.

At Hillmorton Vicarage, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Francis W. Lamb, a son.

At Belfast, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hobbs, 14th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Osborne, of Rossall, Fleetwood, a dau.

Feb. 4. In Dover-st., the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

At Meare Vicarage, Glastonbury, the wife of the Rev. F. W. White, a dau.

At the Shrubbery, Lydd, Kent, the wife of Henry B. Wood, M.D., a dau.

At Hollington-house, East Woodhay, Hants, the wife of the Rev. N. J. Ridley, a dau.

Feb. 5. In Chesham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, a son.

At the Rectory, Winterbourne Cherborough, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Griffith, M.A., a son.

At Duxford Vicarage, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. F. Margetts, a dau.

At Croydon, the wife of John W. D'Urban Freeth, esq., a son.

At Birstwith Parsonage, West Riding, the wife of the Rev. George Hales, a dau.

Feb. 6. At Leybourne Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. Charles Hawley, a son.

At Chulmleigh Rectory, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Bethune, a son.

At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Capt. Dicey, a son.

At the Vicarage, Pembury, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George S. Woodgate, a dau.

At Farnborough Vicarage, Warwickshire, Mrs. R. H. Cholmondeley, a son.

At Warblington Rectory, Hants, the wife of Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd Madras Cavalry, a dau.

At St. Neot's Vicarage, Mrs. C. L. Vaughan, a dau.

Feb. 7. At Drumcondra Castle, Dublin, Lady Rachel Butler, a dau.

At Pulborough, Sussex, the wife of Henry Byham, esq., of the War Office, a son.

Feb. 8. In Seamore-pl., the Lady Elizabeth Adeane, a dau.

At Annaghmore, co. Sligo, the wife of Chas. W. O'Hara, esq., M.P., a son.

In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Algernon Bathurst, esq., a son.

At Croydon, the wife of the Rev. J. White, a dau.

Feb. 9. At Redlands, near Plymouth, the wife of Capt. James D. Mackenzie, 14th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 10. In Hanover-sq., the Viscountess Boyle, a son.

In Chesham-st., the Lady Edith Fergusson, a dau.

At Honeyborough-house, near Pembroke Dock, the Lady Frederic Kerr, a son.

In Hill-street, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Gower, a dau.

At Hill-cliff, Warrington, the wife of Richard Assheton Cross, esq., M.P., a dau.

Feb. 12. At the Rectory, Welwyn, Lady Boothby, a son.

Feb. 13. At Kensington Palace, the wife of the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, a dau.

At Alnmouth, near Alnwick, the wife of Capt. L. Stafford Northcote, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Wm. Hodgson, Vicar of Ashwell, Herts, a son.

Feb. 14. At Hannington-hall, Wilts, the wife of Capt. Willes Johnson, R.N., M.P., a dau.

At Kew, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, a dau.

Feb. 15. In Wilton-st., the wife of Col. Hume, C.B., late of Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Paris, the wife of the Rev. Archer Gurney, a son.

Feb. 16. At Kilkea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

At Great Parndon Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Owen Marden, a dau.

At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the wife of Col. St. George, C.B., R.A., a son.

Feb. 18. In Upper Belgrave-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 5. At Fort Beaufort, Captain William Henry Lowther, Bengal Army, eldest son of the late William Lowther, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Colonel Lowther, Esquerry to H.R.H. Wm. Henry Duke of Gloucester, and for many years M.P. for the County of Westmoreland, to Amelia Jessie, dau. of R. J. Painter, esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 26. At the Chapel, Bishopstowe, South Africa, the Ven. Charles Septimus Grubbe, Archdeacon of Maritzberg, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Colin Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore, Peebleshire, and sister of the Right Rev. Bishop Mackenzie.

Dec. 5. At Meerut, Capt. Aylmer W. J. Montgomerie, H.M.'s 20th Hussars, only son

of Lieut. - Col. Montgomerie, late Madras Cavalry, and late Deputy-Surveyor-General of India, to Annie, second dau. of Col. Jamieson, Indian Army, Bengal Presidency.

Dec. 10. At Simla, Richard Thomas Burney, B.C.S., Assistant-Commissioner of Simlah, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Burney, H.E.I.C.S., to Julia, dau. of the late Major Naylor, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dec. 12. At the Cathedral, Madras, Arthur Gazelee, son of the late Rev. Wm. St. John Smyth, Rector of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, to Mary, dau. of Samuel Lawrence, esq., Bannfield, Coleraine, co. Derry.

Dec. 23. At Mauritius, Charles Edmund Banks, esq., Secretary to the Council, eldest son of John Tatam Banks, esq., M.D., of Worth-

lodge, near Crawley, Sussex, to Mary Rose Dawkins (née Arbuthnot), eldest dau. of the Hon. James Edward Arbuthnot, of Bon Air, Mauritius.

Jan. 2. At Northam Church, Southampton, Philip Henry Sandilands, Capt. Royal Artillery, to Louisa Scott, second surviving dau. of the late William Stevenson, esq., of Quebec.

Jan. 15. At Wragby, near Wakefield, the Rev. Henry Sigismund Cerjat, Rector of West Horsley, Surrey, to Esther Louisa, second dau. of Charles Winn, esq., of Nostell Priory.

Jan. 16. At St. John's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Fowler Burton, Commanding 5th Depot Battalion, and late H.M.'s 9th Regt., son of the late David Burton, esq., of Cherry Burton, to Elizabeth, dau. of J. B. Friend, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde-park, and Ripple-vale, Kent.

At Kingswear, Dartmouth, the Rev. Francis Fenwick Reaveley, Rector of Kimmersley, to Frances A., third dau. of the late Rev. William Domville, Rector of Winforton, Herefordshire.

At Georgeham, Devon, Edwin, eldest son of Henry Crawshay, esq., of Oaklands-pk., Gloucestershire, and grandson of William Crawshay, esq., of Caversham-pk., Berks, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Rev. Francis Hole, M.A., Rector of Georgeham.

At Mitcham, Major Henry Francis Williams, 60th Royal Rifles, second son of the late Col. Williams, R.A., to Margaret, younger dau. of the late Edward Daun, esq., of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Jan. 18. Eugene Hay Cameron, esq., R.A., eldest son of C. H. Cameron, esq., of Putney-heath, to Caroline Catharine, youngest dau. of John Denis Browne, esq., of Mount Browne, late M.P. for co. Mayo, and grand-dau. of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, M.P.

Jan. 20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Fredk. J. S. Adam, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, only son of I. Adam, esq., late Madras Medical Establishment, to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of Major-General Claud Douglas, Bengal Army.

Jan. 21. At Clifton, Charles Douglas, esq., Lieut. 15th Regiment B.N.I., fourth surviving son of General Sir J. D. Douglas, G.C.B., to Charlotte, elder dau. of J. H. Armstrong, esq., late Capt. in the 98th Regt. of Foot.

At St. Thomas's, Ryde, the Rev. James Isaacson, Rector of Newmarket, Suffolk, to Mary Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. G. Fardell, Rector of Banham, Norfolk.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, John Sackville Swann, esq., Capt. 22nd Regt., to Blanche, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H., of Burley-villa, Lyme Regis, Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for Dorset and Devon.

At Boxley, Kent, Franklin Lushington, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Kate Maria, dau. of the late Rev. James Morgan, Vicar of Corston, Somerset.

Jan. 22. At Keith-house, East Lothian, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. William Hope, C.B., 71st Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Sir John Hope, M.P., of Craighill, to Alicia

Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir John Wedderburn, bart.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, William Windham Baring, esq., to Barbara, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon Sir Frederick and Lady Emily Ponsobny.

At East Clevedon, the Rev. Stephen Henry Saxby, M.A., Incumbent of East Clevedon, and Chaplain to the Earl of Carnwath, to Effie, fourth dau. of the late William Browne, esq., of Tallantyre-hall, Cumberland.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Maxse, R.N., to Cecilia, dau. of the late Brigadier James Steel, C.B.

At St. James's, Muswell-hill, Barnes Wim-bush, esq., B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, and Colney Hatch, second son of Samuel Wim-bush, esq., of Finchley, to Margaret, dau. of James Ewart, esq., of Finchley.

At Kilkonnet, co. Galway, the Rev. John Beatty, M.A., Rector of Killaghtee, co. Donegal, to Maria Adelaide, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Collis, Rector and Prebendary of Kilkonnet, diocese of Clonfert.

Jan. 23. At St. James's, Paddington, Col. Cyprian Bridge, late of the 58th Regt., to Mary Louisa, dau. of the late Jonathan Williamson, esq., of Lakelands, co. Dublin.

At Tittleshall, Norfolk, Edward North, third son of the late Sir E. N. Buxton, bart., to Emily, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm H. Digby, Rector of Tittleshall.

At Llandefalle, Breconshire, John, youngest son of the late George Russell, esq., Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, to Louisa Blanche, second dau. of the Rev. Chas. Vaughan, Rector of Llandefalle.

At Wivelsfield, Sussex, the Rev. J. Harwood Harrison, Rector of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, to Emily Holden, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Holden Rose, of the Ferns, and late 17th Lancers.

Jan. 24. At Hazelmere, High Wycombe, the Rev. Hyacinth D'Arcy, Rector of Clifden, co. Galway, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of John Newman, esq., Brands-house, Bucks.

Jan. 25. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, the Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton, M.A., formerly Incumbent of Wilsden, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Ellen Maria, daughter of the late Lieut. Wm. Rumford, R.N., and widow of Chas. Smith, esq., of Eastbourne-lodge, Dulwich.

Jan. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Somerset J. Gough Calthorpe, Lieut.-Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, third son of Lord and Lady Calthorpe, to Mrs. Frederick Crewe, only child of Capt. Chamier, R.N., and Mrs. Frederic Chamier.

At Anstey, near Leicester, the Rev. Joseph Lewis Morris, Vicar of Fillongley, Warwickshire, to Lucretia Mary, only dau. of the late Searles Wood Oldham, esq., R.N.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Horatio Lovell Todd, Curate of Greenwich, to Frances Catherine, second dau. of John Todd, esq., of Wood-house, Dulwich.

At Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire, Henry

Musgrave Fuller, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Fuller, Rector of Thornhaugh, to Ada, only dau. of the Rev. J. F. Dawson, of the Woodlands, Bedford, and Rector of Toynton, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 29. The Rev. H. M. Mapleton, Rector of Badgworth, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. T. Bree, Rector of Allesley, Warwickshire.

Jan. 30. At Nether Tabley Chapel, Allen Alexander Bathurst, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Meriel Leicester Warren, second dau. of Lord de Tabley.

At St. James', Piccadilly, Henry A. W. Herve, esq., of the Foreign-office, son of the late Lord Wm. Herve, to Laura Horatia, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. and Lady Laura Money, of Crown Point, Norfolk.

At Clonmel, Geo. H. M. Ricketts, esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte, dau. of P. Gough, esq., of Glenconnor, Clonmel.

At Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. Augustus H. D. Hutton, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., son of Col. Hutton, of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Annie Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Richard Dutton Kennicott, B.A., Incumbent of Stockton.

Feb. 1. At Froome Selwood, the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Incumbent of Danby, Cleveland, Yorkshire, to Georgiana Mary, eldest dau. of Barlow Slade, esq., of North-house, Froome.

At Falmouth, the Rev. Frederick C. Cardew, son of C. Cardew, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Annette H. M., eldest dau. of the late Ambrose Cardew, esq., of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Artillery.

Feb. 3. At St. Swithin's, London, Joseph Augustus Yorke, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to Florence Eliza Mary, second daughter of Thomas Chambré, esq., of Warwick-gardens, Kensington, and great-niece of the late Mr. Justice Chambré.

Feb. 4. At Charlton, Kent, Thomas Henry, eldest son of the late Henry Plowman, esq., of Dorchester, to Mary Carter, second dau. of the Rev. R. Carter Smith.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Thomas Sikes, son of Robert Hichens, esq., of East Dulwich-grove, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Oldham, Chaplain of Dulwich College.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Chas. W. Neville Custance, eldest son of Neville Custance, esq., to Harriet Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Edward Salwey, esq., of the Lodge, Shropshire, and Elton-hall, Herefordshire.

At Stisted, Essex, Herbert Whitaker, esq., son of the Rev. George A. Whitaker, M.A., of Knoddishall, Suffolk, to Mary, third surviving dau. of Onley Savill-Onley, esq., of Stisted-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. Myddelton Biddulph, esq., 1st Life Guards, eldest son of Col. Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, to Catherine Arabella, third dau. of the late Edward Howard, esq.

Feb. 5. At the parish church, Brighton, E.

Birch, esq., eldest son of the Rev. E. Birch, late Rector of Windlesham, to Louisa, third dau. of the late General and Lady Elizabeth Thackeray, of the Cedars, Windlesham, Surrey.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson, of Aldwick, Sussex, to Helen, dau. of the late Sir George Denys, bart., and widow of the Rev. Frederick Robertson, of Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. F. F. Wright, to Emily, eldest dau. of Capt. Thomas Fair, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Alexander Fair, C.B., &c.

At Castlemaacadam, Thomas Berwick, esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate, Ceylon, son of the late William Berwick, esq., Edinburgh, to Annette, eldest dau. of Howard Brooke, esq., of Castle Howard, co. Wicklow, and niece of the late Sir Arthur Brooke, bart., of Colebrook-park, co. Fermanagh.

At Carshalton, Surrey, George F. Gosling, esq., Capt. 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, son of the late Capt. George Gosling, R.N., K.H., to Belerina Alice, fourth dau. of the late David Lloyd, esq., of Shepley-house, Carshalton.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, John Sheldon Furlong, esq., M.D., Surgeon 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Florence F., youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward J. Ward, Rector of East Clandon, Surrey.

Feb. 6. At All Saints, Norfolk-sq., the Viscount Strangford, to Emily Ann, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Augustus Alfred de Bourbel, Carabiniers, youngest son of the late Marquis de Bourbel-Montpinçon, to Sophia, second dau. of the late Maj. Charles Bulkeley, formerly 2nd Life Guards.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-ter., Capt. Arthur Hill, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late John Hepworth Hill, esq., barrister-at-law, and Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, to Harriette, second dau. of Mr. Serjeant Miller.

At Filey, Field Nicholson, esq., Wootton, to Cecilia Louisa, second dau. of Capt. Roger Palmer, Carrowmore, co. Mayo.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. William Raby, M.A., of Skerton, Lancaster, to Susan, second dau. of Christopher Rhodes, esq., of Brighton.

At St. John's, Clifton, William Brittan, esq., of Clifton, to Harriet Jane, dau. of the Rev. W. George, of Cherrington-park, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 11. At Iver, Bucks, John Francis W. De' Salis, esq., of Hillingdon-pl., near Uxbridge, eldest son of the Count De Salis, to Amelia Frances Harriet, eldest dau. of Christopher and Lady Sophia Tower, of Huntsmore-park, Iver, and granddau. of Christopher Thos. Tower, esq., of Weald-hall, Essex.

At St. Clement's, Hastings, the Rev. Henry Dawson Ellis Bull, to Caroline Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Samuel Foyster, Rector of All Saints', Hastings.

At Clewer, Windsor, Capt. William Salisbury

Ewart, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Rev. Peter Ewart, of Kirk'lington, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Selina, eldest dau. of Capt. Bulkeley, of Clewer-lodge, Windsor, late 1st Lieut. Guards.

At Wimbledon, Edward Clapton, M.D., of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, and of Lee, Kent, to Mary, the eldest dau.; and, at the same time, Lieut.-Col. Robertson, C.B., Military Train, to Louisa, the youngest dau., of John Churchill, esq., of Oakfield, Wimbledon-park.

Feb. 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, of Whiston Rectory, Yorkshire, youngest son of the late Earl of Effingham, to Barbara Frances Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Chester, R.A., of Ashted, Surrey.

At St. Nicholas, Tooting, Surrey, Frederick Alers, eldest son of Thomas Alers Hankey, esq., of Epsom, and Fenchurch-st., London, to Mary Wickham, dau. of P. W. Flower, esq., of Hill-house, Tooting, Surrey.

Feb. 13. At Great Budworth, Capt. Congreve,

4th Regt. D.A.A.G., eldest son of William W. Congreve, esq., Burton-hall, Cheshire, to Fanny Emma, second dau. of Lee P. Townshend, esq., of Wincham-hall, in the same county.

Feb. 15. At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. Ambrose, C.B., 1st Battalion of H.M.'s 3rd Regt., the Buffs, to Louisa G., third dau. of Capt. Liddon, R.N., Clifton.

Feb. 18. At Tydd St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry John Fellowes, Rector of Over Wallop, Hants, eldest son of Henry Fellowes, esq., of Upper Harley-st., to Edith, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Rector of Tydd St. Mary's, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At St. Mary's, Great Ilford, the Rev. J. P. Smith, to Emily, second dau. of the late Wm. Haslehurst, esq., of Ilford-hall, Great Ilford.

At Castletown, Charles Carter Barrett, Capt. and Adjt. 1st Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers, late Capt. 33rd Regt., to Louisa Samina, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. J. D. Johnstone, C.B., of Rahinderry, Queen's County.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN VICTORIA PARK.

"NEAR the Hackney entrance of the Victoria Park, a drinking fountain, of unusual dimensions and costliness, is in course of erection, as a present from Miss Burdett Coutts to the frequenters of the park. It is a Gothic structure, consisting of an open arcade, octagonal in plan, 25 ft. in diameter, which stands on a low podium, and is crowned by a cupola nearly 60 ft. high. The shafts are of polished red granite, with bases of gray granite. Within is an octagonal structure, having on four of its sides granite pedestals, supporting marble figures within niches, which pour water from vases into the basins beneath. The other sides are ornamented with slabs of coloured marble. Vases for flowers are placed at the angles of the podium. In the cupola is to be a clock shewing four faces. It is a solidly-constructed as well as ornamental building, and will cost above 5,000*l.* Altogether it is a work that does credit to the munificence of the donor, and to the taste of the designer, Mr. H. A. Darbishire. The solid parts are constructed, much of the carving finished, and the water laid

on, but the works have been so delayed by the strike, that the fountain will not be ready till next spring.

"Miss Coutts has also erected, near Birdcage-walk, in the Hackney-road, a vast pile of buildings, to be let in lodgings to the working population. The structure, of which Mr. Darbishire is the architect, consists of three distinct blocks, so arranged as to form three sides of a quadrangle. Each block is of great length, five stories high, and fitted with baths, washhouses, club-rooms, shafts for removal of dust, and, in fact, all modern appliances that seem likely to conduce to the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the class for whom they are intended. Sets of apartments, of from one to three rooms, at rents varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a-week, are provided for, we believe, above 170 families, and all are occupied. Regard is also had to external appearances, and something of an architectural character is given by varying the several fronts and breaking the sky-line."—*Companion to the Almanac.*

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 CHARLES MERRIK BURRELL,
BART., M.P.

Jan. 4. At Knapp Castle, near West Grinstead, aged 87, Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, M.P., the "father" of the House of Commons.

The deceased was son of the second baronet, by Sophia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart., of Valentine House, Essex. He was born in Golden-square, London, in 1774; married Frances, daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and sister of the present Lord Leconfield, late Col. Wyndham (she died in 1848), and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1796. In 1806 he first entered Parliament, in which he had a seat for fifty-five years, and on sixteen successive occasions he was elected for Shoreham. The following particulars of these elections are supplied by a local print:—

"It was in 1806 that Sir Charles first offered himself as a candidate to represent the borough in Parliament. The previous members had been Sir Cecil Bishopp and Sir Timothy Shelley, who offered themselves for re-election, and they were opposed by Sir Charles Burrell, but, in a few days, Sir Cecil Bishopp withdrew from the contest, and Sir Charles Burrell, with Sir Timothy Shelley, was elected. At the next election, in 1807, the return of these two was opposed by Mr. Cecil Bishopp, a son of Sir Cecil, but who only polled 306, Sir T. Shelley polling 449, and Sir C. Burrell 478. In 1812 no contest took place. In 1818, on the retirement of Sir T. Shelley, Mr., afterwards Sir James Marten Lloyd, succeeded him, being elected, with Sir Charles, without opposition. At the next election, in 1820, Henry Webster, Esq., presented himself. Mr. J. Smith, a person residing in Brighton, and afterwards known as the person elected

'mayor of the borough of Tenterden' during the election in the King's Bench Prison, immortalized by the pencil of Haydon, also offered himself, but could obtain no one to nominate him, and, having nominated himself, no person tendered a vote for him. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Lloyd, 383; Burrell, 251; Webster, 167. At the election in 1826, Mr. Lloyd having withdrawn, Mr., afterwards Sir E. B. Sugden, and now Lord St. Leonards, unsuccessfully contested the borough against Sir Charles, and Mr. Howard, a relation of the Duke of Norfolk, the numbers being—Burrell, 865; Howard, 545; Sugden, 483. These gentlemen continued to represent the borough, without opposition, till the passing of the Reform Bill, when Mr. Howard retired, and his place was filled by Harry Dent Goring, Esq., of Highden, who was elected with Sir Charles, G. F. Jones, Esq., a barrister, contesting the election, but being defeated. The numbers were—Burrell, 785; Goring, 774; Jones, 406. Sir E. Sugden came forward, but retired without going to the poll. At the next election in January, 1835, Sir Charles and Mr. Goring were re-elected without opposition. At the general election, on the death of William IV., in July, 1837, Mr. David Salomons contested the representation, but at the close of the poll the numbers were—Goring, 850; Burrell, 773; Salomons, 619. On the defeat of the Melbourne administration and the subsequent dissolution and election, in 1841, the then Duke of Norfolk exerted himself to place one of his grandchildren in the seat (the present member for Arundel, Lord Edward Howard), in the Liberal interest, but failed, the numbers polled being—Burrell, 959; Goring, 856; Howard, 653. At the election in July, 1847, Sir Charles and Mr. Goring were again elected. At the election in 1852, Sir Charles and Lord A. Lennox (who succeeded Mr. Goring on his demise), were returned unopposed. At the general

election in 1857, following the defeat of the Palmerston administration, Mr. Pemberton, a barrister, contested the borough on Radical principles, but was unsuccessful, the poll being—Burrell, 994; Lennox, 805; Pemberton, 489. At the general election, following Lord Derby's appeal to the country in May, 1859, Sir Charles and Mr. S. Cave were returned unopposed, Lord A. Lennox having retired from the representation."

During his long Parliamentary career Sir Charles was a Conservative, and he steadily voted against most of the important changes that have been effected by the Liberal party. He was a frequent speaker, but his remarks were always concise and to the point, especially when he dealt with topics of social or local interest. Of late years he was well known for his pertinacity in bringing forward, session after session, a bill to prohibit window-cleaning by females, but the House declined to accept his views, though all parties gave him credit for the most humane intentions.

Sir Charles was exemplary in his attendance on Parliament, and as a country gentleman he was active and zealous in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate and patron of local institutions. All the leisure that this left him he devoted to fostering and encouraging agricultural improvements, viewing the results of the experiments with the greatest care, and adopting those which were founded upon practical principles and suited to the daily business of the farmer. Without de-crying theory, he employed his mind on those practical points which would repay the husbandman for the adoption of an alteration from the usual practices of the locality in which he lived, and he introduced many most important improvements, which are now commonly adopted. Sussex agriculturists are indebted to him for the introduction of the White or Belgian carrot—a succulent of great value; and also for his valuable experiments in feeding and fattening cattle. Of the agricultural institutions of Sussex he was a warm and active

supporter, and was associated with them by his usefulness and great practical knowledge. He viewed the improvements of home production as essential to the most important interests of the nation, and hence we find him the advocate of the farming interests in every relation of life.

Though not a literary man himself, Sir Charles was ever ready to forward projects connected with the history of Sussex. The Editor of the "Sussex Express" says,—

"During the publication of the Histories of Sussex and Lewes, we were much indebted to him for the readiness with which he communicated the information required of him, or assisted in obtaining it. He at once afforded free access to his private valuable collection of MSS. at Knepp Castle, compiled by Sir W. Burrell, and which enriched the pages of both those works. Sussex is largely indebted to this family for the preservation and collection of the records of the county. The Burrell MSS. in the British Museum are monuments of talent and industry, and afford the foundation of all our local histories."

Sir Charles is succeeded in his baronetcy by his son Percy, now Sir Percy Burrell, born in Grosvenor-place, London, 1812; married, 1856, Henrietta Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir George R. Brooke Pechell, Bart., then M.P. for Brighton.

DR. JAMES ALLAN CURRIE.

June 15, 1861. At Agra, aged 33, Dr. James Allan Currie, of Agra.

"The deceased was born in Edinburgh in 1827. He was educated in Forfarshire, where he obtained an Angus Club medal, as dux of the highest Latin class in Brechin. In 1847 he got the degree of A.M. at King's College, Aberdeen, and that of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. As a student he was remarkable for taking to and keeping to the essentials of his profession. He was, as Locke would have said, thoroughly 'bottomed' in anatomy and surgery, their principles and practice. His clear, vigorous, unencumbered mind seized at once, as if by instinct, the primary, the necessary, and the immediate, the definite and the practical; and his compact, unflinching will enabled him to master

whatever he set his heart on. He was, as might be expected, a zealous, a thoroughly clinical student, apt to know what principles are, and having the courage and the truthfulness to stick to them at all hazards. When, therefore, he found himself an Indian surgeon, he set himself to his work at once with that combination of promptitude and power which makes success. 'During his brief career,' says 'Allen's Indian Mail,' 'Dr. Currie saw more service than falls to the lot of most men. On his arrival in India, in January, 1854, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the 47th B.N.I., then in Burmah, with which regiment he remained until promoted to the medical charge of the 8th Irregular Cavalry. When that corps was stationed at Bareilly, on the 31st of May, 1857, Dr. Currie escaped, with several of his brother officers, by riding sixty-six miles in twenty-two hours, without changing his horse. He afterwards rejoined that portion of the regiment which continued true to its allegiance, and was posted at Oonao, to keep open the communication with Lucknow. On one occasion, this faithful remnant was despatched, under the command of Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, to attack a body of rebels, under Lultah Sing, who offered a desperate resistance, and, at one moment, the issue of the conflict seemed likely to be disastrous. Dr. Currie at once perceived the critical nature of the emergency. He had been left with the reserve a short distance in the rear, and was the only European officer with it. Instantly placing himself at the head of this small body of troopers, he rushed to the aid of his sorely-pressed comrades, and by the impetuosity of his charge threw the enemy into confusion. In the *melee* his horse received a musket-ball in the neck, and was wounded by a bayonet-thrust in the quarter; but Lultah Sing and his bodyguard were slain, and the pacification of the entire district was the first-fruits of the victory.'* For this gallant exploit Capt. Mackenzie formally applied to the Commander-in-Chief for the Victoria Cross to Dr. Currie. It should be borne in mind that in this affair of Hurha he was the only European officer in charge of the reserve. 'In 1859 Dr. Currie was, without solicitation on his part, appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the Agra Division, and Lecturer on Surgery in the Medical School in that city. On the 14th of June last, Dr. Currie, who had undertaken to visit

periodically the out-kitchens of the Agra district, proceeded to the kitchen at Khundolee (twenty miles distant from Agra, on the left bank of the river Jumna) to make arrangements for the mitigation of cholera, a violent outbreak of which had taken place there. He returned on the same afternoon, was attacked with that dreadful disease on the following evening, and in a few hours fell a sacrifice to the cause of humanity. As a proof of the thoroughness of his nature, when appointed to the lectureship on surgery to the Thomason Hospital, he set himself to master Hindostanee, so as to give his lectures, systematic and clinical, in that language; and he carried out there among the young Hindoo students the same system as he had benefited by under Mr. Syme, and which has made the Edinburgh School of Surgery the first in the world. He was busy preparing a text-book in the native tongue up to the time of his death.'—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

THE REV. JOHN WARD.

Dec. 4. At Wath, near Ripon, aged 66, the Rev. John Ward, M.A., Rector of that parish.

Mr. Ward was descended from the Wards of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire, of whom the pedigree is given in Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry; and one of whom, Michael Ward, became successively Bishop of Ossory and of Derry in the seventeenth century. His father, John Ward, Esq., attorney at Marlborough and for forty years steward to the Earl and Marquess of Ailesbury, was the eldest son of the Rev. Francis Ward, Perpetual Curate of Croxden, Staffordshire, and Rector of Stanford, Notts, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Bill, Esq., of Farley-hall, Staffordshire. Mr. Ward, having succeeded his maternal uncle, Mr. Charles Bill, as an attorney at Marlborough, married Hannah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Hawkes, Esq., of that town, and grand-niece and co-heir of Sir Michael Foster, a Judge of the King's Bench and Recorder of Bristol, who reported the trials of the Rebels of 1745, published in that year and reprinted in 1776. Mr. Ward died in 1829, having had issue six sons and

three daughters. Of the latter, one was married to the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D., Master of Bristol Grammar-school, and nephew to Dr. Samuel Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; and another to Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B. The eldest son, Thomas Rawdon Ward, Esq., is still a banker at Marlborough; the youngest, the Rev. Charles Ward, M.A., is Rector of Maulden, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. John Ward was the fourth son, born at Marlborough on the 8th of May, 1795. He was a member of Christ's Coll., Cambridge; was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Charles Marquess of Ailesbury, at Tottenham-park, July 16, 1826, and instituted to the Vicarage of Great Bedwyn, on the presentation of that nobleman, on the 25th of September following. He held both those appointments until preferred to the Rectory of Wath, by the same patron, on the 29th of October, 1850. No resident Incumbent of Great Bedwyn, one of the most extensive parishes in Wiltshire, can be traced in the parochial books for more than a century before Mr. Ward's preferment to it. He found a population of above 2,000 scattered in twelve hamlets, with inadequate accommodation in the only church, one service on Sundays, and no national school. He remained to see and rejoice in a greatly increased number of sittings in the venerable parish-church, in the erection of a new church at East Grafton, (which was consecrated in April, 1844, and fully described, with an engraving, in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July of that year,) in the provision of schools for 300 children, and in the multiplication of church services. In 1850 (on the promotion of the present Dean of Salisbury) he was removed by the Marquess of Ailesbury to the Rectory of Wath, near Ripon; when the inhabitants of Great Bedwyn, inviting him to a private dinner, presented to him a massive silver inkstand, accompanied by an address which reviewed with grateful satisfaction his constant and protracted residence among them.

Mr. Ward devoted considerable attention to genealogical and antiquarian inquiries. With much perseverance he extracted from the registers of Great Bedwyn, Marlborough, and several neighbouring parishes, all the important entries, and communicated them, with the epitaphs and church notes, to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, in the years 1838—1843. The parishes, in alphabetical order, are—Albourn, Great Bedwyn, Little Bedwyn, Burbage, Chute, Collingbourne Ducis, Collingbourne Kingston, Easton, Froxfield, Hungerford, Market Lavington, Marlborough, Mildenhall, Ogbourn St. Andrew, Ogbourn St. George, Preslute, and Tidcombe.

After his removal to Yorkshire, Mr. Ward pursued the same line of investigation in his new neighbourhood, and to the "Topographer and Genealogist" (vol. iii. 1858) he communicated extracts from the parish registers of Hornby and Wath in Yorkshire, and others from those of Milton Lislebon and Chilton Foliot in Wiltshire, and Sutton Waldron in Dorset.

To the Magazine of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, No. xviii. (1860), Mr. Ward communicated a description of the church at Great Bedwyn; which was succeeded in the following number by a view of that structure and an account of a remarkable specimen of tile pavement, representing knights riding in full career, *temp.* Henry III. or Edward I., (also engraved in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, 1845). Other examples of the figured tiles at Great Bedwyn were communicated by Mr. Ward to Mr. Henry Shaw's "Specimens of Tile Pavements," and to the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, at whose expense they were privately engraved.

Mr. Ward was twice married—first, in 1823, to his second cousin, Ann, eldest daughter of the late celebrated physician Samuel Merriman, M.D.*,

* Of this old and much-esteemed correspondent of SYLVANUS URBAN a memoir was

of London, (by Ann, daughter of the former Samuel Merriman, M.D., who died in 1818, the son of Benjamin Merriman, Esq., of Marlborough, and Mary Hawkes, niece to Sir Michael Foster); and secondly, in 1846, to Helen Duncan, one of the youngest (twin) daughters of the late John Stuart, Esq., Superintendent of Military Accounts at the War Office. By the former lady, who died in 1844, he has left issue two sons and five daughters; by the latter, who survives him, he has left three daughters. The sons (who were both educated at Marlborough School) are—1. Samuel Hawkes Foster Ward, Esq.; and 2. George Ernest Ward, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, who has just arrived at Calcutta, having recently married Agnes, daughter of Charles Finch, Esq., and niece to Rickman Ross, Esq., of Brighton.

M. C. WYATT, ESQ.

Jan. 10. At his residence in the Harrow-road, Paddington, aged 84, Matthew Cotes Wyatt, esq., the eminent sculptor.

Mr. Wyatt, who, if his name is now partially forgotten, was acknowledged some half-a-century ago to be one of the first sculptors of his day, was the son of James Wyatt, Esq., (Surveyor-General under George III.,) a gentleman who lies buried in Westminster Abbey. Mr. M. C. Wyatt was born in the year 1777, and was educated at Eton, where he was the contemporary of the late Marquises of Londonderry and Anglesey, and of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. At the age of nineteen he was employed, under the immediate patronage of King George III., in the execution of several works of art at Windsor Castle; but his first public work was the memorial erected at Liverpool in honour of Lord Nelson, from his design. Mr. Wyatt also executed the cenotaph in St. George's Chapel, Wind-

sor, to the memory of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, of which he was the sole originator. He was also successful in many equestrian statues, including those of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, and lastly, his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Another of Mr. Wyatt's most celebrated statues is that of a charger encountering the dragon which was commissioned by King George IV. for a group of the patron saint of the Order of the Garter, and was placed, by his Majesty's command, in St. George's Hall at Windsor. The horse for the equestrian statue of King George III. at the east end of Pall Mall was also designed and executed by him. Mr. Wyatt also executed the beautiful monumental group erected to the memory of the Duchess of Rutland in the family mausoleum near Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire. But perhaps in no single subject did Mr. Wyatt ever succeed more thoroughly than in his statue of "Bashaw," the favourite Newfoundland dog of the late Earl of Dudley, to whom Lord Byron alludes in the following lines:—

"See the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend:
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him
alone."

It would be idle, however, to assert that Mr. Wyatt's reputation clung to him to the last. His life was prolonged far beyond the ordinary span of human existence, and another race of artists had sprung up to lay claim to their share of fame, which he had himself so largely enjoyed under "the Georges."

Mr. Wyatt was married, and has left behind him several relatives who deeply regret his loss.

WILLIAM BORRER, ESQ., F.R.S.

Jan. 10. At Barrow-hill, Henfield, Sussex, aged 80, William Borrer, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., a magistrate of Sussex.

Mr. Borrer was born in May, 1781, the eldest of the three sons of William

published in the "Lancet" for November, 1850. A memoir of his father-in-law, the first Dr. Samuel Merriman, will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of 1818, ii. 189.

Borrer, Esq., of Parkyns-manor, Hurst-pierpoint, High Sheriff of Sussex in 1801, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Lindfield, Esq., of Dean-house. Mr. Borrer was one of our best British botanists, and in his extensive and accurate knowledge of the plants of these islands he has probably left no equal. His valuable collection and his exact knowledge were always at the service of his friends and fellow-labourers in science, and there was scarcely an important work on British Botany for the last fifty years that has not acknowledged his assistance. Besides his copious collection of dried plants, his garden contained such an immense variety of hardy plants as is elsewhere unparalleled. Of annuals alone, always a difficult part of the botanist's task, on account of the care and attention required in collecting the seeds, he reckoned above 1,000 species,—an arduous work, in which the deceased was admirably assisted by his gardener, C. Green, himself an excellent botanist. In 1813, or thereabouts, Mr. Borrer commenced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Dawson Turner, a work on British lichens. It was printed as far as the genus *Ferrucaria*, but interrupted by the death of the publisher, whose affairs were found to be in confusion. The *Lichenographia* was consequently neglected for twenty-six years, when it was brought to light by Mr. Dawson Turner, for private circulation only, his object being, to quote his own words in a letter to Mr. Borrer, "That they may remain a monument of your industry, your ability, and your profound knowledge of the family of lichens." The work was modestly entitled an "Attempt at a History of the British Lichens," and it bears date 1839. Mr. Dawson Turner commences his dedication, which is addressed to Mr. Borrer, in the following affecting terms:—

"More than twenty-six years have now gone by, since you and I, warm with the hopes of youth and sanguine in its projects, wrote and printed the contents of this little volume. That its progress was then interrupted, and that we stopped in the very vestibule of our

inquiries, was unquestionably owing in a certain degree to circumstances, but was, I fear, principally my fault. I own with regret that the cause lay too much in fickleness of pursuit on my part, unfortunately seconded by an unwarrantable modesty and distrust of yourself on yours."

What a retrospect is this! In 1839 Mr. Borrer was already regarded as having long since left behind him the period for that youthful enthusiasm with which he and Mr. Turner had originally projected the *Lichenographia* six-and-twenty years previously. What that enthusiasm was, even at a much later period than that referred to, some traces still linger in the recollection of the writer. On one occasion when on a journey in the North, by rail, he, between Sheffield and Halifax we believe, saw several plants growing by the side of the line, which at once struck him as being new to English botany; the very next station the train stopped at, out got Mr. Borrer, and was speedily on his road to the spot as fast as a post-chaise could carry him. On his arrival at the locality he had passed in the railway carriage, he was delighted to find that he had been perfectly correct in the supposition he had formed in the train. It was, indeed, the *Barbarea stricta*, hitherto unknown to the flora of this country! He eagerly took specimens, and speedily it was announced to the world, with accurate drawings, in "The English Botany," which is the authorised record for discoveries of this character. It has since been found at Blisworth, Weedon, &c., plentifully. Thus eager himself in scientific research, he was equally careful in testing the alleged discoveries of others. A Westmorland "guide," in the Lake district, had represented that he had discovered in that locality the lady's slipper. Mr. Borrer doubted the correctness of the statement, and for three years he visited the spot at the time of flowering, for so ingeniously was the introduction of the plant effected, that it was not till his third visit that he could positively prove the imposition attempted by the parties.

The "English Botany" is also indebted to his indefatigable exertions for a great number of additions. We may especially mention the *Leersia oryzoides*, (or wild rice plant,) which was originally discovered in the Henfield Levels by Mr. Borrer. The plant, new to England, was afterwards found abundantly in the Amberley Wild Brooks, Sussex, and in the New Forest, Hants. It had been so long overlooked from the fact that in this country the panicle rarely protrudes through the sheath of the uppermost leaf.

Of all the kindred sciences Mr. Borrer was a true patron, and no mean proficient, though they were not his peculiar study.

In his own locality, however, he will perhaps be better remembered by his many and unostentatious charities, and by his zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of all with whom he was connected. To him the parishioners of Henfield are indebted for the enlargement of their church and permanent increase of the minister's stipend, and mainly for the building and support for nearly fifty years of the schools for the education of the children of the poor, in whose religious and social improvement Mr. Borrer always evinced a lively interest. Every Saturday morning he would take home from the school three or four of the lads who were the most persevering and assiduous, and give every attention to their education for whatever business they might feel disposed to choose. And this did not end here; he would afterwards apprentice them out, and watch over their interest with the anxiety of a parent: and there are many who were thus cared for now in active life, and esteemed as ornaments to the community. Soon after he came into possession of his estates, he had commenced improving his cottage property, and building comfortable dwellings for his labourers and servants: thus, in two important ways, as he thought, striking at the root of much evil.

Mr. Borrer married, March 28, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Hall,

Esq., by whom he has left three sons and five daughters. His eldest son, William Borrer, Esq., of Cowfold, is a magistrate for the county of Sussex, and has married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of John Hall Borrer, Esq., of Brighton, and has issue. His second son, Dawson Borrer, Esq., F.R.G.S., is known by his travels, published under the titles of "A Journey from Naples to Jerusalem, by way of Athens, Egypt, &c.," 1845, and "Narrative of a Campaign against the Kabails of Algeria," 1848. His eldest daughter, Anne, is the wife of Nicholas Hall, Esq., of Portslade, near Brighton; and the second, Fanny, was the wife of the late Rev. Charles Dunlop, M.A., Vicar of Henfield.

MR. JAMES TELFER, OF SAUGHTREE.

Jan. 18. At Saughtree, in Liddesdale, aged 59, Mr. James Telfer, schoolmaster.

We borrow from the "Border Advertiser" the following account of a really talented and amiable man:—

"Mr. James Telfer, the modest schoolmaster of the little wayside school which stands by the bank of the Liddel, was one of whom the world knew not much, and who knew as little of the world in the common acceptation of the phrase. Yet in that humble, almost paltry, habitation dwelt a man of genius, a poet, a scholar, an antiquary, a lover of all that is fair and good in nature, or in the human breast—the beloved and respected of all who knew him for his unostentatious integrity of character, not less than for his well cultivated, masculine intellect, and generous sympathetic heart. Few men in his station of life possessed more valued friends than James Telfer. The Ettrick Shepherd was to him an elder brother. Sir Walter Scott knew him too, asked him to Abbotsford, and kindly encouraged him in his somewhat adverse career. Closer still was the friendship of William Laidlaw, Scott's amanuensis, the author of that touching lyric, 'Lucy's Flittin.' In Robert White of Newcastle (a Jed-water man, however,) the poet and antiquary, there was found a steady friend,—perhaps the best Telfer ever had. The present Duke of Northumberland knew and valued the powers of the obscure Lid-

desdale schoolmaster, invited him to his castle of Keilder, and, for some communication on Border history, rewarded him with a twenty guinea gift, and encouraged him with many expressions of his esteem. Though living in retirement, he had hosts of admirers of his genius, who cheered him with their correspondence and occasional visits; and he bore himself nobly, patiently, and uncomplainingly, amid all his afflictions and privations. 'His mind to him a kingdom was,' for—with his rustic disciples, or amid the solace of his books, and now and then a dalliance with the Muse, varied most agreeably in summer by a vacation ramble—he passed through his allotted time unmoved and unconcerned by those risings of ambition which chequer and embitter many an outwardly happier lot.

"The incidents of such a career are few and simple. Born of a race of stalwart shepherds, (the lineal descendants, as he used with true Border pride to tell, of the stout-hearted 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead,') he saw light in a lonely cottage near the mountain sources of the Jed, in the second year of this century. The rudiments of his education were but scanty, and, like his friend Hogg, he was mainly indebted to himself for what he knew or acquired.

"His first appearance before the public as an author was in a small volume of 163 pages, published at Jedburgh, by Walter Easton, in 1824. It was dedicated to the inspirer of his muse, the Ettrick Shepherd. More verse—ballad, wild, historical—followed, and Telfer took definitely upon him the garb of poet, supporting himself by teaching.

"About thirty years ago he was appointed to the small side parish school of Saughtree, in the upper part of Liddesdale—a poor living, if living at all it could be called; and here, till death closed his eyes, he continued to teach the pastoral youths of the dale, to pore over his cherished and yearly accumulating stock of valuable books, and to contribute, when leisure was afforded him, to the periodicals and newspapers. Many of his pieces, in prose and verse, appeared in the 'Newcastle Magazine' and in the 'Tyne Mercury,' consisting of tales, articles under the head of 'Literary Gossip,' legends, and humorous stories. In all these the writer shewed great fluency, sly pawky wit and drollery, and a complete mastery over the Scottish dialect, as well as a thorough knowledge of the manners,

customs, and lives of the peasantry. In 1835 appeared his principal prose work, 'Barbara Gray,' a tale of Lowland Scottish life—'an owre true tale' indeed, and containing some truths more plain than pleasant, which doubtless tended to circumscribe its circulation, and to induce the author somewhat to modify its plot and its tragedy in the second edition, which was published some fourteen years ago.

"Fugitive as many of Telfer's productions were, they everywhere display the scholar, the reading man, and the zealous antiquary. No man on the Borders knew as much of Scottish early and modern literature, of the old romances, and of the early English dramatists. Equally truthfully might it be said that no one knew better the history of the Border district in which he dwelt. By extraordinary diligence he had amassed a most wonderful collection of old, rare, and curious books, many of them black-letter; and these he did not, as some, store away like a virtuoso hoarding his treasures, but he read and mastered all their contents. The Border land has lost one of its chief celebrities, and there is no one we know worthy to fill his place. Through years of hardship and poverty, yet of contentedness, he has struggled on, often in infirm health, yet ever alive, alert, and ready in the cause of literature. He has brought up a family decently and well, and kept himself in the face of all in respectability—though certainly not of actual comfort—on a pittance of not more than £20 a-year. He never succumbed, and scarcely ever repined—content if he could only gratify his omnivorous reading propensities. If any tangible expression of sympathy for such a character as we have attempted to pourtray be entertained, let it, we say to all our brother Border men, be extended towards his widow and daughters."

THE REV. DR. HAWTREY.

Jan. 27. At the Lodge, Eton College, the Rev. Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D., Provost of Eton, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Edward Craven Hawtrey was born at Burnham, Bucks, May 7, 1789. Lineally descended from parents who for five generations had enjoyed the advantages derived from the munificent founda-

tions of King Henry VI., he was himself educated at Eton, and admitted as a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1807. At the end of three years he became a Fellow of that college, and shortly afterwards was appointed to a private tutorship in Earl Talbot's family. In the spring of 1814 he was recalled to Eton, to undertake the arduous and very responsible duties of an Assistant Master. In 1834, upon the resignation of Dr. Keate, he was appointed Head Master of Eton, and after filling that post with great success was elected Provost of Eton in 1853, upon the death of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. Dr. Hawtrey held successively the rectories of Ewhurst, Sussex, in the patronage of King's College, and of Farnham Royal, Bucks, in the patronage of Eton. He was Vicar of Mapledersham, Oxon, at the time of his death. As a member of the Roxburgh Club, he was well known in literary circles, and his intimate acquaintance with books enabled him to collect a most valuable library, the greater part of which was sold in London in 1853 shortly after his election to the Provostship.

Few men have more richly deserved the honourable distinction which they have gained in life. If industry and perseverance under difficulties, if a strict devotion to the path of duty, and a hearty co-operation in whatever seemed likely to promote the interests and welfare of others, justly entitle a man to the confidence and respect of his contemporaries, the subject of this memoir certainly had his claim. Naturally of a weak and delicate constitution, especially in his youth, he pursued the acquirement of knowledge with a zealous and determined purpose seldom met with in the young. Unfitted to cope with others in the stern and difficult race for classical distinction, he applied himself nevertheless to the more easy but to him more congenial acquisition of literary taste; and in the short interval between his University career and his return to Eton perfected himself in the knowledge of the French, German,

and Italian languages, in which he afterwards so greatly excelled. He used to attribute his success in life to the fact of his having enjoyed that interval of study, instead of being summoned at an earlier period to the duties of an assistant master. And the advice he would give to young men, when first they undertook those duties, was to set apart, if it were only half-an-hour each day, for the cultivation of modern languages, or some other favourite pursuit.

The distinction he thus gained for himself has been alluded to by a writer in the "Quarterly Review," (vol. lii. p. 168). Speaking of the study of modern languages he says, "Of all persons the Master elect of Eton, Mr. Hawtrey, is least likely to be indifferent to the encouragement of such accomplishments. A scholar who can transpose the grace and sweetness of English poetry into German or Italian, or from one foreign language into another, with such perfect idiomatic propriety, and frequently with so much skill and felicity of expression as is shewn in some of the elegant compositions of this gentleman which have fallen under our notice, will appreciate at its highest value this important branch of liberal education, and facilitate its cultivation by every available means in his power. Take for example the beautiful versions of Goethe prefixed to the selection from that poet lately published at Eton. Perhaps his *lyrical* vein has never been so well caught as by Mr. Hawtrey."

So, again, in vol. lxix. p. 456, where the writer is alluding to Dr. Hawtrey's privately printed volume *Il Trifoglio*:—"We cannot quit the *Trifoglio*," he says, "without expressing our admiration at the singular versatility of talent and command of various languages displayed in its pages. It contains translations of short poems, with a few original pieces in Greek, Italian, and German: the versions are from French and English into Greek,—from Latin, English and German, into Italian,—and from English into German; all executed, if we may venture to judge on all these

points, not merely with surprising accuracy of phrase, but with a graceful felicity in catching the turn and genius of each tongue. Under the guidance of a master gifted with such varied accomplishments, and of such cultivated tastes, our great public school is neither likely to degenerate from its ancient fame as the nurse of fine classical attainments and the genuine love of ancient literature, nor to refuse to admit the study of modern languages, as far as they can be advantageously introduced into the general system of education."

A similar testimony has been borne by the Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, when in speaking of the English metre best adapted for the translation of Homer, he cites a specimen of Dr. Hawtrey's as surpassing all other attempts to reproduce the spirit of the great original.

After twenty years' service as an assistant master, during which the number of his pupils was always very large, his indefatigable industry, almost too great for the strength of his body, and his eager desire to inspire his pupils with the same thirst for knowledge and the same principles of taste from the stream of which he had drunk so deeply himself, procured him a name of great celebrity at Eton; and he was pointed out as the only fit successor of Dr. Keate.

How worthily he filled that post, is perhaps attested by the unprecedented number which the school attained during his head-mastership. Certainly the changes introduced by him, whereby the extravagantly large divisions were reduced to a more manageable size, and the work of education concentrated, bore marks of a wise administrative judgment, which has yielded ample fruit during the last twenty-five years. The impulse given by him to the emulation of boys, and the freshness and vigour imparted to their studies by his genial elegance and refined taste, restored to Eton her character for classical pre-eminence, which for a time had seemed to be impaired.

It is here, therefore, we must look for that portion of his work which will survive him. His pupils may be lost sight of. In the stream of life as crowds are jostling onwards there is scarcely time, and few perhaps linger to enquire about their neighbour, whose or what he was in boyhood. But the impress of mind left upon a place like Eton lives on for generations. When Dr. Goodford succeeded to the head-mastership, he confessed that what he found he could not mend. If he could but follow worthily in the steps of his predecessor, he should be well content. Thus the mantle of Dr. Hawtrey may be said indeed to have fallen upon Dr. Goodford; with what success the present long-continued prosperity of Eton bears ample witness. If Dr. Keate could lay the foundations of strict moral discipline, manly intellect, well-grounded strength and vigour of true scholarship, Dr. Hawtrey added the refinements of taste and elegance, together with a desire for more varied accomplishments and a deeper interest in studies more strictly in accordance with the requirements of the age: the one prepared and polished the precious stone, the other furnished the gold for the setting to embellish and enhance its value.

It was this great desire to promote the study of modern languages which led Dr. Hawtrey to throw over, at times with singular infelicity of judgment, what may be called the great staple commodity of a classical education. In consequence of an unfavourable review of the Eton Greek Grammar, he suddenly abolished its use at Eton, without being prepared to supply its place; and for several years, before its promised re-appearance in altered garb was accomplished, the lower forms at Eton were working without a grammar, to the inconvenience of those whose duty it was to teach it both at Eton itself, and in preparatory schools. Whether the disregard, nay almost contempt for grammar, which has marked the education of the last few years, may be traced to this cause, it is not for us to judge. But

Dr. Hawtreys himself used frequently to say that the study of grammar, as a means of elementary training, might well be exchanged for and superseded by a study of philology, that boys might learn the rudiments of grammar according as they became acquainted with a great variety of languages.

In his treatment of boys as head-master, nothing could be more thoroughly real, nothing could display more effectually the genuine kindheartedness and simplicity of his character. He always seemed at home with them, ready at a moment's notice to converse freely with them, and that in a strain of lively unaffected humour, full of anecdotes which he thought would please, or of advice which he thought would profit; at the same time making himself so completely one of them, that they would forget the head-master in the confident assurance of the friend.

We have dwelt more at length upon this portion of his career, because, as we have said, it is this part of his public life which, as it secured him friends, will live in the memory of those who have witnessed his unblemished purity of life, his perfect kindliness of nature, while they have listened to the fruits of his richly endowed intellect in his sprightly conversation, and refinement of taste.

But in order to see him in his true character, we cannot forbear to draw aside the veil, and pay a tribute of fond respect to the memory of his private virtues. There are those living still, some of whom followed him to the grave in Eton College Chapel, who can tell how dear his friendship was; there are others gone before him, who knew and loved him as he was;—so gentle, so kind, so truly generous. We may well say with the poet,—

"Cui Pudor et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, undaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?"

HOR.

Brought up in a school of romantic idealism, he seemed almost unfitted for the rude realities of life in collision with

other men. Most keenly sensitive of affront, yet most generous to forgive; most susceptible of beauty whether of mind or person; a dutiful son, a most affectionate brother: when his mother and his sisters were taken from him, how did he treasure, with almost superstitious reverence, each token of remembrance which seemed to keep in mind the sacred tie which bound them together in life!

We know not how many beyond his own family have reaped the benefit of his unbounded liberality. Like Aristides of old, who made his people rich, and when he died himself left not the wherewithal to bury him, so Dr. Hawtreys, though long in the receipt of considerable wealth, shewed that he lived for others rather than for himself.

Dr. Hawtreys never married. He was the son of Edward Hawtreys, Fellow of Eton in 1792, Rector of Monxton, and Vicar of Burnham, who married Elizabeth, sister of Dr. Foster Pigott, Fellow of Eton. He had three sisters, of whom one only survives him.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 4, 1861. At Wath, near Ripon, aged 66, the Rev. *John Ward*, M.A., Rector of Wath. See OBITUARY.

Jan. 10, 1862. At Brompton, aged 77, the Rev. *J. W. Knox*.

Jan. 14. At Malta, aged 31, the Rev. *John George Smyth*, B.A., late Chaplain of H.M.S. "Doris," and son of the Rev. *J. Smyth*, late Chaplain of Seckford Almshouses, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Jan. 17. At the Vicarage, aged 62, the Rev. *Charles Henry Maturin*, M.A., Vicar of Ringwood, Hants. He was the son of the author of "Bertram," and was born in the latter end of 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at an early age entered King's College, Cambridge, where, after having obtained high academical honours, he became a Fellow. In the year 1845, he was inducted into the living of Ringwood, having been presented by the Provost and Fellows of his college on the death of the Rev. *S. B. Vince*. Mr. Maturin's parishioners owe him a deep debt of gratitude. When he came to the parish, sixteen years ago, there was no parochial school, but an old building which stood in the churchyard; now, through his exertions, there are excellent schools for boys, for girls, and for infants, and a house for the master and mistress. He was unremitting in his attention

to the education of the children, and the schools, under his patronage and care, have at different times received the highest commendation from her Majesty's Inspectors. When he came to the parish, the old church was in a dilapidated state; now there stands in its place a splendid edifice, the ornament of the town and of the surrounding country, erected at a cost of about £8,000. The circumstances attending his death were of a very painful character. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased had been spending the evening previous to his death at the house of the Rev. Joseph Harrison, the curate of the parish, and returning home in company with Mr. H. Davy, a young gentleman of the town. Those gentlemen parted company near the church, the deceased entering the grounds leading to the Vicarage by means of his key. It seems, however, that he did not proceed many yards before he was seized with a fit, and fell near a tree, and remained on the ground the whole of the night, and was found in an insensible state in the morning by the gardener when he went to his work. Medical aid was quickly obtained, but every effort was unavailing, and in a few hours Mr. Maturin breathed his last.

Jan. 19. Aged 67, the Rev. *John Dalton*, Vicar of Waringham, Surrey.

Jan. 21. Aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, Rector of Itchingfield, Sussex.

At St. Saviour's Parsonage, Paddington, aged 37, the Rev. *T. Marsland Hopkins*, M.A., Incumbent.

Jan. 22. At Carmarthen, aged 52, the Rev. *Henry Jones*, A.M., Chaplain Royal Navy.

Jan. 26. At Worthing, aged 31, the Rev. *Hermann C. Heilbronn*, B.A., late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Curate of the Chapel-of-Ease, Worthing. Whilst labouring there his ministrations were distinguished by sound wisdom and Christian zeal. His labours among the poor were always marked by peculiar gentleness of spirit and unwearied anxiety for their welfare. He died universally esteemed and beloved.—*Sussex Paper*.

Jan. 27. At the Lodge, Eton College, the Rev. *Edward Craven Hawtrey*, Provost of Eton. See OBITUARY.

In Bloomsbury-sq., aged 82, the Rev. *Thos. Hartucll Horne*, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-st. See OBITUARY.

At his brother's house, in Dean's-yard, Westminster, the Rev. *Hugh Hodgson*, M.A., Vicar of Idmiston, Wilts.

At Wendlebury, near Bicester, Oxon, aged 57, the Rev. *Walter L. Brown*, M.A.

Jan. 28. At Rottingdean, Sussex, aged 68, the Rev. *Arthur Hussey*, second son of the late Rev. William Hussey, Rector of Sandhurst, Kent.

Aged 59, the Rev. *Edward Cookson*, M.A., of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At the Parsonage, aged 89, the Rev. *John R. Holden*, M.A., Rector of Upminster, Essex.

Jan. 30. Aged 71, the Rev. *Richard Garth*, of Farnham and Mordon, Surrey.

At Sydenham, aged 68, the Rev. *William Burges Hayne*, Incumbent of the Old Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham, and formerly Vicar of Henlow, Bedfordshire.

Aged 56, the Rev. *W. Nash Snowe*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Alston-Moor, Cumberland.

Feb. 1. At Bourn End, Herts, aged 53, the Rev. *Edmund Ashton Dicken*.

At Henley Parsonage, near Huddersfield, aged 71, the Rev. *Charles Drawbridge*, upwards of thirty-nine years Curate and Incumbent of the Chapelry of Henley. Mr. Drawbridge was in early life a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and served at Waterloo.

Feb. 2. At Southport, Lancashire, aged 53, the Rev. *James Cheadle*, M.A., for twenty-four years the Vicar of Bingley, Yorkshire.

Feb. 3. In London, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry John Ellman*, Rector of Carlton, Bedfordshire.

At Crewkerne, aged 60, the Rev. *Alexander Ramsay*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of that town.

Feb. 4. Aged 76, the Hon. and Rev. *George Hanbury*, of Swaffham, Norfolk, Rector of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire, and brother to the late Lord Bateman.

Aged 64, the Rev. *Francis Orton*, D.C.L., formerly Incumbent of St. George's Church, Altrincham, Cheshire, and Vicar of Hope, Derbyshire.

At Penrhos Lligwy, Anglesey, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 47, the Rev. *Stephen Roose Hughes*, M.A., Rector of Llanengrad and Llanallgo. The deceased was a man of active and untiring philanthropy, as was more especially shewn on the occasion of the loss of the "Royal Charter" in Moelfra Bay in his neighbourhood, when his laborious zeal in the cause of the sufferers and their relatives gave rise to the complaint which caused his death.

Feb. 8. At Southill, (the seat of William Henry Whitbread, esq.,) the Rev. *Henry Sneyd Robert Macan*.

Feb. 9. In Nottingham-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 45, the Rev. *Wm. Tiverton Preeley*, Rector of Kittisford, Somerset.

At the Vicarage, Throwley, near Faversham, Kent, aged 83, the Rev. *Okey Nash*, Vicar of the parish.

Feb. 13. At Brinkley Rectory, near Newmarket, aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Hammond*.

Feb. 15. At Brandon Parva, Norfolk, aged 56, the Rev. *Samuel Tolver Preston*, Rector of that parish, and second son of Isaac Preston, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

In Grosvenor-st., aged 79, the Rev. *John Reynolds*, formerly of Romsey, and last surviving son of Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D., Physician to George III.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 30, 1861. On her voyage to New Zealand, in the ship "Chilé," Maria, wife of Alfred Eccles, esq., formerly of Tunbridge Wells, and

second dau. of the late Sir James C. Anderson, bart., of Buttevant Castle, Cork. Her death occurred from exhaustion consequent on ninety days' severe sea sickness.

Dec. 7. At Purneah, aged 30, Gertrude Maria, wife of Francis J. Bowers, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Newton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Dec. 13. On board the "Candia," on his way to England, Col. Baird Smith, of the Bengal Engineers, C.B., and aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was the son of Dr. Smith, of Lasswade, and was married to the second daughter of Thomas de Quincey. Col. Baird Smith, who was an eminently able and scientific officer, was appointed some years ago to inspect the system of irrigation pursued in Lombardy, and to report thereon, with a view to carrying out the same method in India. This he did, and the results of his visit are published in a large and valuable book. He has been engaged in many public works in India, especially upon those connected with irrigation. During the recent famine he was appointed to visit the district suffering from this calamity, and he took an active part in administering the Relief Fund. It is, indeed, his exertions in connection with this arduous and painful duty which have caused his death. Col. Smith's services in the conduct of the engineering operations of the siege of Delhi have been dwelt on with much praise, as displaying alike high professional skill and the most complete devotion to duty.

Dec. 14. At Sealkote, after upwards of thirty years' active service in India, aged 58, William Stephens Dicken, esq., Superintending Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals in the Punjaub. He was chief of the medical staff in charge of the Gorka force of 10,000 men in the campaign of 1858; and was present at the storming of Lucknow, March 11 to 18, of that year.

Dec. 20. At Calcutta, Fanny Durand, wife of Capt. G. Price, H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Dec. 25. At St. Kilda's, Australia, Capt. Virginus Murray, second son of the late Hon. Alex. Murray, and grandson of John, Earl of Dunmore.

Dec. 27. At Calcutta, aged 33, Capt. F. Dalmahoy Wyatt, 90th Regt. L. I., eldest surviving son of the late Rev. G. J. Wyatt, M.A., Vicar of Chalk, Kent.

Dec. 28. At Deesa, aged 35, Ellen Sophia, wife of Major J. P. Nixon, Political Agent, Joudpoor, and dau. of George Cooper, esq., Brentford.

Jan. 1, 1862. At Madeira, aged 80, James, son of the late Samuel Bean, esq., of Richmond, and maternal uncle of the last two Earls of Tyrconnel.

Jan. 2. Aged 72, John Boyd, esq., D.C.L., M.P. for Coleraine. He was born at Rose-yard, co. Antrim, in 1789, and was the son of John Boyd, esq., of Coleraine, and the daughter of Mr. McCormack, of the same place. He received his education at Edinburgh, and married

in 1820 Anna Arabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Hezlet. Mr. Boyd sat for Coleraine from 1842 till March, 1852, and he was re-elected for the borough in 1857. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Londonderry, and of "high Conservative principles," but voted for the repeal of the corn laws.

Jan. 8. At Royal-crescent, Norland, aged 73, Frances, fourth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. William Bligh.

Jan. 9. At Hartford, Connecticut, aged 47, Col. Samuel Colt. Mr. Colt, who was born in the city in which he died on the 19th of July, 1814, was the inventor of the celebrated revolving pistol, the wooden model of which, it is stated, was made on board a vessel while the inventor was on a voyage to Calcutta in 1829. He received his first patent in 1835, and established a factory in Paterson, New Jersey, but met with indifferent success. He subsequently disposed of his right to manufacture revolving firearms, and, as it was generally understood at the time, expending the proceeds in a vain attempt to clear his brother, John C. Colt, of the charge of homicide, of which he had been found guilty for killing a printer named Adams, at his (Colt's) rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, New York. Col. Colt afterwards invented a submarine torpedo, which was intended for the destruction of vessels. He gave two exhibitions of the power of his new invention in the bay off Castle Garden by blowing up first a schooner, and afterwards a large brig. He then established a line of telegraph between New York and Sandy Hook and Montauk, which was intended to announce the arrival of vessels and to facilitate the despatch of important foreign news; but this enterprise failed, and Mr. Colt became very much reduced in circumstances. A year or two later he again got possession of his patent for the revolving pistol, and with the assistance of a few capitalists who joined him, a company was formed, and a manufactory established at Hartford, which has proved very successful, not only in the making of pistols, but in the manufacture of a revolving rifle, which was also the invention of Mr. Colt. The factory at the present time is supposed to be worth nearly 5,000,000 dollars. Mr. Colt also leaves a large landed estate, and was no doubt one of the most wealthy men in New England.

Jan. 10. At Aden, Brigadier G. H. Robertson, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of the Bombay Army. He entered the Bombay army in 1829, served in Afghanistan and Scinde, and in 1843 was obliged to return to England from fever contracted in the latter country. During the years 1855-56 he was on the staff of the northern division of the army, but at the end of the latter year was appointed to act as Presidency Paymaster. On the march of the Deccan Field Force, when the mutiny commenced, he joined his regiment at Aurungabad, and succeeded to the command of it on the death of Major Follett, and retained it until illness compelled

him to leave for England at the beginning of 1859. He was present in command of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dhar, Mundisoor, Chandairee, Jhansi, Koonch, Calpee, and at the re-capture of Gwalior; and in the monsoon of 1858 commanded a small force, with which he did good service, at Beeja-poor, near Goona. While in England he was appointed by the late Lord Elphinstone town-major of Bombay, which appointment he took up on his return to India in March, 1860, but soon after was selected to act as military auditor-general and the controller of finance, which situation he relinquished for the important post he held at the time of his death.

Jan. 11. At her brother's house in London, aged 83, Maria, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hayman, Rector of Lewcombe, and Vicar of Halstock, Dorset, and widow of Samuel Woolcott Hayman, esq., of Limehouse, whom she survived fifty-four years.

At Chester, aged 78, Retired Capt. Luke Henry Wray, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1798, and saw much active service during the war, but he only obtained the rank of commander in 1824, and in the following year was placed on half-pay. In April, 1856, being hopeless of obtaining employment, he accepted the retirement, which gave him a step of rank, and added 6d. a day to his half-pay.

Jan. 16. At the Lodge, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Charles Grant, esq., of Wester Elchies, Morayshire.

Suddenly, at his residence, Mill-lane, York, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Dewse, for many years a proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court of York.

Jan. 18. At Wendover, Bucks, aged 71, Joseph Hoare, esq.

At Cliffe Rectory, Rochester, aged 79, Mary Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. F. W. Holme, B.D., of Upholland, Lancashire, and Rector of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire.

At Saughtree, in Liddesdale, Mr. Jas. Telfer, schoolmaster, a Border celebrity. See OBITUARY.

Jan. 19. At Kingstone Rectory, Kent, aged 82, Rosellen Eliza, relict of Col. Torre, of Snydale-hall, Yorkshire.

At Teddington-grove, Caroline, wife of J. M. Strachan, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Col. William Dalrymple, of Fordel, N.B.

Jan. 20. At Theydon-hall, Essex, aged 75, George Hooper, esq.

At Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Capt. William Hardinge, of H.M.'s 50th Regt. of Foot, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, of the 99th Regt. At Tannadice-house, N.B., aged 96, Mary, widow of Charles Ogilvy, of Tannadice.

At Boughton, Norfolk, of scarlet fever, aged 42, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Smith Churchill, Rector of Boughton, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Rees, of North Walsham. The same disease also proved fatal on the 14th to Harriet Catherine, aged 11 years; on the 18th, to Fleetwood, aged 6 years; on the 21st, to Wolstan Dixie, aged 5 years—children of the above; and on the 18th, to Louisa Black, six years a faithful servant in the family.

Jan. 21. At Caddington, Horndean, Hants, aged 82, Dorothea, relict of Sir Wm. Knighton, bart., G.C.H.

At Burghfield, Berks, aged 27, John Rector, son of the Rev. H. C. Cherry, M.A., Rector of Burghfield.

At Ventnor, aged 70, Charles Hancock, esq., late of York-house, Penzance, and Leycroft-house, Somersetshire.

At Felixstowe, Suffolk, Margaret Selby, widow of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, M.A., Vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, aged 15, Edward Hoeker, R.N., cadet H.M.S. "Britannia," youngest child of the Rev. William Hoeker, Landulph, Cornwall.

At Leamington, Sarah, relict of the Rev. W. Church, Rector of Woolthorpe, Lincolnshire.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 52, Mrs. Anne Jones, widow of Maurice Powell Jones, esq., of Plas-y-Conwm, near Corwen, Merionethshire, and second dau. of the Rev. Robert Roberts, D.D., Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonshire.

At Reigate, Anne, wife of James Farquhar, esq., of Halfgreen, Kincardineshire, and of Sunnyside, Reigate. She was the second dau. of the late Joseph Sladen, esq., of Lee, Kent.

At Deesa, Bombay, aged 30, Capt. E. B. Prescott, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

Jan. 22. At Egremont-lodge, Brighton, aged 67, the Dowager Lady Blomefield. She was born on July 5, 1794, and was the only dau. of S. T. Kekewich, esq., of Peamore, and sister of the present member for South Devon. She was married in 1819 to the late Sir Thomas Blomefield.

At Shaldon, Major John Massey, late 5th Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Hon. George Eyre Massey, of Riversdale, and grandson of Hugh, third Lord Massey, of Hermitage, Anglesborough, and Auntrybague, co. Limerick. Major Massey entered H.M.'s 48th Regt. as Ensign, December 3, 1829, and served with it in the East Indies, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies. He was promoted to a company in H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers in 1849, and with this Regt. served in the Mauritius until he was appointed Paymaster of Pensioners at Carmarthen, which appointment he held till disabled by ill health five years ago. Major Massey leaves a widow and three children.

At her residence in York-st., Matilda, sixth dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.

At Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Euphemia, wife of Captain W. Wilson, H.M.I.A., and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John McNair, C.B.

At the Manor-house, Frocester, aged 79, John Altham Graham Clarke, esq., late of Kennerley Castle, Herefordshire, a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 86, Frances, widow of Thos. Salisbury, esq., of Oaksey-pk., co. Wilts.

At White-pl., Berks, Henry Hanmer, fifth surviving son of the late Geo. Hanmer Lyeester, esq., of White-plaœ.

Jan. 23. At his residence, Leyton, Essex, aged 80, John Masterman, esq., late M.P. for the city of London.—“This gentleman, the head of the well-known banking firm, and formerly an East India Director, represented the City in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1857. It has fallen to few men holding the position he did to make so many friends and so few enemies during a long political career. Twice returned at the head of the poll, he was a tower of strength to the Conservative cause, and his name will ever be associated with its chief triumphs in the City. Respected equally in those circles into which his daily avocations took him, and in the House of Commons, his opinions were always characterised by so much moderation and solid good sense, that he reflected back on the constituency which had elected him the dignity with which their confidence had invested him; and we need only turn to the elections that have taken place since his retirement from political life to realize the loss to the Conservative party occasioned by it.”—(*Morning Herald*.) Mr. Masterman was born of an old and respectable family, who till within the last generation or two belonged to the Society of Friends. His father was the late William Masterman, esq., of Leyton, and his mother was Lydia, daughter of the late Daniel Mildred, esq., a merchant of London. According to the ‘County Families’ he was born in 1781, and married in 1809 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Harris, esq., of Hackney, Middlesex, by whom he had issue. His eldest son and heir is Mr. John Masterman, who was born in 1814, and married in 1835 Emily, daughter of W. Rhodes, esq., of Leyton-grange, Essex.

At Miserden, aged 91, John Mills, esq., a magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

At Little-green, Alverstoke, Ann Laey, widow of Dr. R. P. Hillyar, R.N., K.H., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Jan. 24. Aged 87, Tipping Thomas Rigby, esq., of Yately-lodge, Hants, and the Inner Temple, Recorder of Wallingford.

In Dover-st., Piccadilly, Eliza Drake, wife of the Rev. W. W. Malet, of Ardeley Vicarage, Buntingford, Herts.

At Stockleigh-court, Devon, aged 58, John Prestwood Bellew, esq.

In Church-st., Lambeth, aged 77, Miss Mary Snelson, only dau. of the late Rev. Jeffrey Snelson, Vicar of Reigate, Surrey.

At Kendal, Mr. John Stubbs, shoemaker. Deceased, though a native of Ravenstonedale, had resided the greater part of his long life in Kendal. He was born at the former place on June 21, 1764, and consequently at the time of his decease had reached the very advanced age of ninety-seven years and a-half, being, it is believed, the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was a local preacher among the Wesleyans for upwards of sixty years, and was one of the last, if not the very last person, who remembered having heard John Wesley preach; this was at Barnard Castle, nearly if not quite

eighty years ago, where Mr. Stubbs heard the founder of Methodism on two occasions, and remembered the texts to his dying day.

Jan. 25. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 46, Dr. Metcalfe Babington, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to Queen Charlotte’s Hospital and to the Hospital for Sick Children.

Jan. 26. At Highfield, Southampton, aged 80, Wm. Chaplin, esq.

At Valetta, Malta, Frederick Bouchier, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.’s Civil Service.

At Bath, aged 12, Harriett, eldest dau. of Sir Colman Rashleigh, bart., of Prideaux, Cornwall.

Jan. 27. At Inveresk, near Musselburgh, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Milne, widow of Adm. Sir David Milne, G.C.B. She was Agnes, dau. of George Stephen, esq., of Grenada.

In Minto-st., Edinburgh, James Colquhoun, M.D., late of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

At Felthorpe-hall, Norfolk, aged 81, Emma, relict of W. Henry Fellowes, esq., of Ramsey-abbey, Hunts.

At Richmond, Henry Chas. Burney, LL.D., of the Naval and Military College, formerly of Gosport. The unfortunate gentleman was in the act of adjusting an outside bellwire from a window fifty feet high, when he overbalanced himself and fell on to the gravel path underneath. Medical aid was immediately at hand, but was quite unavailing, and his death took place in a few hours.

Jan. 28. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Anne Elizabeth, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham.

At the residence of his father, Queen’s-pk., Brighton, aged 53, W. Wakeford Attree, esq., barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Hastings, Rye, and Seaford. Mr. Wakeford Attree was born in the year 1805. He was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, where he took his degree in the usual course. He was called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in 1833, and at once joined the Home Circuit and the Sussex Sessions. Not many years afterwards he received the appointment of Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes. About the same time the Recordship of Hastings and Rye was conferred upon him. He was also known in legal circles as the editor of a report of the celebrated Baintree Church-rate case, (*Gosling v. Veley*), and as a reporter of the “Law Journal” of cases decided by the House of Lords; and his brother professional men considered him a good authority on the law and practice of Quarter Sessions—a subject formerly of much greater importance than at present. Mr. Wakeford Attree, though occupying chambers in the Temple, passed a great deal of his time at the well-known residence of his father in Brighton. At the meetings of the Sussex Archæological Society he was constant in his attendance; and he was a Vice-President of the Brighton Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, and of the

School of Art, a member of the Sussex Board of Examiners, and of the Council of the Brighton College.

At Bow, aged 59, Mary Maria, widow of the Rev. Richard Haddy Williams, Vicar of Averbury, and Perpetual Curate of Grendon Bishop, Herefordshire.

At Neuchâtel, aged 65, Léopold de Roulet, Councillor of Legation, and Chamberlain to the late King of Prussia, and formerly Attaché to the Prussian Embassy in London.

At Chichester, aged 73, Isabella Maria, widow of J. Kearsley Douglas-Willan, esq., of Twyford-abbey, Middlesex, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Willan, esq., of Twyford-abbey.

At Tring, Herts, aged 85, Mary, widow of the Rev. Wm. Mather, of Dover.

At Moffat, Emma, wife of John Proudfoot, esq., of Craigieburn, and youngest dau. of Wm. Hill, esq., late of Ryhope, co. Durham.

At York, Eliza, wife of John Bertram Orde, esq., and second dau. of the late Robert Lisle, esq., of Acton-house, Northumberland.

At South Queensferry, near Edinburgh, John Bowie, esq., Writer to the Signet.

At Durham, aged 36, Mr. John T. Duncan, editor and part proprietor of the "Durham County Advertiser."

Jan. 29. At Clifton, near Bristol, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Walter John Whiting, A.M., formerly Chaplain in the H.E.I. Company's Service. She died of fever caught while on an errand of mercy to the poor.

Jan. 30. At Southbank, near Edinburgh, aged 82, John Russell, esq., C.S., and late Principal Clerk of Session. The family of Mr. Russell have been long connected with Edinburgh, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having for considerably upwards of a century been members of the Society of Writers to the Signet, which body he himself joined so long ago as 1803. His father, who died comparatively young, was distinguished for his musical attainments, and was the composer of that well-known and very beautiful glee, "Lightly tread! 'tis hallow'd ground." His mother was a daughter of Principal Robertson, the historian. During his long life Mr. Russell held a highly respectable position in the legal profession, having for many years enjoyed an extensive practice as a law agent. He held also a good position in Edinburgh society. When the Jury Court was established, with Lord Chief Commissioner Adam at its head, Mr. Russell was appointed one of the principal clerks. The duties of this office he continued to discharge till the Jury Court was merged in the Court of Session. He afterwards became one of the Principal Clerks of Session, an office which he held till within a few years ago, when, in consequence of the growing infirmities of old age, he sent in his resignation. But it was not only in the discharge of his professional duties that Mr. Russell's ability, shrewdness, and energy were displayed. He took an active part in many useful institutions connected with his native

city. His services were of great importance in the management of those great musical festivals which delighted the citizens of Edinburgh, now more than forty years since, when they first had the gratification of hearing the music of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and other great masters properly rendered. Mr. Russell for a number of years acted as treasurer of the Royal Society, on resigning which office he received from the Society a very gratifying and well-deserved testimonial of his efficient services. He was one of the original founders of the Edinburgh Academy, about thirty-five years ago; and ever since then he has been one of its most active directors, having also for many years acted as treasurer. Mr. Russell was likewise for a number of years a director of the Union Bank, also of the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, and of many other associations. He married a sister of Mr. Murray, of Polmaise, who predeceased him many years, and by whom he leaves surviving a son, Mr. A. J. Russell, C.S., (the fifth generation in lineal succession which has practised the legal profession in Edinburgh,) and two daughters.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

At Park-ter., Cambridge, aged 67, Augustine Gutteridge Brimley, esq., J.P.

At Ash-hall, aged 78, Job Meigh, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Staffordshire.

At Kensington, aged 45, Wm. J. Eyre, esq., late of the Paymaster-General's Office.

In Tavistock-place, Tavistock-sq., aged 72, Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N., of Brighton.

In Finsbury-sq., from the effect of an accident, aged 63, Charles Waller, M.D.

Jan. 31. At his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 71, Capt. Wm. Hollamby Hull, R.N.

At Roath, Cardiff, aged 75, Edward H. Lee, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Glamorgan. He was a Director of the Taff Vale Railway Company since its original incorporation in 1836.

At Cheadle-heath, near Stockport, aged 73, Jas. Newton, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of Cheshire, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the counties of Chester, Derby, and Lancaster, and the borough of Stockport.

At his residence, Thurloe-sq., Brompton, aged 73, Jas. Woodbridge, esq., J.P. for the county of Kent.

At his residence, Gosport, aged 79, Thomas Hoskins, esq., Poor Law Auditor for Hampshire and Sussex, formerly one of the Assistant Title Commissioners for England and Wales.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 70, Joseph Townsend, esq., of Wood End-house, J.P.

At Brighton, Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Col. Stephen Fremantle.

At Leamington, Eliza, widow of Maj. Wm. Clinton-Wynyard, of the Coldstream Guards, and dau. of the late John Sowerby, esq., of Putteridge Bury, Herts.

Mrs. Mounsey, the wife of one of the proprietors of the Bedlington Iron-works, near Shields. These extensive works, formerly belonging to the Longridge family, are situated

upon the river Pont, a tributary of the Blyth, and about four miles from North Shields. For some time they had been closed, but at Michaelmas they were taken by Mr. Jasper Mounsey and Mr. Dixon, of Monkwearmouth, gentlemen well known in connexion with the iron trade of the north-eastern counties, and Mr. Mounsey and his family took up their residence in Bedlington. The new firm had greatly enlarged the works, adding some new rolling and saw-mills to it. The works were opened at Christmas, all except some machinery and a circular saw for cutting iron, which only commenced on the last day of the year. During the afternoon of that day Mr. Mounsey brought his wife, with their three eldest children, and some lady visitors, down to the works, to see them in full operation. They were accompanied by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Nichol, a surgeon. The party came into the rolling and saw-mills about four o'clock, and having witnessed the circular saw in full operation, they were about to proceed to another portion of the works. To do so they had to cross a spindle connecting the circular saw with the engine belonging to the rolling-mill by a leather belt, and which spindle, being made of two pieces of iron, was connected together in the centre by nuts. Mr. Dixon and Mrs. Mounsey were the first to go over it, Mr. Mounsey remaining a little behind to assist the young people over. Mrs. Mounsey had stepped over the spindle, which was flying round at a rapid rate, but the bottom of her dress was unfortunately caught by one of the bolts or nuts; in a moment she was thrown over, and, though Mr. Dixon snatched hold of her, her limbs and the lower part of her person were instantaneously drawn through an aperture only six inches, between the revolving spindle and the ground, and literally crushed out of all form up to her breast.

Lately. At Issoudun, aged 94, Thérèse Jourdan, the oldest cantinière of the French army. She was born at Besançon in 1768, and was married in 1783 to Jean Patru, who afterwards became sergeant in the 69th brigade. She accompanied her husband in the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1797 under Gen. Bonaparte. She next went to Egypt, was present at the landing of the army before Alexandria, then at the battle of the Pyramids, and at Kléber's victory near the ruins of Heliopolis. After her return from the East she was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, and in the campaigns on the Elbe, the Vistula, and the Niemen. She then followed the army into Spain and Portugal, whence she returned, and going to Germany again, witnessed the battles of Essling and Wagram. In 1812 she followed the grand army to Russia, and was present at the battle of Moscow, where her husband fell in storming a redoubt. She came back to France with the remnant of the army, and took part in the campaign of 1813, was at Bautzen and Leipsic, and at Waterloo in 1815. When the army was reorganised she was attached to the 4th Regiment of the Line,

and accompanied it to Spain under the Duc d'Angoulême in 1823. From 1830 to 1834 she was in Africa. In 1859 she went there again with the 6th of the 4th Regiment, and remained till 1860, when it returned to France and was stationed at Issoudun. The officers allowed her a pension, and she had rations with the men, who absolutely idolised her. She had survived all relatives, but never wanted for friends. She retained her faculties to the last, and died without pain. The whole battalion, 600 strong, attended her funeral, and a sergeant-major pronounced an oration over her grave.—*Galignani.*

At Paris, aged 91, Alexander Boucher, the patriarch of the violin; a man who, in his day, ruled the concert world, as Paganini did many a year later. The artist, it may be feared, was as extravagant as he was enthusiastic. He presented himself before the public only two years ago, the spectre of a once popular idol, to gather up those means of present subsistence which past improvidence had squandered. Boucher was remarkable for his likeness to Napoleon, and an anecdote is current, that he was once dressed up and presented in the traditional clothes of "Le Petit Caporal" to an august personage, whose caprice it was to form some notion of his relative's personal presence.

Feb. 1. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, the last surviving child of the late Major Frere May. Her Ladyship, born Dec. 5, 1834, married, in 1858, Lord Nigel Kennedy, youngest brother of the Marquis of Ailsa.

At his residence, Prestbury-lodge, near Cheltenham, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, Col. of the 59th Regt.

At Tenterden, Kent, Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Vanderlure Mills, esq., J.P.

At Hackney, aged 78, Hannah, widow of James Peat, esq.

At Bow Beech-villa, Chiddingstone, aged 68, John Gibbons, esq.

At Meersbrook, near Sheffield, Amelia Theophila Shore, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Shore, esq., of Norton-hall, Derbyshire.

At St. Margaret's, Yalding, Kent, aged 41, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Milles, Incumbent of St. Margaret's.

Feb. 2. At her residence, in Chapel-street, Lady George Stuart, mother of the Marchioness Townshend. The deceased Lady (Jane) was dau. of the late Gen. James Stuart, C.B., and married 7th Oct., 1800, the late Adm. Lord George Stuart, sixth son of John, first Marquis of Bute, who died in Feb., 1841.

At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. George Herbert, great-aunt of the Earl of Carnarvon. The deceased was the only child and heiress of Francis Head, esq., of St. Andrew's-hall, Norfolk, by his wife, Maria Justina, daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, bart., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

At the Dane John, Canterbury, aged 73, Maj. Austin Neame, formerly of the 98th Regt.

In consequence of an accident, while hunting, Thomas Greenwood, esq., J.P., of Crayke-hall,

Yorkshire, and Capt. in the 7th Lancashire Rifles.

At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. D. Coleridge, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, aged 75, Mary, relict of John Pridham, esq., of Plymouth.

At the Hawthorns, Twyford, Berks, Dorothy, widow of the late John Henry Whitmore Jones, esq., of Chastleton-house, Oxfordshire.

Feb. 3. Very suddenly, aged 74, George Lamb, esq., late Physician-General at Calcutta.

At Edinburgh, aged 50, Alexander Stuart Logan, esq. Mr. Logan was called to the bar in 1835, and was in 1854 appointed to the office of Sheriff of Forfar, in succession to Mr. Sheriff L'Amy. Mr. Logan had long held a prominent position at the bar, and was a very able pleader, not unfrequently enlivening the tediousness of forensic subjects by his lively humour. He had also considerable practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts. In politics Mr. Logan was a Liberal, but was attached to the Church of Scotland, although himself the son of a dissenting minister.

At Gibraltar, aged 15, Hugh Mackinnon, Naval Cadet of H.M.S. "Amphion," second son of Capt. Mackinnon, of Ham-common.

Feb. 4. At Oxburgh, Norfolk, aged 62, Sir Henry Richard Paston Bedingfeld, Bart. He was a lineal descendant from Henry Bedingfeld, the first baronet, created in 1660, who sustained great pecuniary losses in consequence of his ardent attachment to the cause of Charles II. The late baronet (the sixth) was born in 1799. In 1826 he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Paston, esq., last of the Pastons (formerly Earls) of Yarmouth. He succeeded his father in 1829, and in 1830 assumed the additional name of Paston. In 1858 he was declared by the House of Lords one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Grandison, in the peerage of Ireland. In politics the late baronet was a Conservative, and in religion a Catholic. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Henry George, who was born in 1830, and who was formerly in the Austrian Cuirassiers.

At Straloch, near Aberdeen, aged 24, Leonora Sophia, wife of John Ramsay, esq., of Barra, and only dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, the Grange, Dorset.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 94, John Perrin, esq.

At Leamington, aged 86, Mary, widow of the Rev. Wm. Raine.

At Hythe, Miss Neame, late of Luton-house, Selling.

At Stoke-next-Guildford, aged 26, Julia Jeannetta, eldest and beloved dau. of the late Col. Melville Browne.

Aged 88, Jean Baptiste Biot, the celebrated French *savant* and man of letters. In 1800 he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the College of France. He pursued many important scientific researches in conjunction with Arago, and in company with that astronomer visited Spain, and afterwards the

Hebrides, for the purpose of extending the French arc of meridian, but his life was otherwise uneventful. In 1840 the Royal Society of Great Britain awarded Biot the Rumford medal for his researches on the polarisation of light. M. Biot's other scientific researches, and his treatises upon them, were numerous; and he also wrote an *éloge* of Montaigne, and another of Gay Lussac. His remarks on education in this country attracted much attention some years ago.

Feb. 5. At his residence, Ibstone-house, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, aged 54, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B. He was the second son of William Franks, esq., of Carrig Castle, near Mallow, co. Cork, by Catherine, eldest dau. of William Hume, esq., many years M.P. for the county of Wicklow, and aunt of Fitzwilliam Hume, esq., the present member. His services in India, and especially his gallant conduct, in 1858, at Lucknow, were rewarded by the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath.

In Queen Anne-street, aged 83, Sir John Croft, Bart., of Cowling-hall, Yorkshire, and Doddington, Kent, K.T.S., D.C.L., F.R.S., Dep.-Lieut. of the co. of Kent, Baron da Serra da Estrella in the kingdom of Portugal. The deceased baronet was appointed in 1811 by the Marquis of Wellesley, then Foreign Secretary, to distribute the Parliamentary grants to the Portuguese. In 1815 he was appointed by Mr. Canning Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon. Sir John succeeded in his title and estates by his son Frederick Croft, who was born in 1828.

At Market Drayton Vicarage, Bessie, wife of the Rev. George Chute.

At his residence, Robert-st., Hampstead-road, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Brittain. He was for nearly forty years the clerk of Fitzroy Episcopal Chapel, St. Pancras.

At the Vicarage, Mitcham, Katherine Reeve, wife of the Rev. D. F. Wilson, and dau. of Edw. Leathes, esq., of Normanstone, Lowestoft.

At the Parsonage, Watton, Yorkshire, Harriott, wife of the Rev. Henry Jennings.

Feb. 6. Aged 73, M. Martinez de la Rosa, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The deceased began his political life when quite young, and took part in the struggles which marked the reign of Ferdinand VII. After having contributed to the establishment of the constitution of 1812, being unwilling to follow the revolutionary current, or to countenance the King's absolutist tendency, both equally dangerous to the liberties of the nation, he did not accept the presidency of the Council in 1822 without reluctance. In 1823, after the throne had been restored by French arms, he was exiled by Ferdinand VII., and went to Paris, where he remained eight years, and made himself many friends. He was recalled in 1833, and in the following year became the head of a Cabinet which lasted only a few months. In 1839 he again withdrew to Paris, and while there was appointed ambassador by the Regent Espartero. After the

restoration of Queen Christina, he joined the Narvaez Ministry, and left it only with Narvaez in 1846. From 1847 to 1851 he was again ambassador to Paris. He became First Secretary of State in 1857, and in the following year was appointed President of the Council of State. M. Martinez was not only an eloquent speaker, but an author and a poet, and leaves numerous works of which Spain may well be proud.—*Galignani*.

In Arlington-street, aged 60, Major Charles Barton, of the 14th Light Dragoons.

At Asherne-house, near Dartmouth, Devon, aged 83, George Coulson, esq.

At Ham, Surrey, aged 84, John Forbes, second son of the late William Forbes, esq., of Skel-later and Balbithan, N.B.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Arthur Jones, Rector of Vere, in the Island of Jamaica.

Aged 28, George Bambury, younger son of Wm. Gascoyne, esq., of Baphild-court, Kent.

In Park-pl., Regent's-pk., Emma, relict of Lieut.-Col. Edward Thomas FitzGerald, K.H., late of Turlough-pk., co. Mayo.

Feb. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 78, Lydia, Countess Dowager of Cavan.

At Windermere, aged 53, Major G. H. Bel-lasis, H.M.'s Bombay Army, retired.

At his residence, Barfield-lodge, Ryde, aged 89, John Vaux, esq.

At Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, Laura, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge, Rector of Welford, Berks.

Feb. 8. In London, aged 70, Major-Gen. Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H., of Langton-hall, near Malton, Yorkshire. See OBITUARY.

At Durham, aged 60, Col. John Chaytor, Royal Engineers. The deceased entered the above scientific corps as second lieutenant March 15, 1826; became first lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1830; captain, Nov. 23, 1841; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 20, 1854; and colonel, Oct. 20, 1857.

At Edinburgh, Charlotte, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot.

At his residence, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-pk., aged 89, Hans Busk, esq., J.P. for the county of Radnor, and youngest son of the late Sir Wadsworth Busk. "He has left few survivors possessing higher classical attainments, a truer love for literature, or endowed with sounder general erudition. As a linguist he had not many equals; having travelled much, he conversed fluently in most of the languages of Europe. In early life he resided for some years in Russia, and was at one time a member of the Empress Catherine's celebrated Chevalier Guard—an honour few Englishmen have shared. It was at that time accorded only to those who could trace their pedigree, in an unbroken line, through ten descents. He had been on terms of intimacy with most of the literary and political celebrities who flourished in the earlier part of the present century, and he had shared the

friendship of Burke, Sir Philip Francis, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, Perceval, Wilberforce, and Wyndham, as well as that of Byron, Moore, Scott, and of many others whose minds were similarly attuned to his own. Since he attained his eightieth year, he commenced and completed a very remarkable paraphrase of the Psalms, entitled "Hebrew Lyrics"—a work that has elicited much attention in the literary world from the thorough knowledge it evinces of the idiom as well as of the spirit of the original. His son, Capt. Hans Busk, is the well-known originator of England's Volunteer army."—*Athenæum*.

At Cliffe Rectory, near Rochester, aged 79, Jane Elizabeth, widow of William Lee, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Customs.

In Craven-st., Strand, Major William Henry Gerald Fitz Gerald, late 2nd Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifles, and Paymaster of the Southern District, Ireland.

Aged 72, George Harrison, esq., of Carlton-house-ter., and late of the East India House.

Feb. 9. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Eliza, widow of A. B. Higgins, esq., late of the Royal Regt., and sister of the late Dr. Hodgkinson, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Feb. 10. In St. George's-road, aged 67, Capt. Charles Farquharson, R.N., Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Feb. 11. Aged 50, Henry Hobhouse, esq., of Hadspen-house, co. Somerset.

Feb. 12. In Belgrave-road, Belgravia, Letitia Sarah, widow of Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B. and G.C.H., dau. of the late John Crickitt, esq.

Feb. 13. At Oriel Cottage, Helensburgh, the Dowager Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine.

Feb. 14. At Southsea, aged 57, Capt. J. M. Langtry, R.N.

Feb. 15. In Eccleston-square, aged 34, Julia Emily Augusta, wife of Lord Henley, M.P.

Feb. 16. At Hull, aged 39, Harriet, wife of Charles T. S. Kevern, esq., Staff-Surgeon Royal Navy, late H.M.S. "Cornwallis," and dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Murray, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Demerara.

Feb. 17. At his residence, Tremedden-ho., Liskeard, William Fillis Pearce, esq. He was a county and borough magistrate, and was formerly in extensive practice as a solicitor at Camelford, but retired from business a few years ago and came to reside at Liskeard, where he took an active and very useful part in borough matters; and at the death of Sir William Trelawney he was elected to fill his place as chairman of the Board of Guardians.

Feb. 18. At Epperstone, Notts, aged 77, Lieut. William Clarke, Retired Full Pay, Royal Marines. He had served in many desperate cutting-out affairs during the French war, and had lost his right leg in a skirmish with the French fleet off Toulon in 1813. He was placed on half-pay in 1816, and on retired full-pay in 1850, and had received a medal and two clasps.

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. 25, 1862.	Feb. 1, 1862.	Feb. 8, 1862.	Feb. 15, 1862.
Mean Temperature			36.1	45.8	43.2	36.2
London	78029	2803034	1569	1492	1384	1345
1-6. West Districts	10786	463269	236	232	242	214
7-11. North Districts	13533	618181	361	349	270	280
12-19. Central Districts	1938	377794	235	195	193	206
20-25. East Districts	6230	570898	319	298	284	295
26-36. South Districts	45542	772892	418	418	395	350

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. 25	663	216	270	328	80	1569	900	901	1801	
Feb. 1	641	189	246	330	76	1492	1007	1013	2020	
" 8	633	179	210	252	59	1384	1095	1102	2197	
" 15	631	180	227	239	59	1336	1018	948	1966	

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,131	62	2	Oats ...	922	22	10	Beans ...	504	38	4
Barley ...	886	39	7	Rye ...	11	37	0	Peas ...	196	39	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	60	8	Oats.....	21	11	Beans	40	3
Barley.....	36	8	Rye.....	37	7	Peas.....	40	5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 20.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	860
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	2,530
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	159
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	180
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, FEB. 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 0*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	47	52	48	29. 57	rain, fair	9	31	38	37	30. 48	snow, fair, cly.
25	43	48	37	29. 59	hvy. rn. cldy.	10	34	42	34	30. 37	fair, cloudy
26	34	45	39	30. 16	fair	11	34	44	43	30. 15	cloudy
27	40	45	38	30. 09	do. cloudy	12	40	45	40	29. 98	rain, cloudy
28	41	48	43	29. 76	cloudy, rain	13	37	42	41	29. 97	cloudy
29	47	54	50	29. 55	do. do.	14	37	40	41	29. 99	do.
30	49	51	53	29. 51	rn. cly. hvy. rn.	15	41	43	40	30. 03	rain, cldy. fair
31	51	56	54	29. 71	cldy. rn. cldy.	16	39	42	41	29. 87	fair
F. 1	50	55	52	29. 86	do.	17	40	44	48	29. 39	rain
2	50	53	53	29. 03	fair, cloudy	18	40	53	49	29. 40	do.
3	50	56	53	29. 10	cloudy	19	49	54	53	29. 50	cloudy, rain
4	50	56	54	29. 14	fair, cloudy	20	51	55	46	29. 53	fr. cldy. rn. fr.
5	52	55	48	29. 96	do. do.	21	47	54	48	29. 99	fair
6	48	51	41	29. 97	do.	22	47	54	49	29. 99	cloudy
7	34	37	34	30. 17	do. cloudy	23	49	52	50	30. 51	foggy
8	28	34	31	30. 48	do.						

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 ³ / ₄ 8	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ⁵ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	243 3	17 pm.		26 pm.	105 ³ / ₄ 6
25	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄	92 ⁵ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	241 3	16. 22 pm.		23 pm.	105 ³ / ₄ 6
27	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈ 7 ⁷ / ₈	242 ¹ / ₄ 3	16. 19 pm.	224		105 ³ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₈
28	93	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ⁵ / ₈ 3	241 2 ¹ / ₂	16. 22 pm.	224 5		106
29	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ⁵ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	240 ¹ / ₂ 2	16. 19 pm.	224 6	26 pm.	105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄
30	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	239 42	22 pm.	224		105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
31	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 7 ⁷ / ₈		17. 19 pm.	225 ¹ / ₂	24. 7 pm.	105 ⁷ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₈
F. 1	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	239	19. 22 pm.			106 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	237 9	17 pm.			106 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
4	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	237 ³ / ₄ 40	16. 17 pm.	225 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	24. 7 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
5	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3	238 ¹ / ₂ 40	15. 19 pm.	224 6		106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
6	92 ³ / ₄ 7 ⁷ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄ 7	92 ³ / ₄ 3	239 42	15. 18 pm.		25 pm.	106 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
7	92 ³ / ₄ 3	92 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₄	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₄	240 2	12. 17 pm.	224 •	26 pm.	106 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
8	92 ³ / ₄ 3	93	93		10. 14 pm.	224 6		106 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈
10	92 ³ / ₄ 3	93	93	240 1 ¹ / ₂	9. 14 pm.	226	26 pm.	106 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈
11	92 ³ / ₄ 3	93	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ³ / ₄	240 2	8. 16 pm.			106 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₈
12	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₄	93	93		16 pm.	224 6		106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
13	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	93	93	240	12. 17 pm.		25 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
14	93	93 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	241 2		226	25. 7 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
15	92 ³ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	241	14. 19 pm.	224 6	27 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
17	92 ³ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	241 3	13. 19 pm.	224 6	27 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
18	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	241	13. 16 pm.	224	27 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
19	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	241 2 ¹ / ₂	13. 16 pm.	224 6	26 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
20	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	242	16 pm.		28 pm.	106 ³ / ₈ 5 ⁵ / ₈
21	92 ⁷ / ₈ 3 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₈	242 4	16. 20 pm.	225		106 ³ / ₈ 7 ⁷ / ₈
22	93 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂ 5 ⁵ / ₈	242 ¹ / ₂	17. 22 pm.	224 ¹ / ₂		106 ³ / ₈ 7 ⁷ / ₈

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1862.

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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 REV. JOHN WARD.

THIS gentleman (of whom a memoir was given in our March number, p. 370.) was matriculated at Cambridge as a fellow-commoner of Christ's College, June 4, 1821, and graduated B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828. His title for Orders was the curacy of Froxfield, Wilts, which he held with that of St. Mary's, Marlborough. He was appointed surrogate for the deanery of Sarum in 1829, and for the diocese of Sarum in 1836; and was appointed a rural dean by the Dean of Salisbury in 1839. He was elected a life-governor and chosen a member of council of Marlborough College in 1843. In 1851 the Bishop of Ripon appointed him to be rural dean of the eastern division of the deanery of Catterick. His parishioners at Wath have subscribed to erect a tombstone and a tablet to his memory. His library, which was rich in architectural and topographical works, has been sold by auction at York on the 18th and 19th of March.

With regard to the late Dr. Merriman, (p. 372, note,) we were at a loss with respect to the period of his death, having been misled by a statement in Waylen's History of Marlborough, p. 509, that he "died recently, (see 'Lancet,' Nov. 30, 1850)." That memoir was published in the "Lancet," accompanying a portrait of Dr. Merriman, during his life; but upon his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1852, he was duly noticed in the Obituary of our Magazine for February, 1853, where the several contributions which he made to the pages of SYLVANUS URBAN are enumerated.

THE ORKNEY RUNES.

MR. FARRER informs us that he has now received from Professors Stephens, Munch, and Rafn full explanations of the Runic inscriptions at Maeshowe, which he hopes shortly to publish, together with a brief account of the discovery. Mr. Farrer also wishes to

make a slight correction as to one of the gentlemen mentioned in his letter of Jan. 20^a—Mr. Mitchell is not the Danish, but the Belgian Consul at Edinburgh.

THE NAME OF THACKWELL.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers inform me what is the origin of the surname "Thackwell," and when it first appears in history, official documents, &c.? Is there any name similar to this in Domesday Book?

Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, asserts that "Thackwell" is a corruption or abbreviation of the words "the Oak Well," and that the family which first bore the name lived at a house near a well, shaded by a large oak, or owned an estate in which there was such a shaded well. Burke says the name was formerly variously written Thekell, Tekell, Tickell, &c.

A family named "Thackwell" has resided in Worcestershire, or been connected with that county, since the beginning of the sixteenth century. The "Rye" estate, in the parish of Berrow, Worcestershire, has belonged to them from a very early date.—I am, &c.

VIGORNIENSIS.

London, March 11, 1862.

THE LATE MR. JOHN STUBBS.

MR. URBAN,—In your Obituary (p. 382) referring to the late Mr. John Stubbs, you remark that "he was one of the last, if not the very last person who remembered having heard John Wesley preach." I beg to say that I have an old lady friend now living at Norwood who can remember having heard John Wesley, and I have heard her say that (although she must have been very young at the time) she remembered that the subject was "Light."
—I am, &c. H. C. WHITE.

Bedford Hotel, Brighton.

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

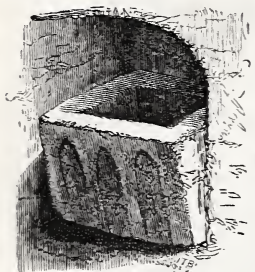
CORNISH CHURCHES.

I. THE DEANERY OF ST. BURIAN (*continued*).

St. Levan Church, about three miles s.w. from St. Burian, is situated in a most romantic spot, in a deep hollow, scarcely a furlong from the cliffs. The celebrated Logan Rock is in the immediate neighbourhood, and the adjoining coast is acknowledged to rank among the finest coast-scenery in England. So abrupt is the hollow (or "gulph," as a Cornish historian expresses it) in which the church stands, that the four pinnacles of the tower are all that can be seen of the building for any considerable distance when approaching it from the east or west.

The church consists of a nave, south aisle and north transept, a tower at the west end, and a small porch. The aisle is lighted on the south by three square-headed windows with hood-mouldings, and has pointed windows at the east and west ends. The arch of the chancel-window is more obtuse than that at the east end of the aisle: both have been partially built up from the sill and filled with wooden frames. The arched window at the north end of the transept has also been despoiled of its stone tracery. In the west side of this transept is a small lancet-window. Some of the quoins of the jambs of this window are of sand-stone, a material easily worked, but not the best that might have been chosen in such a locality. It must have been brought from the neighbourhood of Hayle, where the sand on the shore is in some places becoming changed into solid rock. An account of this curious formation, by Dr. Paris, will be found in the "Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall," and in his "Guide to the Mount's Bay." Some of this stone may also be found in the wall near the east window of the north aisle at St. Burian's.

An arched doorway in the angle between the nave and the transept has been walled up. A square-headed window near it has had its mullions taken away, and is filled with a wooden frame. The arch of the tower doorway consists of two plain cavetto mouldings, under a hoodmould.



Stoup, St. Levan.

Entering by the porch, the first object to be noticed is the stoup, which is perfect. It is square, and ornamented with simple arcading on one side. Adjoining the doorway is a carved representation of two jesters. The floor of the church is two steps below the doorway.

Internally the building is in a most dilapidated and neglected state, extremely damp, and with the atmosphere of a vault. The walls and arcades have been from time to time liberally coated with lime-wash, and modern pews have been introduced to break the uniformity of the original benches. Some of the panels of the roodscreen remain, and have curiously-carved shields. On one are represented the figures of a winged bullock, a winged cat or lion, and two human heads with the heads and wings of birds above them, (one of the birds has also the head of another animal projecting from the hinder part of its neck,) and the legs and feet of some quadruped. These



Bench-ends, St. Levan.

may have reference to the vision of Ezekiel or to the mystical beasts described in the Revelation of St. John. On other shields are devices symbolical of the Passion, as the spear, the

nails, the hammer, and the cross, encircled with the crown of thorns. But the intruding pews hide much of the work. Some of the bench-ends are also curiously carved. One has a pilgrim monk with a breviary and a discipline. The illustrations will give a general idea



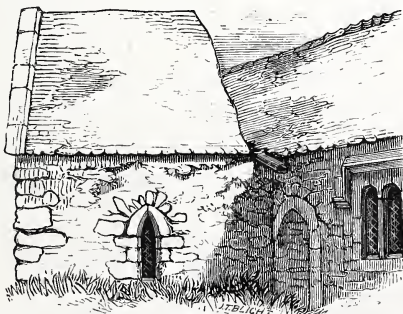
Monogram, St. Levan.

of the rest. One female has a sort of network over the hair not unlike that worn at the present time. The sacred monogram I.H.S. is repeated in a variety of forms. There are other monograms probably intended to be commemorative of forgotten benefactors of the church: a good

Bench-end,
St. Levan.

example of these is annexed. There are many other carvings suggestive of sacred subjects. The nave and aisle are connected by an arcade of six low, pointed arches. The piers of these arches are octagonal, and the capitals consist merely of rounded and hollow mouldings.

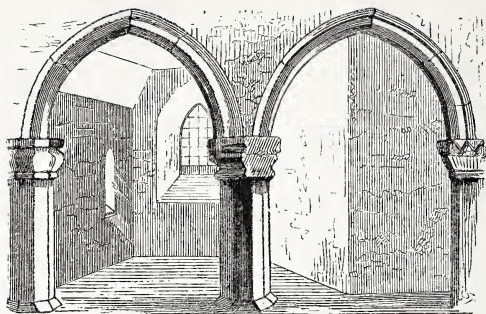
The oldest and most interesting part of the church is the transept, which is evidently Early English, and was probably



West View of Transept, St. Levan.

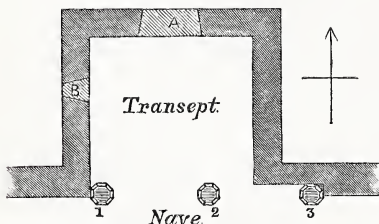
erected early in the thirteenth century. The high-pitched roof, lancet window, and other details are characteristic of the style of that period. Each side of the arch of this little window, which is about 3 ft. 3 in. high, is formed of one stone with a chamfered edge. The modern wooden frame is omitted in the engraving. The transept and nave are connected by two arches with octagonal piers, but the capitals differ from those of the aisle-piers. The middle one, which has sustained some injury, is curiously

chamfered at each angle. The eastern pier (3 in plan) is



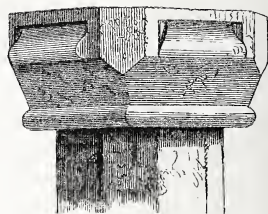
Interior of Transept, St. Levan.

almost entirely hidden by the pulpit; a part of the capital is, however, exposed to view: it is ornamented with the zigzag



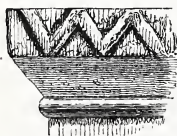
Plan of Transept.

A. B. mark the positions of Windows; 1. 2. 3. Piers.



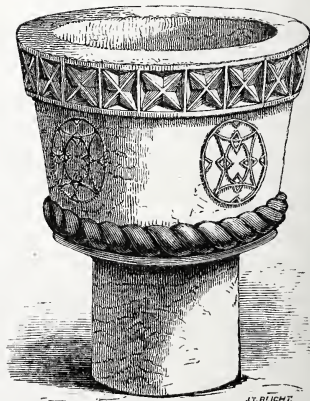
Capital of Pier (2).

moulding, and has the appearance of being Norman,—the relic, perhaps, of an older church. The roof of the transept has been entirely plastered.



Capital of Pier (3).

The font appears to be transitional from Norman to Early English. About twenty years ago it was carefully scraped and cleaned—it is therefore free from lime-wash, and its star and cable mouldings are in good preservation. The height of the font is 2 ft. 6 in., and the diameter of the bowl is 2 ft. It has no base or step.



Font, St. Levan.

The wood-work of the roofs of the nave and aisle is hand-

somely carved, and was originally painted and gilt. Some traces of this decoration may still be seen.

The tower has a rude round-headed arch springing from pentagonal imposts. It contains two bells, which have no legends. One has the date 1641; the other has the names of the churchwardens and the founder's mark,—a bell with the initials A. R.

In the churchyard are two ancient crosses: the taller one, nearly seven feet high, stands near the porch, and is a good example of its class.

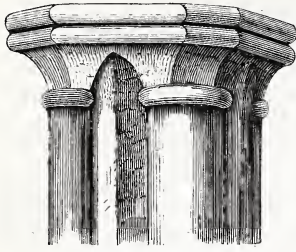
Dr. Oliver is of opinion that the patron saint of this church is St. Livin, an Irish bishop, who preached the Gospel in Belgium, and suffered martyrdom A.D. 656.

The well and chapel of St. Levan stood on the edge of the cliff, a little below the church. Some remains of the well may yet be seen. There are also the ruins of the four walls of an ancient chapel at Porth-curnow, about half a mile distant.

The descriptions of churches, where any are given, in the county histories, are extremely meagre. C. S. Gilbert's is probably the best general history of Cornwall, yet all he can say of the interesting little church of St. Levan is, that it contains carved shields bearing the arms of Vyvyan and Trethurffe, and "a curious figure of the devil."

The church of St. Sennen, or Senanus, an Irish abbot who accompanied St. Burian into Cornwall, is four miles from St. Levan, and rather more than that distance from St. Burian. It is a small, low structure, standing on high ground about a mile from the Land's End, and exposed to all the storms of the Atlantic. The plan of this church is nearly the same as that of St. Levan; here, however, the chancel projects beyond the aisle, which is not the case at St. Levan. The aisle has three arched windows on the south side, and one at either end. The chancel window has a round head. A square-headed window with a hood-moulding, on the south side of the chancel, is blocked up. The transept has two windows, one square-headed, the other arched. The flat-headed north doorway is also walled up. The stone mullions and tracery of all the windows have been removed, and their places occupied by ugly wooden frames. The belfry-lights alone remain in their original condition. Internally the church is in a most dilapidated con-

dition, and, like its neighbour, has been plentifully bedaubed with lime-wash. An arcade of six arches connects the nave and aisle. The piers are shafted at the angles, the capitals consisting simply of round and cavetto mouldings. The transept is connected with the nave by a single four-centred arch.



Capital, St. Sennen.

The roodscreen has been entirely destroyed. The font has a modern appearance, but stands on an ancient base, which has an inscription in Old English letters. Hals, who visited the church in 1700, writes—

“The sexton shewed me an inscription on the foot of the font-stone, which he told me several bishops of Exeter and their priests, in their triennial visitations at Buryan and this church, had viewed and inspected, but could not read it. Whereupon, in like manner, I observed on the font-stone the said inscription in a barbarous strange character of letters, of which I could see but part, by reason of a new pew or seat which was built on a part of it : however, I interpreted that which I saw to consist of these letters,—Anno Dom. mille. cccc xx. or xl. ; in the year of our Lord 1420 or 1440. Let the curious remove the seat and explain the rest ; probably the church was then erected.”

The stone has been removed to its present position since Hals saw it, and is not now hidden by any pew. The inscription is of the fifteenth century, in the letters and with the usual abbreviations of the period. A portion of it has been broken away ; the remainder appears to be as follows :—“*Ecclā ī decōte S. I. B. dedica fvit anno dni millo ccccxlī.*” in full, “[*Hæc*] *Ecclēsia in decollatione Sancti Johannis Baptistæ dedicata fuit, Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo primo,*” (*secundo, tertio, or quarto*, as the case may have been ; for a portion of the date has evidently been broken away with the missing fragment) ; and in English, “This church was dedicated on the festival of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, A.D. 1441-4.” Hals also tells us that the sexton shewed him “the headless bodies of some images of human shape cut in alabaster that were not long before found hid in the walls of the same, all curiously wrought ; which also had been painted with gold, vermilion, and blue bice, on several parts of their garments.” One of these images still remains, standing on a bracket which projects from the north wall of the transept.

It is 3 ft. 2 in. high. Repeated coats of lime have entirely covered all "gold, vermilion, and blue bice." And the figure has received rough usage; the head and arms are gone. It was probably mutilated by the Puritans, perhaps by Shruballs himself, fresh from the demolition of the sanctuary. This image represents a female saint, most probably the Blessed Virgin.

The tower has two bells: one lies on the belfry-floor; it was cast by Thomas Bayley of Bridgewater, in the year 1762: the other bell was cast in 1810.



Mutilated Image of the Blessed Virgin, St. Sennen.

COLUMN TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM TYNDALE.

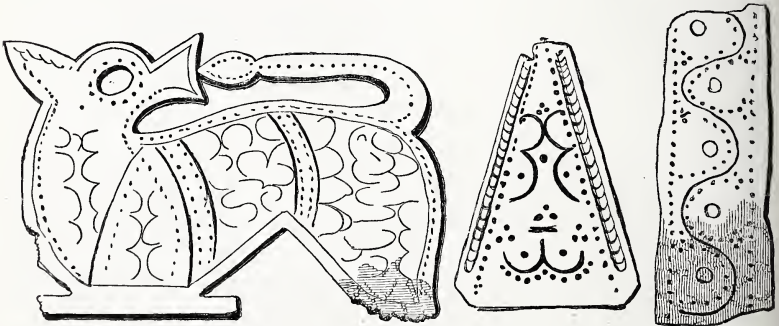
It is somewhat of a reproach to Protestant England that as yet no public testimonial exists of her gratitude to the man who laid down his life that she might have the Scriptures in a form to be "understonden of all men." This, we need hardly say, was William Tyndale, a native of Gloucestershire, though of northern ancestry, who was strangled and burnt at Vilvorden, near Brussels, in 1536, for the dire offence of translating the Bible into English. The reproach, however, is now about to be wiped away. A Committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for a column to his memory, which it is proposed to erect on Nibley Knoll, near Dursley, on a site given by Lord Fitzhardinge. The sum required is estimated at about £2,000, and whilst the wealthy are invited to be liberal, a hope is expressed that none may be deterred from joining in the work, however small may be the sum that they can contribute—for "surely it is high time that *all* should unite in raising some permanent monument suitably to express England's debt to one who, through God's grace, endured such toil, and laid down his life that thousands on thousands of her sons and daughters might be blessed." The appeal, we cannot doubt, will be as successful as it deserves to be.

We see on the Committee the names, among others, of Lord Fitzhardinge and the Earl of Ducie; the Hon. T. Sotheron-Estcourt, and Mr. Holland, M.P.s; the Revs. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. (of Stinchcombe), T. M. Browne (of Standish), J. Glanville (of Wotton-under-Edge), T. F. Newman (of Nailsworth), and E. Walker (of Cheltenham); and Mr. Gambier Parry (of Highnam). The Hon. Secs. are Messrs. J. S. Austin, A. G. Cornwall, E. D. Estcourt, and H. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Wotton-under-Edge, to any of whom subscriptions may be sent, as well as to the Gloucester Banks, the National Provincial Bank, or to Messrs. Herries and Co., 16, St. James's-street, London.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE CEMETERY, URICONIUM^a.

It has been suggested by one who takes a great interest in this Society, and who was the first to promote the excavations at Wroxeter, that it was very desirable that I should prepare some account of what has been doing there during the last three or four months.

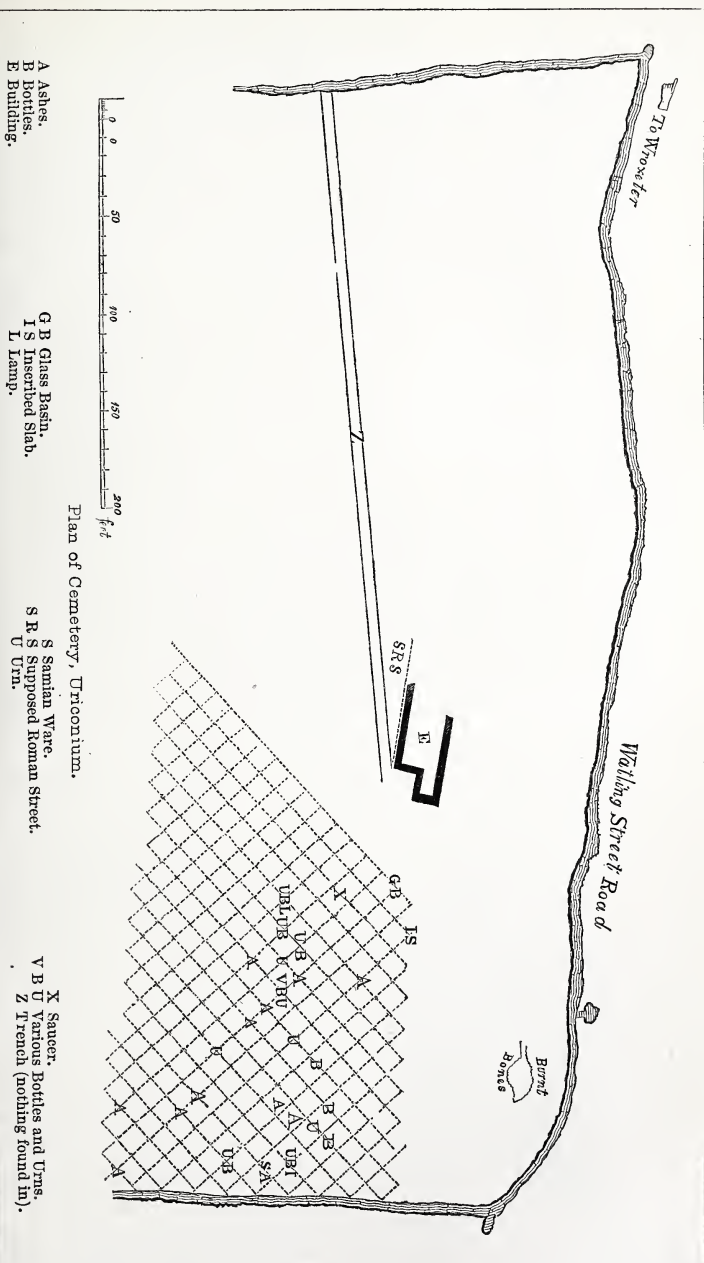
On Sept. 16, 1861, the workmen began to trench the field generally known as the Cemetery. We have often been asked what authority there was for so designating this field. About a century ago several large Roman sepulchral stones were found there, which are still preserved in the school library (Shrewsbury), and the original copper-plate engraving of these is now in the possession of this Society. In modern times agricultural operations have occasionally brought urns and broken pottery to light. In the map which has been reprinted by the Wroxeter committee, the place where the above-mentioned sepulchral stones were found is distinctly marked, and probably, therefore, it was so in the original. No excavations have previously been



Ornaments of Quiver. Full size.

made there for the purpose of discovery. The so-called Cemetery is situated adjoining the ancient Roman road called the Watling Street, and just outside the eastern gate of the city, the *usual* position of a burial-ground with the Romans. Two days only after the men commenced operations on this ground,

^a A paper by Henry Johnson, esq., M.D., Shrewsbury, Hon. Sec. Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Read at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, March 6, 1862.



Plan of Cemetery, Uriconium.

A Ashes.
B Bottles.
E Building.

G B Glass Basin.
I S Inscribed Slab.
L Lamp.

S Samian Ware.
S R S Supposed Roman Street.
U Urn.

X Saucer.
V B U Various Bottles and Urns.
Z Trench (nothing found in).



(that is on Sept. 18,) they found a large inscribed stone, now in the Museum. It is evidently a tomb-stone, has had a statue on the top, of which only the feet remain, and it has been much injured and defaced. On one side are six lines of Latin inscription. It was found in an inverted position, that is, the inscribed surface downwards, and it is clear, therefore, that this was not its original *place or position*. We searched in vain for any other part of the image or the tomb to which it belonged. Perhaps in their irreverent seeking after hid treasures, the barbarians, our ancestors, had violated the tomb, and to destroy the supposed power of the image had broken it in pieces.

It is well known that images are not unfrequently found in the bed of the Thames, *mutilated* on account of this superstitious notion. And as an illustration of the same fact, it will be remembered that one of the few bronze figures found at Wroxeter, the "Diana," has one leg broken off at the knee.

A very clever drawing has been made of this tombstone by Mr. Hillary Davies, and a capital photograph has been taken of it by Mr. Colley.

The inscription has been hitherto a complete archæological puzzle. But I have no doubt that it will hereafter be made out.

The stone now described was discovered about 70 ft. from the hedge dividing the field from the old Watling Street road, and at a spot marked I S in the accompanying plan. About

60 ft. west of this place, at E in the plan, they met with the



Spear-head. Half-size.



Inscribed Stone.



Bronze Statuette of Diana.

only portion of building that was found in the Cemetery. It consisted of a few feet of rectangular walls, 18 in. thick, and not descending deep into the ground, like those we have been accustomed to trace at the old excavations. A modern drain had been carried through this structure. It was probably a tomb, but if so, had been robbed of everything to mark it as such. It is quite possible to suppose that our inscribed stone had been carried away from this place and left where we found it, which was only 60 ft. distant. *Wood ashes* have been found in the Cemetery in no less than a dozen different situations, marked A in the plan. These have no doubt been used at the burial or burning of the dead.

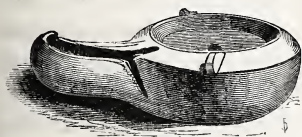


Group of Pottery.

We have brought home from the Cemetery eighteen or nineteen cinerary urns, all of which are now in the Museum. Some are quite entire, others are more or less broken; and some which were in fragments have been put together and thus restored. They are of various sizes, and formed of different coloured clay. The sites where they were found are indicated by the letter U in the plan. Human bones *burnt* were found in several of these urns, and are still contained in them.

Sometimes burnt human bones have been met with not contained in any vessel, but having probably escaped from one

which has been broken to pieces. We have found a good many flask-shaped glass vessels which we are accustomed to call lachrymatories, or tear-bottles, but it is more likely that they contained "unguents" as offerings to the dead; and that they were thrown into the funeral pile is quite certain, as some of them are half melted^b.



Lamp. Half-size.

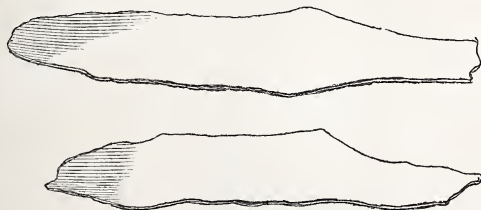
Two lamps have been found. One is a very pretty one, and almost entire. It has

the maker's name, *MODVS*, upon it

Lachrymatory.
Half-size.

at the bottom.

Two large coloured glass bowls, or drinking cups, have been found. They were broken to pieces, but one has been put together as far as possible, so as to shew its original form. The artistic skill required to make such articles quite surprises one. One of the cinerary urns enclosed not only burnt bones, but a single copper coin and a lachrymatory.



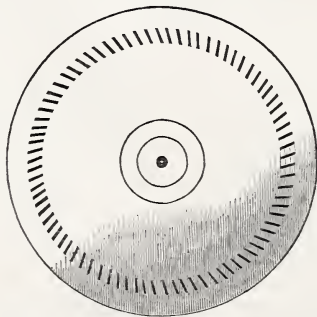
Knives. Half-size.

The field called the Cemetery was thoroughly investigated, and the whole of that side which lies towards the Watling Street road was trenched in every direction. Most of the things found were discovered in one particular part of the field, as is well seen in the plan. There was nothing to lead us to believe that the burial-ground had extended to the upper part of the field, or to the other side of the road. But it is very likely indeed that it extended some distance along the road into the adjoining field.

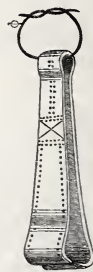
^b The view here taken of the use of these little vessels is considerably confirmed by a microscopic examination of the contents of one of the bottles, sand, carbonaceous, and oily matter having been detected.

The excavations having been closed, and the trenches all filled up in the Cemetery at the end of November, in December the workmen were set to dig in the glebe-land, to look if any remains of a stone wall could be discovered. They had made several deep and long trenches across the double mound which still marks the limits of the ancient city. I should state, perhaps, that although the boundaries of the city are well and clearly defined by a double embankment, yet no stone wall had hitherto been proved to exist, and that we had already made some efforts to find the wall, without success.

On December 26, when I went over to Wroxeter with Mr. Pidgeon, they had uncovered in the glebe 34 ft. of an underground wall 6 ft. wide. It was built of rough boulder stones united together by clay instead of mortar, and was from 6 to 18 in. deep in the ground. Besides the part thus exposed, we could trace the wall under ground for above a hundred yards. The men were next put to work in a field called, I believe, Robin's Patch, or Croft, just as you enter the lane leading to Wroxeter from the Shrewsbury road. Twenty or thirty trenches



Fibula. Full size.



Tweezers. Half-size.

were here cut across the embankment, which is here very distinct. The wall was discovered in every trench, so that it was proved to have gone all across the field and into those adjoining, where we had no permission to follow it. A coin of Tetricus, a few fragments of bronze and pottery, were all the reliques found in excavating for the walls. *But we found them.* I trust that the public will not think that the money of the contributors has been laid out in vain. It has been ascertained, thereby, that the field called the *Cemetery* was really such; that the Romans in England made their burial-places outside

the gate as they did at home; that they buried their dead by burning *HERE*, as elsewhere; that their town *Uriconium* had a stone wall round it, and not merely *earthworks*; and, lastly, we have added many curious and valuable specimens to this Museum, which will interest the intelligent public for years to come, and serve to illustrate history.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO ARCHÆOLOGY.

WE observe a statement with the above title in a French paper, on which we should be glad to elicit the opinion of competent investigators. We therefore reproduce it, not as in any manner vouching for its accuracy, but with the view of provoking a discussion which can hardly fail of having some useful results:—

“Some time ago two human skeletons were found at Vertheuil (Seine-et-Oise), in stone coffins. The bones, though brittle, were in perfect preservation, and everything tended to shew that the bodies had been buried many centuries ago. M. Couerbe, a chemist of some note, having obtained the clavicle of one of the skeletons, subjected it to analysis, and found that it contained only 10 per cent. of organic matter, beside the usual substances of which bones are composed. Now, as fresh bones contain 33 per cent. of organic matter, it follows that the bones of the skeletons of Vertheuil had lost 23 per cent. of organic substances. From this fact M. Couerbe has endeavoured to deduce the age of the bones he has examined. M. Vogelsang, he observes, has found that bones that had been buried 1,100 years scarcely contained any organic matter at all; whence M. Couerbe concludes that 3 per cent. of organic matter disappears every hundred years. Applying this rule to the bones found in the castle of Vertheuil, he fixes the year 1100 as the probable period of the inhumation of those bodies—a conclusion which tallies with the archæological observations made by M. Leo-Drouin, of the Academy of Bordeaux. Hence M. Couerbe’s rule is, to divide by three the loss of organic matter ascertained in a bone; the quotient will then represent the age in centuries. This rule, M. Couerbe admits, may be liable to considerable modifications from various circumstances—thus, for instance, bones must be differently affected according as they are exposed to the open air or inhumed in a damp or dry soil. Hence his rule, for the present, is only applicable to bones preserved in tombs; but further observations may possibly determine the loss of organic matter under the different circumstances enumerated.”

AN OUTLINE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF GLAMORGAN.

LEGAL DIVISIONS.

THE boundaries of the present county of Glamorgan, though first acknowledged by statute only in the 27th Henry VIII., are, with the addition of the tract between Pwll-Cynan and the Lluchwr, those of the old Norman signory, which was carved out of the older Welsh provinces of Morganwg and Glamorgan.

Morganwg, one of the six constituent parts of the principality or sub-kingdom of Dynevawr, and said by some writers to have been co-extensive with Gwent or Essylwg, or Siluria, was of considerable extent, and seems to have included parts of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Caermarthen; whereas Glamorgan lay entirely within Morganwg, and, at least in the eleventh century, was confined, as its name is said to import, to the maritime or southern parts of the present county, and extended only from the Taff to the Ogwr. The distinction, though long but nominal, was retained in the style of the chief lord, and appears in the words "Dominus Morganix et Glamorganix" upon the great seals of the Despencers, Beauchamps, and Nevilles, and in frequent private deeds as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

The Glamorgan of the later Welsh seems to have extended a little further inland, and eastward. It was composed of four cantreds, or hundreds, which contained thirteen commotes; and of these, three cantreds and ten commotes were within the modern county, and extended from Pwll-Cynan to the Rhymny, and from the sea to the confines of Brecknock^a.

These divisions and subdivisions were—

I. Cantred CRONEDD, including the commotes of

1. *Rwngnedd* and *Avan*; 2. *Tir-y-Hundred*, possibly *Tir-y-Alt* by *Glyn-Corrwg*; 3. *Maenor-Glyn-Ogwr*.

Which three probably comprehended the present lordships of Nedde or Neath, Avan, and Coyty.

II. Cantred PENNYTHEN or Pennychen, mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, including the commotes of

^a The *Liber Landavensis* describes the Lordship of Glamorgan as composed of seven cantreds, but of these, three only, Gwyr or Gower, Gorfynydd, and Pennychen, relate to the modern county, and only the last two to the Norman signory.

1. *Miskin*; 2. *Glyn-Rhondda*; 3. *Maenor-Talavan*; 4. *Maenor-Ruthyn*. The cantred including, probably, the present lordships of Miskin, Glyn-Rhondda, Talavan, and Ruthyn.

III. Cantred *BRENHINOL*, so called because it included the royal residence of Cardiff, and possessed, in consequence, certain *jura regalia* which were confirmed to it by Fitzhamon.

Its commotes were,

1. *Kibbwr*, answering to the modern hundred of the same name.

2. *Senghenydd-ucha-Caiach*, which included the present parishes of Gelligaer and Merthyr.

3. *Senghenydd-iscaiach*, which probably was co-extensive with the parishes of Llanvabon and Eglwysilan, the hamlets, of Van and Rudry, and a strip of land including Whitchurch, at the southern foot of Caerphilly mountain.

These two tracts, north and south of the Caiach river, are usually regarded as two commotes, but in all probability they were but parts of the great commote of Senghenydd.

It is remarkable that none of the names, either of the three cantreds or of the ten commotes, point to any part of the Vale, or tract south of the Ely, although they profess, with the cantreds and commotes of Gwent, to include the whole of Glamorgan. From this it would appear as if the distinction between Hill and Vale, which in its full strength has usually been attributed to the peopling of the latter by the Normans, not only existed, as is known to have been the case, previously, but was sufficiently strict to cause the exclusion of the Vale from the recognised divisions and subdivisions of the Glamorgan of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Nevertheless this is a conclusion not lightly to be admitted.

It will be observed, on reference to the present hundreds, that some of the names of the above divisions have disappeared; but this is by no means uncommon, and has occurred to a much greater extent in the more peaceable counties of England. In Warwickshire, for example, not one hundred remains of the ten named in Domesday, and in Buckinghamshire but eight out of eighteen. The marvel rather is, that in so turbulent a district so many names and boundaries should have been retained.

Subordinate to the commotes in extent were the parochial divisions, the origin of which, uncertain in England, is altogether unknown in Wales.

In England, the parish in its present acceptation, though a very old ecclesiastical division, was not found in the earliest centuries of the Church. It was, however, well established before A.D. 970, when the laws of Edgar were framed, and was possibly brought into partial use by Archbishop Honorius early in the seventh century. Its introduction was no doubt gradual. Each parish was originally formed of one or more private estates or manors, and in consequence, though parishes often include more than one manor, a manor does not very commonly embrace more than one parish. The churches were, it is supposed, built by the lords of private estates to accommodate their tenants.

Little is certainly known of the extent or tenure of private estates in Wales before the Norman invasion, but it cannot reasonably be doubted that there also manors preceded parishes; though not unfrequently, in Glamorgan, the Normans seem to have changed their names, and to have created a considerable number of sub or mesne manors.

Manors in Glamorgan are very numerous and exceedingly complex, and in their tenures bear strong marks of being of feudal, though by no means necessarily of Norman, institution. Usually they are co-extensive with the parish, but they also not unfrequently include a part only of a parish, and sometimes parts of more than one. There are also outlying manors, parts or the whole of detached parishes appendant on, and paying service to, the principal manor. Thus Dinas-Powis, well known to have been a residence of the Welsh princes before the Conquest, and by no means a place of any particular consequence afterwards, has certain appendant manors, no doubt of Welsh constitution, though after the pattern of the feudal system. This is quite distinct from the knight-service and similar free tenures introduced by the Normans into the district, for the support and defence of the castle of Cardiff. Here, as in England and France, the manor seems to have been a private estate, originally kept in hand (*manendo*) by the lord, but after a time, and latterly to a great extent, subgranted to a mesne lord; under which process manors became so inconveniently multiplied, and the lords' rights so reduced, that the general practice of subinfeudation was checked by the charter of 9th Hen. III., and afterwards forbidden to mesne lords by the statute *Quia Emptores* of 1290. The restriction was extended

to lords paramount, or *in capite*, by the statutes *Prærogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II. cap. 6, and 34 Edw. III. cap. 15, which last confirmed all subinfeudations down to the commencement of the reign of Edward II., but left them afterwards subject to the royal prerogative. As a rule, therefore, all manors, as Blackstone observes, are of earlier date than the accession of Edward I.

The population returns enumerate 125 parishes or parochial districts in the modern county of Glamorgan, and these contain about 170 reputed hamlets. Of the parishes, the names of about eighty-four are pure Welsh—such as Llandaff, Ystradyvodwg, Merthyr-Mawr, Llanmadoc; about seventeen appear to be English translations of earlier Welsh names—such as Whitchurch, Michaelston, St. George's, Bishopston; two, at least, are doubtful; and about twenty-two are pure English names, either for new parochial divisions, or for places the Welsh name for which is lost or superseded,—such are Barry, Sully, Bonvileston, Flemingston, Gileston, Laleston, Peterston, Nicholaston, Reynoldston, Walterston, and of the superseding class, Swansea for Abertawe.

Of the 170 hamlets, about 126 are pure Welsh, and forty-four English, and an examination into the names of smaller places, as farms and fields, shews a still greater disproportion. The English names are almost all in the Vale and towards the sea; the Welsh are general, but most frequent in the hilly and interior districts.

There is no list of the manors of the county, but they are in number at least 160; and of these about sixty-three bear English names and ninety-seven Welsh names, though many of the latter are probably of Norman institution.

Of extra-parochial districts Glamorgan is reputed to contain only four,—Highlight, Llanveithen, Monknash, and Sker. It is probable, having regard to the not inconsiderable possessions of the monastic orders in this county, that the number was formerly greater; but of this there is no certain evidence. In England, which contains only about a hundred of these divisions, they have commonly been the sites of royal residences, religious houses, or ancient castles. Possibly, in some cases they were lands the lords of which, when the parishes were being framed, did not choose to provide places of worship for their tenants, who were thus excluded from parochial rights.

In England extra-parochial lands paid tithe to the King instead of to the Church.

The condition of the parish register forms, on the whole, a not unfair indication of the attention of the parson to his duties, and consequently of the religious state of the parish. Tried by this test, the condition of the national Church in Glamorgan, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, coincides with that recorded concerning it in history. The registers until recently reflect little credit either on the parochial clergy or their bishops. The fees have been taken, but the records have been imperfectly kept, and even now, as regards the old books, are very carelessly preserved.

Of the 125 places keeping registers and entered in the Parliamentary Return, only eight possess books of earlier date than 1600, seven between 1600 and 1650, twenty between 1650 and 1700, fifty-one between 1700 and 1750, while thirty-nine are of still later date. The return, however, was made by many of the clergy without proper enquiry, for many of the parishes still possess registers of a somewhat earlier date than is stated in the return.

The present condition of the older registers might easily be remedied. There are few parishes in which the churchwardens, if requested by the Bishop, would refuse to expend from £3 to £4 upon the registers, and for some such sum a skilful and judicious binder would mount the decayed leaves on net or crape, and place each volume in a durable condition. In two parishes, Gelligaer and Llancarvan, this has recently been effected.

Parish registers, introduced by Thomas Cromwell in 1539, were for a time unpopular, being regarded, like the Ordnance Survey, with suspicion, as the basis of a possible taxation.

The conquerors of Glamorgan seem to have left absolutely untouched its ecclesiastical divisions, and to have altered its civil topography in name rather than in substance. The Welsh province was by William Rufus erected into a marcher lordship, or signory, and for its old divisions of 'bro' and 'blaenau' were substituted those of the 'body' and 'members' of the lordships.

The 'body of the shire,' as it was called, seems to have corresponded generally with the 'bro.' It extended from the Taff westwards about twenty-four miles, and from the shore

about seven miles, more or less, inland. It was divided into an eastern and a western half by the river Tawe from Cowbridge, and again into a northern and southern half by the Portway, which, says Meyric, ran along a dry vein of not very fertile land, connected Cardiff with the western towns, and divided the body of the shire into two pretty equal parts. He mentions also, incidentally, that it ran four miles from Barry.

It follows from this that the old Portway took the general course of, and in fact is represented by, the present turnpike road along the mountain limestone to Cowbridge, between the Roman camps of Gaer and Liege Castle, and that the body of the shire extended, at least in parts, beyond the Ely to the foot of the Hills.

The Body was also called the 'Shire-fee,' and was subjected in a peculiar manner to the English laws, and to the lords' court at Cardiff. It was also under the immediate supervision of two officers, one east and one west of Tawe, called 'yeomen of the shire.'

The remainder of the signory, north and west of the Body, excepting the lords' fee of Cardiff, was composed of the 'members of the shire;' called by the Welsh 'bryche,' and corresponding generally to the 'blaenau.' Though a part of the signory, it was permitted to retain descent by 'bandyr,' or partible land, answering to the English 'gavelkind,' together with the other Welsh customs known as 'Moes-y-Devod.'

Under these two divisions of Body and Members, the signory contained the lords' general fee, the fees of the tenants *in capite*, their mesne fees, the borough towns, and the lands of the church of Llandaff.

Besides his general rights over the whole, the lord seems to have reserved the castle and demesne of Cardiff, the manor and grange of Boverton-cum-Llantwit, the castle and borough town of Kenfig, the borough town of Cowbridge, certain manors, as Penlline and Newton-Nottage, and certain lordships, members of the shire, as Glyn-Rhondda and Tir-y-Jarll. The lords' private domains were, however, continually undergoing change, either by escheats of estates *in capite* on the failure of heirs male, or by exchange or purchase. Thus Wenvoe, St. George's, Sully, and other manors appear to have been acquired by the lords, and, on the other hand, others were sold or granted away.

It is a moot point as to whether the lords' fees were included in the shire fee. The market-towns of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Kenfig are spoken of as independent of it, but Cardiff, and no doubt Cowbridge, must have been locally within it.

The holdings directly under the chief lord of the signory were numerous. In the Body of the shire they were wholly in the hands of the Normans, but in the Members the tenants were either Welsh allied to the English, or Normans like De Granville, Turberville, and De Londres, men of sufficient means to hold their own even upon an exposed frontier, the inability to do which a century later was the reason assigned for an exchange between the Abbot of Neath and the Earl of Gloucester.

The see of Llandaff, in Glamorgan, under the Norman bishops, was probably of the same extent as at present; that is to say, it included the whole county east of Pwll-Cynan, that is, the whole modern county, excepting the lordships of Gower and Kilvay. It is clear from the Book of Llandaff that although, under pressure, the Welsh lords gave largely to the Church, they or their successors often resumed their gifts, and at the Conquest the lands of the Church do not appear to have been considerable in the county, or to have extended much beyond the manor of Llandaff. Those described in the *Liber Landavensis* are chiefly in Monmouthshire. The Glamorgan donations are about nine; three in Gower, one on the Ely, one near Llandaff, one at St. Lythan's, two at or near Merthyr Mawr, and one in Llancarvan; but most or all of these seem to have been resumed before the Norman Conquest. Unfortunately, although the boundaries are set down with great minuteness, the names are too completely changed to admit of identification. The Norman bishop, like the lord, was a Lord Marcher, with *jura regalia* within his own limited area of jurisdiction.

No record has been preserved of what took place on the settlement of the lordship at the Conquest, but in the Despenser Survey of 1325 it is stated that the Body of the shire contained 18 castles and about 34 manors, computed at $36\frac{6}{10}$ knights' fees, or by another Survey, $323\frac{1}{2}$ ploughlands, of which $182\frac{1}{2}$ lay east and 141 west of the Tawe, estimates which would give an average of $8\frac{6}{10}$ of ploughlands to a fee; a small measure, the knight's fee, 3 Edw. III. being computed at 12 ploughlands, and its value during the reigns of Edw. I. and II. at £20 per annum.

The two Surveys do not, however, admit of close comparison, and the contents of several of the manors in fees differ so widely from their contents in ploughlands as to make it evident that the names cannot include the same lands. The estimate in fees is also exclusive of the lands of the lord, the bishop, and the monastic institutions in the Body of the shire.

The area of all the old measures of land, as indeed of the later acre, was very ill defined. The hide was the usual Saxon measure: it occurs in Domesday, where, under Hereford, mention is made of a Welsh hide. The usual Norman measure was the caruca, carucate, or plough-land, being as much arable land as one plough could till in the year, with a proportion of pasture for the oxen and house-kept cattle. The hide and plough-land were often used indifferently, and varied from 60 to 100 acres, or even 150. The average has been taken at 96 acres. Four virgates went to the hide, and 24 acres to the virgate. The Welsh acre contains an acre and a-half English^b.

The following list is extracted from Meyric, the modern parochial acreage being in some cases added, but, excepting in the case of very compact and early cultivated lordships, the comparisons between the acres, fees, and plough-lands, is of little value, because the sub-manors are often omitted, and the progress of cultivation in the outlying lordships tended to add to their reputed area. Sully, St. Nicholas, St. Fagan's, Llantrithyd, St. Hilary, Penlline, Llanvihangel, and St. Donat's have no sub-manors in their area, and were probably in full cultivation at an early period; but even from these the results are very contradictory. The annual values also do not preserve any proportion to the area.

Acres.	Knights' Fees.	Lordships.	Value.	Plough Lands.
2167	1	Sully	10 marks.	8
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wrinston		4
9205	1	Coychurch	10 <i>l</i> .	6
2955	2	Wenvoe		30 <i>l</i> .
2104	3	St. Nicholas	60 <i>l</i> .	22
3395	4	Penmark	20 <i>l</i> .	3
2241	1	St. Fagan's	10 <i>l</i> .	12
1391	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llantrithyd	2 <i>l</i> .	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Littlebone }		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	{ Llystalybont }		
1554	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llanharry	2 <i>l</i> .	

^b An acre of land in the manor of Caerphilly contains 192 perches of 22 feet to the perch.

Acres.	Knights' Fees.	Lordships.	Value.	Plough Lands.
4500	$\frac{1}{2}$	In Llancovran	2 <i>l</i> .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1200	$\frac{1}{2}$	St. Hilary	10 <i>l</i> .	
	10 parts.	Newcastle	2 <i>l</i> .	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Penline		12
	1	Penline		
586	1	Llanvihangel		3
683	1	Llandoch		7
727	1	St. Mary Church	1 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	
	2 parts.	In Llanvaes	20 <i>l</i> .	
	1	Llandoch, or Llandue	20 <i>l</i> .	
	4	In Ogmore	60 <i>l</i> .	10
2175	1	St. Donat's	20 <i>l</i> .	6
1041	$\frac{1}{2}$	Marcross	10 marks.	6
2771	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Athan		
	1	Llangwyth		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Llangewydd		
		St. Athan	2 <i>l</i> .	
		John le Norres		
		Ad. le Welsh		
		Ph. le Fleming	40 <i>l</i> .	
		Jo. Jule		
897	1	Lesurth	15 <i>l</i> .	4
		Llysworney		

Meyric, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the lordship as composed of the body, members, boroughs, and the possessions of the Church of Llandaff.

The Body of the shire, *comitatus Glamorgan et Morganwg*, contained the lands which owed suit to the Shire Court, and in 1325 these, as stated, seem to have amounted to 36 $\frac{1}{6}$ knights' fees or 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ plough-lands, exclusive of the lords' private estates, the bishops' lands, and those granted since the Conquest to monastic bodies.

The manors within the Body are thus enumerated:—

Sully.	Merthyr Dovan.	Liege Castle.
Wenvoe.	St. Fagan's.	Llanbethery.
Cogan.	Michaelston.	Llancovian.
Coston.	Peterston.	Brigan.
Dinas Powis.	St. George.	Corrwg.
Wrinston.	St. Nicholas.	Maylog.
Barry, East.	Penmark.	Scurlage Castle.
Cadoxton.	Llantrithyd.	Tregoose.
Llandough.	Littlebone.	Penon.
Penarth.	Llystalybont.	St. Athan's.
Leckwith.	Walterston.	Lesurth.
Balowik.	Llancadle.	Llysworney.
Beganston.	Molton.	Llanharry.
Hanghall Wold.	Lidmerstone.	Whitchurch.
Samonston.	Odynsfee.	St. Hilary.
Wallas.	Fonmon.	Newcastle.
Bonvileston.	Llancarvan.	Penline.

Llanvihangel.	Newton Nottage.	Flemingston.
Llandouyh.	Llandow.	Wallas.
St. Mary Church.	Picketston.	Cornelly.
Llanvaes.	Llanvaes.	Graymoyrn.
Ogmore.	Eglwys-Brewis.	Merthyr-Mawr.
St. Donat's.	West Orchard.	Colneston.
Marcross.	Gileston.	Llampha.
Llangwyth.	East Orchard.	Oldcastle.
Llangewydd.	Castleton.	Corntown.

The Body of the shire, therefore, may thus be shewn to have extended, generally, from the Taff to the Kenfig river, and from the sea to the Ely, the middle Ogwr, and Cefn-Cribbwr, including the modern hundreds of Dinas-Powis, the south of those of Cowbridge and Ogmore, and part of that of Newcastle, the excepted parts within these boundaries being the lordships of Talavan and Llanblethian, and the Abbey lands. Cantred Brenhinol or Kibbwr, seems to have been excluded as specially dependent upon the lord.

The Body was originally a county in itself, held *in capite* by the lord, who had *jura regalia*, pleas of actions real or personal, and pleas of the crown, with power to pardon all offences except treason.

(To be continued.)

SYMBOLICAL CORBELS, OR SERMONS IN STONES.

A PAPER bearing the above title has been forwarded to us by the Rev. Robert Askwith Taylor, M.A. It is a list of a great number of symbols engraven on the corbels of the church of Norton Malreward, near Bristol, which is now in course of re-edification, and the designer thinks that it may be useful to others who have to fill up corbels, and find difficulty in choosing appropriate subjects. We regret that the length of the document precludes our giving it a place in our pages, but we doubt not that copies may be obtained by application to Mr. Taylor, at Norton Malreward; and we must not omit to observe that his last paragraph reads as follows:—"The carver employed at Norton Malreward Church is Mr. Henry Swales. The church has a Norman arch of much beauty, and good new masonry. Subscriptions are greatly needed to complete the re-edification of the church and the church-yard wall."

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA^a.

A SIMPLE and comprehensive title is by no means easy of invention, though of much importance to a book; but the present one is a very happy key to the varied contents of a series of volumes, many years in course of publication, and during those years gradually winning high position by simple sterling quality. As the work has appeared in portions at very uncertain intervals, we shall, now that the fifth volume is completed, give a review of the whole, so that our readers may be enabled to form some notion of its leading features. It has already become scarce; but the antiquarian world has pronounced on it a verdict which implies something more and better than could be accorded to books merely rare and therefore costly. It may be said to have won its way to good opinions by merit only, and in spite of the want of many of the accessories which are almost essential to the success of even the most useful antiquarian publications. Of late years the press has sent forth a vast number of archæological works, many of which are remarkably well illustrated, and many also of sterling value. Societies with rich funds and facile pens are almost overwhelming rivals to the individual, who without money resources has to trust to a small list of subscribers, and to his own enthusiasm. The one is apt to cool, and the other to slacken. There is also much drudgery for the author who is his own publisher, which few like to submit to.

Mr. Roach Smith commenced his work, as is indeed apparent from the earlier portion, without any fixed scheme; and probably without any matured purpose of continuing it as a series of volumes. Originally the etchings were numerous; the text scant, though not pointless. As the work advanced, the latter extended into essays, and every succeeding volume shewed an improvement both in matter and illustrations; in the last two the professional burin becomes as busy, or busier, than that of the amateur. The subjects take a wider range, and are perhaps of more general interest. The tours of the author on the Rhine and Moselle, and in France, are particularly interesting and valuable. He has in the course of his peregrinations seized upon a mass of curious and novel subjects, many of which he has made strikingly subservient to the knowledge of our home antiquities; and this, though his visits were necessarily brief. Throughout the work he has laid great stress upon the absolute necessity of simultaneously studying our purely national re-

^a "*Collectanea Antiqua: Etchings and Notices of Ancient Remains, Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages.* By Charles Roach Smith." Printed for Subscribers only.

mains with those of France and Germany: he constantly recurs to this as a settled axiom in his own creed; and he certainly proves the soundness of his doctrine. In this respect the *Collectanea Antiqua* differs from all other similar works, and to this its popularity may probably be mainly ascribed. The Frankish antiquities, which we believe the author was the first to introduce here, have been made subservient by him, and since then by others, to the explanation of our Saxon remains, which have been considerably systemized by means of his labours. This is indeed evinced by constant reference made to his pages by our own, and by continental archæologists. His tour along the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland will be read with interest and profit, and is more than once referred to by the historian of this wonderful but little-visited monument, Dr. Bruce. Since the publication of the last edition of the Doctor's book, Mr. Roach Smith has added new investigations of the Wall and its out-lying stations; many being in the loneliest districts, where even antiquarian enthusiasm seems to fail in exciting exploration.

In what may be termed the architectural department, we are introduced to the Roman *mansio* at Thesée, Mr. Roach Smith being the first, we believe, to explain it as such; the Roman (commonly supposed Merovingian) theatre at Douay; that at Lillebonne; the Pile Cinq Mars; the castrum at Larçay; and the truly wonderful castrum with its internal buildings at Jublains. Lastly, the Roman walls of Dax, the most perfect remains of the walls of a Roman town in France, furnish of themselves a study of Roman castrametation. The beautiful sculptured column of Cussy in the Côte d'Or (the subject of a day's tour in the Côte d'Or, by Mr. Waller, printed in our Magazine for 1858^b) is described fully by Mr. Roach Smith in connexion with the remains of Autun, and is ascribed by him to the time of Diocletian and Maximian. We notice that a commission, recently appointed by the Emperor of the French, makes the plain of Cussy the site of one of the great battles of Julius Cæsar; it will be interesting to know if the commission has been in any way induced to form this opinion from this remarkable column, and whether they consider it refers in any way to a period so early as that of Julius; and if so, what they think of Mr. Roach Smith's arguments, which suggest a very different origin.

The Roman monuments illustrative of social and industrial life form an attractive portion of these volumes. That at Mayence, upon which we see husband, wife, and child, has a little history of itself, and is remarkable as a *tableau* of Roman domesticity. The sculptures at Igel and Lillebonne are also curious; but those given in the fifth volume are particularly valuable, from their connection with the private life of the

^b A Day's Ramble in the Côte d'Or, GENT. MAG., Dec. 1858, p. 604.
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCXII.

provincial Romans. One of these monuments throws light on the subject of the red lustrous pottery, so constantly discovered in all Roman settlements, and which Mr. Roach Smith was the first to assign to France and Germany, as the places of manufacture. He now finds at Bordeaux a monumental effigy to the daughter of one of the potters, whose name occurs in his list of those found in London, and which curious coincidence has been overlooked by the French antiquaries. Indeed, the monument does not appear to have been understood before. It is inscribed,—

D. M.
AXVLA CINTV
GENI. FI. FILIA.

which Mr. Roach Smith renders, *Diis Manibus, Axula Cintugeni Fi- [guli] Filia*—"Axula, the daughter of Cintugenus the Potter." In the Sens monuments we have the smith at his forge, the fuller, the scribe, the vine-pruner, and the cloth-worker: from Bordeaux, the mason and the wine-seller. We hope the author will pursue this very interesting subject; many similar monuments no doubt remain yet unpublished, but they lie far and wide apart, and unhappily the few who are competent to explain them are those who can perhaps least afford the time, and that vulgar but needful accompaniment, the money, which most of necessity be devoted thereto.

The antiquities of England are not neglected, and our author has the rare tact of knowing, not only what to publish, but also how to avoid what is useless; thus we find throughout the work more than usual applicable to the student, and nothing to embarrass him; which is not always a characteristic of antiquarian dissertations. The Roman remains at Hartlip, Colchester, Wroxeter; the beautiful Roman pavements of Bramdean, (for the first time properly explained,) West Coker, and other places; together with Roman inscriptions, either new or newly interpreted, and an elaborate treatise on the *Deæ Matres*, give some notion of the range of the materials stored in these volumes. In the last of them is introduced Mr. Fairholt's notes on the antiquities of Rome and the south of France, illustrated by himself; many other engravings by him being scattered through the series. One of the great features of the *Collectanea Antiqua* is the large number of etchings and woodcuts it contains. From the difficulty in affording this really indispensable accessory to the pen, we learn that the Society of Antiquaries lost some of the papers printed in this work; they could not, or would not, afford the means to provide such plates as Mr. Roach Smith required: the antiquarian world, however, has not suffered by this incapacity of collective wisdom.

In the Medieval section, the most novel and remarkable subject is that of "Pilgrims' Signs," which the author was the first to write on, and which, from his ample elucidation, he has almost made his own.

After giving a large variety found in England, he notices some almost equally curious found in France, and published by M. de Caumont, with an ordinance of Louis and Johanna of Sicily relative to the fabrication and use of these signs. It is a command to the magistracy of St. Maximin, dated April 29, 1354, to maintain the rights of the clergy and prohibit the sale of the leaden signs by all unauthorized persons. This ordinance, which is of considerable length, and very explicit, is fully confirmatory of the author's views on these singular emblems published some years since. The medieval seals set with ancient gems is another subject that has been too much overlooked, but has here received due attention, the author's remarks receiving additional value from numerous engraved examples of these interesting relics.

The great abundance and variety of archæological research indicated by this notice of only a small number of the essays in these volumes, will be at once apparent. The illustrative plates and woodcuts, by their abundance, add value to all. Mr. Roach Smith has himself etched many of these plates, but he has had the valuable aid of a few earnest friends, who, like himself, give their time and thought with true enthusiasm to archæology. These works of the amateur, though lacking the finish of the professional artist, have equal value when the peculiar knowledge of the student enables him to dwell on salient points, liable to be overlooked by the mere draughtsman. Mr. Roach Smith has, however, never sought such tame assistance, but has numbered among his artists such men as the late Mr. Brooke, and Mr. King of Chichester; as well as the living men of repute, Basire, Fairholt, Jewitt, and Waller.

THE ROMAN ROAD IN WORSLEY, LANCASHIRE.—In excavating the soil for the new line of railway from Eccles to near Wigan, the workmen recently laid bare a portion of the old Roman road, about a foot below the surface. The site is in a field north of the Westwood Gardens, and a little to the north-west of a number of pits, which have the name of "The Seven Pits." The gravel is light-coloured, firm, and compact. The road appears to have been at least seven yards in breadth. It is exactly in the style of Roman road which Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, describes at some length (vol. i. p. 108), and which, some years ago, the late Rev. Edmund Sibson, of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, walked over, with Whitaker's description in his hand, and to some extent (as to this neighbourhood) verified it. Mr. Sibson says it is part of the Roman road to Wigan, and that its course is through Brookside estate, Westwood-fields, Chorlton Fold, and a field near Heath-lane, Heath-fields, and the Hope Hall estate. The piece of road laid bare is in one of the closes near Chorlton Fold, and its verification, therefore, at a point where it had been nearly obliterated, is a satisfactory confirmation of the line assigned it.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GRAVES AT ALVAH, BANFFSHIRE.

A CONSIDERABLE number of ancient graves has recently been discovered in the parish of Alvah, a place abounding in antiquities. The ground is a stubble field, on the farm of Auchenbadie, occupied by Mr. Duncan, and lies on the hill side, close to the river Deveron. The spot has till now been considered a stony knoll on the upper end of the field, with scarcely as much mould on it as forms a fur for the plough; and to the plough we are indebted for the present discovery.

The field was being ploughed, when at the place referred to the implement was much obstructed by stones. On beginning to clear these away, the men were surprised to find that the stones were quite loose and easily raised. They were all carefully laid on their flattest and broadest sides, layer above layer, and between the nethermost layers was a quantity of wood-ashes and calcined bones. The stones were unsculptured, and no urns or implements of any kind were found.

The space occupied by these graves measures about eighty-five paces in circumference; it is oblong in shape, stretching north-east and south-west. The stones are of but small dimensions, few of them measuring more than two and a-half feet long by about one foot broad, while some of them are scarcely one foot in length by nine inches broad. They are chiefly slaty, and of greenish and greyish colour. Many of them bear the marks of fire, and the ashes and calcined bones adhere to them. The mould found among them was of various colours, and differed greatly from that on the surrounding surface of the field. There were no calcined bones under some of the stones; but where this was the case, there was mould of considerable depth under them. In some places the graves were a few feet apart from each other, and some of them were covered with, or had a greater number of stones belonging to them than others. In one place, where the graves were a few feet apart, there was a layer of moss below a layer of yellow clay, and above a layer of white marl, which rested on a yellowish sand bottom. About thirty or forty cart-loads of stones have been disinterred; but twice that number are supposed to be yet under ground, and it is not likely that many more will be removed at this time. The rudeness of the stones, and the absence of urns, would indicate the graves to be of very ancient date.

About twelve years ago a circle of broad stones, standing on their edges, and having an opening to the east, was discovered in the adjacent field, and at the distance of about 200 yards from the site of the present discovery. This circle was nearly four feet in diameter, was causewayed with small, smooth, rounded stones, and contained some ashes and calcined bones.

On the same farm on which the present discovery has been made, there is a large crescent-shaped artificial mound, nearly fifty feet high, called the Ha' Hill—a name which would indicate that it had once been crowned with a castle. Some years ago Mr. Morison, the proprietor, had a deep trench cut through this mound, but no discoveries were made. Subsequently, however, Mr. Duncan, whilst removing earth from it, came upon some small millstones (querns rather) and also dug up ashes and calcined bones at a depth of five to six feet from the surface.—*Banffshire Journal*.

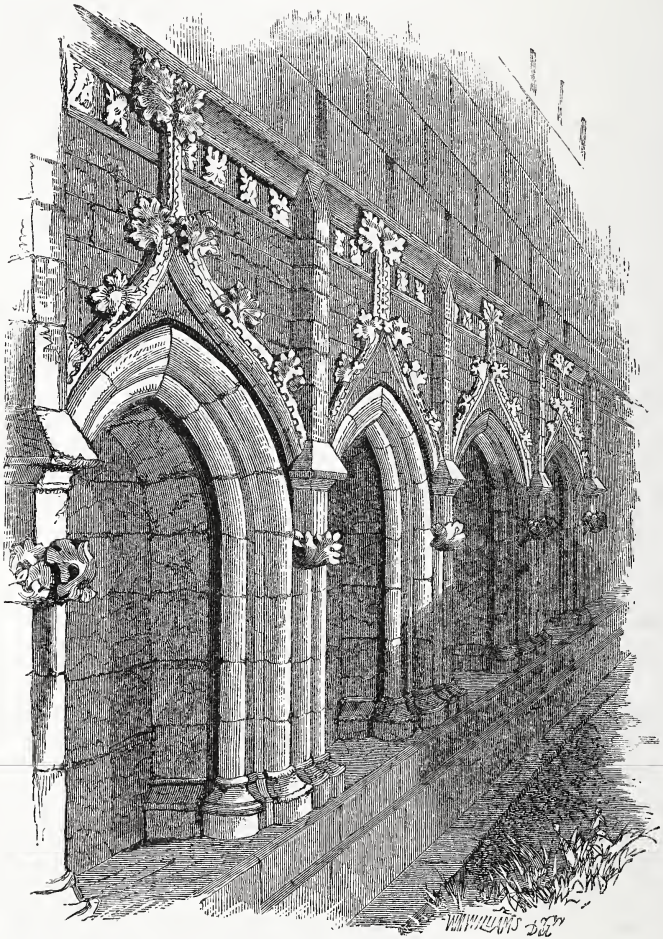
HISTORY OF MELROSE ABBEY ^a.

WHOEVER is at the trouble and expense of publishing good engravings of objects of antiquity not previously accessible, is a public benefactor, and deserves to be thanked and encouraged, and as such we tender our thanks to Mr. Wade. Careful engravings from accurate drawings or photographs are the very food of archæologists when the originals cannot be seen, and for one who has the opportunity of visiting "fair Melrose," a thousand may understand its architectural character and history from Mr. Wade's engravings. It is notorious that such works are generally published at a loss, often of half the outlay, and it therefore is not the expectation of making money, but a genuine love for art or science, which is the inducement for such publications; and the more credit is due to those who undertake them. It appears that the author of the present work is a worthy drawing-master residing near Melrose, who has bestowed much time, labour, and care on a set of drawings to illustrate the ruins, and has collected all the historical information that was accessible to him, perhaps indeed all that is extant, as materials for a history of the abbey and the neighbourhood. If he had possessed more general knowledge of the history of architecture, he might have applied his materials better; if he had received the benefit of a liberal education, his style would have been more chastened and less bombastic, and he would not have exposed himself to the ridicule of unkind critics; but it is hardly fair to criticise the style of such a work; if he supplies the facts, we can make use of them and apply them for ourselves, and we ought to be thankful to him for giving us the opportunity.

Few ruins are more justly celebrated than those of Melrose Abbey, not only for their picturesque beauty, but for their historical associations and the remarkably beautiful quality of the stone of which they are built, which has preserved the exquisite sculpture as perfect and fresh-looking as when it left the hand of the sculptor, unless mutilated by violence. The early history of Melrose has nothing to do with the present structure, and as our object is to explain the history of this, we must confine our attention to the point, and abstain from wandering from it into the tempting digressions offered to us on every side by our author.

The earliest fact of importance for our object is that the abbey

^a "History of St. Mary's Abbey, Melrose, the Monastery of Old Melrose, and the Town and Parish of Melrose. By James A. Wade. With numerous Illustrations by the Author." (Edinburgh: T. C. Jack. 1861. Crown 8vo., 400 pp.)



Part of East Side of Cloister, Melrose Abbey.

was entirely destroyed by the English in 1322, during their retreat under Edward II., and that Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, gave 2,000*l.* towards the restoration of it in 1326. This sum being equal to about 40,000*l.* of our money, would suffice to set the monks to work in earnest, and it is probable that they had rebuilt the domestic buildings of the abbey for their own habitation, and the choir of the church for the daily service, before it was again destroyed by the English, under Richard II., in 1385; and although some small portions of the older work may have been preserved, it is evident that the choir has been rebuilt since that time, and that the nave belongs entirely to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was never finished. The very beautiful window at the end of the south transept is a curious mixture of the English Decorated style of the fourteenth century and the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth. Taken by itself, it might belong to the fourteenth, but all the accessories belonging to it, the doorway under it, the buttresses and pinnacles, and the panelling over it, with the corbie-steps up the gable, all belong to the fifteenth, and there can be little doubt that the whole of this elevation was constructed at that period.

The east side of the cloister, which contains some of the most beautiful sculpture in the whole building, is thoroughly French Flamboyant work, (see the engraving opposite,) with its ogee canopies, large crockets, and square finials, and there can be no hesitation in assigning this to the fifteenth century. The ornamental arcade on the south wall of the cloister is evidently of two different dates; a portion of the work of the fourteenth century has here been preserved, but repaired and altered in the fifteenth. See p. 424.

Mr. Wade's description of the cloister, and the extracts from Scott and Lockhart, are so real and good that we cannot refrain from transferring them to our pages:—

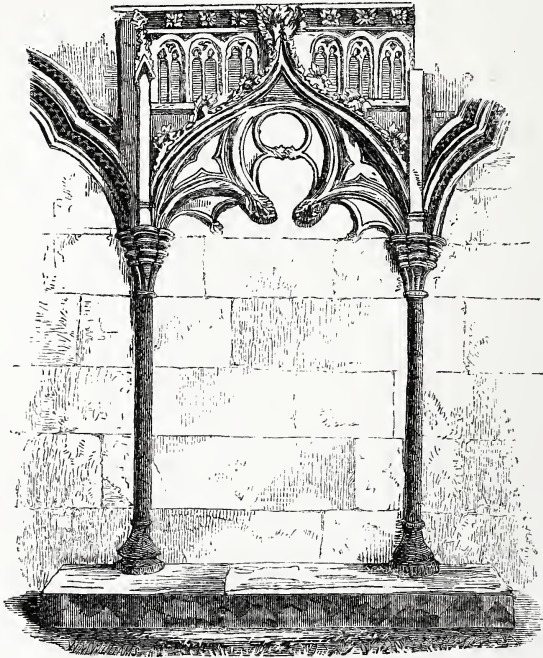
“The cloister formed a quadrangle on the north-west side of the church. This square stretched alongside the whole of the nave, but now consists of only one angle. Seven of the seats in the cloister remain. These are covered with false Gothic arches, composed of various members, along the extremity of which a wreath of flowers, springing from the pilasters at the sides of the arches, runs upwards to an ornamental frieze. The frieze appertaining to each sedile contains six square compartments, representing beautiful clusters of plants and flowers accurately carved, such as lilies, ferns, house-leeks, palm, holly, grapes, oak-leaves, with apples, ash-leaves, thistles, fir-cones, &c.

‘Spreading herbs and flow’rets bright,
Glisten’d with the dew of night;
Nor herb nor flow’ret glistened there,
But was carv’d on the cloister arches as fair.’

Lay of the Last Minstrel.

“Speaking of this part of the venerable pile, Mr. Lockhart observes: ‘There is one cloister in particular, along the whole length of which there runs a cornice of flowers and plants, entirely unrivalled, to my mind, by anything elsewhere extant:

I do not say in Gothic architecture merely, but in any architecture whatever. Roses and lilies, and thistles, and ferns, and heaths, in all their varieties, and oak-leaves and ash-leaves, and a thousand beautiful shapes besides, are chiselled with such inimitable truth and such grace of nature, that the finest botanist in the world could not desire a better *hortus siccus*, so far as they go.'

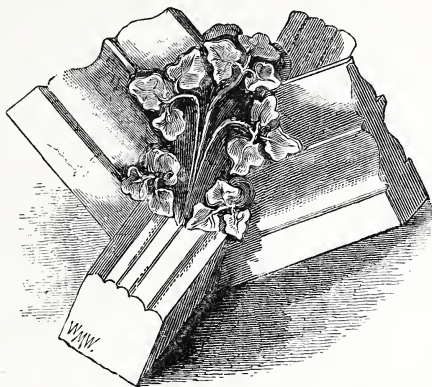


One Bay of the South Walk of the Cloister.

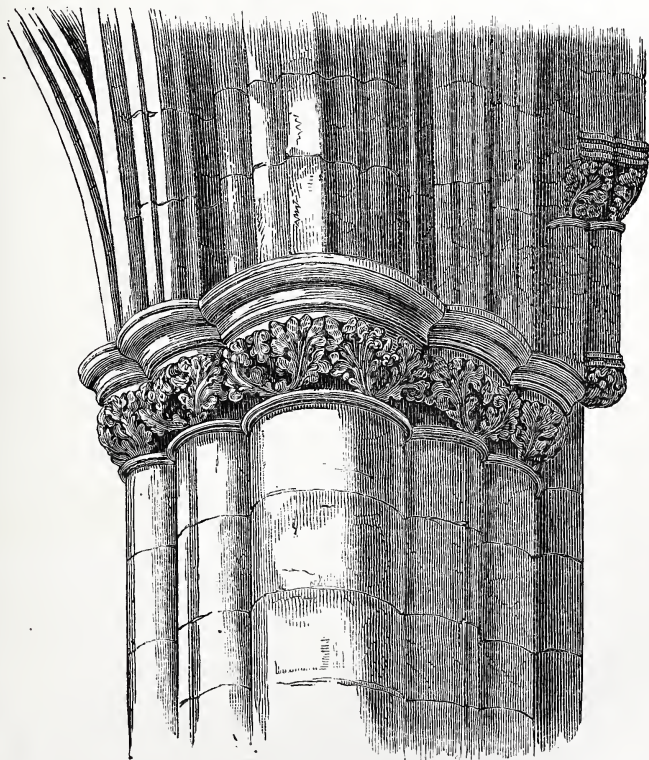
“ ‘In another part of the building,’ he observes, ‘there is a human hand holding a garland loosely in its fingers, which, were it cut off and placed among the Elgin marbles, would be kissed by the *cognoscenti* as one of the finest of them all. It would shame the whole gallery of the Boissieres.’ ”—(pp. 298—300.)

The east window is very singular, but approaches more nearly to the English Perpendicular style than any other, and there can be no doubt of this also being late work, probably of the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Some of the pillars of the nave, with their capitals enriched with foliage most beautifully executed, might pass for work of the fourteenth century if isolated, and possibly may be so; but again the accessories, such as the small shafts corbelled out above the capitals, appear much more like the fifteenth, and there can be little doubt that the nave is entirely of that period, gradually and slowly progressing for perhaps a whole century, as in so many other instances. The wide space or central division of both nave and choir appears to have been covered



Boss and Ribs of Vault of Nave.



Clustered Pillar with continuous Capital, from the North Side of the Nave.

with a wooden roof only, but the aisles had stone groined vaults, with ribs and bosses clearly of the fifteenth century, though more like French work than English. The series of niches in the south front, which originally contained figures of the Apostles, are also very distinctly work of the fifteenth century, and in style a cross between the English Perpendicular and the French Flamboyant.

The celebrated inscriptions relating to John Mordo, which have given rise to so much controversy, can hardly be of any other date than the beginning of the sixteenth century, both from the form of the letters and from the simple fact of their being in English, as every one knows that English inscriptions were not used before that time.

John Mordo appears to have been a very popular, and probably was also a very able, surveyor, or master mason, and was entrusted with the care of several cathedrals, of which he was justly proud:—

“Above the door of the newel staircase in the south transept there is a compass, with this inscription:—

John: murdo:

‘Sa gayes the Compass ev’n about,
So Truth and Laute do but doubt,
Behald to the End. JOHN MURDO.’

“On the south side of this door there is another:—

John: moro:di:

‘JOHN MURDO sum tym callit was I,
And born in Parysse certainly;
And had in keyping all Mason Werk,
Of Santandroys the hye Kyrk,
Of Glasgu, Melros and Paslay,
Of Nyddysdayl and of Galway,
Pray to God, and Mari baith,
And sweet St. John keep this haly Kirk frae Skaith.’—(p. 29.)

He may fairly be considered as the architect of this part of the church, and there is every probability that some of his work may be found at St. Andrew’s, at Glasgow, at Paisley, and Nyddersdale, if looked for carefully. At Galway a great part of the church seems to have been built or rebuilt by him; this work was going on in 1508, as appears from the will of Dominick Lynch of that date^b.

The arms of Andrew Hunter, who was Abbot of Melrose from 1444 to 1450, are carved on one of the buttresses of the nave, to record the fact that he built that part of the church; they are two croziers and

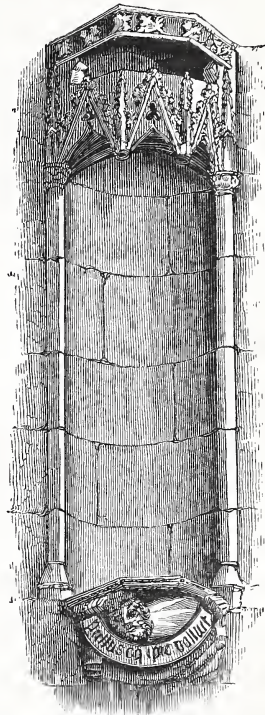
^b See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii. p. 175. The name of Murdo seems to be Irish.

two hunting-horns, with a boss in chief and a mallet in base, and the initials A. H. are on the right and left of the shield.

“The outside of the church is everywhere profusely embellished with niches, having crowns or canopies of the most elegant design; fragile to appearance as the most elaborate carvings in wood, some of them still containing statues, but by far the greater number are empty altogether or disgracefully mutilated.

“Beginning from the extreme west of the churchyard, on the first buttress, are the arms of Scotland, supported by unicorns. On the one side is the letter I., on the other Q., (Jacobus Quartus,) and the date 1505; no doubt put there in the reign of James IV., who, in his pious moments, was an occasional visitor of the church, and one of its lavish donors. Above the royal arms is a pedestal for a statue, on which is inscribed I. H. S., (Jesus hominum salvator). On another pedestal, eastward, are the figures of a mallet (a mell) and a rose, both of modern execution, and either carved ignorantly or meant as a pun upon the word Melrose. On the adjoining buttress is carved the armorial bearings of the Hunters.”—(p. 309.)

“As we approach the western entrance, there is an abrupt termination of the chapels on the south side. The stones are left as in the order of erection, whole, not jagged, broken, or mutilated, as if some part had been removed from those remaining by violence and war. We may therefore conclude that the west end was so far in course of restoration, but never completed, nor carried beyond the position it now remains in. Not a vestige of the two outermost pillars, for the support of the nave near the west end, can be discovered. The destruction of the western end, from the great organ-screen, has been complete. This would be in September, 1545, when the Earl of Hertford, and the English troops under him, laid waste the whole of the Merse and Teviotdale.”—(p. 292.)



Niche from face of Buttress,
South Front.

Darnick Tower, near Melrose, is an excellent example of the Peels, or Border tower-built houses, and Mr. Wade gives a very satisfactory account of them:—

“Antiquaries can find no reason for the clustering of these peels, other than the evident one of their having been erected for mutual defence; though it is not improbable that some other reasons, peculiar to the times, may have contributed, such as that of national security in places more than ordinarily exposed to foreign inroads. In any view, they are an interesting feature of this part of the country, and are always examined with curiosity, as shewing the kind of embattled residences in which the gentlemen of former times were obliged to reside, when domestic peace was a blessing only, as it were, snatched at intervals from continual turmoil. ‘The barons and gentlemen,’ says Foster, in his review of Sir Walter Scott’s ‘Border Antiquities,’ ‘had for their residence an inferior kind of fortresses,

often heard of in Border history, under the denomination of "strengths," constructed upon a limited scale, usually in some situation of natural strength. Having very thick walls, strongly cemented, they could easily repel the attack of any desultory excursion, and the village, which almost always adjoined, contained the abodes of the retainers, who, upon the summons of the chieftain, took arms either for the defence of the fortress or for giving battle in the field.' A more graphic description is given by Sir Walter Scott, thus:—"The smaller gentlemen, whether heads of branches of clans, or of distinct families, inhabited dwellings upon a smaller scale, called Peels or Bastle-houses. They were surrounded by an enclosure or barnkin, the walls whereof were, according to statute, a yard thick, surrounding a space of at least sixty feet square. Within this outer-work the laird built his tower, with its projecting battlements, and usually secured the entrance by two doors, the outer of grated iron, the innermost of oak, clenched with nails. The apartments were placed directly over each other, accessible only by a narrow turnpike stair, easily blocked up or defended.'

"There is no doubt, and indeed there are remaining traces to shew, that Darnick Tower had its full share in the battles and skirmishes of the warlike times. At one period, even so early as 1545, as appears from the curious 'Contemporary Account of the Earl of Hertford's Second Expedition to Scotland, and of the Ravages committed by the English Forces,' printed from the MS. in Trinity College Library, Dublin,' the tower of Darnick was one of the fortresses cast down and 'razed.' The present tower was either the old one repaired, (for the word 'razed' did not always mean total demolition, an act requiring more time and labour than invaders, in the midst of an angry people, could bestow,) or a new one erected on the old site, and probably, as was often the case, with part of the old stones. The repairing or rebuilding of the present tower was probably accomplished by a principal member of the family, Andrew Heiton, soon after the passing of the act in the reign of Queen Mary for the improvement of the kingdom by planting and rebuilding."—(pp. 354—357.)



Darnick Tower, near Melrose.

ALISON'S LIVES OF THE SECOND AND THIRD
MARQUESSSES OF LONDONDERRY ^a.

ALTOGETHER more than seventeen hundred and fifty pages, this is, no doubt, a weighty work; and greatly enlarged "with annals of contemporary events in which they (the two brothers to whose biography it addresses itself) bore a part;" and, indeed, with some episodes, such as a long chapter on the retreat of Massena from Portugal, with which they were hardly, if at all, connected. It must, therefore, be viewed in both lights, as specifically biographical and widely historical, though the author tells us "the principal object of history is the narrative of events—of biography, the delineation of character;" for even he goes on to contend that, in the present instance, the application of the case must be considerably modified on account of the important public events produced by the action and powerful influence of his Adelphi in causing great national changes and improving the "fortunes" (conditions?) of mankind. And, since no personal narrative could illustrate these vast operations, he has incorporated masses of matter from his own and other preceding publications, and thus combined the general with the particular, so as to render these volumes much more bulky than they would have been if simply confined to the main subject stated on their title-page. This exceptional apology for the increase will, of course, be received as more or less valid as the reader's taste and intelligence may dictate; but the majority will hardly join in the author's regret that his plan prevented him from giving more. To some it may seem an inadequate excuse for the repetitions and prolixity; to others, necessary as tending to completeness, and, at any rate, of much value where the illustrations are drawn from private and confidential papers, and throw strong lights upon interesting portions of the prominent topics.

Still we hold our opinion that, for purposes higher than book-making, it is not difficult to reconcile history and biography more concisely to the same standard in literature. They are of the same family—cousins-german at least. As a problem, give the names of a certain number of known individual characters who are acting in concert, and you will be able to predicate pretty accurately what will be the nature of their conjoint action and the results of their proceedings. Even a few initial letters have sometimes afforded a curious demonstration of this proposition. All historical tyros are acquainted with the popular origin

^a "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, the second and third Marquesses of Londonderry, &c. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L., &c." (3 vols., 8vo. W. Blackwood and Sons.)

of the appellation the Cabal, and many with the equally cabalistic title of Smectymnuus. The former cognomen for plot and intrigue was framed from the nominal and titular initials of five notorious political plotters and intriguers—Sir Thomas Clifford and Lords Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale—Q. E. D. The latter was equally descriptive of five busy and zealous persons, and under a queer-sounding, fanatic-looking combination of letters incarnated that number of extreme puritanical divines who, in the time of the Long Parliament, fiercely assailed the episcopacy and the liturgy of the State Church. They rejoiced in the names (partly Christian!) of Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Mathew Newcomen, and William Spurstow, and hence the Smectymnuus fame and writings, the authority and publication of which had such potent effects in the days when an aged archbishop was brought to the block on Tower-hill, and a monarch was sacrificed on the altar of hypocrite ambition at Whitehall. It is of this personal stuff that history is made; and as for the weaving of the web, we must look with the same eye to the weaver—we mean the historian—as we would take the measure of the cloth and study the pattern. Hume, for example, gives us his story, Macaulay his story, Lingard his story, Froude his story, Tytler his story, Alison his story; and so of others, Romish, Protestant, Whig, Tory, Radical; though the latter have not yet risen to the height of history, yet all shape the tale according to their own principles, opinions, or prejudices; and it is only by much research, sound judgment, and elaborate comparison that we can elicit an approximation to the truth, and determine in our own minds that the day of St. Bartholomew was not an altogether blameless *coup d'état*, nor the lesser affair of Glencoe justifiable homicide, nor persecuting, torturing, massacring, hanging, beheading, and quartering aught else but innocent pastimes.

But to come to the business before us. The reputation of Sir Archibald Alison entitles any production of his pen to respectful attention, and there is a vast deal in the present publication to insure for it a lasting and prominent place in its class. Justice compels us to add that it is disfigured by many blemishes and errors, inasmuch as it is prolix, prone to repetitions, frequently confused and bad in style, and questionable in not a few of its positions and estimates. Against these objectionable elements we have to set an immense store of information and knowledge—information from the fountain-head, and knowledge gathered with much industry from contradictory as well as concurrent testimony, in every accessible quarter. As a whole, if there is a waste of tediousness, there is an average remunerative harvest to compensate the time and repay the trouble.

According so fully with the author's well-known political views, this performance was naturally a labour of love, and would under any cir-

cumstances have displayed honourable marks of that affection. When to this impulse is superadded the equally natural desire to render it acceptable to the excellent lady who gave him the commission, we need not be greatly surprised by the tone of hero-worship, which is calculated to be injurious to the just and right effect, since any approach to exaggeration invariably provokes question, and the absolute and the true are lost sight of in the *pros* and *cons* of partial discussion. And we regret this the more because the main purpose and value of the work is to correct the misrepresentations that have prevailed for more than half-a-century, and to strengthen the views now flooding the atmosphere, not only as regards the integrity, but the statesmanship and devoted patriotism which dictated the policy of Pitt and the school of Pitt. Now it is extolled on all hands, every volume of contemporary memoirs and correspondence, every able historical essay, even from opposition and inimical sources, every public inquiry and investigation of national affairs, tends to the same conclusion, and the censures and vituperation of the beginning of the nineteenth century are being fast and irrevocably transformed into confessions of tardy posthumous approbation and repentant applause. It is quite refreshing and amusing to a Conservative of the present time to look back to a Parliamentary debate or an "Edinburgh Review," and note how blind and unjust party-spirit can make the ablest among men. The abuse is immortal of the incompetent, the imbecile, the presumptuous minister; the absurdity of his measures, the utter insanity of his foreign and tyranny of his internal policy—how copious of condemnation and ridicule—just as, at the later date exposed in these volumes, the holding out for poor Wellington even when he was on the lee shore, and just being driven into the sea—and the encore on Lord Liverpool (another Pitt-ite) with his preposterous phrase about a "March to Paris!" Oh, what a "guffaw" it excited: it rang from the far Hebrides to the Channel Isles, and promised food for inextinguishable laughter for ever. These memoirs shew to what side of the mouth the laughing belonged. Alas, it rang at last through an ocean of blood, and a world of doubts and dangers, in the development of which Lord Castlereagh and his gallant brother played, among the foremost, very prominent parts. Unfortunately they were Tories, which, in those days, was enough to provoke no small degree of blame, though hardly to the extent that has prevailed since the political epithet of Liberal has been invented. For since then, and now, the worst name a pamphleteer journalist or hustings speech-maker can bestow, is simply "Tory." It involves, if it does not express, everything that is corrupt, wicked, and detestable. Contumely has no coarser reviling, no lower degradation. To be a vagabond, a swindler, a ruffian, or a villain, offers a pretty appellative to the vulgar tongue vocabulary; but "Tory" comprises infamy of a deeper dye, and goes infinitely be-

yond wretch, or miscreant, or any other term of crushing obloquy; and it has really frightened some people into the assumption of the more lengthy and not at all disreputable name of Conservative. But be this as it may, honest men never change sound principles. Wise men in the business of life, and politicians in the affairs of the nation, often find it right and needful to alter their course, and they do so in perfect consistency. The boast of having been consistent, (like the laws of the Medes and Persians,) from the age of twenty to the age of sixty, is only a proof of stubborn blockheadism and stolid inconsistency, contrary to the dictates of common sense, the lessons of experience, and the clear directing lights of progress and improvement. It is trite but true, *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*; and occasionally it may be both expedient and laudable, especially in statecraft, in order to beguile the time to look like the time.

In justice to Lord Castlereagh it ought to be observed that, throughout his whole official career, from the management of the Irish Union to the conferences at Chatillon and Congress of Vienna, he appears to have had slight, if any, recourse to the crooked ways of diplomacy, and to have acted generally in the straightforward manner most becoming in a British negotiator, and infinitely the best for the interests of the country. At the game of outwitting and deception England is sure to be beaten; and that openness and firmness, which shews that honesty is the best policy, is the true line that should never be forsaken in our national affairs from Lake Winnepeg to the Ganges.

During all the eventful period to which we have referred, and in most of the mighty transactions which followed each other in rapid succession, ever and anon changing the face and imperilling the destinies of Europe, Lord Castlereagh acted a conspicuous part; in some of them exercised a paramount influence, and in all he bore a signal proportion of the toil and the weight of the stupendous responsibility. *Nulli secundus* might have been assumed as his well-merited motto; and an illustrious one to have achieved by the faithful devotedness of a life, in a pre-eminent sphere, to the public weal. But our author is not content with this lofty praise—not even with making his subject *primus inter pares*; he cannot lower his standard an inch below the topmost; none but himself can be his parallel. Now this is a great mistake. The intrinsic value and tale of the important services rendered to the Empire by the talent and energy of Lord Castlereagh are impugned by the tone of exaggeration. Nothing could be more just nor more desirable than to set the real character of such a man in its true light, and exhibit the deeds he had done, and the marvellous things he had accomplished, before admiring posterity. And this the more because the best abused individual that ever trod the earth was never more grossly misrepresented nor more bitterly reviled than Lord Castlereagh. But

the too-much glorification is provocative of reaction, and tends to impair, if not to defeat, the aim of the indiscreet flatterer, and bring discredit upon his theme. Let us grant that no history of the first quarter of our century can be written, in which Lord Castlereagh will not figure, “quorum pars magna,” (pardon the bull, not *omnes*); that he carried out grand national objects with unwearied labour, consummate skill, and invincible perseverance; that he overcame immense difficulties, and intrepidly pursued a virulently assailed system of policy to a triumphant conclusion,—surely this would be laurel enough for any one head; and it fairly becomes the brow which in this instance has so undeniably earned it; but why should a leaf of it be torn from other deserving heads? why should a Wellington or a Canning be despoiled to increase a garniture amply sufficient in itself? This is unwise. So injudicious, that under the circumstances we should be apt to exclaim, “Save me from my friend!” In several places Sir Archibald insists, and apparently upon good grounds, that Lord Castlereagh was “endowed by nature with real military genius,” and that his passion (almost) was to entertain military views on nothing but the great scale. Like a more famous leader of armies, he disliked as much as he despised little wars. Yet, inconsistently with this oft-expressed opinion, he elsewhere states, when informing us of the Cabinet indecisiveness on the question of the war in Spain, that he, the then (1812) Foreign Minister,—

“though second to none in zeal and ability for promoting it, so far as diplomatic or administrative measures were concerned, was in a great degree destitute of the acquaintance with military affairs which practical experience alone can give; and he had, in consequence, not as yet fully appreciated the importance, or probabilities of success, of the novel mode of combating the hitherto invincible forces of France which Lord Wellington had adopted.”

The eulogy, in construction, falls little short of the extreme of representing Wellington as the mere instrument of Castlereagh, the soldier the tool of the civilian, *cedant arma togæ*, (in 1809, to which we shall have occasion to return); for—

“*he was in advance of his age*,” (italicised); and, “in a word, the new and resolute mode of warfare originally conceived by Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, and afterwards executed by Wellington, met with the same reception when first introduced that the discovery of Watt did from practical mechanics (the small working Wellingtons!) and its application to sailing vessels from philosophers,”—

(the blind Cannings of that day): and it is tritely added to these contradictory accounts,—

“there is nothing excites such animosity among men as disturbing settled ideas; and the intensity of the feeling is in general exactly in proportion to the justice of the new ones.”

But this error, as we think, of the author has led us out of the regular disposition and march incident to reviewing: and we fall back upon the fundamental base of Lord Castlereagh’s advance to political

power, his operations in effecting the Union with Ireland. How well he did this work as Chief Secretary for Ireland need not be dwelt upon. What masses of corruption he handled without soiling his fingers; how coolly and bravely he met violent demagogism and all its forms of bully and menace; how firmly he maintained his own patriotic purpose in defiance of the fierce opposition patriotism so vehemently arrayed against him; and how he vanquished that spirit which, though it survives to the present hour, has at last been all but laid in the deep sea—let us hope seriously—to vex and trouble Great Britain no more. The result of his success was to expose him to the bitter hate of the class he had overthrown, to a tempest of furious reviling which lasted throughout his life and ceased not with his death—which culminated from the O'Connors and Fitzgeralds, to the O'Connells and Steeles, and sank down to the Meaghers and Macmanuses, the O'Briens and O'Donoghues, till our author has stilled it altogether. In this he has done the State some service, for he has not only rescued the memory of the individual from the slanders of falsehood and defamation, but has demonstrated the purity of the motives and the wisdom of the politics of that party in which he rose to be so distinguished a helpmate. From first to last it was his fortune, as he felt it to be his duty, to espouse the (for the time) anti-popular side in domestic politics; and it needs no ghost to tell us of the monstrous bespattering of abuse that will attend the unenviable position, nor the quantity that is likely to stick long after the clamours of rancour and folly have passed away.

Having, however, gone a good deal into the process for effecting the Irish Union in our review of Lord Cornwallis' Memoirs^b, we will now very summarily state that an Irish reformer in 1793, young Robert Stewart, within a few short years saw reason to correct his opinions, so that in the rebellion of 1798, though Mr. Pelham was nominally in office, he was in fact the wielder of the executive authority. Thus when Pitt, after much consideration, resolved on the Union, previous to discussing any question of Catholic emancipation or stipends to the priests, he found in his Secretary the fit man for the fit place, and one who went through his most onerous task with a combination of zeal and discretion, the memorable value and issue of which can never be over-rated.

(To be continued.)

^b See GENT. MAG., July, 1859, p. 30.

CULTURE OF THE APPLE.

IF the man who grows two loads of corn where only one load was previously grown is justly reckoned a benefactor to mankind, shall not equal honour await him who brings home to every man's door and garden the knowledge of growing fruit in abundance, and at a cheap and easy rate? Such knowledge is now more than ever needed, for the price of provisions is high; flesh especially is dear; and fruits, which once were cheap, are now almost unattainable by the poor, and are luxuries to the middle classes, while nature meant them for all; and there can be no reason why all should not enjoy them. We will take into consideration that primeval fruit, the apple, and ask how it stands with us at the present day. For the last few winters it has fetched from two shillings and sixpence to three shillings a gallon; and in the spring, apples have been sold for fourpence and sixpence each! Large quantities are yearly imported without any perceptible decrease in the price. The cause is, that while the population goes on increasing, the cultivation of this valuable fruit has been more and more neglected, until not one-twentieth part that is requisite for the general community is produced. If it be true that its juice has lately been found to be an excellent mordant, an enormous supply will be required by the dyers, and apple-puddings may altogether disappear from the humbler boards, if something be not done to recover the supply, and maintain the ancient reputation of the apple as an accessory to the national dinner-table.

It would be very easy to prove how much more plentiful apples were in former times than at the present day. Even within the memory of man full ten times as many were grown; but now no longer do "roasted crabs hiss in the bowl," and no longer are the apple-trees "wassailed" at Christmas to make them fruitful. Where extensive orchards were cultivated, now only a few stunted and cankered trees are to be seen; and even in what are called fruit-growing counties people are reducing their orchard-ground under the absurd impression that the trees will not yield so well as formerly, not thinking that their fathers and grandfathers studied pomology, while they have neglected it. Orchards which at no very remote time yielded hundreds and thousands of bushels, now, it is well known, do not produce enough for their owners' tables; and added to the want of knowledge or industry how to grow, is a general ignorance of knowing how to keep, and when to gather, the apples when grown. People resign themselves to the belief that in certain seasons only can the fruit be preserved; and under this delusion they quietly see their apples decay and rot, when a little thought and

precaution would keep them sound for months. When Mr. Rivers tells us how to grow apples in the most limited space, planted as thick as gooseberry-bushes^a; and when Mr. Hogg^b describes nearly a thousand varieties of apples in the most tantalizing manner, we feel that the energies of these public benefactors will fall short of their aim unless the Press seconds them, and gives wide circulation to the valuable information which may be gathered from their labours. But, first of all, the enormous produce that may be raised from apple-trees, and the value of the fruit as a general article of diet, should be insisted upon, and impressed upon landowners, and upon all who have gardens or spare land of almost any kind. It is nothing unusual for an apple-tree of moderate size to yield from five to ten bushels of fruit—a clear gain to the cottager, for the ground can be undercropped at the same time. If, however, we take the trouble to examine the gardens of labourers and cottagers, it will be found that not one in ten, perhaps not one in twenty, possesses an apple-tree. Ten, or even five, bushels of apples would go far to help the labourer's table during winter; and a little knowledge and industry would ensure thus much at least. In France apple-trees are frequently to be noticed planted for many miles on each side of the highways, not for ornament but for use; and it may be calculated that a double row of trees will produce from £150 to £300 a mile per annum.

It is rather remarkable that, while famines periodically visit Ireland, the apple should never have been attempted, in modern times, to be grown in that country on a more extended scale. We know from Solinus, who wrote towards the close of the first century, that the people of Thule were great growers of apples; and nature gives the same soil and climate now as then. Here we come to the history of the apple in connection with its cultivation in this country. It is by no means improbable, as Mr. Hogg suggests, that the most ancient varieties sprang accidentally from the wild crab, which is indigenous. That the apple was common enough in the Saxon and Norman times is certain; and early in the middle ages we begin to find notices of varieties still in healthy growth, as the Pearmain and Costard, the latter of which, it is well known, gave rise to the term "Costermonger." In the twelfth century orchards are mentioned; and early in the thirteenth cider was extensively made in Yorkshire and probably in other parts of England, and long anterior. In the sixteenth century there are numerous records of leading varieties known at the present day. Mr. Hogg quotes the following entry from a note-book in the possession of Sir John Tre-

^a "The Miniature Fruit Garden. By Thomas Rivers." Ninth Edition. (1860. Longmans.)

^b "The Apple and its Varieties. By Robert Hogg." (Groombridge. 1861.)

velyan, of Nettlecombe, near Taunton, kept by one of his ancestors from 1580 to 1584:—

“The names of Apelles, which I had their graffes from Brentmarch, from one Mr. Pace:—*Item*, the Appell out of Essex; Lethercott, or Russet Apell; Loundon Peppen; Kew Gomeling, or the Croke; Glass Appell or Pearmeane; Red Stear; Nemes Appell, or Grenlinge; Bellabone; Appell out of Dorsetsher; Domine quo Vadis.”

He to whom an apple is an apple and nothing more, can form no notion how much of interest may be said and written on it: he eats, in pudding or pie, as greedily as the most scientific pomologist; but he has no notion of the wonderful range of flavour, shape, and colour which this class of fruit possesses; neither does he seek to know the curious history of many varieties, the origin of their names, their parentage, growth, and bringing up. He is a stranger to that mental relish with which those who read Mr. Hogg's book enjoy their dessert, or drink a cup of *lamb's-wool*, if that delicious beverage of our forefathers is yet to be found upon the festive board. He may probably know a *Juneating*. It is apparently the old *John Apple*, and so called from its ripening about St. John's day. Mr. Hogg would tell him that—

“Abercrombie was the first who wrote it *June-eating*, as if in allusion to the period of its maturity, which is, however, not till the end of July. Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, writes it *Gineting*, and says it was a corruption of *Janeton* (Fr.), signifying Jane or Janet, having been so called from a person of that name. Ray says, ‘*Pomum Ginettinum, quod unde dictum sit me latet.*’ In the middle ages it was customary to make the festivals of the Church, or saints' days, periods on which occurrences were to take place, or from which events were dated. Even in the present day we hear the country people talking of some crop to be sown, or some other to be planted at Michaelmas, St. Martin's, or St. Andrew's tide. It was also the practice, during the reign of Popery in this country, as is still the case in all Roman Catholic countries, for parents to dedicate their children to some particular saint, as Jean Baptiste, on the recurrence of whose festival all who are so named keep it as a holiday. So it was also in regard to fruits, which were named after the day about which they came to maturity. Thus, we have the Margaret Apple, so called from being ripe about St. Margaret's day—the 20th of July; the Magdalene, or Maudlin, from St. Magdalene's day, the 22nd of July. And in Curtius we find the *Joannina*, so called ‘*quod circa divi Joannis Baptistæ nati-
vitatibus esui sint.*’ These are also noticed by J. R. Porta: he says, ‘*est genus alterum quod quia circa festum Divi Joannis maturiscit, vulgus Melo de San Giovanni dicitur.*’ And according to Tragus, ‘*quæ apud nos prima maturantur, Sanct Johans Opffel, Latine, Præcocia mala dicuntur.*’ We see, therefore, that they were called *Joannina* because they ripened about St. John's day. We have also among the old French pears *Amiré Joannet*—the *Admired*, or *Wonderful Little John*, which Merlet informs us was so called because it ripened about St. John's day. If, then, we add to *Joannet* the terminative *ing*, so general among the names of apples, we have *Joanneting*.”

The corruptions of the names of fruits are many and sometimes curious: a comparatively recent instance is that made by Dr. Diel, who, ignorant of the origin of the Syke-house Russet, writes it *Englische*

SpitalreINETTE, supposing it agreeable to *invalids* (sick); and he crowns his error by saying it is "*erroneously printed Syke-house!*" Many corruptions are of old standing, and may be traced to misconceptions of names of French origin, for it is clear that to France we are indebted for some of the best kinds introduced many centuries since, such as the Reinettes, the Golden Knopes or Nobs, the Calvilles, the Pearmain, or Pearmagne as Mr. Hogg renders it, the Pomeroy, &c. It is cheering to find that two such authorities as Mr. Rivers and Mr. Hogg do not concur in the somewhat general opinion, supported as it is by the evidence of Knight, that many of our oldest and best varieties are, as it is termed, wearing out. The celebrated and well-known Ripston Pippin is in this condemned category. Mr. Rivers asserts that root-pruning is an effectual remedy against the canker, to which in certain soils it is subject; but we can point to many old trees in well-drained, deep ground which are perfectly free from disease, and in a most flourishing condition.

It is remarkable that the American apples, though chiefly raised from English stocks or the pips of English apples, have, from climate or soil, or both, acquired quite a distinct character, and in several instances a deserved reputation. The luscious and aromatic varieties which are yearly imported into this country have never yet been grown in our orchards and gardens successfully. Some of them are quite worthy of walls, and also of that admirable invention of Mr. Rivers, the Orchard House, which seems to be the only certain safeguard for the blossoms of the choicer and more delicate fruits against our capricious springs.

Mr. Hogg describes 942 varieties of apples, and in addition to their history, when they are of remarkable antiquity or of extraordinary character, gives their synonyms (some of which have a dozen and upwards), and in many instances diagrams to assist their identification. It should be in the hands of every apple-grower, as should Mr. Rivers' "*Miniature Fruit Garden.*" The one is the best popular work on the apple, exclusively; the other treats of fruit in general, and how to grow it best in a small space of ground.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH AND JAMES I.

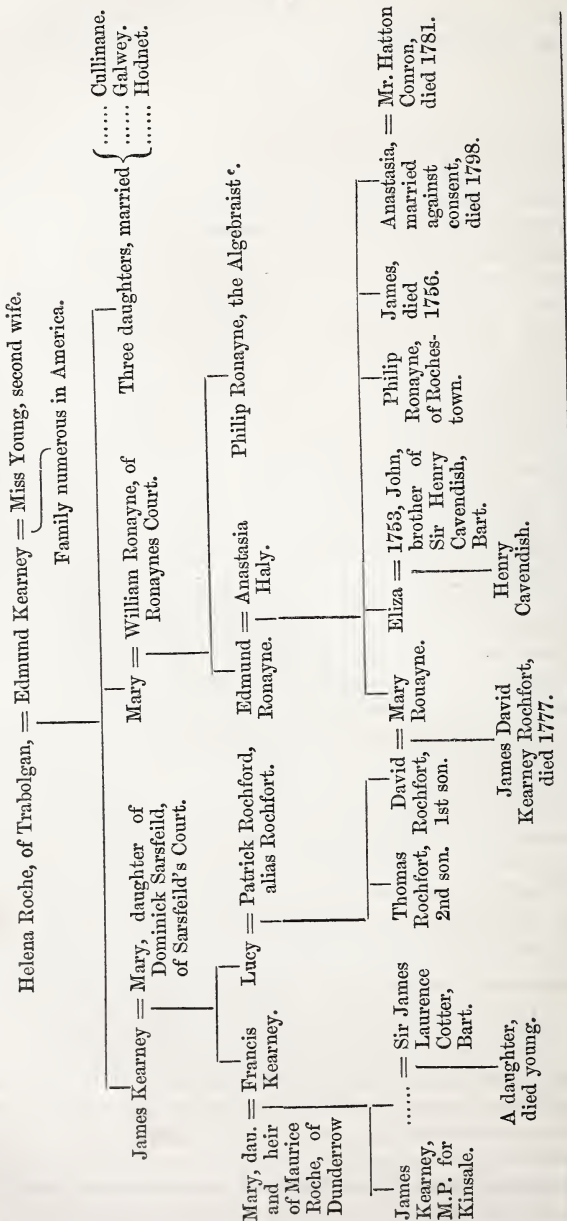
VII.

BEFORE proceeding with our abstracts, we may add a few observations on the family of Roche, of Dunderrowe, already mentioned ^a. The manor of Dunderrowe, &c., the estate of this family, belonged to Maurice Roche fitz Richard in 1665, who in that year made his will, and entailed them on his brother John, with successive remainders to Patrick Roche fitz Morrish, Edward Roche fitz Morrish, [and Maurice Roche^b,] three brothers; then to Edmond Roche fitz Dominick, of Kinsale; then to John Roche fitz John, giving, however, to his wife Mary, sister of James Archdeacon, a life use. The right must have come to the third mentioned in the entail, for in 1702 Maurice Roche fitz Edward, Esq., of Cork, and the above Mary, then wife of Edmund Roche, Esq., of Rynebelly, co. Cork, with her husband, joined in a new settlement, which gave the reversion to Maurice Roche fitz Edward in fee simple. This Maurice married, in 1702, Mary, sister of John Meskell, merchant, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, who married Francis Kearney, Esq., of Garretstown, to whom the estate accordingly came. However, his father-in-law had by his marriage-settlement entailed them, in default of his own issue male, on the issue male of Philip Roche, merchant, of Dublin; and it is a curious instance of the state of morality then prevalent, that the issue male of Philip having failed, an interlineation was found in the settlement containing a further limitation to Maurice Roche, uncle of Philip, for life, and then to his sons James and Edward in succession. Though it appeared to be a forgery, yet, to secure his title, Mr. Kearney, in 1731, found it advisable to settle life annuities on James Roche, styled "of Dundanion, Gent.," and his sisters Mary and Elizabeth, £44 a-year on him and £9 a-year on each of them, and £42 a-year for life on Mary, wife of James, if she should survive him. We find Maurice their father described as "late of Holt, in the county of Denbigh, Esq., deceased." The estates ultimately descended to the late Thomas Rochfort, Esq., who bequeathed them to his wife's brother, Thomas Cuthbert, merchant, in Cork. Mr. Rochfort was nephew, maternally, of the above Francis

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 167.

^b This Maurice Roche's name seems interlined subsequently, and in an ignorant manner, without legal efficacy.

Kearney, and it does not appear why he should have succeeded to the lands of the Roches of Dunderrow. David Rochford, elder brother of the above Thomas, made a genealogical collection relating to his family, in which the descent is thus given:—



The letters were formerly mentioned in Smith's "History of Cork," vol. i. p. 172. He corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton. He corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton. The letters were formerly preserved among the Sarsfield MSS., but have been missed for many years.

WILL OF ANDREW ROCHE FITZ MICHÆL, PROVED DEC. 5, 1618.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, ANDREWE ROCHE FITZ MICHÆL, do bequeath my soule to my Omnipotent God and his blessed Mother, and my bodie to be buried in Christ's Church in our Ladies Chappel, in my owne grave with my first wife. Item I bequeath said grave in common betwixt my sons William and David and their children, rem' to survivor, and that my owne children shall be buried there and none other. Item to my sonn William the brasse pann that he hath to pawne from me for *iii*l**., with the brasse pann that my father left him, the hocceat brewing pann that he hath to pawne for *x*l*s.*, also a smale graven goblet double gilt that he hath in pawne for *xx*s**., foure gold rings which I gave him to keepe, a newe bedticke that he borrowed from me, &c. Item to my sonn David the barrell pann that I have in pawn of M^r Patrick Tirrie fitz William for *iii*l**., a bigg paire and a smale paire of andirons, my biggest and smallest morters with a pestell for the smale and none for the biggest, foure brasse candlesticks, six platters, two sawcers, a dansk potle pott, a bibe, twoe standing bedds, a brasse chaffin dishe, my brasse snowffer, my table bourds with three supporters, the twoe biggest chairs, the twoe fourmes with my one name, the goblet and bellsalt being duple gilt, two spoones parcel gilt: the goblet and salt are with Roche's armes. You shall find in my long whit booke a note what David Gold fitz George received of the last seven pounds, &c. Item a small black nutt with a faire silver cover, and the nutt bound with foure bindings and a long silver foote, &c. Item a pendado, my twoe halberds and twoe gorgeats, one of them graven, the other halbert blacke and all sound, with the gorget garnished with yeallowe nayles; a jugg that his mother had, a bigg diaper table cloath and one for a square table, two curtaines for bedding, a redd copper kettle, a brandiron, and my wife to borrow same if idle and she have occasion, a hanger to hang his pott or kettle on, a paire of pott hooks, a gridiron and spitt, an iron flesh hook and basting ladle, all my pictures, the reversion of my house, and after my death that he pay *vi*d**. to the Sherriffe of the South-gate for the tyme being every yeare for the slipp. Item the twoe shops I have from Patrick Tirrie, and if there be any left to bestow *xiii*s**. upon priests and fryers for my sowle, remainder to the schooling of my children. Item to my brother Clement my Aungnus (Agnus Dei?) and pomander, which I hope he will keep for my love. Item to my wife Annastase Lavalline, to the use of Gennet, Michell, and James, the mortgage of *xxx*l**. on my father-in-law his tavern. And I leave unto her one jewell of gould cost *iii*l**. to use of aforesaid, a jewell of gold cost *iv*. nobles, six gold rings, a brouckle bedd, a feather bedd and furniture, &c., all the sheepe that David fitz Thomas hath at Drombagh, and such cows as I have with Richard Hawekins, &c. Witness my hand, 20 June, 1618.

ANDREW ROCHE.

TESTAMENTUM RICARDI FIL. JACOBI RONAN, PROBAT 1579.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, RICARDUS FILIUS JACOBI RONAN, de villa Kinsall, mercator, infirmis corpore, sanus tamen mente et voce pollens, considerans quod vita hominis est brevis et fragilis, et quod nihil certius est morte, nihil vero incertius horâ eternitatis; imprimis ergo providere salutî animæ meæ et ad gaudia æternæ felicitatis Deo ipso, testamentum meum facio. Commendo animam meam Deo altissimo omnipotenti creatori meo, totique celestis curiæ cetui corpus meum inhumari in Ecclesia Sancti Multosi in sepulchro majorum. Lego curato Johanni Naishe presbitero ob remedium animæ meæ *iiis. iv*d**.,

constituo Ricardum et Thomam filios meos heredes et equales in omnibus terris, &c., tam intus quam foris burgageriam villæ de Kinsalia, et si contingat Ricardum mori s. h. m. rem' Thomæ, rem' ad propinquiorem heredem. Item quod uxor mea Helena Seyn possideat terciam partem omnium bonorum, durante vita sua, et post mortem ejus ad predictos filios. Item quod mea uxor habitet in meo messuagio, durante vita, si velit.

WILL OF WILLIAM SARSFILD^d, OF CORK, ALD^m, PROVED
APRIL 30, 1582.

IN the name of God Amen. I, WILLIAM SARSFILD, of Corcke, Alderman, do make my last will, &c. My body to be buried in Christ Church within

^d Among the papers of this testator's family is the following sketch of their pedigree, drawn up apparently in the time of Queen Elizabeth:—"Richard Sarsfeld had issue William, which William had issue Richard, Geffrey, and Phillip: this last before named Richard fitz William had issue Piers and John, which Piers had issue James and Richard, which James sold all Sarsfeld's lands by Glenmeyre to William Sarsfeld fitz Edmond specified hereafter, and so went into England and dwelleth a shoemaker in Bodmen in Cornewall, within the realme of England; who had issue there Richard a wever and Michaell a mercer or scholler: the above John fitz Richard and Richard fitz Piers died without issue in Ireland, the said Richard fitz James died without issue in Lymmerike, a sexten. The above named Geffrey came to Corke and there dwelt, and had issue Thomas and David by Johan Martyn, inheretrix of all the lands the said Geffrey had within the cyty of Corke and of the were called Twllycalwy: which Thomas had issue male vii. sons, which all dyed of the plague without issue, save the yongest named Edmond, who had issue male Thomas and William, and foure doghters, by Anstas Gallwey; Helen which was married to John Skyddy fitz William, Julian who was married to Domnicke Tyrry, Gennet who was married to James Roch fitz Morris, and Katheren who was first married to William Tyrry, and after to William Skiddy: which last Thomas fitz Edmond had issue male only Edmond, which Edmond had issue Thomas, John, and Domnicke, now lyving; and the fore named William fitz Edmond had issue male Thomas and James, now likewise lyving, which last Thomas hath issue male William, and the said James had issue Patricke: the above named Davyd, son to Geffrey, had issue Morris, a carpenter, who had issue Davyd, who went and dwelt in Mynhed, in Somersetsshyre, in England, where he was a carpenter and dyed, and there had issue William, a carpenter, and Johan a doghter, as is alledged: the above named Philip had issue Gerald, who had issue Patricke and Margaret, late wyfe to David Blake, smyth, deceased; which Patricke dyed without issue, and the said Margaret had issue by said David, William and James Blake, taylors." This family of Sarsfield is remarkable among Irish families for having preserved their family evidences from a very remote period. These give the descent farther back than the above sketch by two generations; but they leave a hiatus in the line, making no mention of Geffrey who married Johan Martyn; this is supplied by the foregoing manuscript, which besides gives the descent of Dominick Sarsfield, who afterwards rose to eminence and became Viscount Kilmallock, and whose branch was evidently older than that of the descendants of William, who is there said to have purchased the estates from James; yet William's descendants are generally represented as the elder line. The purchase by William was, as appears from the deeds, disputed by James, to whom he had been guardian, but was confirmed by an award of arbitrators, who met and held their enquiry in St. Peter's Church in Cork.

Corecke. I make my sonn Thomas myne heir, said T. and my sonn James executors of this my will. To my wife Ellen Gold my newe stone house and Kele situated in the cittie of Corecke, to have during her life, and after to my sonn James, the kele to Thomas; to my sonn James the parck called parck y Wolloghan; to Alson Sarsfild the garden which M^cClwoste doth occupy during her life, rem' to myne heir with all other parckes, gardens, &c., paying xl*li*. to my daughter Nicholas^e towards her preferment. Item the weir called Tullymore to my wyfe during her life, rem' to myne heir, &c.

WILL OF WILLIAM SKIDDIE, PROVED APRIL 5, 1578.

FIRST my soul to Almighty God. To Thomas Faggan, son and heir to John F., a garden in Shandon, a croft in Shandon called Gortycnocke, and a parke called Clonewlty in Shandon aforesaid. To my brother Andrewe halfe the land called Kilbarry in Shandon, also an acre and halfe of land in the litle island in co. Corck. To Margaret, Katherin, Ellinor, Ellen, and Fillice Faggan, daughters to John F., the mortgage of the house where Whit now dwelleth. To Ellen Martell my wife all my kine and sheepe, and a caple, a bruinge pan, and a gredle with a handiron to bake bred, a brassen pan, and a possuett. To Christ Church a big girdle or corse of silver gilt to be divided betwene the chancell and the body of the church, also three bedds or plotts of land I have in a garden in Shandon, to be sold to the most advantage, and to be equally divided between the chancell and the boddie of Christ Church. Item I ordaine my brother Roger Skiddie, Warden of Youghall, executor to this my last will.

INVENTORY.—First, foure table cloathes, eight peire of shetes, two dussene and half napkins, foure pond comen, one pond grene silke, one pond yellow silke, half pond red silke, and half pond black silke, three quarters of a pond of saffron, thirtie dishes, sixtine pottingers and two great chargers, seven pottle pots and two quarts, foure drinking cupps and a salt seller, with a dussein and a half spoones, foure bedds, three bolsters, and six blanketts, a peire of wollen cards, two carpetts, foure spitts and one pair of briggons, sixtyne kine small and great and thirtie sheepe, a brewing pan with his handiron, a gredle with a trevet thereunto agreeable, a dussen barrells of salt, and a pipe of Gascon wine.

WILL OF DAVID TYRRY^f FITZ EDMONDE, EXECUTED
MARCH 13, 1570.

IN the name of the Father, Sonn, and holly Ghost, thus I, DAVID TYRRY FITZ EDMONDE, doe make my last will the xiii. Marche, 1570, my body to be buried in the midste of the Queyer at St. Peter's Church. I do make my eldest sonn Edmonde my heire, to whome I bequeath all my lands (except such things under written always preferred), to have, &c., to his heires; rem' to the h. m. that shall be God willing betwixt me and my nowe married wyfe Anstas Walter, rem' to my brother Edmond, paying each of my daughters towards their preferment xl*li*., rem' to my daughters. Likewise to said h. m. betwixt me and said A. W. (if such) the house wherein Nicholas Faggan now dwelleth.

^e (*sic*. A common female Christian name at the time.)

^f For some curious evidences connected with this family, see *Chartæ Tyrryanæ* Topog. and Geneal., part xiv. p. 110 *et seqq.*

Item I leave unto them Stauntons-towne, Tybbots-towne, and Speris-towne, &c. Item to my wiffe all the wool and wollen clothe which is within my howse, without any deliverie excepte cadowes, my said sonn to have his parte; and that my wiffe shall have all the corne and molthe within my house that shall not be spent with my sowle. To Patrick Loise, sometyme my servant, a hunderthe of iron and a barrell of salte; to ny cole Eline ny Heyn xl. halface towards her preferment, to the issue between me and A. W. being a man child, a mess' in the meire of Youghell instead of Speriston; that restitution be made to W^m Skiddy for the matter in controversy between him and me of long tyme of iv. score rals, v. marks halface, vi. pices of gold as crownes and pistolets, besids the bill. Item to my brother Edmonde the park called Clonbege. My wyfe to have my dwelling house during her widowhood, that is to say, the hall, the parlor, and the small seller: to my sistren Catheryn and Ellen Tyrry their grinding in my myll during their lives, paying noo toll nor multhe money. That my plate and household stuff be devided between my son and wiffe, my son to have my principall cupp; that all legacies and deatts for drowgs be paid of the hole goods, that the churches shall have xiiis. iiij*l*. devided between them for some reparation, that Tery Skyddy be paid for his olde challenge to me for a black clok and olde turned dublet of duple silke, and that iiiij*l*. be received of Nicholas Tyrry of Carrygtohell, and given to Andrew Galwey in parte of the debt I owe him.

INVENTORIE.—A good standing cupp duple gilte, a pice and a tastor marked under David's mark and armes, vii. spoones, ii. potts or pannes of brass, a service of brass, ii. spitts and a pair of brigons, ix. platters, a patinger with ii. sawsers, v. pyatter cuppes, a laver and bassen of pyatter, ii. bassyns of latyne, v. candlesticks of brasse, a pyatter pott, ii. quarts, ii. pynts, a crosbowe and a shwerde, iii. chests or coffers and a smale coffer belonging to Anstas Walter, a peire of andirons, a table, a peire of tasters, a nywe Flanders table cloth, a nywe Irishe table cloth, an olde Irishe table cloth, iii. towels and a towel of damask work, vi. cadowes, iii. shetts, a fether bed and two flax bedds, a pipe and hoesed of Spaynes wyne.

PLEDGES.—With William Verdon a crosse of silver, for George Skyddy; with Edmonde Gooll a ringe of golde; with Richard Pounche for the exchange, a ringe of gold of the ringe that was geven to Anstas Walter at the tyme of her wedlocke; with Genet Myaghe the cover of James Roche's . . . in pledge of xs.; with Andrew Galwey a ringe of golde.

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. 20. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

A letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated Feb. 14, 1862, was read from the chair. It stated, that in reply to a memorial signed by Earl Stanhope and by numerous Fellows of this Society and others, their Lordships had kindly sanctioned a proposal submitted to them by the Judge of the Court of Probate, in answer to the prayer of the Memorialists, and by virtue of which arrangements would be made, subject to the payment of a slight fee, for the inspection (for literary purposes only) of ancient Wills in the Registry at Doctors' Commons. The Fellows present at the meeting expressed their adhesion to the flattering terms in which the President signified his sense of the considerate courtesy shewn in this matter by the Judge of the Court of Probate, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, on the one hand, and by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the other. Under such auspices we may fairly hope that in the course of years, those engaged in literary pursuits may succeed in obtaining a fraction, at least, of those facilities for consulting archives of various kinds which have long been enjoyed everywhere out of England.

The ballot was taken for the election of John Frederick France, Esq., who was declared to be duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

A mediæval jug of the fourteenth century, found last November in Black Swan Alley, London Wall, twenty feet below the surface, was exhibited by FREDERICK PERCY, Esq. Close to it was found a bronze tap, which bore the device of the Gallic bird, and so far went to support the etymology of the word 'cock,' in the sense of a tap, as given by Skinner, because it used to be constructed *in formâ Cristæ Galli*. Near the base of this jug, which measured $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches in extreme girth and 14 in. in height, was an aperture which probably held at one time a cork, which in turn received the tap. The discovery of jug and tap together explains the use of like apertures in vases of a like description.

G. G. FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society six deeds, on which C. Knight Watson, Esq., Sec. S.A., communicated some remarks. For the legal particulars connected with these deeds the Secretary ex-

pressed his obligations to the known sagacity and accuracy of Weston S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Date, Jan. 20, 5 Edw. IV. Copy of a Court Roll for the manor of Lantwyte, Glamorganshire, belonging to Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick (the *King-maker*) and Lord of *Glamorgan and Morganoe*. The chief steward was Lord le Herberte. (See Dugdale, "Baronage," ii. 255, 256.)

2. Date, May 16, 22 Elizabeth. Indenture of covenants entered into by Edward Stradling with Lord Burleigh, as Treasurer and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Robert Keilway on livery of the manor of West Lanwytt. Autographs of Lord Burleigh and Robert Keilway subscribed, and their seals appended.

3. Date, June 29, 13 Charles I. A statute staple by Richard Stephens of Cirencester to Robert Bridges of Woodchester for securing £500. On the purport of such documents see Cowell, s. v. "Statute," and Stat. 27 Edward III.

4. Date, May 7, 1649. Lease for ninety-nine years by Lieut.-General Oliver Cromwell to Philip Jones, Governor of Cardiff, of a tenement of lands called *Forestissa*. Signature of Cromwell subscribed. No seal.

5. Date, March 4, 1651. Lease by the same to the same, of a mesuage and garden in Swansea, &c. Signature as before.

6. Date, Dec. 11, 1657. Warrant under the seal of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, for payment of £30 out of the Exchequer to Evau Seys, Serjeant-at-Law, *Attorney-General for the County of Glamorgan*. Remarkable is this last designation; not less so is the seal appended, which is considered to be an unknown variety. The arms upon the seal are quarterly, and may be thus described:—1 and 4, A cross of St. George; 2. Cross of St. Andrew; 3. A harp: over all, on an inescutcheon, a lion rampant, for Cromwell. Crest, On a crowned helmet a lion statant, gardant; supporters, a lion and a griffin. The sign-manual appears to have been cut off from the superior margin.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated thirty-eight verses on the "Confinement of the Seven Bishops," of which the Secretary read a transcript. The writing seemed to be of the period. The virulence of the abuse might have belonged to any period. The verses contained the old form *sound* of the word *swoon*, as used in Spencer; here and there the rhyme requiring it.

The DIRECTOR communicated some remarks in further corroboration of the discovery announced to the Society last year^a by W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A., a discovery which upsets many received opinions on the history of art in this country: we mean the discovery of the fact that Holbein died in the year 1543, and not (as hitherto supposed) in the

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 405.

year 1554,—an error, we may remark, which dates as far back as the year 1616. The evidence adduced by Mr. Franks is not susceptible of abridgement, and must be read *in extenso* in order to enable the reader to judge of the *consensus partium* which builds up the integrity of the fact. The paper will be printed in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*. We cannot refrain from once more congratulating the Society of Antiquaries on having been made the vehicle, in the person of one of its most distinguished Fellows, of announcing to the world a fact which creates an epoch in the history of art, and will probably become the parent of other discoveries of scarcely inferior interest. Great credit is due to Mr. Franks for the untiring sagacity with which he has brought together all the evidence, direct and collateral, which bore on the subject.

Feb. 27. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, V.-P., in the chair.

The ballot was taken for Robert Henry Soden Smith, Esq., of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, who was declared to be duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. F. K. HARFORD, F.S.A., presented to the Society a photograph of a printed letter known, we believe, as a *benevolence*, by an extension of that term as first used in Fabyan, (Edw. IV., 1475,) or, in plainer English, a begging-letter. The parliament at Oxford having agreed to raise the sum of £100,000 by loan from particular persons, this particular letter is addressed, under the sign-manual of the King (Charles I.), and “by the advice of the members of both Houses assembled at Oxford,” to Henry Morgan, Esq., of Bydney, calling upon him for the sum of forty pounds. The letter is dated Feb. 14, 1643, and the money was paid March 30, 1644. The photograph was executed with conspicuous success by S. Ayling, 493, Oxford-street, from the original in the possession of Mr. Harford.

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., exhibited a Hindoo idol and a kneeling figure, both of them of small dimensions, and in bronze. Mr. Canton also exhibited a ring with an intaglio of *cinque cento* work, with the figure of Æsculapius.

CHARLES FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some miscellaneous antiquities, such as fragments of pottery, spurs, and a curb, found in Northamptonshire and other places. This exhibition was unaccompanied by any remarks.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A., in a letter addressed to the President, explained the origin of the precise sum £1,095, from the payment whereof Sir Hans Sloane, on being made a baronet, prayed that he might be released; as appeared on a former occasion from a document of which a transcript was laid before the Society by Mr. Hart. On the institution of the Order of Baronet in 1611, it was stipulated

that the person to whom it was granted should furnish for service in Ireland thirty men, at eightpence per day for three years. It was by way of composition for this sum that persons were permitted to pay down £1,095, the amount, it will be found on calculation, to which the above condition comes.

Mr. BARNETT communicated drawings (accompanied by remarks) of various sepulchral antiquities. On discovering last summer at Hereford, the stone coffin of Bishop Swinfield, (ob. 1317,) the lid was removed, and the contents of the coffin exposed. These consisted of the body swathed in lead; of fragments of a wooden coffin; the ecclesiastical vestments; a crosier; a chalice and paten. Of the three articles last named, drawings were exhibited. Mr. Barnett also communicated an account of a singular tomb in Ewyas Harold Church, Herefordshire, accompanied with an effigy of a young lady holding a casket. The details of Mr. Barnett's discoveries cannot easily be made intelligible without the aid of illustrations, which will accompany a paper on the subject in the *Archæologia*. Suffice it to say that the tomb in question belongs to one of an interesting nature, where the heart only was interred on the site of the particular tomb. The Director mentioned other instances of the practice. The next object laid before the Society by Mr. Barnett was a rubbing of a singularly beautiful incised tomb, at Acornbury Church, Herefordshire. The individual commemorated was Maud de Gournay, wife of Roger de Clifford. Mr. Franks ascertained that Maud de Gournay was a widow when she married Roger de Clifford, which explained the fact that the coat incised was not a Gournay coat. The maiden name of the lady remains at present a mystery.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented drawings made by his uncle, Mr. Harvey, of a monument at Tongataboo, together with an account of that monument. The subject has already been brought before the Society by Dr. Forbes, of H.M.S. "Calliope;" but the drawings presented by Mr. Mackenzie were anterior in date to that exhibited by Dr. Forbes.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., communicated to the Society an account of the house of Austin Friars at Ludlow, of which the foundations were discovered (but only to be again covered) on building a cattle-market in that town last year. The paper was accompanied by a very considerable number of drawings and photographs, on which were figured tiles, architectural details, and, above all, a ground-plan of the foundation there laid bare. This ground-plan was stated to have been very carefully executed, and presented features hard to reconcile with the typical distribution of monastic edifices. We must not omit stating that Mr. Botfield presented all the drawings to the Society. Selections from them will accompany Mr. Botfield's paper, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

March 6. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The ballot was taken for Cornelius Nicholson, and George Slade Butler, Esqs., who were declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P., presented to the Society a "Plan of the Roman Defences of Uriconium," and a photograph of some pottery from the same place. In connection with the plan was read a paper by Dr. Johnson, which will be found in our present number, p. 398.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A., exhibited a jug of black stone-ware, on which he communicated some remarks.

CORNELIUS NICHOLSON, Esq., (that evening elected Fellow,) communicated a paper, read by the Secretary, which purported to be an account of Brougham Castle.

W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., presented four documents to the Society:—
1. A deed concerning the manor of Stapleford, Essex, dated Jan. 28, 20 Edw. IV. 2. A rental-roll of the manor of Kettylberstone, 1 Edw. VI. (See Proceedings, New Series, p. 99.) 3. A rental-roll of the manor of Tittenhanger. 4. A volume of "Ancient Statutes," of the same nature as that so fully described by Weston S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., in the "Archæological Journal," vol. xv. (1858), p. 168, and belonging to the Earl of Ilchester.

March 13. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and subsequently OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The ballot was taken on the Cavalier Giambattista de Rossi, who was declared to be duly elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON exhibited a small diptych, found (1802) in a tomb in Chichester Cathedral. On it were figured St. Catharine, St. John the Baptist, St. James, St. Paul, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Peter.

HENRY CHRISTY, Esq., exhibited a grant of land, in Sanscrit, dated Shâka 675, or Samvat 811, on the 7th day of the month Mâgha, (i.e. 24th of January, A.D. 753—754,) and made by the King Dantidurga, the seventh king of the Rashtakutra dynasty. The grant was punched or cast on three plates of copper, united by a ring, on which was a seal. Such grants, on the same material, are by no means uncommon, and are frequently described and figured in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society. One of the Chalûkyâ dynasty, with a mixture of Kanarese characters, was exhibited by Mr. FRANKS. It was on five plates, and the seal bore the device of that dynasty—a boar.

LUDLOW ROOTS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a piece of copper found on the site of Cæsar's camp at Wimbledon. The Director stated that it was of greater interest than its appearance would warrant us to suppose, being probably a fragment of the copper which in the manufacture

of bronze weapons had resisted the fusion to which other portions had been subjected by the action of tin. Such lumps were originally spherical or hemispherical, and got broken into lumps, like that exhibited by Mr. Roots.

E. B. JUPP, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fac-simile of the frescoes discovered a few years back on the western wall of the hall of the Carpenters' Company. The frescoes themselves, which were probably concealed from view in the days of the Puritans, have since their discovery been placed under the protection of plate glass, much to the credit of the Company. The four subjects were more or less connected with the craft of the carpenter, and were taken from the following passages of Holy Scripture :—Gen. vi. 13 ; 2 Kings xxii. 3—7 ; Luke ii. 42 ; Matt. xiii. 54, 55. No certain evidence of the date of these frescoes is to be found, said Mr. Jupp, in the records of the Company. We have evidence, however, in the Cottonian MSS. that they were executed as far back as 1596. The fac-simile exhibited was made by one of the Fellows of the Society, W. Fairholt, Esq.

J. G. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some invaluable remarks on the contemporaries and successors of Holbein. It would be impossible by anything short of printing the paper *in extenso* to give an adequate idea of the sagacity and amount of research which Mr. Nichols brought to bear upon this very intricate subject. The fact of Holbein's death having been thrown back for a period so extensive as eleven years renders it a matter of peculiar interest to enquire,—Who painted the pictures which through more than one generation have been attributed to the painter just named? Both as a critic and a connoisseur Mr. Nichols deserves the highest commendation.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portrait of a foreign ecclesiastic which was formerly at Fonthill, and was held by Passavant to be a Holbein. The subject and the painter are both of them problems which we trust the sagacity of such men as Mr. Nichols and Mr. Scharf may one day solve.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 7. Professor DONALDSON in the chair.

Professor Westwood, of Oxford, gave an account of his visit to Treves, and other localities in Germany and France, during the previous summer, in quest of examples of ancient art. After describing some of the more ancient relics of Treves, in Roman times, he noticed the very curious contents of the museum and library,—a perfect storehouse of materials for the history of art,—and called attention to the manuscript Evangelary, a gift from the sister of Charlemagne, and another Book of the Gospels, written for Archbishop Egbert, in the tenth century, by the monks of Reichenau, a monastery of Irish foundation. Professor Westwood described also a few of the admirable treasures of early art

in the cathedral, and exhibited a cast of an ivory carving, representing St. Helena and some solemn ceremony, probably at Treves, a work of Carolingian date. A singular well, he stated, had been discovered, during his recent visit, in the western crypt of the cathedral, possibly the primitive place of baptism at the earliest introduction of Christianity.

Professor Donaldson fully concurred in the great interest of Treves to the archæologist and student of art; and offered a few remarks on the special value of sculptures in ivory as a series exemplifying the taste and arts of ancient times, to a degree unequalled by any other class of objects preserved to our times. He recommended the works of Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Oldfield, as throwing much light on these interesting sculptures, which the extensive and very valuable series of casts published by the Arundel Society had so admirably exemplified.

Captain Windus, of the Indian Navy, then read a memoir on a remarkable carrack, or war-galley, fitted out by the Knights of St. John, as described by Bosio, the historian of the Order, and remarkable not less on account of its great size and equipment, than as having been sheathed with lead, below the bulwarks, for defence against artillery. This vessel was built at Nice in 1530, and formed part of the great squadron despatched by the Emperor Charles V. in 1535 against Tunis, in aid of the dethroned Muley Hassan against Barbarossa. The celebrated Andrew Doria was commander of the expedition, and after a few days' assault Tunis was captured. The carrack, named the "Santa Anna," doubtless aided much in this conflict: she had six decks, with numerous heavy artillery; her crew consisted of three hundred men; she had a spacious chapel, armoury, hall of reception, and carried, as Bosio tells us, a baker, who provided fresh bread daily in abundance. But the singular feature of her construction was the sheathing of lead, affixed with brass bolts; a precaution to which the chronicler attributes perfect security against shot, so that although she was often engaged she had never been pierced below the bulwarks. Captain Windus, having explained various other points of advancement in technical skill, as shewn in her construction, observed how remarkable is the fact, that whilst the merits of plated ships and invulnerable rams are so warmly canvassed in this and other countries, and the merits of iron *versus* wood form the grand topic in connection with naval warfare, a vessel of huge dimensions should have existed three hundred and twenty-five years ago, not only provided with conveniences and appliances, which have been regarded as the ingenious inventions of much later times, but have actually been in advance of modern ingenuity, in being secured against cannon-shot by a metal sheathing, as effectual probably against the projectiles of the period as it is believed that "La Gloire" or the "Warrior" may prove against more powerful artillery. Captain Windus stated that a representation of this great carrack exists among ancient fresco paintings in the palace of the Hospitalers at Rome. He concluded by giving some curious practical results of his experiments in regard to the resistance of lead, as a sheathing, against rifle-shot.

Mr. W. Burges read a short memoir on the tomb of the Bailly of Amerigo de Narbonne, which he had found in the cloister of St. Maria dell' Annonziata, at Florence. He was slain 1289 at Campaldino; Dante took part in that conflict. The Bailly is represented on horseback, fully caparisoned; the armour and ornamental details are curious, as shewn by the sketches, which Mr. Burges exhibited, and differ ma-

terially from those of the same period in our own country, at the important change in defensive equipments, when leather and metal-plate became mixed with armour of mail. These improvements probably originated in Italy, and the illustration of their use obtained at Florence by Mr. Burges supplies a very good example. The introduction of a fully equipped mounted figure as a monumental portraiture is also a feature of unusual occurrence, and the architectural accessories accompanying this memorial, as illustrated by Mr. Burges' drawings, are gracefully designed and interesting in their peculiar ornamentation. The effigy may be seen in Mr. Hewitt's valuable manual of *Armour and Weapons*, vol. i. p. 244, from a drawing by the late Mr. Kerrich.

Mr. R. G. Minty exhibited photographs of the Church of Harting, Sussex, and of two well-sculptured marble tombs and effigies of Sir Edward Caryll, of Ladyholt Park, in that parish, and his son, Sir Richard. During improvements and repairs at Harting Church, the Caryll chancel, or monumental chapel, had been removed; the family is supposed to be extinct: no one had been found to take heed to the memorials of the deceased lords of Ladyholt, men of note in their generation, connected with some of the best families in the south. The family suffered for their loyalty in the Rebellion; heavy fines were imposed on them: one of the Carylls, in favour with James II., followed him to St. Germain's, and was created Baron Caryll of Harting. Mr. Minty expressed regret that the effigies, which are now exposed to the weather and other injuries, should not be suitably preserved. Ladyholt now belongs to Lady Featherstone, of Uppark.

Mr. E. W. Godwin sent drawings of the tower of St. Philip's Church, Bristol, a good example of architectural design in the thirteenth century, now suffering from decay and neglect. Some interest in its preservation had been felt, and Mr. Godwin hoped that a courteous appeal on the part of the Institute might be attended with some good effect.

This subject, and also the conservation of the Caryll memorials, was referred to the Council.

A singular image of metal, formed of lead with a slight mixture of tin, was exhibited by T. J. Robartes, Esq., M.P., through the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Head, Bart. It was found on Bodwen Moor, in the parish of Lanlivery, Cornwall, near one of the old mining works popularly known as "Jews' Houses." It is remarkable that on this figure there are Hebrew letters stamped; these have not been explained, and may be the initials of certain words. They may form, however, a word, which has the signification of eagle. The figure is crowned, and seated on a throne, possibly representing a royal personage; the design being exceedingly rude. It has been supposed that it may have been connected with some magical operation.

A well-preserved bronze sword of unusual length, found in the river Lea, was sent by Mr. Franks; it measured more than twenty-seven inches in length: another, of uncommon form, from Lincolnshire, was brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith, and also some Persian and Indian arms. Several Irish stone celts, differing from the usual types, were sent by the Rev. G. Mellor, of Warrington. Three singular axes, supposed to have been used by a guild of miners in Saxony, in the seventeenth century, were sent for exhibition from the Museum of Economic Geology, by permission of the Director, Sir Roderick Murchison. The handles are elaborately engraved with subjects of mining

operations; amongst these occur representations of searching for minerals with the divining-rod, an operation sometimes called dowsing. Mr. Pritchett exhibited a beautiful panel of German painted glass representing a shooting-match with matchlock culverins, dated 1526.

At the next meeting, March 7, the subjects announced are:—"Account of Ancient Remains in the Orkneys," by Mr. Petrie; "Notice of Interesting Specimens of Work in Niello," by Mr. Waterton; "Report on the Recent Excavations at Chertsey Abbey," by Dr. Shurlock: the beautiful pavements there discovered will be exhibited.

March 7. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman observed that since their last meeting a very valuable addition had been made to archæological literature, in which the members of the Institute could not fail to take a special interest, as the production of one who for so many years had taken so active a part in their meetings; he alluded to the important work by Mr. Charles Newton on the "Antiquities of Halicarnassus and the Tomb of Mausolus," just published. Lord Talbot, their president, had kindly united with a few members of the Institute who were desirous to present a copy to the library of the Society, and Mr. Morgan wished, on their behalf, to lay on the table this interesting record of the researches made by Mr. Newton, whose efficient assistance as their Honorary Secretary in former years could not be forgotten. Mr. Morgan called attention also to a cast, now exhibited, of the bust of a statue of Ceres, a production of a high class of ancient art, which had been discovered by Mr. Newton on the site of the temple of that goddess at Cnidus. Professor Donaldson made some remarks on the valuable services rendered to archæology by their talented friend, now holding a distinguished position in the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, and cordially proposed thanks to the donors of so remarkable an accession to the literature of ancient art.

Dr. Macgowan, who has resided for many years in China, and, through his intimate knowledge of the language and usages of the Chinese, has enjoyed unusual advantages in exploring localities rarely, if ever, visited by Europeans, then gave an account of a remarkable ancient inscribed slab of basalt, described as the memorial of Yu, the founder of one of the early dynasties in China, about B.C. 2205. A copy or drawing of this inscription by some native artist had been obtained by the French, and it was published in Paris in 1802 by a German Orientalist, Joseph Hager, with an interpretation. Some doubts had, however, been entertained in regard to the authenticity or remote antiquity of the memorial, of which the transcript had reached France, probably through Japan; but the accuracy of Hager's representation is proved by the actual impression or rubbing of the slab, which Dr. Macgowan exhibited, and now for the first time brought to this country. The stone is only an ancient copy of the original memorial, which had been engraved on certain rocks in a remote district of China, and was accidentally brought to light by a land-slip, which revealed the inscribed surface. It is in very archaic characters, now quite obsolete; an interpretation or interlinear gloss, in the ordinary letters, had been long since inscribed on the slab by some learned Chinese scholar, and also a statement of the circumstances which caused the discovery. The explanation, which had been first published by the learned Jesuit, Père Amiot, sets forth, as Dr. Macgowan proceeded to state, that Yu had attained to

great eminence through his skill as an engineer, having been commissioned by the emperor to check the devastation occasioned by a fearful deluge, which during nine years covered the face of the country. Yu, called *Ta-Yu*, (the Great,) skilfully remedied the evil, of which the ancient slab in question describes the ravages, and also the success of his arduous efforts. Yu was ultimately elevated to the empire; Dr. Macgowan had succeeded in ascertaining that his tomb still exists, and is in the keeping of his descendants of the hundred and eighty-third generation, by whom annual offerings are made to his memory in their ancestral temple. The family, he observed, had been recognised by all successive dynasties as deriving their origin from *Ta-Yu*, but the existence of his tomb was not hitherto known. The great antiquity attributed by the Chinese to the inscription which he had submitted to the Institute, might doubtless be questioned; it was only a copy, although an ancient one, of the incised rock, to which no European, as he believed, had had access; it is, moreover, in some degree less interesting to the European antiquary than the famous and authentic memorial of the mission of the Nestorian Christians in China in the seventh century. In reply to some inquiries by Professor Westmacott, Dr. Macgowan stated that there are good grounds to believe that the interlinear interpretations and commentary on the copy of the stone of Yu, of which the facsimile was shewn, were inscribed not later than A.D. 800. It had not been in his power to verify the accuracy of this slab by actual comparison with the supposed original, in an inaccessible part of the Celestial Empire, but its antiquity is beyond question, and it is regarded by Chinese scholars as an historical monument of important character.

Mr. M. Shurlock then gave an account of the recent discoveries on the site of Chertsey Abbey, and of the successive excavations by which the plan of the conventual church, the chapter-house, and the chapel of the infirmary, had been distinctly traced^b. The first researches were made about 1850; these were communicated to the Institute by Professor Westwood. In 1855 considerable excavations were made, and remains of very beautiful pavements of finely-designed decorative tiles were found, with many architectural fragments and other relics of interest, described in the Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society. The pavements found at that period, which appear to have surpassed in artistic beauty and variety all other decorations of their class in England, have been accurately published by Mr. H. Shaw. Mr. Shurlock exhibited a large series both of the tiles recently brought to light and of drawings of the more elaborate designs, amongst which occur numerous subjects of romance, the name of *Tristram* occurring repeatedly in the inscriptions; also representations of the signs of the zodiac, the occupations of the seasons, with very curious illustrations of armour and costume in the twelfth century, designed with unusual spirit and artistic freedom. Mr. Shurlock exhibited likewise numerous drawings by Mr. Angell, who resides near the site of the monastery, and who courteously invited the members of the Institute to visit these interesting remains on any future occasion, with the kind promise to act as their *cicerone*.

Dr. Wilkins, F.G.S., of Newport, related the discoveries of Roman remains which have occurred near that town, in the course of recent railway operations. Few, if any, Roman vestiges of note had occurred

^b GENT. MAG., December, 1861, p. 650.

in the Isle of Wight, with the exception of the villa and mosaic floors brought to light near Carisbrooke in 1859, and illustrated in Dr. Wilkins's recently published "Exposition of the Geology and Antiquities" of the Island. The remains lately found are on rising ground near the Medina, where cinerary urns were found in considerable numbers, the spot having apparently been the site of an extensive Roman cemetery, as indicated by traces of cremation and sepulchral remains. A large number of broken amphoræ were also brought to light. These may have served, as has been noticed in some other places, as depositories for the ashes of the dead. The other urns found were of the usual Roman wares, with some specimens of Samian, and oyster-shells in abundance, also a few relics of metal, &c., indicating some extensive occupation in Roman times.

Mr. Arthur Trollope gave an account of a remarkable shaft at Lincoln, apparently of Roman construction, and leading down to diverging galleries, giving access to extensive catacombs, now blocked up, of which the existence has been ascertained beneath the high ground to the north of the ancient *Lindum*. It has been conjectured that these subterranean cavities were formed in obtaining building materials in preference to forming open quarries. Roman objects occur frequently among the *débris*.

Mr. S. P. Freeman exhibited several beautiful gold medallions, obtained near Athens. They represent bacchanalian subjects, and although of late Greek workmanship, are of beautiful design, in low relief, highly finished.

Professor Donaldson brought two funereal urns, from the catacombs lately brought to light in forming a railway near Alexandria, and shewed a plan and diagram of the chambers and columbaria, which he had received with the urns from Mr. H. J. Rouse, the engineer engaged upon the work. One of the urns is of black ware, with ornaments painted in white, and modelled in relief; the other is still closed with cement, and the incinerated contents have not been disturbed.

A unique hammer-head of very hard white stone, possibly chalcedony, found near Corwen in North Wales, was sent for examination by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell; the surface is grooved in a very remarkable reticulated pattern, of which no other example is known.

Some fine Spanish and German weapons, with a specimen of the work of the Milanese armourers in the sixteenth century, also a portion of a steel war-saddle with the royal arms of Portugal, were exhibited by Mr. R. T. Pritchett. Several good examples of arms and armour, a plug bayonet, spanners, and other objects connected with the early use of fire-arms, were brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith; and some daggers, spear-heads, &c., of earlier date, found in the bed of the Thames, and in the river Lea, by Mr. W. Burges.

Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., exhibited several early documents with seals, relating to Wales; a beautiful ivory folding tablet, with sacred subjects, from Valle Crucis Abbey; and a set of the curious counters with royal portraits, engraved probably by Crispin de Pass, or one of his contemporaries. Mr. H. Bohn contributed a silver chasing, representing Mary Queen of Scots, and bearing date 1580; at that period she was imprisoned at Sheffield, and it is known that some artist was permitted to paint her portrait from the life. The costume and accessory ornaments bear resemblance to those of a portrait in the Duke of Devonshire's possession. It was also stated that a portrait of similar character exists at Ratisbon. The chasing had been obtained from Germany.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 26. N. GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Brent, F.S.A., transmitted various Roman antiquities discovered at Canterbury in May last, upon digging for gravel at Bigberry Hill, seven feet from the surface. They consisted of some curious triangular bricks, very imperfectly burnt, which formed a circle, the apices being apparently united at one time by a cord to keep them close together, three holes being bored through each brick to admit it. There was much iron-work broken, being portions of rings, rods, hooks, &c. Mr. Cuming in arranging these fragments succeeded in forming a pothook and hanger, similar to that exhumed in 1832 at Stanford Bury, Bedfordshire. There were also portions of pottery and a snaffle-bit, and it is probable that the place had been one of military occupation in Roman times.

Mr. Blashill presented the drawing he took of a font at Compiègne, last summer. It is of black marble, now disused and dilapidated. In point of execution it corresponds with that at Winchester, and others belonging to the same class.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited a plug-bayonet, a sconce of a girandole, a tobacco-box, and an apple-scoop, found concealed in an old house at Deptford, which were of interest as being in the house occupied by Peter the Great whilst working in Deptford Dockyard in 1698. The bayonet is of the time of Charles II.; the girandole sconce is of turned oak; the tobacco-box is in the form of a ship's hulk, carved in oak and closed in a puzzling manner; and the apple-scoop is of cherry-wood elaborately carved with zig-zags, the end being fashioned into a whistle. It bears the letters E. B., and has the date 1682. The initials, Mr. Baskcomb says, are those of Edward Blundell, who, according to a pedigree, was born in this house in 1623. The house is now a subject of dispute in Chancery. Mr. Cuming made some remarks on apple-scoops, and exhibited one formed of the metatarsal bone of a sheep ornamented with some cross lines.

Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited various bridle-bits of iron, and two spurs, found with broken pottery, &c., at Wickham, near Banbury, Oxon. They were esteemed as of the time of the Civil Wars.

Mr. Lionel Oliver exhibited a fine carving in ivory of Sir John Hawkins, the distinguished seaman in the reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., gave an account of a Roman altar at Tretire, in Herefordshire. It had at an early period been fashioned into a holy-water stoup. The inscription on its surface reads,—

DEO TRIV . .
BECCIVS DON
AVIT ARAM.

The mutilation of the name of the deity is unfortunate, but Mr. Wright conjectured it to be Trivius, the god of the cross-roads. Among the ancients many deities presided over the roads, and it is very natural that in such a district as this, close upon the forest of Dean, the great Roman iron-mining district, which was covered with roads great and small, the roads should be placed under their protection. Altars have been found dedicated to the Bivii, Quadrivii, and Devii. Mr. Wright esteems it as the only instance in this country of a Roman altar having

been adopted for any purpose connected with Christian worship. Mr. Roach Smith has mentioned one, originally dedicated to Jupiter, being formed into a baptismal font at Halinghen, in the Pas de Calais, (France).

Mr. Wood exhibited a fine Chinese casket, japanned, and veneered with portions of agalmatolite.

The Bishop of Ely, through the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, exhibited a beautiful reliquary, enamelled and set with jewels. Within was a representation of St. George and the Dragon, in work of a much later period than the reliquary, which had a date of 1404. It was referred for more particular examination.

Miss Hartshorne exhibited the signet-ring of Henrietta Maria. It is of beautiful execution and richly enamelled.

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne read a paper giving an account of the Expense-roll of Joanne de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke, mother of Adomar de Valence, which is full of interesting detail, and will be printed in the Journal.

March 12. Sir Stafford H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., M.P., C.B., M.A., President, in the chair.

Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., and Charles Hopper, Esq., were elected Associates. Thanks were returned for various presents.

Lieutenant Ingall exhibited javelin-blades, remains of fictile vessels, &c., exhumed from the mounds in North America. The former were leaf-shaped, and formed of grey hornstone. The pottery was from Green Bay, Lake Michigan, being portions of urns and cups formed of a sandy clay mingled with angular fragments of quartz. They were ornamented with incised lines and dots.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited two examples of the Parisian forgeries, in lead, professed to have been recovered from the Seine, which a few years since excited much attention among archæologists. The figures are grotesque, and worked out of solid metal. One is equipped in a long vest, and has a pectoral cross with the figures 153 in Arabic numerals. The other represents a jester with a human-headed bauble. Mr. Forman possesses also three specimens of the same description, said to have been found in the Rue Rivoli—a shrine enclosing an image, an ecclesiastic with a crozier, and another figure holding a saw, probably meant to be emblematical of St. Simon or St. James the Less.

Mr. Cuming read a paper on the signacula found in London.

Mr. Oliver exhibited a grant of arms by Charles V. to his Secretary, John de Langhe, dated Brussels, Aug. 27, 1531. It is signed by the Emperor, and the arms are emblazoned in the centre of the document.

Dr. W. Pettigrew exhibited a finely-carved tiller, said to have belonged to the row-boat of Queen Elizabeth. It probably formed a restoration, as the workmanship is of the time of James, and, it was suggested, had a Spanish character.

Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited a gold crown of James I., having on the reverse *Henricus Rosas Regna Jacobus*, in allusion to the union of the two roses by Henry VII., and the two kingdoms by James.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the seal of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I.

Mr. Baigent exhibited the impression of a seal found at Stoke Charity, Hants, and traced it as that of Richard Holt, who married a lady of that

place—Christina, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Coltrite, a descendant of the founder of the Cistercian Priory at Witteney.

Mr. Halliwell communicated a paper on some unpublished works of William Basse, the author of the earliest elegy on Shakespeare.

Mr. Cuming laid before the meeting some Devon and Exeter cloth-seals of lead, found in the Thames near London Bridge in 1846, and conjectured to have fallen therein from the woollen-drapers, who were known to have carried on their calling upon the Bridge at the time of the Great Fire in 1633.

Mr. Thomas Wright exhibited a photograph of one of the entrances into the Roman lead mines at Shelve, in Salop, viewed by the Association at their Shrewsbury Congress in 1860.

The evening concluded by the reading of a paper, by Mr. Edward Levien, on some unpublished letters relating to the captivity of Charles I. at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, and the attempts to effect his escape. They abound with interesting personal traits of the monarch, and the paper will be printed in the Journal.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 20. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Madden read a letter from Lieutenant-General Fox, stating that he had much pleasure in presenting to the Society a hoard of 146 pennies of Henry II., found in Bedfordshire, in a hollow piece of ferruginous sandstone, in the year 1839. The stone and coins are engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. ii. p. 54, and from the account there given it appears that they were found at Bickerings Park, in the parish of Millbrook, near Ampthill. The type is of the ordinary character, and the hollow stone one of those indurated nodules so common in the Leighton Sands, which form the sub-soil near Ampthill.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated a notice, by Mr. Dickinson of Leamington, of some coins found in the church of Barnby Dun, near Doncaster, consisting of a penny of Edward II., farthings of Robert Bruce and Edward III., and a halfpenny of Henry IV.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, communicated a paper "On an Unedited Autonomous Coin of Pessinus, in Galatia, with some Remarks on the Origin of the Name of the City." On the obverse is the head of Cybele, to the right, and the legend ΘΕΑ. ΙΔΕΑ, and on the reverse the youthful head of Atys, to the right, in a Phrygian cap; in front a crook; the legend ΠΕCCINOY. Mr. Babington stated that Cybele and Atys were doubtless worshipped in the same temple at Pessinus, the burial-place of Atys, as Pausanias says that they were jointly adored in Achæan temples. From the lunar shape of the sigma (c), the coin is of a late period, perhaps not much before Roman times. Mr. Babington then gave the various derivations of the name Πεσσινούς, some deriving it from πίπτειν, another inventing a Galatian chief of the name of Pessinus, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, but since other towns in ούς are derived from plants, as Σελινούς from σέλινον, Ἀνθεμοῦς from ἀνθεμίς, or ἄνθεμον, &c., Mr. Babington thought it natural that Pessinus, or Pissinus, was connected with πίτυς, πίσσα, πισσίνοϋς. The 'fir-tree' (πίτυς) may very probably have been also called πισσινον, 'pitch-tree,' just as besides being called *pinus* in Latin, it is also called *picea*, from *pix*, *picis*. Thus Pessinus will indi-

cate a city of a fir region, and Mr. Babington observed "that no small confirmation of this etymology is the fact that the fir-tree was especially connected with the orgies of Cybele."

Mr. Evans communicated a further notice of the British gold coin inscribed ΒΟΔΥΟC, found near Dumfries, and shewed that it belonged to the series of coins struck in the western part of Britain, and could not by any possibility have been struck by Boadicea, of whom no coins are known, nor even of her husband Prasutagus, who, from his wealth and the peaceful occupation of his territory accorded him by the Romans, was far more likely to have coined money. Mr. Evans called attention to an inscription in Glamorganshire, recorded in Camden's *Britannia*, which commemorates the death of a Bodvoc, and shews that the name was still in use among the descendants of the Britons some centuries after the date of these coins.

Mr. Madden read a paper, by himself, "On some Unpublished Roman Coins," among which may be enumerated aurei of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Carinus, and Constantius Chlorus; a rare denarius of Cornelia Supera, the supposed wife of Æmilianus; and a rare third-brass coin of Carausius, with the obverse legend VIRTUS CARAVSI. The next coin mentioned was a rare aureus of Licinius I., with the obverse legend LICINIUS. AVG. OBDV. FILII. SVI. Mr. Madden quoted the various explanations that had been given to the letters OBDV, and shewed that most, if not all, were inadmissible, though, at the same time, he was unable himself to offer any rational solution. The bust on the coin is full-faced, and this treatment is rare on Roman coins. There are only four other cases (apart from the *helmeted* full-faced bust, which does not commence till under Constantius II.) where it is represented. These coins are—one in brass of Carausius, one aureus of Licinius II., and two aurei of Maxentius. In the exergue of the coins of the latter, there are found the letters P. OST. On coins of other metals, the letters M. OST. P., &c., occur. These have nearly always been read to signify, "Moneta signata Treveris prima,"—"money struck at Treves, first mintage." Mr. Madden was, however, of opinion that the place of mintage of these coins was Ostia. At the time of Aurelian and Tacitus it was a flourishing town. The Emperor Maxentius revolted at Rome in A.D. 307. In the following year Alexander, who had been appointed by Maxentius Governor of Africa, revolted, but was defeated in A.D. 311. It is therefore probable that the mint of Carthage was, after the rebellion, transferred to Ostia by Maxentius, the latter place being, from its proximity to Rome, a likely one for him to obtain. Soon after the defeat of Maxentius, the mint of Ostia was transferred by Constantine the Great to Rome. There are no coins of Maxentius struck in Gaul, consequently to assign these coins to Treves is out of the question. Some observations followed on the other places of mintage of Maxentius, which are all in the Italian division of the empire, except Taraco, and here his coins were probably struck in his honour by his brother-in-law, Constantine, before he quarrelled with him. The letters P, S, T, &c., were also remarked upon, and examples given to shew when P should represent *prima*, and when *pecunia* or *percussa*. Mr. Madden then passed to a rare and unpublished gold coin of Constantine the Great, with the reverse legend RECTOR. TOTIVS. ORBIS, and the type, "the Emperor seated on arms, holding in his right hand the zodiac, and in his left probably the *parazonium*; behind him Victory

stands crowning him." In the exergue s. m. t. (*signata moneta Thessalonica*), Mr. Madden first called attention to the place of mintage of the coin, as the letter t sometimes stands for Tarraco. Those coins, however, that may be assigned to Thessalonica can be distinguished by their fabric and type, which resemble those of other Eastern towns. The first coins of Tarraco are those of Aurelian, bearing the marks P, S, T, Q, V, or VI XXT. (*prima, secunda, &c., Tarracone*). This attribution is due to M. de Salis. The mint of Tarraco ends about the time that that of Arles commences, and it is probable that Constantine transferred the monetary establishment of Tarraco to his new capital. The type of this remarkable coin was the next point considered, it being the only example of the Emperor holding the zodiac represented on Latin imperial coins, if one may except an aureus of Hadrian, with the reverse legend SAEC. AVR., and a figure within a circle on which are what seem to be traces of the signs, though the zodiac occurs on the globe represented on coins of the Antonine period, on some Contorniates, and on Greek imperial and Alexandrian coins. Mr. Madden gave some interesting quotations from Sir G. C. Lewis's recent work, "On the Astronomy of the Ancients," from which it was deduced that no importance need be attached to the Emperor holding the zodiac, and that the artist had only chosen the most fitting emblem of universal power, thus verifying in type what is inscribed as the legend. The principal historical events previous to his striking such a coin were detailed; and some observations were made on the mint of Serdica, which was given up by Licinius in A.D. 314, on his defeat, to Constantine, who transferred it to Sirmium, thus embracing an epitome of events from A.D. 306 to A.D. 323. Mr. Madden then gave an account of Julianus the Usurper in Pannonia, under Carus and his sons, of whom there are coins existing, stating that care must be taken not to confound him with two other Julians—one usurper in Africa, the other in Italy; both under Diocletian, and of whom there are no coins. The coins of Constantius Gallus were the next mentioned, to shew that they need not be confounded with those of his cousin Constantius II., for the bust or head of the latter is represented laureate or diademed, while that of the former is always bare. The paper concluded with an account of two rare gold coins (each a solidus and a-half) of Valentinianus I. and Valens, and with a short account of the Milan mint, MED (Mediolano) being the exergual letters of the coin of Valentinian.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 13. At the first meeting for the Lent Term, the Rev. G. WILLIAMS in the chair, Mr. James Francis, of St. John's College, was elected a member.

The Rev. E. J. Beck, M.A., Clare College, called attention to some notices of the "National Association for the Freedom of Public Worship in the Church of England," which he had laid on the table. He explained the nature of the Society, and hoped that something might be done in Cambridge to forward its objects.

Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., Trinity College, read a paper on "The Royal Chapel at Palermo," which he illustrated by several drawings and photographs.

Feb. 27. The Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., Trinity College, in the chair. Mr. E. S. Perry, Trinity College, and Mr. C. Cubitt, Trinity College, were elected members.

Mr. J. W. Clark read a paper on "Genoese Churches," in which he discussed several particulars concerning them; alluding especially to the façades and towers, and the peculiar treatment of black and white marble in bands. The paper was illustrated by several drawings and photographs.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 17. Mr. WILLIAMS (Old Bank) in the chair.

The Rev. Canon Blomfield delivered a lecture "On some of the Laws and Customs of England in the Sixteenth Century, as they affected Trade, Commerce, and the Social Life of the Times." He said he had drawn most of his facts from the preambles of Acts of Parliament; and it would be difficult to find a more reliable source for study, inasmuch as nearly every statute of the period abounds with details which have little in common with modern ideas. Having noticed the laws for military training, for regulating prices, and for sumptuary purposes, he remarked that monopoly was the ruling principle of trade; no foreigner, as the stranger merchant was called, was allowed to offer goods for sale in towns of any size, except at the time of the annual fairs, on pain of forfeiture; and it was mainly to carry out this restrictive idea more fully that those ancient guilds were established, many of which still survive, though shorn somewhat of their privileges, in several of our older cities. Chester still possessed a goodly number of these protected guilds or companies, but he was not aware that any of these had exclusive trade prerogatives still attached to them.

Mr. Charles Potts, one of the Chester Charity Commissioners, explained that there were still some two dozen trade guilds in Chester, whose aldermen, stewards, and other officers were appointed annually. These companies were alone entitled to the benefits attaching to Owen Jones' and other important legacies, which money was doled out to the poorer members in each in equal proportions, at the discretion of the commissioners. He believed this was the only privilege now attaching to the members of any of these companies.

Mr. T. Hughes, in correction of this latter supposition, drew the lecturer's attention to the case of the Goldsmiths' Company, a guild which still flourished in Chester, and at this moment in more than its ancient glory. Chester had been for many centuries one of the few English cities privileged to hold and maintain a court of assay of gold and silver plate, one of the relics, probably, of the Saxon mint established there. This office of assay was attached to the Goldsmiths' Company, and the Prime Warden, Assay Master, and a numerous staff of officials, all belonging to the company, carried on still the important and yearly increasing business attaching to the ancient office. The Chester office now assayed and stamped a greater quantity of plate than any other office in the country, London alone excepted.

Some relics of Samian and other pottery found at the rear of God's Providence House, in Watergate-street, were exhibited by the architect, Mr. Harrison, and elicited observations from Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes and others.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 3. The anniversary meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle. The Right Hon. Lord RAVENSWORTH, President, occupied the chair, and there was a respectable attendance of members.

Dr. Charlton, one of the Secretaries, read the forty-ninth annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—

“The Council wish to remind the members that at the next anniversary meeting, in 1863, the Society will have completed the fiftieth year of its existence, and the Council would suggest that this event should be marked by some great effort to ameliorate the position of the Society. Nothing, probably, would be more acceptable to the members, or more appreciated by the public, than the completion of the long-wished-for museum, for the ever-increasing collections of the antiquities. The ground for this purpose, being that lying between the Castle and the Black Gate, has been already agreed for, and the purchase-money is ready to be paid down: but beyond this, the funds in the hands of the committee appointed for this purpose do not extend. Indeed, the amount of money subscribed has barely equalled the sum required for the purchase of the ground. It is impossible to look upon the stores accumulated within these walls, and not to feel how disadvantageously they are placed for study and for effect. Roman altars and inscriptions are hidden away in dark corners, and the earlier remains of our primitive races, so often found in the district, are so crowded in our glass-cases that, with the imperfect side light, it is impossible to distinguish their outline.

“The great increase of the Society’s library, through the liberal donations of Sir Walter Trevelyan and others, renders it necessary that all the space in the library should be allotted to books, as, with the able assistance of Mr. Dodd, one of the members of the Society, it will shortly be in possession of a complete catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, and engravings in its library.

“The number of new members has not, in the past year, been so great as in the year preceding, but the Society has lost very few by resignation or death. The Council have, moreover, to express their satisfaction with the mode in which the volumes of the Society’s Transactions have been edited by Mr. Longstaffe.”

In the absence of the Treasurer, (Mr. M. Wheatly,) Dr. Charlton stated that the financial affairs of the Society were in a better condition than they were at that time last year.

Mr. Howard moved that the committee appointed to conduct the purchase of the ground for the Museum be instructed to complete the purchase without delay; and that, subsequently, an appeal be made to the public to obtain funds for the building.

The noble Chairman said it was perfectly clear that as long as the purchase of the ground remained in abeyance, they must be silent. But if they made the exertion as the local Society of Antiquaries—made so great an exertion as to give a heavy sum for the purchase of a piece of waste land admirably adapted for the situation of a museum, and then could say to the public—“Here we have done this, and we make an appeal for some assistance in erecting a suitable building for the reception of the very valuable collection which we have acquired by slow degrees”—he thought they should stand before the public, not by any means in the category of beggars, but rather of a long-established Society, which had accomplished very considerable objects for the public interests, and, therefore, was quite entitled to appeal to the public for its support and assistance upon such an occasion. It would be very easy in the time which would elapse before the meeting of the fiftieth anniversary, next year, to take preliminary steps towards such an appeal, provided only they made up their minds to purchase the ground.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Messrs. William Adamson, Frederick Shaw, and George Luckley, were elected new members of the Society. The President and officers were re-appointed without opposition.

Mr. Longstaffe, by permission of the executors of the late Mr. Joseph Garnett, exhibited a number of interesting relics, formerly the property of that deceased gentleman. Among them were several "Apostle spoons," the dates of which extended from 1562 to 1729. There were also a number of coins and medals, and the whole of the articles, he stated, would come to the hammer.

The various antiquities excited much attention. Some ancient seals were exhibited by Mr. John Bell. A handsomely-bound book, entitled "Enshrined Hearts of Warriors and Illustrious People," was presented by Mr. J. G. Fenwick.

The noble Chairman made a few concluding remarks. He wished to state that he hoped to have the pleasure, before many days were over, of receiving a certain proportion of the members of the Society to dinner at Ravensworth Castle. He entertained a most lively recollection of the meeting which they had last year on the occasion of his receiving the presidential chair, and he hoped that again, in the course of the spring, he would have the same pleasure. His lordship then gave an account of an attractive collection of relics, which he had lately inspected on the occasion of a visit to Lord and Lady Willoughby at Drummond Castle. The subject was suggested to him by the articles displayed by Mr. Longstaffe.

A vote of thanks to the noble lord brought the proceedings of the anniversary to a close.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 28. The sixteenth annual meeting was held at the Guildhall, Norwich. In the absence of the President, Sir J. P. Boileau (through the illness of Lady Catherine Boileau), the Hon. F. WALPOLE was called to the chair.

From the annual statement read by Mr. Fitch, the treasurer, it appeared that at the end of last year there was a balance in hand of 169*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, that this year's income (including 121*l.* subscriptions) amounted to about 134*l.*, and that the balance now in hand, after deducting expenditure, was 128*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Fitch said he might add, as a proof how much the Society was improving, that in 1859 he received 260 subscriptions, in 1860, 277, and in 1861, 323, making an increase in two years of 63 subscribers.

Papers were read by the Rev. C. R. Manning, "On Parish Registers;" by Mr. Fitch, "On the Discovery of Roman Relics at Heigham;" by Mr. Harrod, "On Great Hautbois Church;" and by the Rev. J. Gunn, "On Flint Implements;" some of which we trust we shall be able to lay before our readers at an early period.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 10. DAVID LAING, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. William Barrie, Rector of the High School, Dalkeith, was admitted a Fellow.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Notices of some of the Abbots of Kinloss, and of a Volume which belonged successively to Robert Reid, one of the Abbots, William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen, and John Leslie, Bishop of Ross. By John Stuart, Esq., Sec. S.A. Scot. From this paper it appeared that the abbey of Kinloss was founded by King David I. in the year 1150. According to the tradition of the abbey, the foundation was the result of supernatural circumstances, resembling those which marked the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood. The personal interest of the aged monarch, however, in the new erection, appeared on the more trustworthy evidence of ancient charters, where the lands are specified which he himself perambulated, and the boundaries which he pointed out before the Bishop of Caithness, and other good men, are detailed.

Mr. Stuart gave notices of some of the abbots and monks, and their mode of life, as well as of some historical events from the history of Ferrerius; from a diary kept by John Smyth, one of the monks of Kinloss, now in the Harleian collection; and from the work of Adam Elder, another monk of the abbey, who was contemporary with Abbot Robert Reid. From the two last of these sources it appeared that Walter Reid, a nephew of Abbot Robert, had been made abbot, and received the obedience of the monks in 1553, although several years after this date he is described as still a student at Paris. His name does not appear in the lists of abbots. His uncle was described as one of the leading men of his time, careful in the discharge of his duties, much employed in offices of public trust, and a great improver in every locality to which his fortunes called him. Among other erections at Kinloss, the library was specified, and notices given of his collecting books on his foreign embassies for replenishing it. He employed a famous painter for three years in executing various decorations at Kinloss. Altar-pieces for three chapels were specified, and reference was made to a chamber and oratory, painted in the lighter style “*quæ nunc est per Scotiam receptissima.*” Mr. Stuart was inclined to think that this might refer to fresco painting, such as that of St. Ninian recently discovered in the ruined church of Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, of which he exhibited a photograph and drawing^c. The volume, which was exhibited, contained two works by George Wicelius on the Epistles and Gospels. It first belonged to Robert Reid, and had his book-stamp on each of the boards, dated in 1558. After his death it came into the possession of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, whose gift of it to William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen, is recorded in a contemporary hand. He regarded it with some interest, as indicating the sort of books collected by such men as Reid, and as the subject of special gift afterwards by the Bishop of Ross.

Mr. Laing exhibited a MS. volume, in vellum, of an early date, formerly in the library of Kinloss, containing extracts from writings of the Fathers; and another volume on Roman History, formerly in the library of Abbot Robert Reid.

II. Note on the Lewis Chessmen. By Captain F. W. L. Thomas, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. These ancient chessmen, formed of the tusk of the walrus, consisting of ninety-two pieces, and forming portions of eight or more sets, were discovered in a small subterranean stone building like an oven, in the parish of Uig, in the Island of Lewis, in the year 1831.

^c GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 164.

Sir Francis Madden has written an elaborate paper on the origin of these chessmen, and his conclusions have been controverted by Dr. Daniel Wilson. In some MS. volumes of legends and traditions of the Lewis, there is an account of the way by which these figures came into the Lewis, but it does not give any account of their birthplace. This legend formed the subject of Captain Thomas's note, and was to the effect that the chessmen had been carried on shore from his ship by a shipwrecked sailor about two centuries ago; that he was murdered by a herd-boy in expectation of finding treasure on him, but he got nothing but a bag with the chessmen, which fear drove him to bury in the sands of Uig, where the figures were found.

Mr. Stuart thought that Dr. Wilson had been entirely successful in rescuing these relics from the Scandinavian origin attributed to them, on considerations touching the style of ornamentation, which seemed so like that of the Norman era, as well as relating to the armour, dress, and contour of the figures, which resembled other remains of art in this country of the twelfth century.

III. Notice of a Jar found in Excavating the Foundation of an Old House in Leith. By Robert Paterson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. The jar, which was exhibited, was of a very rude and unusual shape. It was found at a considerable depth under the foundations of an old house, in a bed of undisturbed sand, and on the application of chemical tests to some of the contents, it plainly appeared to have been used as a wine-jar.

Dr. Paterson pointed out various circumstances connected with the locality where the jar was found, and adverted to the geological aspect of the question suggested by a ridge of sand at one end of which the oldest part of Leith formerly stood, and where the jar was found. The circumstances pointed out by Dr. Paterson may suggest caution in coming to conclusions as to the age of articles found under drifted sand.

Various donations to the Museum and Library were announced, including, for the first, three stone celts and bronze celt with loop and socket, found in the parish of Southend, Cantire; three bronze spear or dagger heads, found with two others in the parish of Kingarth, Bute; many coins, and 128 dies from the Scottish Mint, *temp.* Charles II. and James VII.—all presented by the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, through John Henderson, Esq., Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; and the academical gown and cap, which formerly belonged to the Rev. Alexander Henderson, appointed Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the year 1640, and two flat cloth bonnets worn by Doctors of Divinity—by the Senatus Academicus of the University. For the latter, the contributions were mainly the publications of various learned Societies.

March 10. JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Joseph Young of Dunearn, and Mr. William Forbes of Medwyn, were elected Fellows.

Mr. David Laing drew the attention of the members to the question of the proposed restoration of the City Cross, and expressed an opinion that, although the full restoration of the cross seemed to be hopeless, it would yet be desirable that the shaft of the ancient cross should be erected in the Royal Exchange; and he suggested that the Society should express an opinion on the point. It was agreed to remit the

matter to the former Committee on the City Cross for their consideration and action.

The following communications were then read :—

I. Notice of Sir Peter Young of Seaton ; and Copies of Letters from him to the Laird of Barnbarroch relative to their Embassies to Denmark in the Reign of James VI. By John I. Chalmers, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Sir Peter Young, who for a time was preceptor to James VI., under George Buchanan, was the son of John Young, burghess of Dundee, by a lady of the ancient family of Scrimgeour of Dudhope. He was on several occasions employed on embassies by that monarch, to whom he acted for many years as King's Almoner for Scotland, and died in 1628 at Easter Seatoun, in Forfarshire. He was buried in the parish church of St. Vigean's, where his monument, with an inscription, is still to be seen. In Lord Burleigh's list of persons in Scotland worth being bribed in Queen Elizabeth's interest are the names of George Buchanan and Peter Young. The former is described as "the King's tutor,—a singular man;" and the latter as "another tutor to the King, specially well affectit, and ready to persuade the King to be in favour of hir Majesty." The letters produced were addressed by Young to Sir Patrick Vans, who was joined with him in his second embassy to Denmark; and they give some curious particulars of their preparations. In one he writes of his negotiations at Montrose for the ship in which they were to sail to Denmark. He describes it as "ane very proper schip, and weil accoutrit, wanting neither ordnance, ensignys, flaggis, nor stremars, and of four score and twelf tonne." In another he says, "Ye will remember that the gentilmen be clad in blak, but cullouris, for sa his Majestie spak unto me and my Lord Secretar baith, sa that sall represent a gravitie and half ane duill. The gret lang ruffis and meikle bellies wad be casten away." This was in consequence of the recent death of Queen Mary. Young's taste for books appears in the same letter, where he says, "I shawe yuir Lordship that the last Abbot of Glenluce has promisit me Hegeisippus in Greek, written with hand, and Commentaria Cæsaris manuscripta sicklyk. I wald pray yuir Lordship to inquiry quha gat his bukis, that thai might be recoverit yit." Young married for his second wife the Lady Joan Murray, widow of James Sandilands, the first Lord Torphichen. Mr. Stuart gave some particulars of this lady, and added, from a contemporary paper, an account of the expenses attending the funeral of her first husband, Lord Torphichen.

Mr. Laing contributed additional particulars of Young's history, and exhibited an engraved portrait of him.

II. Notice of Remains found under a Cairn surrounded by upright Stones, on the Farm of Burreldales, Parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, in a Letter to the Secretary. By James H. Chalmers, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. It appeared from this paper that a cairn had originally been erected on a basement of stones and surrounded by a circle of upright stones. Towards the centre a cist was found, formed of slabs of stone, and about 20 inches in length, 16 in. in width, and about 3 feet in depth. In it was found one urn, if not two, with ornaments of an unusual type, containing burnt matter and bones. At another spot, more to the outside of the cairn, a hole was found quite full of a black greasy substance, veined with white, the whole being of the consistency of rich Stilton cheese. At another spot, under the cairn, was found an irregular cavity or cist, in which burnt matter also appeared, and where

a piece of what may have been a knife of bronze was found. The paper was accompanied with portions of the bones and burnt matter and of the urn. The bronze knife was also exhibited by Mr. Adam Nicol, the tenant of the farm.

Mr. Stuart pointed out the analogies between this deposit and others at various stone circles in the same county, where urns, burnt bones, fragments of bronze, and pits filled with burnt matter had been found, and added that these spots were doubtless the burial-grounds of old pagan times.

Professor Simpson stated that all the bones now exhibited from Bur-reldales were unquestionably portions of a human skeleton.

III. Remarks on Ancient British Coins, with Reference to a Gold Coin recently found at Birkhill, Dumfriesshire. By George Sim, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Mr. Sim stated that this coin was inscribed ΒΟΔΥΟC, and clearly proved, by extracts from the admirable works of Mr. Evans, that the attribution of this coin to Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, is erroneous, and that it does not belong to the Icenian territory at all, but must have been struck by a prince of the Western District. Mr. Sim also referred to the "Maen Llythyrog," or stone of Bodvocus, on the hill of Mynydd Margam, in Glamorganshire, and expressed his opinion that, as the coin could not belong to a period later than the first half of the first century, and the inscription on the stone to the fourth or fifth century, it was not probable that the stone had been erected to the memory of the prince who struck the coins.

IV. Note of the Recent Excavation of a "Pict's House" at Buchaam, Parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. By Arthur Mitchell, M.D., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. This "Pict's House" was recently excavated by orders of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, under the care of Mr. Walker, gardener at Castle Newe, who has long taken an interest in such investigations. The building was described as pear-shaped, and about 58 feet in length, formed of converging walls of stone, covered over with great slabs of stone. At one point there were jambs as if for a door, and there was an aperture for a chimney. At one corner of the chamber a large quantity of charcoal was found, and near it bones of the sheep and the hen. Some staves of a small wooden cog, a wooden comb, deer's horns, bits of charcoal, fragments of pottery, an iron ring, and a portion of a quern were also discovered.

Dr. Mitchell was disposed to regard the objects thus found as indicating the use of the chamber at a much later period than the date of the erection of the building.

The paper was illustrated by ground-plans of this "Pict's House," and of an adjoining one at Glenkindy, where there are two apartments instead of one large one.

Mr. Stuart pointed out the great value of Dr. Mitchell's careful observations and plans, which enabled us to compare these structures with each other. He added, that all along the course of the Don down to Kildrummy there appeared groups of similar houses, indicating the presence of an abundant population at an early period, and with evidences, in some cases like the present, that they had been the abode of men, which had sometimes been doubted. The trace of their more recent occupation was analogous to what was found in the Irish crannoges, where articles of bone and stone were found mixed with others which were not two hundred years old.

Professor Simpson drew attention to a similar house which he had

discovered in a mound near Bathgate, now destroyed, and to the fewness of such structures south of the Forth.

Various members gave instances of the continued use of the quern for grinding meal at the present time.

Several donations to the Library and Museum were announced.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 4. The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Theatre of the Museum, York, the Rev. Canon HARCOURT in the chair.

After an address of condolence to the Queen on the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort had been unanimously voted, and William Fairbairn, Esq., the President of the British Association, and C. T. Newton, Esq., the Keeper of the Classical Antiquities in the British Museum, had been elected honorary members of the Society, T. S. Noble, Esq., the Hon. Secretary, read the annual report, which stated that—

“The total income of the Society for the year 1861 amounts to £1,200 18s. 9d., or about £30 less than that of 1860. Of this, £670 3s. consist of the annual subscription of members, against £699 4s. in 1860. The deficiency has been caused in part by the smaller amount of arrears recovered in 1861, and in part by the number of subscriptions remaining unpaid. The amount received for the admission of new members is £5 more than in 1860, and the sum paid for keys of the gates is also increased, as is likewise the amount received at the swimming-baths, the latter being £93 15s. against £71 6s. 8d. in 1860. In the money received at the gates for admission there is, however, a falling off, this being only £195 11s. 4d., and the sums realized by the sale of the ‘Guide to Antiquities,’ and for the hire of the tent, are less than in former years.

“The total expenditure of the year reaches the sum of £1,357 10s. 5d., shewing an excess over the income of £156 11s. 8d., more than half this expenditure being caused by the purchase of a new tent at a cost of £105, the old tent belonging to the Society having become quite worn out, and been at last almost destroyed by a storm in the autumn of 1860.

“Another extra expenditure, which will in course of time be repaid with interest, is the printing of a new edition of the Catalogue of Antiquities, for the preparation of which the thanks of the Society are due to the Honorary Curator, the Rev. John Kenrick. The constant and rapid sale of this guide induced the Council to print an edition of 1,500 copies, at a cost of £35. The new edition was issued to the public on the 1st of July, and its sale up to the end of the year produced £6 7s.

“From the report of the Curator of Antiquities it appears that among the antiquarian discoveries in York during the past year, the most remarkable is that of a sepulchral tablet containing a Latin inscription, in hexameter verse, by Q. Corellius Fortius on his daughter, Corellia Optata^d. The excavations undertaken by Mr. Gray, on the site of the late Mr. Knapton’s foundry near Monk Bar, have brought to light some further portions of the Roman walls of York, and the foundations of buildings adjacent to them, apparently of the same age, but the destination of which is not clear.

“During the time when no public Museum existed in York, various objects of antiquity discovered here had been presented to the Dean and Chapter. One of these, the curious Mithraic tablet which is affixed to the wall of the vestibule of the Museum, was some years ago entrusted to the charge of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on the condition that it should be restored if reclaimed. On the application of the Council, the Dean and Chapter have recently transferred to the care of the Society, under the same condition, the other antiquities before alluded to. In acknowledging the kindness of the Dean and Chapter in acceding to their request, the Council cannot refrain from expressing a wish that their example were more generally followed, and that the Museum were considered as the appropriate receptacle of the antiquities which are brought to light in the city. Many things have been lost for the want of such a receptacle in former times; many things

^d GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 652.

since its establishment have been diverted from their proper destination, and have passed into distant collections. In the Museum of the Society, being permanently united with objects from the same locality, they would derive illustration from them, and be open to the inspection of all who are interested in archaeological pursuits."

The report having been adopted, W. L. Newman, Esq., asked a question with regard to the ancient coins belonging to the Society. He thought that better facilities for inspecting them ought to be afforded to the members. He suggested that, in addition to the Rev. J. Kenrick, the Curator, Mr. Dallas should have authority to shew the ancient coins.

T. S. Noble, Esq., in the absence of the Rev. J. Kenrick from indisposition, stated that great care was manifested in the keeping of the ancient coins, and the reason why they were so jealously guarded was owing to the fact that at the Scarborough Museum the ancient coins had been swept off by burglars. Mr. Kenrick was at all times ready to shew the coins, and never thought it too much trouble.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were then elected officers of the Society:—*President*—The Earl of Carlisle. *Vice-Presidents*—The Earl of Zetland; W. H. R. Read, Esq., F.L.S.; John Phillips, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. Canon Harcourt, F.R.S.; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York; the Rev. Canon Hey; Thomas Allis, Esq., F.L.S.; the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., F.S.A. *Treasurer*—William Gray, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.G.S. *New Members of the Council*—The Sheriff of York, (Edwin Wade, Esq.); the Rev. Robert Daniel; W. E. Swaine, Esq., M.D. *Hon. Sec.*—T. S. Noble, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The proceedings terminated with the customary votes of thanks.

March 4. The Rev. Canon HEY in the chair.

T. S. Noble, Esq., the Secretary, read a list of donations, including several Roman coins presented by himself.

The Rev. J. Kenrick gave some account of the coins, which were said to have been found in Pavement, about five yards from the end of All Saints' Church, and at a depth of four or five feet. They are all of the age of Constantine and his family. Two have the legend on the obverse D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AUG., on the reverse the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO, with an armed figure leading a captive from beneath a tree. The next are of Magnentius, who assumed the purple in 350. One has on the obverse D. N. MAGNENTIUS, on the reverse an armed figure on horseback, with the legend GLORIA ROMANORUM. The other has a galley with the Emperor standing upon it, and the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. The rest are all of Constantius. He remarked that there has been some difficulty in referring coins bearing this name to the proper person, as the name is common to several. Constantius Chlorus, (who died in York,) the father of Constantine, is here out of the question; but it is doubtful whether they belong to Flavius Constantius the son, or to Constantius Gallus the nephew, of Constantine the Great and brother of Julian. The legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO is common to both; but as the reverse exhibits a figure about to kill a horseman, whose horse has been overthrown, and who has the appearance of a barbarian, it seems more probable that they belong to Flavius Constantius, who reigned twenty-four years and carried on long wars in the East, than to Gallus, who died young. To complete the uncertainty, there was a fourth Constantius, co-Emperor with Honorius, A.D. 421, to whom the coins with the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO

have been attributed, but with little probability. This legend is characteristic of the family of Constantine. It was first assumed by Constans, and was usurped by Magnentius; it is found on the coins of Fl. Constantius and Constantius Gallus, Julian, and Procopius. The descent of Procopius is doubtful, but he claimed to be a descendant of Constantius Chlorus. We do not find it after Procopius. Its assumption by the family of Constantine probably referred to the re-union and re-organization of the Empire effected by that Emperor. It is often accompanied by the phoenix, a symbol of revival.

W. Gray, Esq., then read a paper on "The Present Appearance of the Planet Saturn."

THE BLAMIRE MEMORIAL.

IN our pages a short time ago^e was duly recorded the decease of Mr. Blamire, late Chief Tithe, Copyhold, and Inclosure Commissioner, a man whose merits as a public servant have been often acknowledged in Parliament and elsewhere. His friends have now resolved to take steps to institute some lasting tribute to his memory, and accordingly a meeting was held at the Bush Hotel, in Carlisle, on the 1st of March, at which Philip Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, presided; Captain James, of Barrock Park, the Rev. J. Monkhouse, of Lyzzick Hall, and several other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings. From the statement of the Chairman it appeared that Mr. Blamire was the son of Dr. Blamire, of the Oaks, a highly-esteemed physician, and was christened by his father's intimate friend, Dr. Paley, whose views, as expressed in the second volume of his "Principles of Political and Moral Philosophy," it was afterwards his task to work out. His mother was the sister of Mr. Christian Curwen, of Workington Hall, and under the eye of his uncle the young man acquired that intimate knowledge of agriculture and that enlightened regard for the general interests of the community which at all times distinguished him. He went into Parliament, and when Lord Althorp brought in his bill for the commutation of tithes, Mr. Blamire, in a most luminous speech, and in a friendly manner, criticised the bill and threw out some hints by which it might be remodelled. The Government immediately adopted his suggestions, and Earl Russell, unsolicited, asked him to take charge of the bill when it should have passed the legislature. Having been appointed to the office of Chief Tithe Commissioner, many other kindred occupations or branches of local improvement were naturally in time attached to that office. There was enclosure, and everything connected with drainage, and there were other local improvements which were all naturally connected with the Tithe Commission. Mr. Blamire was intimately acquainted with customary as well as the copyhold tenure of land, and in carrying out these measures—which were at first voluntary—he conferred a lasting benefit on his countrymen. Throughout life his conduct was thoroughly disinterested; he used his official means to promote the benefit of his fellow-countrymen, and not to lay by treasures; for, he might say, like Pitt he died poor. But his memory would be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity. Captain James, after a remark that the clergy were as much interested in the happy result of the labours of Mr. Blamire as the land-owners and occupiers, moved a resolution, "That in recognition of the many kind and disinterested services rendered by the late Mr. Blamire to the people of Cumberland for a long series of years, and of the arduous and faithful discharge of most important public duties as Chief Tithe, Copyhold, and Inclosure Commissioner, rendered by him to the country at large, this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken to institute a lasting tribute to his memory," which was unanimously carried; and on the proposition of the Rev. Mr. Monkhouse, a subscription was at once opened, and about £70 was contributed before the close of the meeting. Beside the county friends and admirers of Mr. Blamire, Earl Russell, and Mr. Josiah Parkes, C.E., are contributors; and Henry Robinson, Esq., solicitor, Carlisle, will receive any sums forwarded on account of the Blamire Memorial. The form of this must of course depend on the amount subscribed, but a tablet in Raughton-Head Church, and an annual Blamire prize at the East Cumberland Agricultural Show, have been suggested.

^e GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 242

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.]

DISCOVERY OF MONUMENTAL TABLETS AT KUSTENDJIE.

MR. URBAN,—Since the opening of the Danube and Black Sea Railway Kustendjie has been brought prominently forward, and as it is on what most likely will become the high road to Constantinople, a few observations from personal experience may not prove uninteresting.

Kustendjie is situated in 44° 10' N. Lat. and 28° 38' E. Long., on a promontory facing the Black Sea; it consists of a Turkish town of inconsiderable dimensions, and an English colony connected with the railway. The wall of Trajan, which may be noticed all along the right bank of the Danube from the Bulgarian village of Yene Kewy, terminates here.

In Murray's Handbook for Southern Germany we are told that "Kustandji occupies the site of the Roman town Constantina, founded by Trajan. The spot exhibits extensive remains of Roman constructions, marble blocks, columns, carved friezes, capitals, &c., and the ground is strewn with prepared masonry for a considerable distance." The latter part of this statement is correct, but of Constantina founded by Trajan I can learn nothing in any books that have come under my notice. I believe Kustendjie occupies the site of the ancient capital, Tomis^a, and I am strengthened in my belief by some inscriptions which I have seen on tablets lately excavated by the Railway Company, in whose possession they still are. The stones are of marble, and in pretty good condition; the inscriptions are in Greek and Latin. I enclose copies of two, which I made on the spot: the one in Greek, it will be seen, was erected by the illustrious people of the metropolis of Tomis, in memory of Aurelio Priskio Isidoro, but as there are no dates on any of the stones, it is difficult to say to what age they belong; however, as we find that the Romans conquered Illyria B.C. 219, and Mœsia B.C. 30; that Trajan made Dacia a Roman province A.D. 107; and that the original inhabitants of Dacia were called Thracians, it is probable that Tomis was founded by Trajan about that time.

Perhaps some of your contributors more learned than myself will feel inclined to give a literal translation of the enclosed inscriptions,

^a Τομεύς, Τόμις, Τόμαι.

and be able to throw additional light upon this subject. It would be interesting to know whether Kustendjie really occupies the site of Tomis, when it was built, when and how it was destroyed, and whether there are no other remains to be found than those mentioned.

I shall be glad to give any further information in my power, and aid in any further investigation.—I am, &c.,

JULIUS KESSLER.

187, *Lee Bank-road, Birmingham.*

No. I.

On a square block of marble, about five feet long, and three feet thick:—

ΑΓΑΘΗ Ι ΤΥΧΗ Ι
 ΚΑΤΑΤΑΔΟΞΑΝΤΑΤΗΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΗΒΟΥΛΗ
 ΚΑΙΤΩΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΩΔΗΜΩ ΤΗΣ
 ΜΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΣΜΗΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣΤΟΜΕΩΣ
 ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝΠΡΕΙΣΚΙΟΝΣΙΔΩΡΟΝ
 ΤΟΝΠΟΝΤΑΡΧΗΝΚΑΙΑΡΦΕΑΝΤΑΤΗΝ
 ΠΡΩΤΗΝΑΡΧΗΝΑΓΝΩΣΚΑΙΑΜΕΜΗΤΩΣ
 ΚΑΙΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟΝΗΝΔΙΟΠΑΩΝ
 ΚΑΙΚΥΝΤΕΣΙΩΝΦΙΛΟΛΟΞΕΩΣΦΙΛΟΕΙΜΙΝ
 ΕΦΕΞΗΣΗΜΕΡΩΝΕΞΜΗΔΙΑΔΙΠΟΝΤΑ
 ΚΑΙΤΗΝΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑΝΣΥΝΒΙΟΝΑΥΤΟΥ
 ΟΥΛΙΠΙΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΩΝΑΝ
 ΠΑΣΗΣΤΕΙΜΗΣΚΑΙΑΡΕΤΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
 ΤΟΝΚΑΙΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΝΚΑΙΠΩΝΠΡΩΤΕΥΟΜΕΝ
 ΤΗΣΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΣΦΛΑΟΥΙΑΣΝΕΑΣ
 ΠΟΛΕΩΣΚΑΙΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΙΑΟΣ.

No. II.

CATILIAERESPE
 CTAEDOLORATIA
 RA OBUΕΛΛΟΡΙΑΛΛ
 SENPRONIAERVEIN.E
 EILIAEEIVSETAIIDISE
 CVNDININEPOTISEIVS
 CAIALLIDTRVFINVSET
 RVFVSAVIAESVAEET
 ΛΛΑΤΡΙΕΤΦΡΑΤΡΙΔΥΛ
 CISSIMISL LIDIVMRV
 IVMPATRESVVMECIVNDVMCVPA
 ERV (broken)

STEWKLEY CHURCH, BUCKS.

MR. URBAN,—Most of your readers are probably acquainted with this interesting church, either from actual inspection or from the engraving of it in Lysons. Its history is also well known as part of the history of art in this country. It is the sister church to Iffley, built on the same plan, in the same style, and probably by the same architect, as both churches were given about the same time to the Priory of Kenilworth. Hitherto, for seven hundred years, Stewkley Church has been fortunate enough to escape any alteration, and it is consequently the most perfect example of a rich Norman church of the middle of the twelfth century that we have remaining in England. But after escaping the perils of the Reformation in the sixteenth century, the great Rebellion of the Puritans in the seventeenth, and the ignorance and apathy of the Churchwardens of the eighteenth, it is about to fall in the nineteenth under the hands of modern Fashion, which has been more destructive to our old parish churches than all the others put together. The west end is to be pulled down, and the nave lengthened 15 ft., or one bay, on the pretext of making more room, but in reality to get rid of an ugly western gallery, which holds in fact more people than the proposed new bay of the nave will hold, and is nearer to the desk, the pulpit, and the altar. This gallery is to be got rid of as an eyesore, and in compliance with the well-known *dictum*, that "it is impossible to pray in a gallery." This *dictum* I believe to be absolutely false; as matter of fact, a person who is really disposed to pray will not be hindered from doing so by the accident whether he is placed in a gallery or on the floor. This *dictum*, then, is mere cant or affectation, and it has been in practice one of the most mischievous of all the dictations of modern fashion. The large gallery at Stewkley is an ugly thing which I should abstractedly be glad to see removed; but it is a mere piece of scaffold-

ing, removeable at any time when funds are forthcoming to build a chapel-of-ease, or school-room chapel, in another part of the parish, to hold the people now contained in the gallery, and the venerable structure would still remain intact.

The circular which is issued for the purpose of obtaining money under the pretext of accommodating a larger number of worshippers, states that the parish is three miles long, and the population 1,500, while the church accommodation is only 200. Surely this is a strong case for a chapel-of-ease, and not for a mere temporary make-shift, which would destroy the original plan and proportions of the old church for ever, whilst the next incumbent will still cry out for a chapel-of-ease. This gallery hides nothing but a part of the small west window, the head of which is seen above it, and a small part of the top of the two side doorways, which would be avoided altogether by raising the front of the gallery about a foot. It seems to me just a case where a medieval architect would have shewn his skill by making this useful gallery an ornamental feature. This was the great glory of the medieval architects. They never shirked a difficulty, but made useful things ornamental also. The modern fashion of abusing all galleries appears to me to be carried to an absurd length. Galleries of several kinds were freely used in the Middle Ages, and were no dissight to the building. The triforium gallery of Westminster Abbey is not an ugly feature, nor the Norman galleries across the ends of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral, which would be equally applicable for a western gallery. The Cathedral of Frankfort-on-the-Maine has galleries round three sides, part of the original design of the church, built of stone in the best period of Gothic art, always intended for worshippers, and still in use. The numerous rood-lofts in our parish churches in Somerset and Devon are not ugly fea-

tures, and yet they are galleries to all intents and purposes: loft is only another name for gallery.

But I had almost forgotten another grave and serious objection to the western gallery at Stewkley. When people first come into the church they will not be able to see the new roof which is to be put on the nave, and in which the original high pitch is to be *restored*, in compliance with another modern prejudice. That the outer roof at Stewkley was high-pitched is plain enough from the weather-moulding remaining on the tower, but it by no means follows that the high roof was open to the rafters within. It is far more probable that the nave was originally covered by a flat ceiling painted, in the style of the one we have remaining at Peterborough, and which Mr. Burges has had the spirit and good taste to adopt as his guide at Waltham, with remarkably good effect, as is generally acknowledged. That this was the usual covering of our Norman churches I have not the slightest doubt; it is the natural covering, and more consistent with that style than a high-pitched roof. In Italy, where the Roman style has never been discontinued, flat ceilings are almost universal; and although Peterborough is the only one that has escaped in this country, there is every reason to believe it was the usual custom here also when the church was not vaulted.

There is an eastern gallery of the twelfth century remaining at Compton in Surrey, the front of which is engraved in the "Glossary of Architecture," and there are traces of similar galleries at the east end of several other Norman churches, as at Darent in Kent. This makes it evident that if the architects of those days had wanted a western gallery, they would have built it, and have made it an ornamental feature. This is actually the case in many churches of the twelfth century in some parts of France, especially in Perigord, where the western stone gallery is the rule rather than the exception in small parish churches.

Another part of the plan proposed for Stewkley is to remove the *donkey-boxes*, and restore the open seats, to which every man of any pretension to good taste or good feeling would wish God speed. The mischief that has been done to the Church of England by the introduction of this Puritanical innovation is incalculable. These high enclosed pews may be traced to the Presbyterians of Scotland, and to the time of the Great Rebellion. This hideous and most mischievous and unchristian fashion followed chiefly the direct line from north to south, and reached across the channel into Normandy and Picardy; the eastern and western counties of England generally escaped the invasion of this plague, and for the most part still retain the fine old open seats which are peculiar to England, and are generally of about the time of the Reformation, some previous to it, others shortly after, and are the most fitting and the most ornamental furniture of God's house that has ever been invented. Those who have seen our genuine old English carved bench-ends in Somerset and Devon, Norfolk and Suffolk, will allow that it is impossible to praise them too warmly. But there is a modern prejudice against these also, nothing will go down now but moveable chairs, after the French fashion, the most ugly and inconvenient furniture for a church that ever was contrived. Those who have only a little knowledge of the Continent may admire the fine open space in the nave when the chairs are all carefully stacked up to hide the windows of the aisles; but those who know the Continent well, and have had practical experience of the use of chairs, will be loud in condemning them. I should have thought that the English church in Paris was enough to satisfy any one of this. The miserable chairs standing at all sorts of angles, and with a second chair for each fine lady to kneel upon, which may be seen daily in most foreign churches, were found to take up so much room, that it became necessary to arrange them in rows, with deal boards nailed or tied to the back of them to

keep them straight; as ugly and clumsy a contrivance as could well be imagined. Yet to comply with this new prejudice, modern architects commonly propose either at once to introduce chairs over the whole or part of the nave of a church, or, in order to lead the way to it, make their open benches as ugly and inconvenient as they can contrive, and put kneeling-boards to them on which it is impossible to kneel for many minutes without serious pain. To my mind this interferes with prayer far more than galleries do.

Galleries were introduced into our churches in many instances by good and pious people as a makeshift, an endeavour to remedy as well as they could the evils which had resulted from the system of enclosing the greater part of the floor of God's house with large square hideous boxes for the accommodation of the few rich at the expense of the many poor. By this system the poor were compelled either to remain ignorant heathens, or to become schismatics or heretics. To remedy this as far as possible, galleries were in many instances built for the poor, and we should hesitate before we remove them until we have supplied something better. Unfortunately, the time at which these galleries were generally erected was one of extremely bad taste and great ignorance of art, and consequently they are often as ugly as stupidity could make them; and sometimes they are quite useless. In all such cases let them be destroyed whenever it is practicable without causing a more permanent and serious injury to the fabric. But a gallery is a piece of furniture removable at any time, and in such cases as Stewkley it is better to endure it a little longer than do irreparable injury to an historical monument of importance.

If the fabric must be altered, the plan proposed may be the best that is practicable. It is intended that each stone of the west front shall be carefully marked, and replaced in the same position; and that the side windows shall be so scrupulously copied from the old ones, that in a few years' time no one can tell that the plan of the church has

been altered at all. But this seems very like falsifying history. If a new west bay must be added, it would be more consistent with the professed object, and more truthful, to let it be designed and built at once of two stories, in the same manner as the domestic chapels and the alms-house chapels of the Middle Ages usually were, or as the transepts of large churches frequently were, and the west ends of churches in some districts (as already mentioned), and as they would have been in other places if the western gallery had been wanted. There is no occasion to go abroad for a model for this, it may be made thoroughly English. The manner in which some modern architects seize every opportunity to stick a bit of French, German, or Italian Gothic into our old English churches, makes it dangerous to refer to any foreign examples from which ideas might fairly be taken, if they would only be at the trouble of translating them into English, and making them assimilate with English art. One is continually reminded of that well-known *vulgar bore* in society, the man who has *been abroad* and knows a little of some foreign language, and who must be always displaying his little knowledge by interlarding his conversation with scraps of French, German, or Italian.

The incumbent of Stewkley is actuated by the best motives and intentions, and is very unwilling to disturb the fabric of his very remarkable old church, but the influence of modern fashion has been too strong for him, and after some hesitation he has yielded to its power. I hope it is not yet too late to make him see the barbarity of damaging an interesting page of the history of art in England, and feel that it is better to endure the eyesore of an ugly piece of scaffolding for a few years longer than to disturb the venerable fabric committed to his charge. The clergy are our natural conservators, and it is only since the spirit of change and innovation has reached them that so much irreparable mischief has been done.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.
Oxford, March 20, 1862.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS INSCRIBED VRE BOD TASCIA AND
VER BOD TASCIA.

MR. URBAN,—The letter from Mr. Beale Poste on the subject of these coins, which appears at p. 344 of your Magazine for the present month, renders it desirable that some authentic account of the history of these spurious pieces should be given to your readers.

Their first public appearance was on the 23rd of May, 1850, when Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited to the Numismatic Society casts of one of them, said to have been found in Suffolk on the borders of Essex. After an examination of this coin, I gave my judgment upon it as follows:—

“With due deference to the opinion of the very able possessor of the coin, it appears to me, and I might add some others who have seen it, of very doubtful authenticity. The ornament on the obverse is in a totally different style from those which it is said to resemble, and has a degree of stiffness about it rarely met with on genuine coins. The horse on the reverse is also of a style of workmanship such as I have seen on no other British coins; and last, but not least, the weight of the coin (sixty-four grains) bears no analogy to that of any other British copper coins, while its thickness is also unparalleled^a.”

Subsequently, in 1857 or 1858, three more of these coins made their appearance, and were said to have been found in a barrow near Grundisburgh, Suffolk. One of them was of the same type as the coin already mentioned, the other two presented a new variety, having VER BOD instead of VRE BOD on the obverse, and a horseman with a spear instead of a horse without a rider on the reverse. Two of these coins were so well got up, that they were purchased for a considerable sum for the British Museum; and such being the case, I began to suspect that my doubts as to the authenticity of the first coin known were unfounded, and I purchased the remaining one of the three last brought out, for my own collection; not, however, without some inward misgivings as to the state of the

coin, which was represented to arise from “injudicious cleaning.”

However, partly influenced by the fact that the coins had been admitted into the national collection, I accepted them as genuine, and published an account of them in the “Numismatic Chronicle,” vol. xx. p. 57. In that account I still characterized their workmanship as “very peculiar,” and said that,—

“If their style does not closely resemble any of the known coins of Tasciovanus, it certainly comes no nearer to that of any other class of British coins, and is entirely different in feeling and character from that of the silver Iceniæan coins, the ornament on which approximates in general, though by no means in the minor details, to that on the obverse of these coins. The same may be said of the weight of the coins, which is nearly equally anomalous with the workmanship.”—

being 57, 52, 23, and 64 grains respectively.

Such was the state of the question, when in Dec., 1859, I received from the same person from whom *all* the previous coins had come, another coin of the same class, with the horseman on the reverse, which exhibited every sign of being false, and weighed no less than 94 grains, though of the same module as that which weighed 23 grains only—the usual weight of British copper coins being about 34 grains. It was, moreover, *from the same dies* as one of the Museum specimens and the coin I already possessed. Under these circumstances there could be no doubt of the whole of them being fabrications; but, as if to prevent any mistake in the matter, there was sent me at the same time what was called a coin of Cunobeline found at Colchester, which was as arrant a forgery as it was ever my fortune to inspect. On the obverse was a marvellous helmeted head, something like that on the coins of Æthelred or Harold, and on the reverse the inscription CVNIO within a wreath.

^a Num. Chron., vol. xiv. p. 131.

As it was possible that the person who offered the coins to me (who is since dead) might have been imposed upon, I did not at once expose the whole of the facts; but in a paper read January, 1860, published in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. xx. p. 175, I stated,—

"That from circumstances that had come to my knowledge since I brought the singular coins inscribed VER-BOD under the notice of the Numismatic Society, I was much inclined to think that their authenticity was by no means above suspicion, and that my first impressions regarding them might after all prove to have been correct."

Since then, I have spent a portion of

two autumns in the southern part of Suffolk, and from enquiries made upon the spot, I am satisfied that in this instance, as in some others of articles said to have been found in Suffolk, the word 'invention' is more applicable than 'finding.' I think, too, that if Mr. Beale Poste will go down into that part of England, he will find but little difficulty in obtaining an introduction to the "native British artists" who struck these coins, and have all his doubts as to the question of their age removed.

I am, &c., JOHN EVANS.

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead,

March 3, 1862.

CÆSAR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF BRITAIN.

MR. URBAN,—A serious charge against Cæsar's accuracy when describing the form and position of Britain^a having been brought forward by one of his ablest later commentators, Mr. Long, I propose to give you the result of my lucubrations on the subject, which I trust will serve to shew that he is quite clear of the charge.

I will preface the remarks I have to make with an English rendering of his description, as I understand it. He describes Britain in general terms:—

"The island is by nature triangular, of which one side is opposite to Gallia; one angle of this side, which [angle] is at Cantium, [the British name is Cant, or Kent; Cæsar gives the word a Latin termination, like Belgiun—*Long*], to which part most of the ships from Gallia come, looks to the rising sun, the lower angle looks to the south. This side stretches about five hundred miles. The other side trends towards Spain and the setting sun, off which part is Ireland, less than Britain, as is estimated, by a half; but one is conveyed thence to Britain by an equal distance [of passage] to that from Gallia. Here in mid-channel is the island which is called Mona: there are thought to be many lesser islands visible besides. The length of this side, according to the opinion of those writers, [he alludes to the Greeks:—he could learn little of the form and position of the island from his

own observation, and his information was also got, apparently, chiefly from traders—*Long*,] is 700 miles. The third is opposite to the North, to which part there is no opposing land; but the angle of this side looks mostly [*maxime*] towards Germany; it is calculated that this side is 800 miles in length. Thus the whole island is 2,000 miles in circuit."

To which the commentator to whom I have alluded, Mr. Long, has appended the following note:—

"The circuit of 2,000 Roman miles which Cæsar assigns to the island is much below the truth; but if we measure from one salient point to another, it is so far near to the truth that it appears to be founded on the estimates of the voyagers who had sailed along the coasts. We need not assume that the island had been circumnavigated by any one voyager, which was first done, so far as we know, in the time of Agricola^b. *The general form is correctly enough described by Cæsar, but the chief error lies in making the west side opposite to Spain.* The Romans knew no better in the time of Tacitus^c. The position of the northern angle towards Germany is modified by '*maxime*;' if there is any country to which it is turned, Cæsar means to say, it is Germany^d."

Now Mr. Long uniformly maintains the general accuracy and reliableness

^b Tacit., *Agric.*, c. 38. ^c *Agric.*, c. 10.

^d See Long's edition and note *in loco*, p. 209.

^a Comm. de Bell. Gall., lib. v. 13.

of Cæsar, so far as he had the means of ascertaining the truth for himself, his sound judgment in weighing evidence, and, in short, his thorough honesty and fidelity as an historian. And, indeed, it would be difficult to over-estimate his high value in these respects. And therefore, where any statement of his appears doubtful, or the meaning uncertain, a charge of error should be laid at his door only as the very last resource, and when every conclusion seems to point that way. In the above description of the island of Britain, however, Mr. Long charges him with an error "in making the west side opposite to Spain;" and further adds, by way of proof or confirmation of the charge, that "the Romans knew no better," even so late as "the time of Tacitus." Whatever may have been the extent of the information of his countrymen in his own time or long subsequently, we should be wrong to gather from this very guarded and short expression of Cæsar's that such was his opinion. His words are "alterum [latus] vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem; quâ ex parte est Hibernia," &c., by which Mr. Long understands him to state that the west side of Britain is opposite to Spain. But does he say so? Above he had said, "Insula naturâ triquetra, cujus unum latus est *contra Galliam*:" here there can be no mistake as to his meaning, for "*contra Galliam*" can only mean "opposite to Gallia." But this is quite another expression from that which he uses with respect to the west side, viz.

"vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem,"—"verges towards Spain and the setting sun;" or, as we have rendered it in the foregoing translation by the sailors' expression, when speaking of the general direction of the coast-line, that it "*trends towards*" such a quarter.

A recent able writer, in describing the position of Ireland, uses very much the same language as Cæsar in allusion to this very point. The passage well illustrates that before us:—

"England," he says, "being interposed between Ireland and France, the continental country to which Ireland [alterum (latus Britannia) quâ ex parte est Hibernia] lies most open, is Spain *," —[vergit ad Hispaniam, atque occidentem solem.]

And he then proceeds to illustrate this fact by particulars from the history of the two countries, which prove into what close connection they were at one time thrown with one another.

We may therefore, I think, safely understand Cæsar to mean that the general direction of the coast-line on that side turns towards Spain and the West; and this agrees with the real state of the case. For the line of long. 5° West of Greenwich, which passes through the centre (*mediocursu*) of the Irish Channel, cutting the town of Falmouth in the west angle of the triangle, runs, likewise, through nearly the centre of the peninsula of Spain; and thither, therefore, the general line of the west coast of Britain may be said to turn.

I am, &c. SCRUTATOR.

March 10, 1862.

MINIMI.

MR. URBAN.—I think that you might perhaps like to be acquainted with the following fact.

In a close called the Chesles(?) or Chesils, about mid-way between Stow-on-the-Wold and Bourton-on-the-Water, (with its fine camp,) and adjoining the Fosse Way, there has lately been found, in ploughing, a full pint of very minute and rude coins. Some are not larger than a flattened shot, and on the larger

ones is an attempt at a head; and on the reverse side, at something, but what it is difficult to say. These coins lay by the side of a skeleton. Others have been found in the same field, of the ordinary Roman type, one most perfect silver Valens. Quantities of half-baked broken pottery are here found, and among other relics an amber ring, which may be a

* See Professor Goldwin Smith on "Irish History and Irish Character," p. 2.

Saxon ornament. A ring of the same material, only larger, was found some time since on the opposite side of the parish (Slaughter), together with a skeleton, apparently of a female.

If you think it worth while to communicate this discovery to the public, will you in your notice of it kindly give your interpretation of the name of the field, Chesils, Chesels, or Chestles? A beautiful trout-stream skirts one side of the field, which in the days before bridges must have created a deep ford on the Fosse.—I am, &c. D. R.

*Lower Swell Vicarage,
Stow-on-the-Wold.*

[The word variously spelt Chesle, or Chesil, or Chessell, has probably some relation to graves; such at least is the opinion of one of our best archæologists. By reference to our Number for January last (p. 24), it will be seen that the great Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Wight, recently opened by Mr. Hillier, is on a spot called Chessell Down. The coins appear to be the very small Roman, of the latest times, known to numismatists under the term *minimi*. They should be carefully examined by some experienced eye, and reported on to SYLVANUS URBAN.]

QUESTION OF THE DEATH OF RICHARD II.

MR. URBAN,—You have done me the honour to insert in your number for February an abstract of a paper read by me before the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, on the “Historical Traditions of Pontefract Castle,” in which the question of Richard’s escape from that fortress was particularly discussed. When that paper was written, I had not seen Mr. Williams’s valuable edition of the *Cronique de la Traïson et Mort de Richard Deux*, forming part of the publications of the English Historical Society. To those who are acquainted with it I may seem to have neglected an important branch of the evidence. I have therefore to request your insertion of these supplementary remarks, suggested by a subsequent perusal of Mr. Williams’s work.

The new matter which he has furnished, as far as it bears on the point of Richard’s escape into Scotland, is contained in two documents, which have come to light from the Treasury of the Exchequer in the Chapter-house, Westminster, since the publication of Mr. Tytler’s History of Scotland. Towards the end of the year 1403, an extensive conspiracy against Henry IV. was set on foot, in which the Countess of Oxford, the Abbot of St. John’s, Colchester, and others were concerned. Essex and Suffolk appear to have been its principal

seat, though Glendower and the Earl of Northumberland were also to have been engaged in it, and a general rendezvous of the confederates was to have taken place at Northampton. Commissioners were appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the plot, and the examinations of John Prittlewell, (or Barrow, of Prittlewell in Essex,) at whose house the Earl of Huntingdon was seized after the battle of Cirencester, and Thomas, Abbot of Bileigh, near Maldon, are given by Mr. Williams. The following is the substance of Prittlewell’s examination. A person in the guise of a knight sent for him to Bileigh, and told him that he brought him a greeting from his liege lord Richard, who regretted the trouble to which he had been exposed, especially in the matter of the Earl of Huntingdon, his brother, and expressed his hope that Prittlewell was the better for Richard’s prayers on his behalf. He further offered to swear by the sacrament of two masses, that three weeks before Christmas he parted from King Richard out of a castle in Scotland, the name of which Prittlewell had forgotten, where he left him alive and in good health. To which Prittlewell replied, that he believed him not, and that he wist well that he was not alive and could not be alive. On which the other said that he and one Sir John King, who was Sir

Harry Percy's priest, and was killed along with Sir Harry in the battle [of Shrewsbury], went to Pomfret castle, and spoke with the priest of the castle, and with a yeoman of Robert of Waterton, who had the charge of King Richard, and that he and the two priests and the yeoman led him out of the castle and set him on horseback, and took him to Northumberland, and so to an isle of the sea, where they kept him till they had made a treaty with Scotland, and the council had determined that the Lord Montgomery should have charge of him. He further offered to swear that he had three letters from Richard, between Christmas and Quadragesima Sunday, when this interview took place, and three tokens to Queen Isabella, with which he had been three times to her in France. The Queen, he said, had been long at sea, and had suffered so much from it, that she had landed with all her horse at Esclus, and he had left her there a few days before; and he offered to swear that he would bring him to Queen Isabella or King Richard within fifteen days. Prittlewell concludes his deposition in these words: "My unready wit would not have served me, but that I should have believed much of his matters, had it not been that by the grace of God *I found him out in two false lies*. First, that he said he was brought up in King Richard's household from a child, and I knew well the contrary; the other, that he said he was at the battle with Sir Harry Percy, and there Sir Harry Percy made him knight, and no more than him; and he said that Sir Harry and he were both armed in Sir Harry's coat-armour, which I wist well was false by true men that were at the battle, that saw Sir Harry both quick and dead."

The evident object of these falsehoods was to gain credit for himself as intimately acquainted with King Richard, and in confidential relations with the Northumberland family. What security have we that his account of his conducting Richard from Pontefract to Scotland was not a third lie, framed for a similar purpose?

Another deposition, or confession, is that of the Abbot of Bileigh, to whom the same person, William Blyth, came on the same errand. To him he represented himself as sent by the Earl of Northumberland, who had given him a great gilded girdle, and had advised him to go as a knight. According to his statement to the Abbot, he had a sealed patent from King Richard, to be published as soon as it should be known which way the people inclined; that Richard was coming out of Scotland, and Queen Isabel and the Duke of Orleans from France, and Glendover from Wales, and all were to meet at Northampton. The Abbot of Colchester, who was implicated in the same charge, had said to the Abbot of Bileigh, that he had sent a man with a ring to Scotland, and told him if Richard were alive he should come again with the ring. He accordingly returned and brought him word that Richard was alive. What evidence he brought back with him of the fact does not appear.

Now if we believe Blyth's account to Prittlewell, Richard was in regular correspondence with himself and his queen, as well as the malcontents in England, among the rest with the Earl of Northumberland. None of these parties, therefore, could have the smallest doubt that he was alive. Let us see how their words and actions accord with the supposition of their possessing this knowledge. In the manifesto of the Percies, before the battle of Shrewsbury, they distinctly state that Richard had died of starvation in Pontefract Castle. It may be said they had not then obtained knowledge of his escape, though Northumberland, according to Blyth, had been the place to which he was first conducted. The escape must have taken place early in A.D. 1400; the insurrection of the Percies in the middle of 1403. According to the accounts of the Scotch historians, on which Mr. Tytler relied, Richard was detected in disguise in the Western Isles, and therefore some considerable time might elapse before the fact of his escape was known. But ac-

cording to Blyth, he was conducted by a cavalcade of two priests, a yeoman, and a knight to Scotland, where negotiations were forthwith entered into with the Scottish court for his reception. Surely these things, had they happened, must have been known to Richard's adherents in England by the summer of 1403. Northumberland and Scrope's rebellion took place two years later, and in Scrope's manifesto the charge of causing Richard's death is repeated. It is true the words "ut vulgariter dicitur" are added, but this refers, I apprehend, not to the fact, but the manner of his death. If Richard was *known* to be alive in Scotland,—and if Blyth's tale be true, it could not be unknown,—why not avow the purpose of restoring him? The French court, through Queen Isabella, must, if Blyth's account be believed, have had positive proof that Richard was living; why did the Count de St. Pol, the brother-in-law of Richard, challenge Henry as the murderer of his predecessor? Much stress is laid upon the circumstance that Isabella was about to land in England in 1403, as a proof that she believed her

husband to be living. That she never did land is certain. May not the news that she was coming have been one of the "lies" of William Blyth?

Sir Robert Waterton had been entrusted by Henry with the weighty charge of the safe custody of Richard in Pontefract Castle. So careless was he of his duty, that he allowed him to escape, without, as it seems, making the slightest effort to intercept or overtake him. The least suspicious of monarchs would surely surmise that there was something worse than negligence in the matter; that the jailer had connived at the prisoner's escape. Yet Henry, far from shewing any displeasure against Waterton, retained him in his service, and sent him, after the battle of Shrewsbury, to encounter the Earl of Northumberland. Is this like the conduct of so politic a sovereign?

On the whole, I must confess that the documents which Mr. Williams has produced from the Chapter-house have not shaken my belief that Richard perished in Pontefract Castle.—I am, &c.,

JOHN KENRICK.

STRANGE APPARITION OF A BIRD BEFORE DEATH IN THE OXENHAM FAMILY.

MR. URBAN,—In Howell's "Familiar Letters" I find a letter dated Westminster, July 3, 1632, in which he says:—

"I can tell you of a strange thing I saw lately here, and I believe 'tis true. As I pass'd by St. Dunstan's in Fleetstreet the last Saturday, I stepp'd into a lapidary or stone-cutter's shop to treat with the master for a stone to be put upon my father's tomb: and casting my eyes up and down, I might spie a huge marble with a large inscription upon't, which was thus, to my best remembrance:—

"Here lies John Oxenham, a goodly young man, in whose chamber as he was struggling with the pangs of death, a bird with a white brest was seen fluttering about his bed and so vanish'd.

"Here lies also Mary Oxenham, the

sister of the said John, who died the next day, and the same apparition was seen in the room.

"Here lies hard by, James Oxenham, the son of the said John, who dyed a child in his cradle a little after, and such a bird was seen fluttering about his head a little before he expir'd, which vanish'd afterwards."

"At the bottom of the stone there is:—

"Here lies Elizabeth Oxenham, the mother of the said John, who died sixteen years since, when such a bird with a white brest was seen about her bed before her death."

"To all these ther be divers witnesses, both squires and ladies, whose names are engraven upon the stone. This stone is to be sent to a town hard by Exeter wher this happen'd. Were you here, I could raise a choice discours

with you hereupon. So hoping to see you the next term, I rest, &c."

The story of the apparition does not rest on Howell's letter only. In Lysons' "Devonshire"^b reference is made to a scarce pamphlet printed in quarto in 1641, to be found in Gough's Collection in the Bodleian Library, entitled "A true Relation of an Apparition in the Likeness of a Bird, with a white breast, that appeared hovering over the deathbeds of some of the children of Mr. James Oxenham of Sale Monachorum, Gent.," in which the apparition is said to have been seen by John Oxenham, son of James Oxenham, Gent., aged 21, who died Sept. 5, 1635, the bird having been seen hovering over him two days before; Thomasine, wife of James Oxenham the younger, who died Sept. 7, 1635, aged 22; Rebecca Oxenham, aged eight, who died on the 9th; and Thomas, a child in the cradle, who died on the 15th of the same month: and the same bird, it is added, had appeared to Grace, the grandmother of John Oxenham, who died 1618. It is also stated in the pamphlet that the clergyman of the parish had been appointed by the bishop to enquire into the truth of these particulars, and that a monument, made by Edward Marshall of Fleet-street, had been put up with his approbation, with the names of the witnesses of each apparition of the bird. The pamphlet states that those who had been sick and had recovered never saw the apparition.

It will be observed that most of the Christian names given in Howell's letter differ from those stated in the pamphlet, and that some of the persons referred to in the epitaph which Howell mentions under date July 3, 1632, died in 1635—three years after the time at which the letter purports to have been written. Howell has been supposed (by Antony Wood) to have written some of his published letters long after the dates affixed to them, and to have written them not to actual correspondents, but for sale to his

publisher; and it would certainly seem that his letter of July 3, 1632, was written in a subsequent year from memory; but the pamphlet corroborates his statement as to the existence of the tombstone recording the apparitions.

But this is not all. The tradition of the bird had so worked on the minds of some of the Oxenhams, that it was believed to have been seen by William Oxenham more than a century afterwards, viz., in 1743. Mr. Chapple (whose MS. collections are cited by Lysons) mentions having had the relation from Dr. Bent, who was brother-in-law to William Oxenham, and had attended him as physician. The story told is, that when the bird came into his chamber he observed upon the tradition as connected with his family, but added, "he was not sick enough to die, and that he should cheat the bird;" and that this happened a day or two before his death, which took place after a short illness.

To this strange occurrence mentioned by Mr. Chapple, the following letter seems to afford independent testimony; but if the "Mr. Oxenham" referred to in the letter is identical with the William Oxenham stated by Mr. Chapple, and also in a memorial in the parish church, to have died in 1743, there must be some mistake as to the date. The doctor, it will be observed, is called in the letter Dr. Bertie.

The letter appears to have been written not very long afterwards. It was taken in 1823 from a blank leaf of a copy of Howell's "Familiar Letters," which belonged to the then principal of Jesus College. It does not appear whence the letter is derived, but it is stated to be "from J. Short, Middle Temple, to George Nares, jun., Albury," and is dated Dec. 24, 1741:—

"I have received an answer from the country in relation to the strange bird which appeared to Mr. Oxenham just before his death, and the account which Dr. Bertie gave to Lord Abingdon of it is certainly true. It first was seen outside the window, and soon afterwards by Mrs. Oxenham in the room, which she

^a *Epistole Ho-Eliane*, London, 1655, p. 251.

^b *Magna Britannia*, vol. vi. p. 483.

mentioned to Mr. Oxenham, and asked him if he knew what bird it was. 'Yes,' says he, 'it has been upon my face and head, and is recorded in history as always appearing to our family before their deaths; but I shall cheat the bird.' Nothing more was said about it, nor was the bird taken notice of from that time; but he died soon afterwards. However odd this affair may appear, it is certainly true; for the account was given of it by Mrs. Oxenham herself, but she never mentions it to any one unless particularly asked about it; and as it was seen by several persons at the same time, I can't attribute it to imagination, but must leave it as a phenomenon not yet accounted for."

In describing the parish of South Tawton (about five miles from Okehamp-ton), Lysons says:—

"Oxenham in this parish gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it at least from the time of Henry III. to the death of William Long Oxenham, Esq., in 1814. It is proper (continues that historian) to add that there is no trace of the Oxenham family, nor of the monument before mentioned, either in the register, church, or churchyard of Zeal Monachorum, nor have I been able to learn that it exists at Tawton or elsewhere in the county. The mansion at Oxenham has long been inhabited as a farm-house. The property came to Mr. Acland by the marriage of William Oxenham's daughter to Mr. Arthur Acland."

The last Mr. Oxenham of the younger branch used to say that when his father died he thought of the white bird, but did not see it.

It is supposed that Captain John Oxenham, Drake's friend and companion who fitted out a ship on a voyage of discovery and enterprise, and lost his

life in an engagement with the Spaniards in South America in 1575, was of this family. The readers of "Westward Ho!" will remember how effectively he is introduced in Mr. Kingsley's attractive story, in which he is represented as seeing the white bird, the traditional apparition in his family, when at the supper table of the Leighs, his genial hosts.

Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," gives the life of Captain Oxenham, and refers to the bird as the "strange and wonderful thing" recorded of his family, but affords no further information.

Can any of your readers, MR. URBAN, state whether the marble stone that Howell saw exists near Exeter?

In Gough's Additions to Camden's *Britannia* it is stated that Bishop Hall, after full examination into this extraordinary appearance, permitted the monument to be erected in the church. Gough then refers to the tablet Howell saw, and says,—

"I fancy, however, it never reached Devon, for there is now no such monument to be seen, nor does any one of the family recollect that there ever was such a monument."

One is naturally reminded of the instances in which a bird has been regarded as the omen of death in a particular family: an example occurs in the "Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe," reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1829, where I think I read her narrative of an appearance she saw outside the window when on a visit in Ireland.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON.

Tynemouth, March, 1862.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Revue de la Normandie: Littérature — Sciences — Beaux-Arts — Histoire — Archéologie. Par une Société d'Hommes de Lettres de la Normandie. Livraisons I. et II. (8vo. Rouen, 1862.)—Normandy was so long closely and intimately connected with England, that the history and archæology of the Anglo-Norman race must always be to a great extent identical; and although the two countries have now been so long separated that the languages have become quite distinct, yet so many students of history and archæology in England can read French, and so many in Normandy, read English, that we hope this will never prevent a free intercourse and interchange of ideas on both sides of the Channel. We therefore hail with pleasure the appearance of a new periodical specially devoted to Normandy. The introductory address is signed by the Abbé Cochet and M. Gustave Gouellain, and their names are a guarantee of the high character of the publication. The indefatigable zeal and activity of our worthy friend and correspondent the Abbé Cochet are well known to our readers, and we rejoice that he now has an organ of his own in which he can at once make known his discoveries and give free vent to his learning. The work opens very appropriately with an account of Three Stone Coffins found at Gouville, near Rouen, in 1861, with woodcuts of the urns found in them, which belong to the Merovingian period. The second number opens with an account of the Abbé's diggings in a chapel at Caudebec, with woodcuts of some tiles and vessels found therein. But the work is by no means confined to archæology, there is one such article only in each number; the rest are of a miscellaneous description, all more or less relating to Normandy.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society. By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. (Nichols and Sons.)—This is a most satisfactory *résumé* of the labours of the Camden Society, which was founded in the year 1838, and has printed no less than a hundred separate works, very few of which would probably otherwise have seen the light. The care with which Mr. Nichols has arranged and classified them enables any one to see at a glance that the books, now for the first time brought before the world, are not mere literary curiosities, but really valuable histories illustrating almost every portion of our annals. We have no less than twenty-three general chronicles and histories, ranging from Polydore Vergil's English History prior to the Norman Conquest, to the conquest of Ireland by William III. Ecclesiastical history is well represented, and considerable additions made to our knowledge of various periods, as the Reformation. Historical documents, Household Rolls and Inventories, Personal Memoirs and Diaries, ancient Travels and Topography, Poetry and old Literature, Visitations and Church Notes, and fifteen volumes of Correspondence, make up the remainder of the hundred volumes here described; and, if real public service gives any claim to public support, justify the conclusion that several hundreds more will yet be issued, though they may not be commented on by the same accomplished pen. We observe that Mr. Nichols is preparing for publication Descriptive Catalogues of the Works of the Roxburghe Club, and of the Surtees Society. If, as doubtless will be the case, they are done with the same care and fulness as the present, the whole will form a very serviceable record of the literary enterprise of the nineteenth century.

A Few Notes from Past Life: 1818—1832. Edited, from Correspondence, by the Rev. FRANCIS TRENCH, M.A., Rector of Islip, Oxford. (Oxford and London: J. H. & J. Parker.—These Notes cannot fail to interest a far larger circle than the Editor's old associates at Harrow and Oriel. We have only an indifferent picture of Oxford thirty years ago, but we are assured in notes to the original epistles that all the things complained of are altered for the better now: and it is well that they should be, if the account given of examinations in the year 1826, is, as the writer assures us, "all genuine, and no caricature." (pp. 108—111.) But the Notes are by no means confined to school or University matters. We have lively comments on men and things, amusing anecdotes, as of the Duke of Gloucester's sportsmanship (p. 84), and in letters from Ireland, statements of the distress of the people in the west in 1831, which are all the more painful as they are evidently unexaggerated. What must be the condition of a people where sea-weed is an ordinary article of food? (p. 235). The Editor and his friends laboured to establish loan funds and other modes of relief, but, from whatever cause, we learn less as to the result than we could wish. Writing in November, 1831, Mr. Trench justly laments that no legal provision had been made for the Irish poor. "The fact is, that however boisterous many of the Irish members are on other subjects, on that of poor laws they are nearly dumb; I suppose by order of O'Connell." (p. 273.) A strong confirmation of the justice of this surmise is to be found in a caustic letter of Bishop Doyle to O'Connell, printed in the second volume of Mr. FitzPatrick's work, which we have mentioned elsewhere^a.

Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer. By RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S. (Longmans.)—We hardly think that Mr. Smiles will be pleased at having one

of the heroes of his "Lives of the Engineers" snatched from him, and handed down to posterity without his aid. The volume perhaps has not all the graces that his practised pen could bestow, but the public, we think, will be easily reconciled to that by the presence of something much more valuable, and accept with favour the unaffected narrative before us. This is by a fellow-worker of the illustrious deviser of the Thames Tunnel, a man who shared in all the fatigues and dangers of that arduous enterprize, and who from daily personal contact learned to love the simple-minded French refugee, as one whose brilliant talents and untiring industry were surpassed by the goodness of his heart. Though Brunel's operations were of the most stupendous description, his plans were laid with such care that the safety of the workmen was ensured wherever his directions were strictly attended to; for this he fought a stout battle with his ignorant and selfish Directors, as he justly thought nothing so precious as human life. It was the tampering with them from motives of false economy that allowed the irruptions of the Thames into the tunnel to occur; Brunel knew this, and though again and again defeated, he bore up manfully as long as no lives were lost; but the accident of the 12th of January, 1828, when six men perished, painfully afflicted him, and he would not consent to resume the work, when funds were provided by a Government loan seven years after, except on the condition that "security of life should be the primary object, however slow the progress of the excavation might be." His efforts were at last crowned with success, but the tension of mind that he had so long endured was not to be braved with impunity; he was struck by paralysis, at first in a mild form, which he accepted as a beneficent warning, that his career of usefulness was closed. The remainder of his days was passed in the society of his attached family, and he died on the 12th of December, 1849, in the eighty-first year of his age. The crown-

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 486.

ing achievement of Brunel's life, the Thames Tunnel, has drawn away attention from many other highly important works that he executed. Mr. Beamish, however, has chronicled them all, in plain untechnical language, and curiously illustrates the versatility of his friend's genius by giving a list of no less than eighteen patents which he procured between the years 1799 and 1825. Beside his world-known block machinery, he is seen by this list to have devised machines for writing and drawing, and for making boots and shoes, (a matter suggested to his benevolent mind by observing the sufferings to which Sir John Moore's army had been subjected by the frauds of the contract shoemakers,) as well as improvements in knitting-machines, copying-presses, stereotype printing-plates, marine steam engines, and gas-engines; and not content with these, he would off-hand devise a thousand clever contrivances, sometimes to serve a friend, but more frequently to amuse and gratify children. Love for children was indeed a marked feature in his character, of which Mr. Beamish gives a pleasing instance from his own observation:—

“To the love of children we instinctively attach simplicity, ingenuousness, and purity. In Brunel these qualities shone with a constant and steady light. At Rotherhithe [when engaged on the Thames Tunnel] his study-window opened to a court where young life abounded. Into the same court, and nearly opposite to the window of my friend, my window also looked,—I had therefore ample opportunity of observing the activity of this affection. To most men of contemplative habits, the rude and noisy mirth of those ill-regulated, ill-clothed creatures, would have proved distracting,—not so to Brunel. To him it brought no disturbance, except when a cry of distress was heard. Then pen and pencil were abandoned, and the venerable head and active body of Brunel might be seen rushing to the rescue. Not satisfied with raising the little victim of petty tyranny from the gutter, he would sometimes bear it in his arms to his house, and never cease his caresses until its little heart was comforted, and its sorrows effaced. He

was in the habit of carrying half-pence in his pocket for poor children. A nice-looking child would always win from him a kiss as well as the half-penny, ‘for the clean face.’ A dirty child would also receive the half-penny, if it promised to go home and ask its mother to wash its face.”—(p. 311.)

Many other instances of kindness of heart might be given, and the pictures supplied of his domestic life by his daughter, Lady Hawes, are most interesting, but they will be best read in connection with the clear detail of his many remarkable engineering achievements which his devoted assistant Mr. Beamish furnishes.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J. P. 2 vols. (Dublin and London: Duffy.)—We have before now expressed the opinion that a biography to be worth reading should be a labour of love, and if required to justify our assertion, we should unhesitatingly point to the preface to these handsome volumes. In it we see recorded, modestly, but with the unmistakable mark of truth, an amount of labour that no one would encounter unless he really loved his theme. Dr. Doyle, the renowned “J. K. L.,” the far-seeing promoter of every practicable scheme for the real advantage of his native land, and who in such a case (as in advocating a system of poor-law relief) feared not to confront even the mighty Daniel O’Connell—and really a much more potent instrument in achieving Catholic emancipation than the somewhat fickle Agitator himself—this man died in 1834, and for a quarter of a century he remained without a biographer, to the discredit of Ireland's will, or ability, to do him justice. Mr. FitzPatrick then set himself to work to remove this reproach, and when a man labours in such a cause with honest intentions and competent knowledge, it cannot be but he must succeed. We think that he has succeeded, and that his book will achieve a standard character, in Ireland at least.

There are, of necessity, passages that will not command unqualified approval in England, with either Romanists or Protestants — perhaps less from the former than from the latter — but the work would be not so valuable as it is without them, for it would then not shew its hero, his friends and his foes, as they actually were. It throws a great deal of light on the hidden springs of many important passages in the history of the empire between the peace of 1814 and the death of Dr. Doyle, — indeed it may scandalize surviving politicians of the penal law school to note the names of his correspondents — and every particle of this information is made readily accessible by a copious index. But the work, though compiled with much care and handsomely got up, has apparently been hurried through the press, and the consequence is a number of annoying misprints, though happily in general they do not affect the sense. These, we doubt not, the author will have an early opportunity of rectifying in another edition.

Men of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters, (including Women). New edition, by E. WALFORD, M.A. (Routledges.) — It is fortunate that the rather unsatisfactory book which was published under this title a few years ago has been put into the hands of a gentleman so well fitted to make it what it ought to be as the Editor of the "County Families." Though modestly styled only "a new edition, thoroughly revised and brought down to the present time," this is substantially a new work, 1,400 articles having been added, and all the old ones carefully recast, so that the whole may be pronounced far more trustworthy than anything before produced. But, in spite of all the care of so well-practised a writer as Mr. Walford, errors and omissions must occur here and there, and those who wish for the further improvement of this very useful manual will do well to communicate with him, the matter being rendered easy by a

printed form for corrections and additions furnished with each copy.

The Romance of Natural History. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. Second Series. (Nisbets.) — We noticed the First Series of this charming book with the approbation that it deserved some time ago^a. We have now a Second Series, which, if possible, exceeds its predecessor in interest. The Extinct, the Marvellous, the Doubtful, are the chief divisions, subordinate to which are essays on Mermaids, Self-immured Toads and Bats, Fascination and Serpent-Charming, the Hybernation of Swallows, and Parasites; all these are treated in a manner that combines the result of extensive observation with deep religious feeling, but the gem of the book is the essay on Beauty, which attempts to depict the gorgeous appearance of the humming-birds, the trogons, and the lepidoptera of the Western hemisphere, as well as the vegetable glories of the East. Mr. Gosse, who writes with vigour at all times, is enthusiastic in dwelling upon this part of his theme, and after delighting his readers with a wide survey of the most beautiful objects in nature, he but expresses the feeling of every reflecting mind when he asks, —

"Since such exquisite traces of loveliness remain in a world which Satan has spoiled and sin defiled, what must have been its glory when He who made it could take complacency in beholding it, and in the minutest details could pronounce it 'very good?'"

Like the former series, the present has several tasteful engravings, but we must confess that we prefer Mr. Gosse's word-pictures.

Tales illustrating Church History. England. Vol. I. The Early Period. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.) — Under the title of "Historical Tales," we spoke some time ago^b in terms of deserved commendation of the

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 194.

^b GENT. MAG., June, 1860, p. 539.

series of small works issued by the Messrs. Parker, with the view of rendering Church History a part of ordinary education—a matter that has been far too much neglected. Secular history, it must be allowed, is taught badly enough, as we have had frequent occasion to shew^c, but religious history is commonly ignored altogether. Messrs. Parker's series is, we believe, drawing to a conclusion, and the Tales are being grouped together in volumes, which, judging by the one before us, will make admirable school prizes. The six tales contained in it give an infinitely better idea of the state of Britain, alike as to laws, manners, and religion, from the time of the Romans to the days of Alfred, than any other single volume that we have hitherto met with.

Praise, Precept, and Prayer; a Book of Family Worship. By JOHN M. CLABON. (Rivingtons).—Mr. Clabon publishes this handsome volume with the view of providing a complete manual of worship for the use of families, justly remarking that it is difficult to improvise a proper service. It consists of four parts, two being selections from Scripture, with the notes of the best commentators; the third part gives most striking portions of Thomas à Kempis; and the fourth consists exclusively of prayers, original and select. The execution of the work is such as to entitle it to high commendation, and the intimation that any profit arising from its sale is to be devoted to the establishment of a Refuge for Homeless Girls gives it a claim on the favour of the benevolent which we trust will not be urged in vain.

The Sinfulness of Little Sins. By JOHN JACKSON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Eleventh Edition. (Skeffington).—This valuable little work stands in no need of recommendation. The fact that this is the eleventh edition in

a comparatively short period shews how much it is appreciated; and we cannot doubt that those who so readily buy it diligently apply themselves to reduce its precepts to practice.

Manual of Wood Carving, with Practical Instructions for Learners of the Art, and Original and Selected Designs. By WILLIAM BEMROSE, Jun. With an Introduction by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker).—Many persons, we feel assured, will be glad to possess themselves of this useful Manual, which, as far as we can judge, really does give practical instructions for learners—a point on which too many books break down, and so are only to be comprehended by those who have no need for them. It shews how easily and inexpensively many adornments may be procured for our residences; and the chapter on Church Furniture indicates a way in which the decent adorning of God's house may be forwarded in cases where money cannot be given. Clergymen, either for themselves, their families or friends, will find hints as to thus utilizing any talent given, which we cannot think they will be slow to appreciate. The work is of moderate price (5s.), but it is handsomely printed, and contains, beside representations of the comparatively few tools that are necessary, a large number of really tasteful designs for almost every article that the skill of the carver is usually employed on.

The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus, translated by Mr. YONGE, is the last volume issued of Mr. Bohn's Classical Library. The translation has been made from the text of Wagner and Erfurdt, (Leipzig, 1808), and their convenient division of the chapters into short paragraphs has been followed. A full Index makes reference to any desired passage very easy; so easy indeed, that it is to be feared idle students may be tempted to abuse the help afforded; but they must remember that a good examiner can readily detect such dishonest work.

^c See particularly articles on "School Histories of England," GENT. MAG., March, 1859, p. 261; June, 1859, p. 594.

Monthly Intelligence.

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

MARCH 1.

The Case of Mr. Bewicke, of Threepwood.—At the Northumberland Assizes twelve months ago, Mr. W. Bewicke, formerly a magistrate of the county and a landed proprietor of some position in the Vale of the Tyne, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude on a charge of having fired a gun at some bailiff's followers who had come to Threepwood Hall to make distraint for damages and costs arising out of a charge of false imprisonment brought against him by the wife of one of his labourers, and for which charge he had been removed from the commission of the peace. Circumstances arose after the trial of Mr. Bewicke, who conducted his own defence in a very rambling and indiscreet manner, to induce a large number of respectable persons in the county to memorialize the Home Office for a mitigation of his sentence; the prayer was complied with, and Mr. Bewicke was recently removed from Millbank to Newcastle Gaol, with a view to his liberation in a short time. Other matters afterwards came to the knowledge of Mr. Bewicke's friends which caused them to believe that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and that the bailiff's followers were the persons concerned in this conspiracy: and so strong became the impression that four of them, John Dodd, William Hutchinson, John Daglish, and George Bessford, were apprehended; and, after two long days' inquiries, Hutchinson and Daglish were committed by the county magistrates for trial upon a charge of perjury, and Dodd for a misdemeanour. Bessford was discharged.

On Feb. 28 Dodd was accordingly put on his trial at the Assizes, held at

Newcastle, the charge being that of "wickedly intending and devising to cause one William Bewicke to be falsely and wrongly suspected and accused of having, at Threepwood Hall, feloniously shot at certain persons, William Hutchinson and John Daglish, with intent to do them some grievous bodily harm." The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Serjeant Shee, who conducted the prosecution, concluded his lengthened summary of the facts and circumstances bearing upon the case as follows:—"I shall be in condition to prove that, since the conviction of Mr. Bewicke, Dodd has on several occasions admitted that he put a bullet in the shed. The conviction of Mr. Bewicke was a cause of painful interest. It was a matter of great regret in the neighbourhood in which Mr. Bewicke lived, because, although Mr. Bewicke appeared to be a man of excitable temperament, he seems to have been liked in the neighbourhood. I shall satisfy you that Dodd, on the 2nd of April, being at the 'Beehive' publichouse at Hexham, and after conversing for some little time on the subject of the conviction, said to one Pattison, that he brought the bullet from Haydon-bridge to Threepwood, and put it down in the shed for Bessford to find, and if he had not done so Bewicke would not have got four years' penal servitude." Numerous witnesses were called in support of the statement. Mr. Campbell Foster addressed the Court for the prisoner, who was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

At the same time William Hutchinson was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury in the evidence which

he gave on that occasion. The jury, after a protracted investigation, convicted the prisoner of the offence, and Mr. Justice Mellor, who again presided, sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

In the third case, John Daglish was, by the persuasion of his counsel, induced to admit his guilt, and his Lordship committed him to gaol for twelve months, with hard labour, taking his plea as the result of a desire to atone for the grievous wrong which he had perpetrated.

Mr. Bewicke had been taken back to Newcastle Gaol at the close of his evidence against his accusers; and on the afternoon of March 4 the governor of the gaol received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department an order for his immediate release. Mr. Bewicke at once left the prison, and proceeded by train from the Central Station to Threepwood Hall, where he was received with great manifestations of gladness, there being a large concourse of people, with bands of music and banners, to welcome him home.

MARCH 22.

The Hartley Pit Catastrophe.—The public subscription on behalf of the widows and orphans, and other destitute relatives of the unfortunate men and boys who lost their lives in New Hartley-pit, having reached the sum of more than £70,000, has now been closed. The balance, after amply providing for the wants of these poor people and educating the children, will, in all probability, form the basis of a permanent fund for the relief of widows and orphans or other destitute relatives of miners swept away by fatal accidents in the pits of Northumberland and Durham. The pits of those two counties, men and lads numbering about 30,000, are arranging to establish a fund of the description above mentioned, the fund, if possible, to be made binding on men and masters, and to have the sanction of an Act of Parliament. At a meeting of delegates representing the more important collieries in the coal

trade, held in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, March 8, it was resolved that such a fund be established, and that the men contribute 1d. each a-week and the lads a ½d., and that the relief provided by it for the present be for fatal accidents only. The widows at Hartley are, with scarcely an exception, conducting themselves in a most exemplary manner. Most of the sober and respectable workmen had their lives assured for small sums, and with these funds many of the women have paid off the debts owing at the time of their husband's death. Others less fortunate have arranged to do so by instalments.

A local paper says, "The fatal pit at Hartley is now as silent as the grave, all work in the shaft having been totally discontinued. The pumps have been brought out, and the water in the pit has risen above the yard seam, where, it will be recollected, the dead men were found after the late terrible accident. The mouth of the shaft is railed off, and scarcely any one but occasionally a curious visitor is to be seen on the high platform. The engines are quiet, and the metal about them is being weighed, with a view to selling it. The portion of the beam that fell into the pit has not been seen since the accident, and it appears that there is no probability of an attempt being made to resume the working of the colliery. It may be, therefore, that the ponderous beam will remain submerged for years, or even for ages, before it shall be again brought piecemeal, if at all, to the surface of the earth, whence it descended with such fell results. From the official returns, it appears that 202 men and boys were killed in the mine, and five by the falling of the cage, making a total sacrifice of 207 lives. The widows and other relatives seem to be satisfied with the relief which they receive from the fund, and there is, so far as we can learn, only one instance of complaint. That is in the case of an orphan girl, named Ross, fourteen years of age, who is only allowed 2s. 6d. per week."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

The inquest in relation to the Gethin colliery accident has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the underground manager. Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the widows and orphans, but it is to be regretted that they do not flow in very liberally, whilst far more than is required has been contributed for the Hartley sufferers.

A great number of blue books and accounts have as usual been laid before Parliament. The following are a few of those of most interest:—

The Ecclesiastical Commission.—From the report for the year ending the 1st of November, 1861, it appears that the commissioners were able in the course of the year to make a number of new grants; there are lists amounting to 81,816*l.* The greater portion of it, 65,961*l.*, was applied where private benefactions to meet it were offered. Among the “livings” augmented are places with a population of 7,000 or even 8,000 and an income under 50*l.*, a population of above 9,000 and an income considerably under 100*l.*, and populations of 16,000 and 17,000 and such incomes as 117*l.*, 127*l.*, and 164*l.* The total number of benefices and districts augmented and endowed by the commissioners is now 1,388, which is 116 more than it was at the close of the previous year; and the total permanent charge upon the “common fund,” inclusive of grants in respect of benefactions paid to them, exceeds 98,900*l.* a-year. But in addition to this, the commissioners have in some cases annexed land and tithe rent charge, the value of which may be estimated at 9,600*l.* a-year, and the “common fund” is further charged with 18,000*l.* a-year, payable to the governors of Queen Anne’s Bounty, under the arrangement of 1843, for making immediate provision for additional cures. By the Act of 1860, local claims were extended, but commissioners find that they may this year appropriate 100,000*l.* for general distribution, and at the same time increase the permanent charge on the

common fund to the extent of 20,000*l.* a-year in discharge of local claims, which hitherto would not have been dealt with until the expiration of the leases under which the property is held; such claims will be considered in the order in which they have accrued by the vesting of the estates in the commission, and only where the present interest of the commissioners in the estate shall be sufficient to raise the income to the full amount of augmentation to which the living may be entitled under the regulations they may see fit to make. Sixty-three new districts were constituted or assigned last year; a new apportionment of episcopal patronage among the Welsh sees was completed; and a canonry residentiary was annexed to the archdeaconry of Bangor, and another to that of Merioneth. The official establishment expenses amounted to 17,868*l.*, in aid of which Parliament voted 3,750*l.*; but there are, besides, more than 13,000*l.* charged for legal expenses, and more than 10,000*l.* for surveyors, architects, actuaries, and other charges in respect of the valuation, sale, and purchase of estates.

Queen Anne’s Bounty.—The annual account for the year 1860 states that the receipts of the year from first-fruits and tenths amounted to 13,504*l.*, and the income from capital was 83,908*l.*, making together 97,419*l.* Gifts in favour of particular benefices, and benefactions for the augmentation of livings (exclusive of the value of houses, lands, and stipends granted to the governors), amounted in the year to 19,784*l.*, besides endowment trust moneys, 14,920*l.*, together with 7,946*l.* Bank Annuities, and 7,750*l.* railway stock transferred to the governors. On the other side of the account, the sum of 80,706*l.* was paid to the clergy, 6,490*l.* for salaries and office expenses, and 1,209*l.* for solicitors’ charges; besides which, 410*l.* costs and charges were allowed as incurred by incumbents upon sales during the year of bounty lands belonging to benefices, and producing 37,061*l.* The sum of 48,118*l.* was received from mortgages

paid off, and 57,553*l.* was lent on mortgage to build, &c., glebe-houses; 19,878*l.* paid for the erection of residence houses, and 23,382*l.* invested in the purchase of houses, lands, ground-rents, and tithe rent-charge. Stock of the value of 37,861*l.* was sold for general purposes, and stock costing 60,763*l.* was purchased for general purposes. The auditor describes the account as "examined and found correct;" but there is no statement of the assets, appropriated and unappropriated, of the corporation.

Civil Service Examinations.—The report for the year 1861 by the Civil Service Commissioners shews how the extent of their jurisdiction is gradually being enlarged. Last year they had to deal with more than 4,000 nominations for the home Civil Service. Certificates are now granted for Admiralty artificers and artificers employed under the War Office; and the Admiralty have opened to general competition the situations of engineer boys in their factories, and of apprentices in the dockyards. The boys at some of the dockyards have acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. The Commissioners in June last examined candidates for student interpreterships in China and Japan, at the request of the Foreign Secretary, and are now about, in consequence of a communication from the Colonial Office, to examine candidates for interpreterships at Hong-kong. In April last arrangements were completed for establishing a preliminary test examination for the departments under the control of the Treasury, and a large number of candidates presented themselves. Out of 594 who tried, 302 failed. The examination is not confined to the rudiments of education, but extends to subjects a knowledge of which is necessary for the particular department. The appendix to the report gives a table relating to 266 situations competed for in the year, and for which 715 eligible nominees presented themselves and were examined; 236 were successful. 141 persons were nominated in the year to clerkships or similar positions, without competition. Of the unsuccessful

competitors, 41 obtained places sufficiently high to bring them within the number of situations competed for, and would have received appointments but that they failed in particular subjects which were (except in 15 cases) of immediate practical utility for the discharge of the official duties. These failures are, of course, now very much diminished in number by the institution of preliminary test examinations. In non-competitive examinations there were 2,922 certificates given and 444 rejections. Out of the total of 2,733 rejections (to 10,362 certificates granted) from 1855 to the present time, all but 145 have failed in arithmetic, in spelling, or in reading the addresses of letters—a test to which candidates for the situation of letter-carrier and rural messenger are subjected. 133 were rejected on the ground of health, and 154 on the ground of character. Thus far of the home Civil Service. In that of India, 80 appointments were offered for open competition in each of the last two years, and there will be at least as many this year. The number of candidates in 1860 was only 154, last year 171; 49 of these last were sons of clergymen or ministers; 36 of the candidates came from Oxford, 34 from Cambridge, 27 from Trinity College, Dublin, 7 from the Queen's University in Ireland (3 from Belfast and 4 from Cork), and 20 from the Scotch Universities. Of the five who stood first, four were Scotch by birth or education. The highest marks for Latin and for English composition were obtained by Oxford candidates; one privately educated obtained the highest marks for natural science; the highest for Sanskrit and for Arabic were obtained by Irish candidates. The number offering themselves for examination in Sanskrit, only six out of an aggregate of 295 candidates in 1855 and the three following years, was 36 last year out of 171. The examinations shew some tendency in candidates to diffuse their reading over a considerable number of subjects, instead of confining themselves to a few, and obtaining a thorough know-

ledge of them. Marks not exceeding a tenth of the *maximum* have hitherto not been allowed to count; the Commissioners will consider whether it may not be better to require, in some at least of the subjects, a proportion larger than a tenth. They state, with regard to the further examination at which the selected candidates have to present themselves after their year of study, that for sixteen of those who attended last year they were unable to grant certificates; and they add, while admitting the importance of general study before examination, that they think it most important that, when a place on the selected list has been obtained, the year which follows should be entirely devoted to preparation for official duty.

Poor-rates.—A volume has just been issued by the Poor-Law Board stating the poor-rate for every parish in England for the year 1855-56. There is great inequality between the rate in neighbouring parishes. In London we have such instances as of Spitalfields paying 4s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound, and the Minories 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. But the inequality is all over the kingdom. On the very first page we find Bedford with two of its parishes adjoining one another—St. John's paying 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and St. Mary's 4d.; and among the surrounding villages Elstow paid 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Goldington only 10d. One parish in that county, Keysoe, paid a poor-rate of 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound; a parish in Wilts, Hindon, more than double that, no less than 13s. 2d.; a parish in the Holyhead Union, 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. But of entire counties the poor-rate in none exceeded 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The gross estimated rental of England and Wales was 86,093,571*l.*; the rateable value was taken at 71,823,203*l.*; the rate averaged 1s. 8d. in the pound on the rateable value. The gross estimated rental of the metropolis was 13,508,335*l.*; of Lancashire, 8,358,849*l.*; of Yorkshire, 7,612,081*l.*

Duchy of Cornwall.—From the annual account of the revenues of the

Duchy it appears that the income of the year 1861, including the annuity of 16,216*l.* received from the consolidated fund as compensation for the abolition of tin coinage duties in 1838, amounted to 61,319*l.* Of this amount the sum of 30,840*l.* was paid over to the treasurer of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall; and of the residue, 3,581*l.* were laid out in repairs and permanent improvements of the estates or in new purchases; 5,874*l.* went chiefly in property-tax, donations, and charities, and the payment from the duchy towards the salaries of the officers of the Stannary Court, and 6,496*l.* in salaries of the functionaries and officers of the duchy, and charges of collection of the revenues and management of the estates. The balance at the bankers' at the close of the year was 14,000*l.* more than at its commencement. Beside the estates of the duchy there is a large amount of money in the funds (85,208*l.* Three per Cents.), the produce, it would seem, of enfranchisements and sales of estates.

Duchy of Lancaster.—The revenue last year amounted to 37,799*l.*, a falling-off as compared with previous years, but the capital account has been increased by the produce of a grant of lands within the manor of Widnes for 8,000*l.*; and hence the stock in the Three per Cents., which was 34,713*l.* in 1859, and 33,986*l.* in 1860, had increased to 41,433*l.* at the end of 1861. In each of the two former years Her Majesty's privy purse received 25,000*l.* from the duchy, but last year only 22,000*l.*, a small sum from such a revenue. The establishment continues costly, and the expenditure heavy, though it has been stated that there will be improvement as fast as existing interests are removed out of the way. Last year, independently of outlay for repairs and improvements, the expenditure was about 14,000*l.*, which is little, if any, reduction below the two previous years.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Feb. 14. Lieut.-Col. Charles Doyle Patterson, to be Exon of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Captain G. V. Macdonald, resigned.

Feb. 25. M. Charles Bernard de Jussieu de Senevier approved of as Consul-Gen. at Malta for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Feb. 28. The dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Edmund Grimani Hornby, esq., Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.

Hinton East, Louis Fullerton Mackinnon, Wm. Gardner Freeman, Geo. Lyon Phillips, and Chas. Royes, esqs., to be Members of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Alexander Heslop and George Lyon Phillips, esqs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Richard Southey, esq., to be Treasurer and Accountant-Gen. for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

March 4. Miss Harriet Lepel Phipps to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, resigned.

The following Equerries to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort,—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dudley Chas. FitzGerald de Ros, 1st Life Guards; Major Chas. Taylor Du Plat, R.A.; Col. Henry Frederick Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Col. the Hon. Arthur Edw. Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards,—to perform the duties of Extra Equerries to Her Majesty.

Mr. A. Henry approved of as Consul-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

March 7. Col. Thos. Gore Browne, C.B., to be Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief in and over the island of Tasmania and its dependencies.

A distinct settlement on the Western Coast of Africa created, to be called "The Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies;" Henry Stanhope Freeman, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the same.

John Smale, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Francis Chomley, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, of the colony of Hongkong.

The Rev. William Austin Saunders to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of Nevis.

March 11. The Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, bart., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the

Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, bart., deceased.

Mr. John F. Capelle approved of as Consul at Rangoon for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

Wm. Chas. Sargeant, esq., to be Agent-Gen. for the Crown Colonies, in conjunction with Penrose Goodchild Julyan, esq., in the place of Edward Barnard, esq., deceased.

March 14. On March 12, the Right Hon. Gilbert John, Lord Aveland, appointed Lord Lieut. of the county of Lincoln, took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

William Raymond Gingell, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Amoy, to be H.M.'s Consul at Hankow.

James Mongan, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Tientsin.

March 18. Horace FitzGerald, esq., to be Puisne Judge for the Island of Trinidad.

Edward Laborde, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Deeds for the Island of St. Vincent.

James Mayer Grant, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of St. Lucia.

March 21. Edward Bullock Andrews, esq., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Island of Mauritius.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 28. City of Gloucester.—The Hon. Chas. Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London, and John Joseph Powell, esq., of St. George's-ter., Regent's-pk., Middlesex, in the room of Wm. Philip Price and Chas. James Monk, esqs., whose election has been declared void.

March 4. Borough of Wakefield.—Sir John Chas. Dalrymple Hay, bart., of Park-pl., in the county of Wigtown, Capt. R.N., in the room of Wm. Henry Leatham, esq., whose election has been declared void.

March 7. City of Canterbury.—Henry Alex. Butler-Johnstone, esq., in the room of the Hon. Henry Butler-Johnstone, who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

March 11. County of Longford.—Myles Wm. O'Reilly, esq., of Knockabbey, in the county of Louth, in the room of Lieut.-Col. Luke White, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury.

March 21. Borough of Chepping Wycombe.—J. Remington Mills, esq., of Kingswood-lodge, Englefield-green, in the county of Surrey, in the room of Sir G. H. Dashwood, bart., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Seetabuldee, the wife of Capt. John Hayes Grant, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, a dau.

Jan. 11. At Mhow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B., 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

Jan. 30. At Ahmednuggur, the Baroness de Hochepeid Larpent, a dau.

At Mirzapore, the wife of Elliot Macnaghten, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Feb. 15. At the Crescent, York, the wife of the Rev. B. Burdett Newenham, a son.

Feb. 17. At Ladbroke Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Topham, a son.

Feb. 18. At West-hill, Jersey, the wife of Col. C. H. Delamain, C.B., a son.

At the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. Madan, 49th Regt., a son.

Feb. 19. At the Vicarage, Croydon, the wife of the Rev. John George Hodson, a dau.

At Ash Vicarage, near Sandwich, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Mackarness, a son.

Feb. 20. At Newton Don, Kelso, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, a son and heir.

At Waterstown-house, Athlone, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Major C. E. Mansfield, a dau.

At Petworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Holland, a son.

At Ellington, near Ramsgate, the wife of Capt. Hales Wilkie, 29th Regt., a son.

At Thornbury, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Penny, a son.

Feb. 21. At Newhouse, Wilts, the wife of William Eyre Matcham, esq., a son.

At Christchurch, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Albert Aitkins, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Professor Max Müller, a dau.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. Eustace Prescott, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Robert C. Dalrymple Bruce, 8th (the King's) Regt., a son.

Feb. 22. At Bayswater, the wife of Capt. H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps, H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

At Roseville, Bridgwater, the wife of Com. Stradling, H.M.'s Indian Navy, a son.

At the Rectory, Carleton Rode, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Cholmeley, a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. R. L. Bayliff, 100th Royal Canadian Regt., a dau.

Feb. 23. At Stockwell, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Seager, 8th Hussars, a son.

At Reading, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Waller Bird, a son.

At Dulholme Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Barrett, a son.

At Horringer-house, Suffolk, the wife of W. Maling Wynch, esq., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major J. H. Wyatt, C.B., Military Train, a dau.

Feb. 24. In Chesham-st., Lady Jane Levett, a dau.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a son.

At Llangennech-park, Carmarthenshire, the wife of William Henry Nevill, esq., a dau.

At Rougham-hall, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Philip Bennet, esq., late Horse Guards Blue, a son and heir.

At Spring-grove, Isleworth, the wife of Major Nicholas, R.F.P., 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Pyrton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Marshall, a dau.

Feb. 25. In Seamore-place, the wife of J. G. Dodson, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Norfolk-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Major C. B. Ewart, Royal Engineers, a son.

In Belgrave-sq., Mrs. Callander, Prestern-hall, a son and heir.

At Oxney-court, near Dover, the wife of Commander Horton, R.N., a son.

At Bishopsteignton, Devon, the wife of Alexander G. West, esq., Commander R.N., a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Price, a son.

Feb. 26. At Putney, the wife of Robert A. Pritchard, D.C.L., a son.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. Owen Davies, 11th Regt., a son.

Feb. 27. At the Parsonage, Great Saling, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Elrington, a dau.

In Chesham-st., the wife of Berkeley Napier, esq., a son.

At Masham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. Hedley, a son.

Feb. 28. At Lilystone, Essex, the Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

At Athlone, the wife of Capt. Arthur Comyn Pigou, R.A., a son.

At Guernsey, the wife of J. Balfour Cockburn, esq., M.D., Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Dauntsey-house, Mrs. Edward Miles, a dau.

March 2. In Piccadilly-terr., the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Col. Carey, 18th Royal Irish, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Major Hay, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

In Belgrave-terr., Lee, Blackheath, the wife of Captain Stewart Cleeve, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, a son.

March 3. At Cambo-house, Lady Erskine, a dau.

At Vevey, Switzerland, the wife of J. H. Bax, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At the Rectory, Fakenham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. M. A. Atkinson, a dau.

March 4. In Grosvenor-sq., the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.

At Sidecup-place, Footscray, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Hall Smyth, C.B., R.A., a dau.

The wife of Capt. Coxon, 18th Hussars, a dau.

March 5. At Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, the wife of R. B. E. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a dau.

At Worthing, the widow of the Rev. Hermann Charles Heilbronn, B.A., (who died on the 26th of January last), a dau.

March 6. The wife of Major-General Windham, C.B., a son.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, the wife of Peter Carthew, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Quedgeley, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Y. Bazett, a dau.

March 7. At the Rectory, Sutton Veny, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Geo. F. S. Powell, a dau.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Captain Blyth, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

At Springfield Lyons, near Chelmsford, the wife of the Rev. W. Wright, a dau.

At Brayesworth Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Robert Mildred Bingley, M.A., a son.

March 8. At Woodville-house, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Webber, a son.

At Malta, the wife of Col. Hallowell, Deputy Quartermaster-General, a son.

In Eccleston-terr. South, the wife of Capt. R. H. Thursby, Coldstream Guards, a son.

At the Vicarage, Monkleigh, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Charles Saltren Willett, a son.

At the Rectory, Lower Beeding, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Jas. H. Masters, M.A., a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Captain Walker, 66th Regt., a dau.

At Four Ashes Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Amphlett, a son and heir.

At Tynemouth, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Bulman, a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. Eccles, late Rifle Brigade, a son.

March 9. In Chester-sq., the wife of Sir Edmund Lechmere, bart., a dau.

At Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, the wife of Samuel Little, esq., J.P., a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., Mrs. Morton Herbert, a dau.

At Exmouth, the wife of Commander Young, R.N., V.C., a dau.

At Hope Bowdler Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Riou G. Benson, a dau.

March 10. At Dover, the wife of Captain Edmond Walker, R.E., a son.

March 11. At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the wife of William Lucas, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Edward Masterman, esq., a dau.

At Woodend, Perthshire, the wife of Capt. James Morison, a dau.

March 12. At Guernsey, the wife of Major T. C. Alban, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

At Ford-house, Ulverston, the wife of Wm. G. A. Ainslie, esq., a son.

In Gloucester-st., South Belgravia, the wife of Capt. J. Conway Travers, Royal Marines, a dau.

At Deal, the wife of Dr. John Breakey, R.N., a son.

At Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. T. Alexander Falkner, a dau.

March 13. At Merrow, the wife of the Rev. H. Albany Bowles, a dau.

At Sheldon, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a son.

March 14. In Wilton-terr., Kensington, the wife of Capt. Vallance, 5th Lancers, a son.

In Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Edward H. Anson, esq., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At St. Leonard's Rectory, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. William Westall, a son.

At Bitton Vicarage, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Henry Nicholson Ellacombe, a dau.

March 15. At Falmouth, the wife of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., of H.M.S. "Russell," a son.

In Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. James John Heywood, M.A., a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. S. Goldie Taubman, esq., of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Rosliston, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Sutton, a son.

March 16. At Glanusk-pk., the wife of Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, bart., a dau.

At Yealmlpton, Devonshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles B. Haslewood, Chaplain H.M.S. "Orpheus," a dau.

At Heathfield-park, Sussex, the wife of Fred. Bundoock, esq., a dau.

At Dummer-house, near Basingstoke, the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, a dau.

March 17. At Middleham, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett, a son.

At Windsor, Mrs. Adam Birkmyre, a son.

March 18. At Coulsdon, near Croydon, the wife of J. Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 4. At Auckland, New Zealand, John Henry, second son of the late Robert Little Hooper, esq., M.D., of High-st., Newington,

to Bessie, only dau. of Hugh Morrow, esq., J.P., late of co. Longford, Ireland.

Jan. 9. At Christ Church, Colombo, James D. Tremlett, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa Helen, eldest dau. of the Hon. Wm. C. Gibson, Colonial Secretary for Ceylon.

* See GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 379.

Jan. 18. At Deyrah Dhoon, N.W.P., India, C. Robertson, esq., 88th Connaught Rangers, to Marion Rennie, only dau. of the late Capt. J. R. Manderson, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 21. At Bombay, John Henry Nott, esq., Capt. Royal Regt., to Henrietta Frances Onslow, second dau. of Col. Gosling, H.M.'s Indian Army, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Jan. 29. At Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, to Fanny, widow of the Rev. George Rawlinson, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, and dau. of William J. Thoms, esq., of St. George's-sq., Belgrave-road.

Jan. 30. In the British Chapel at St. Peter's-burgh, Nicholas, son of Sir A. W. Crichton, Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the Emperor, to Heloisa Joanna Augusta, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Count Gustavus Nieroth.

Feb. 5. At Eccles, Lancashire, the Rev. W. C. Dowding, M.A., formerly Incumbent of Llangrove, Herefordshire, to Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. B. Robinson, M.A., Incumbent of Lytham, Lancashire.

Feb. 6. At Calcutta, Edward Tierney, Capt. Royal Artillery, third son of the late Matthew John Tierney, esq., B.C.S., to Ethelreda Mary, third dau. of the late Nelson Dartnell, Surgeon of H.M.'s 53rd Regt.

Feb. 18. At Westbury-on-Trym, the Rev. John Mortlock O'Neill, B.A., Curate of Burlescombe, Devon, to Frances Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Henry Hollier, esq., of the Woodlands, Cardiff.

Feb. 20. At Crowhurst, Sussex, Edward Brent Prest, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Samuel Prest, esq., of Cambridge, to Margaret Anne Pelham, sixth dau. of Thos. Papillon, esq., of Crowhurst-park.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, William Surtees Altham, late Major 83rd Foot, to Arabella, only surviving dau. of Jesse Addams, D.C.L., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

At Tor, Torquay, James Dupré, fourth son of the Rev. J. E. Lance, Rector of Buckland St. Mary, Somerset, to Mary Ann Eliza, dau. of Thomas Mallock, esq., R.N., of Axminster, Devon.

At Langham, Essex, Robert Stebbing Sadler, esq., of the Valley-house, Langham, to Alice Fanny, dau. of the Rev. E. Chauncey Ellis, Rector of Langham.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Dymond, late Capt. 3rd Light Dragoons, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late J. Donaldson, esq., of Cheswardine, Salop.

At East Woodhay, Hants, the Rev. Gibbes Jordan, Curate of East Woodhay, to Eleanor Mary, dau. of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of the parish.

At Maperton, Somerset, Richard Francis, youngest son of the late Thomas Bowles, esq., of Milton-hill, Berks, to Susannah Louisa Georgiana, youngest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Wildman Yates, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Feb. 21. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thos. Langdon, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert Roberts, B.D., Rector of Gnavilles Wootton, Dorset, and grandson of the late Sir Walter Cramer Roberts, bart., to Emily, only dau. of Thomas Moor, esq., of St. Alphage, Canterbury, and late H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 25. Lord Southampton, to Ismania Catherine FitzRoy, dau. of Walter Nugent, esq., Baron of the Austrian Empire, and granddau. of the late Sir Chas. Jenkinson, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Leopold W. H. Powset, second son of the late and brother to the present Lord Lilford, to the Lady Mary Acheson, second dau. of the Earl and Countess of Gosford.

At New York, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, 30th Regt., to Elizabeth Staples, eldest dau. of William Clarke, esq., New York.

At Yetminster, the Rev. George Hayton, Rector of Niton, Isle of Wight, to Ellen Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Major Jas. Chadwick, of Chetnole, Dorset.

At Bath, Capt. F. W. A. Robson, H.M.'s 20th Regt. Madras Army, to Madeline E., dau. of Col. A. Lawe, late of the Madras Engineers.

Feb. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Marquis of Donegall, to Harriet, dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart., and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Ashworth, K.C.B.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Arthur Brett, esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, son of Chas. Curtis Brett, esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Hannay, esq., R.N.

At Birstall, Leicestershire, Thomas Henry, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Gillson, M.A., Incumbent of Mount Sorrel, to Anne Ellen, only dau. of the late Henry Paget, esq., of Birstall.

At Madeira, Walter Bentinck, esq., late 15th Hussars, to Henrietta Jane, eldest dau. of William Hinton, esq.

Feb. 27. At Upton, Cheshire, the Rev. J. J. Moss, to Louisa Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

At Abbtots Ann, Andover, Florence Thomas, only son of the Rev. Florence Jas. Wethered, M.A., Vicar of Hurley, Berks, to Grace Emma, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, M.A., Rector of Abbtots Ann.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, John Crichton, only son of Col. Harry Bulteel Harris, of Radford, to Emily Frederica, only dau. of George Hans Blake, esq., of Mutley, Plymouth.

At Coombe Raleigh, the Rev. Chas. E. Band, of Wookey-house, Somerset, and Rector of Combe Ralcigh and Sheldon, to Maria, dau. of Thos. Cobham, esq., late of Marley.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, T. R. Grant, esq., of Calcutta, to Catherine Gwennap, eldest dau. of the late Col. J. G. Hume, Bombay Army.

At Dumfries, Peter Wallwork Latham, esq., M.B., Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, to Jamima Burns, second dau. of the late John M'Diarmid, esq., of Dumfries.

At Sidlow, near Reigate, the Rev. Charles Irvine Wimberley, M.A., to Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arabin, R.A.

At Ormesby St. Michael, Norfolk, William Worship, esq., Great Yarmouth, to Rebecca Bradford, youngest dau. of the late Richard Glaspoole, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Christ Church, Hampstead, the Rev. Rob. Goodwin Young, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late John Bowling, esq., of Pingsworth-house, Hammersmith.

March 3. At the British Legation, Brussels, William Richard Annesley, esq., Captain 97th Regt., first cousin of the Earl of Annesley, to Isabel, second dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. James Norton, of Anningsley-park, Chertsey, Surrey, and niece of Lord Grantley.

At All Saints', Paddington, Vere Temple Bayly, esq., Capt. 54th Regt., son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H., of Burley-villa, Lyme Regis, Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for Dorset, to Lucy Harriett, dau. of William Sacheverill Coke, esq., J.P., of Langton-hall, Notts.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Rev. Spencer Nairne, M.A., Rector of Hunsdon, Herts., eldest surviving son of Capt. Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Marion Walker Marshall, second dau. of the Hon. Lord Curriehill.

March 4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Earl Jermyn, eldest son of the Marquis of Bristol, to Geraldine, youngest dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. George Anson.

At Kenure-park, co. Dublin, Swinburne F., eldest son of the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, and nephew to the Earl of Berkeley, to Eliza Maria, only dau. of the late John Gray, esq., of Whamlands, Northumberland, and Trefrin, Flintshire, and widow of Edward Dixon, esq., of Horsley-house, Worcestershire, and Curzon-street, Mayfair.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Reginald, only son of Joseph Yorke, esq., of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, to Augusta Emmeline Monteath, younger dau. of Lieut.-General Monteath Douglas, C.B., of Douglas Support, and Stonebyres, Lanarkshire.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Frederic Robertson Aikman, V.C., youngest son of the late Capt. George Robertson Aikman, of Ross and Broomilton, Lanarkshire, to Louisa Grace, eldest dau. of the late Robert Hargreaves, esq., of Accrington, Lancashire.

At Speldhurst, Kent, Charles Newton Streetfeild, esq., Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Major-Gen. Streetfeild, R.E., to Sophia Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Saint, of Groombridge-place, Rector of Speldhurst, and Rural Dean.

At the Abbey Church, Bath, Hugh, third son

of the late Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, to Charlotte Anne, eldest dau. of Evan Williams, esq., of Duffryn Frwd, in the same county.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Wm. Farren White, Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, to Hester Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Bunnett, esq., of Paddington.

March 5. At Edinburgh, Francis Aberdein, esq., of Keithock, Forfarshire, to Marjory, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Cunningham, of Newton, and Huntingtower, Perthshire.

March 8. At Brighton, Captain Clay, H.M.'s 19th Regt., second son of Sir William Clay, bart., to Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, bart., of Arlington-court, Devonshire.

At St. Anne's, Limehouse, Edward Thomas Rogers, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Damascus, to Nancy, second dau. of the late Peter Gellatly, esq., of Limehouse.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Philip Wm. Villiers, only son of Philip Reade, esq., of the Woodparks, co. Galway, to Caroline Charlotte, only dau. of R. Du Pré Alexander, esq., of Chester-terr., Chester-sq.

March 11. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, John Copley Wray, esq., Major 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, only son of John Wray, esq., of Suffolk-place, London, to Isabella Caroline, eldest dau. of William Henry Nicholson, esq., of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

March 12. At Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, James Lawson, esq., 59th Regt., second surviving son of Charles Lawson, esq., of Borthwick-hall, Mid Lothian, to Sarah Frances, dau. of Thomas Mubnury, esq., of Lisbryan-house, co. Tipperary.

March 13. At St. Anne's, Dublin, James Charles, youngest son of John Primrose, esq., late of Hillgrove, co. Kerry, and grandnephew of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., to Georgina Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Siborne, 47th Regt., constructor of the Waterloo Models, and author of "The History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815."

March 15. At Camberwell, John Traill, esq., of Orkney, second son of the late William Traill, esq., of Woodwick, to Sarah Ellen, fourth surviving dau. of the late J. Harvey, esq.

At the Chapel Royal, Tower, Ralph Heaton, jun., esq., of Handsworth, to Annie, only dau. of James Hill, esq., of H.M.'s Mint.

March 19. At St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and Lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to Mrs. E. Palk, of Rose-hill, Newton Bushel, Devon.

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.*]

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY SOMERSET,
K.C.B., K.H.

Feb. 15. At Gibraltar, aged 67, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 25th (King's Own Borderers).

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Lord Chas. Somerset (long the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope), son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, by his first marriage with the Hon. Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William, second Viscount Courtenay, was born December 30, 1794, and entered the army in 1811. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 with the army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides minor contests. He was also in the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands, in the 18th Hussars, and was aide-de-camp to his uncle, Major-General Lord Robert Edward Somerset, who commanded the 1st brigade of cavalry, consisting of the three regiments of Life and Horse Guards and the 1st Dragoon Guards, at Waterloo, and accompanied the allied army to Paris. In 1817 he married Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, and soon after proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where he saw considerable and protracted service under the successive Governors,—General Sir G. L. Cole, General Sir George T. Napier, General Sir Harry Smith, General Cathcart, &c. He took an active part in all the Kaffir wars with his regiment, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and during the several commands he held ably distinguished himself. In 1834, in recognition of his military services, he was made a Knight

of the Hanoverian Order, and subsequently a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was made a Knight Commander of that Order after the successful conclusion of the Kaffir war in 1853, having borne a conspicuous part in that contest as Major-General in command. The same year (1853) he left the Cape, and was placed as Major-General on the staff at Bombay; and in February, 1855, was made Commander-in-Chief, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and became second member of the Council there. He was appointed Colonel of the 25th Regt. in September, 1856. After serving the customary period as Commander-in-Chief at the Bombay Presidency, he returned home, after a long absence in Africa and India. He had received the silver war-medal and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula; also the Waterloo and Kaffir war-medals.

The deceased General's commissions bore date as follow :—Cornet, December 5, 1811; lieutenant, December 30, 1812; captain, October 6, 1815; major, March 25, 1823; lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1824; colonel, June 28, 1838; major-general, November 11, 1851; and lieutenant-general, January 29, 1857.

Sir Henry has left a family of seven daughters and three sons, of whom one, Charles Henry, Lieut.-Col. 72nd Foot, is Adjutant-General at Bombay; and another, Henry George Edward, is a captain in the 3rd Foot.

GENERAL JOHN HOGGAN, C.B.

Nov. 13, 1861. At Dehra, Bengal, aged 71, General John Hoggan, C.B., who had been nearly fifty-four years in the Indian service.

He was the fourth son of the late Major George Hoggan, of Waterside, Dumfries, and grandson of Captain Jas. Hoggan, 3rd Dragoons, who with his wife, the sister of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, had the honour of entertaining the Pretender at Comlongan Castle on his disastrous retreat from England.

General Hoggan had carried a sword from a very early age; first serving in the English army at home, and in 1807 he entered the Bengal army as a cadet. In 1815 he was engaged in the Nepaul war; in 1816 he was present at the suppression of the insurrection at Bareilly, and, with the other officers present on that occasion, received a handsome sword as a reward for his service. In 1817 he was engaged in the Mahratta campaign in Afghanistan, under General Pollock—in the Wurziera Valley: and in 1849 he commanded brigades in the Punjaub, at Chillianwallah, and Goojerat; “his brigade on the left carried every thing before it, gallantly storming the enemy’s batteries, and spiking their guns,” thereby contributing much to the success of the day.

Brigadier Campbell (now Lord Clyde) in his dispatch “particularizes the undaunted example set to his brigade by Brigadier Hoggan.” At Goojerat, “the steady and good order in which the brigade of the Bengal army moved under Brigadier Hoggan, which was in support of the Bombay division, was very praiseworthy.” He was engaged also in the forcing of the Khyber Pass; and at Rammugen and Sudulopore. Besides receiving the medals for the engagements referred to, he was made a C.B.

He was buried, in the evening of the 14th of November, at Dehra, with all the military honors which the place could supply, in the churchyard, under the same grove of trees where, forty-seven years before, he had seen the first occupant of that quiet resting spot laid in his grave; for as a young man he helped to capture the place under the noble Gillespie, who was buried the day of the fall of the fort of Kalunga; and now he

is there gathered to his fathers, not two miles from where that fort of Kalunga stood. General Hoggan used to tell how, when Gillespie’s force lay there,—then a dark and dangerous jungle,—a tiger was shot on the very spot where now stands the office of the Surveyor-General of India.

The General was followed to his grave by hundreds of natives, and every European in the place. It is recorded in the “Delhi Gazette” of that month, that

“The name of General Hoggan will live in history, and it will be long before it will fade from the memory of those who knew him. The effect produced by his personal appearance (tall and martial-like, with snowy locks and hoary beard) truly indicated the effects produced by intercourse with him; it was that of chivalry in the highest sense. With him everything was upright and manly, pure and truthful. The loving-kindness of his nature gained him the affections of all; he had qualities to win love and command respect. In outward form and inward nature he was indeed brave and gentle, kind and true.”

In religious exercises and love for God’s Holy Word he was most exemplary.

He was twice married; first, in 1816, to Frances Kennaway, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Palk Welland, Rector of Shillingford, Devon^a, by Susan, daughter of Wm. Kennaway, Esq., of Exeter, and sister of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart., by whom he left one son, the Rev. Chas. Hoggan, M.A., the present Rector of Talaton, Devon, and two daughters—Lucy Elizabeth, the widow of the late Rev. Arthur Wallis Street, M.A., sometime Vice-Principal of Bishop’s College, Calcutta, who died April, 1851^b; and Susan Margaret, married to Major Sheridan Ewart, of the Royal Bengal Infantry.

The General married, secondly, in 1832, Jane, daughter of Samuel, son of the late Rev. Samuel Long, sometime Vicar of Shabbington, Bucks, and niece of the late Mr. Blathwayte, of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire, by which marriage he

^a See GENT. MAG., Sept. 1841, p. 215.

^b See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1851, p. 214.

has left three sons—two being in the Indian service—and two daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL NORCLIFFE
NORCLIFFE, K.H.

Feb. 8. In London, aged 70, Major-General Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H.

The deceased, who was born Sept. 24, 1791, entered the army (in the 4th Dragoons) in the year 1807, and five years later was badly—long thought mortally—wounded in the head at the battle of Salamanca, fought July 21, 1812. He was found by his own men all but dead upon the battle-field, but skilful medical treatment, and the tender care of his cousin, Mrs. Dalbiac, (whose husband was then in command of the 4th Dragoons,) preserved his life. He became lieutenant in 1808, captain in 1816, and major in 1821, in which year he exchanged into the 17th Lancers. In 1823 he went on half-pay into the 18th Hussars, became lieutenant-colonel in 1837, colonel in 1851, and major-general in 1855. He married June 24, 1824, Decima Hester Beatrix, third daughter of John Robinson Foulis, Esq., second son of Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart., and by her (who died February 3, 1828) he had one son, Thomas, born June 17, 1825, who died in his twenty-fourth year. Pursuant to entail, the family estates devolve upon the general's niece, Rosamond, elder daughter of Charles Best, Esq., M.D., of York, widow of Henry Robinson, Esq., of York, son of Admiral Hugh Robinson.

The family of which the deceased was the representative existed in the parish of Halifax in the early part of the fourteenth century. One of them was Nicholas Norecliffe, father of John Norecliffe, styled of Barsland, in 1541, whose son, Stephen Norcliffe, left a son, Thomas Norcliffe, who was buried at Nunnington, in Yorkshire, in 1616. In 1607 he had a grant of arms, now among the family papers. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Ealand, of Carlinghow, he had a son and successor, Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Knight, barrister of the Middle Temple, who purchased

Langton, Yorkshire, in 1618, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1625. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Wm. Bamburgh, Bart., of Howsham, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Knight, of Langton, who married Dorothy, fifth daughter of Thomas, Viscount Fairfax, of Emeley. Dying January 6, 1669, he was succeeded by his only son, Sir Thos. Norcliffe, Knight, of Langton, born deaf and dumb February, 1640, who married Frances, daughter and sole heir of Sir Wm. Vavasour, Bart., of Copmanthorpe. Sir Thomas died 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq., of Langton, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, High Sheriff for Yorkshire in 1700 and 1715. He married, in 1693, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Heslington, and by her (who died in 1739) had four sons and a daughter. He died in 1720, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Norcliffe, Esq., of Langton, born in 1694, who died in 1768, unmarried, in his seventy-fourth year. This gentleman left his property to his nieces in succession, and their heirs, in strict entail. He was accordingly succeeded by his elder niece, Mary, daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart., by Frances his wife, daughter of Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq. She married, in 1769, Sir James Innes, Bart., who, as by will obliged, assumed the surname and arms of Norcliffe. Lady Norcliffe predeceased her husband (who became Duke of Roxburghe in 1812) July 20, 1807, and was succeeded by her nephew, Thos. Dalton, Esq., eldest son of John Dalton, Esq., by Isabella his wife, second daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart. This gentleman assumed, upon inheriting Langton, by sign-manual, dated August, 1807, the surname and arms of Norcliffe. He was born December 31, 1756, and entering the army obtained a troop in the 11th Dragoons. He was afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the York Volunteers, formed in 1796, after the French revolution. He married, in 1784, Ann, only daughter and heir of

William Wilson, Esq., of Leeds, and had issue Norcliffe, his heir, now deceased; Thomas and William, who died young; Isabella, Charlotte, Mary (married, in 1807, Charles Best, M.D., of York, and died in 1837, leaving two daughters), and Emily, who died at Brussels in 1817. Lieutenant-Colonel Norcliffe died June 2, 1820, and was succeeded by his widow, who is still remembered throughout the district for her many amiable qualities. — *Yorkshire Gazette*.

E. S. CAYLEY, ESQ., M.P.

Feb. 25. In Dean's Yard, Westminster, aged 59, Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. John Cayley, by a granddaughter of Bishop Stillingfleet, and was born in 1802. He was educated at Rugby, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. At the age of twenty-two he married Emma, daughter of his cousin, Sir George Cayley, and shortly after began to make himself conspicuous as the advocate of the division of the representation of the Yorkshire Ridings. In the general election which followed the dissolution of Parliament on the passing of the Reform Bill, he came forward as a candidate for the North Riding. In spite of the opposition of the great Whig families, who resented his independent opinions, he secured his election by the organization of the small holders. The candidates were the Hon. W. Duncombe (now Lord Feversham), Mr. Cayley, and Mr. J. C. Ramsden. The latter gentleman represented the great Whig party, and suffered a decided defeat. Much of Mr. Cayley's success was undoubtedly due to personal and social qualities. He had been a farmer himself, and, consequently, had a thorough sympathy with the pursuits and feelings of most of his constituents. He refused to be made a partisan of the Whigs, and in 1857, at the general election, a very formidable opposition was organized against him, the Hon. J. C. Dundas being brought

out as his antagonist. The result of that election was a great triumph to Mr. Cayley, who had no paid agents, and relied on the spontaneous support of the constituency. The numbers polled were — for the Hon. Col. Duncombe, 5,259; Mr. Cayley, 4,641; Hon. J. C. Dundas, 4,185. Ever since the election, however, which was fiercely contested, Mr. Cayley had been suffering from feeble health, but no fears of any fatal result were entertained by his friends. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion induced by a journey to London to attend his Parliamentary duties. He arrived in town in a state of syncope, and after remaining in that condition for three days, rallied only to extinguish the hopes his temporary recovery had excited.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cayley was one of that small body known as independent members, and there was no counting on his vote until the time to give it arrived. As a speaker he never made much figure, for although effective at times, he was very unequal, and required to feel strongly before he spoke forcibly. In politics he declared himself "not a Whig, but a Reformer," but a Reformer of that stamp which is opposed to the Ballot and Short Parliaments. Up to the passing of the Corn Laws Repeal Bill, he was a consistent opponent of Free Trade, and was through the whole of his career a strong advocate for the repeal of the Malt-tax. Notwithstanding certain differences of opinion, he gave "a general support" to Lord Palmerston's Administration.

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D.

Dec. 9, 1861. At 36, Upper Buckingham-street, Dublin, aged 53, John O'Donovan, LL.D.

The deceased was born in 1809, in the county of Kilkenny, where his father was a small farmer. About 1830 he obtained an engagement in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, where he was employed to examine Irish manuscripts and to

collect local information, with the object of settling the orthography of the names of places on the Ordnance Maps. In the course of these investigations he acquired a knowledge of the ancient language and historic topography of Ireland more extensive, it is believed, than was ever previously possessed by any individual scholar.

In 1832 he contributed several essays to the "Dublin Penny Journal;" and, in conjunction with Dr. Petrie, he compiled the historic portion of the "Memoir of the Parish of Templemore," published by the Government in 1835.

The first work published by the Irish Archæological Society (1841) was an Irish poem edited in the original Irish from an ancient manuscript, with translations and notes by O'Donovan. For the same Society he edited, in the original Irish, with translations and notes, the "Battle of Magh-Rath," (1842); the "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many," (1843); the "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," co. Sligo, (1844). His Grammar of the Irish language, the most valuable work on that subject, appeared in 1845. On the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland he was appointed Professor of Celtic Languages in the Belfast College, to which most difficult and laborious Chair the salary of only one hundred pounds per annum was allocated. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1847, and in the same year appeared his edition of that most curious and valuable work styled *Leabhar na-g-Ceart*, or the "Book of Rights," detailing the privileges and restrictions of the ancient monarchs of Ireland and their sub-chiefs. O'Donovan's edition of the Annals of Ireland, in the original Irish, by the Four Masters, from 1171 to 1616, with his English translation, copious notes, and appendices, was published in 1848, in three large volumes, 4to. This work was completed by the issue, in 1851, of two further volumes, embracing all the earlier Annals down to the year 1170, where the previously published portion had commenced; the entire five volumes

form one of the most remarkable collections of national annals produced in these islands, and when we consider the difficulties presented by the obscure and ancient Irish dialect in which they are written, and the vast amount of historic research, topographical and genealogical information with which they are copiously illustrated, it will be admitted that this edition is a wonderful monument of individual scholarship. The Irish Academy testified their appreciation of O'Donovan's services to the literature of Ireland by awarding him the gold Cunningham Medal, and he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Dublin. In 1851 he edited the "Miscellany" of the Celtic Society, containing various original Irish historic documents. On the appointment of the Commission for translating and publishing the ancient Irish legal Institutes known as the "Brehon Laws," O'Donovan was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Eugene Curry, at a very low rate of remuneration, to transcribe, translate, and prepare for the press these most obscure and complicated documents from the manuscripts written in the old Irish law dialect, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, the Royal Irish Academy, the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library. In 1860 he edited, for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, "Three Fragments of ancient Irish Annals" from the manuscripts in the Library of the Dukes of Burgundy at Brussels, with an English version and annotations. The same Society has just published his edition of the Topographical poems written by John O'Dubhagain and Gillanna-naomh O'Huidhrin, enumerating the principal families and territories of Ireland and their chiefs in the fourteenth century. To his translations of these curious poems O'Donovan appended a body of very valuable illustrative notes, and to the work are prefixed learned dissertations on the following interesting subjects, on which he was admittedly the highest living authority:—
Of the Ancient Names of Tribes and

Territories in Ireland; Of Ancient Irish Surnames and Agnomina; Of the Irish Names anciently assumed by the English in Ireland; Of the Assumption of English Names by the native Irish; Of the Irish Families who retained their Ancient Names on the Continent and in Ireland; Of Irish Family Names Anglicised and Altered; Of Ancient Irish Christian or Baptismal Names of Men, and their Modernized Forms; Of Ancient Irish Female Names and their Changes. In addition to the publications above enumerated, O'Donovan contributed many papers to Archæological Journals, and furnished information liberally to writers engaged in investigating questions connected with native Irish history. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin elected him an Honorary Corresponding Member, in recognition of his high merits as a Celtic philologist. He was engaged in his labours on the Brehon Laws, of which he had prepared a considerable portion for the press, when, early in November, 1861, he was attacked by rheumatic fever, which carried him off on Dec. 9.

O'Donovan's death was regarded as a national loss by those who appreciated the importance of his labours in establishing the new and accurate school of Irish historic learning in Ireland. The President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy, with the most eminent literary and scientific men of Dublin, attended his remains to the cemetery of Glasnevin, where he was interred with the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a member.

O'Donovan possessed the highest character, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of men of the most opposite religious and political principles. The unremunerative nature of his pursuits, and the absence of any adequate State provision for scholars engaged in important historical researches in Ireland, placed it out of O'Donovan's power to bequeath a competence to his widow and six young children, for whom a public subscription has been opened, at 19, Dawson-street, Dublin, by the Council

of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, which has formally expressed its opinion of his merits in the following truthful terms:—

“That this country has suffered a deep and truly irreparable loss by the recent death of Dr. John O'Donovan, who, by his many published works, displaying eminent attainments in Celtic philology, combined with a profound and extensive knowledge of the historic topography and archæology of Ireland, has been mainly instrumental in obtaining for native Irish learning a recognised and important position in the estimation of the world.”

THE REV. THOMAS HARTWELL
HORNE, B.D.

On Monday the 27th of January, at 12.40 p.m., tranquilly passed away from our midst one of those worthies of a former age whose memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of Englishmen as one of their country's truest sons.

Thomas Hartwell Horne was born in momentous times. He first saw the light on the 20th of October, 1780. The excitement consequent upon Lord George Gordon's ill-advised vagaries had scarcely subsided in the metropolis, and we think that we have heard him say that he had been told that the blurred inscription of “No Popery” had not yet been entirely obliterated from his father's window shutters at the time of his birth.

His father, William Horne, was a barrister's clerk, for many years confidentially employed by Mr. Graham, afterwards one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Young Thomas received the rudiments of a classical education in Christ's Hospital, and always spoke in terms of grateful respect of that noble and ancient institution. Whilst at school the lad soon evinced that he was a youth of no ordinary resolution and perseverance. He passed through the lower classes with credit to himself, and rose to be a deputy Grecian. He entered the school during the memorable year 1789, and could distinctly remember the sad and stirring events

that were then passing in France and on the continent of Europe. Born and bred as he was in a loyal age, Mr. Horne early imbibed those sentiments of devotion to our constitutional throne for which he was ever after in life distinguished. Our beloved Queen ranked among her subjects no more devoted and chivalrously affectionate servant than the venerable octogenarian who has just gone to his rest. The lamented and untimely decease of the Prince Consort produced a profound impression on his mind, and he often spoke during the concluding weeks of his life of the gratification he had once experienced in preaching before the Princess Victoria, in the Isle of Wight; and also of how, at the time of her Majesty's coronation, he had the honour of transmitting, through the Queen's librarian, a copy of his sermon, which her Majesty was pleased to peruse, and to direct her librarian to express her entire approbation of the manner in which the subject had been handled.

In 1795, on the 21st of October, Mr. Horne quitted Christ's Hospital, an orphan lad of 15, small of stature, and not robust in health, with a very narrow circle of acquaintances, and a family of brothers and sisters depending upon his exertions. Such a grave responsibility might well have clouded the resolution of an ordinary child, for such he yet was; but young Thomas set to work with a good heart and an undaunted perseverance, and we have reason to believe that he largely contributed to the education and support of his bereaved relatives. Mr. Horne has left an autobiographical sketch, in which he very touchingly alludes to his boyish struggles and cares, and as this little book is in course of preparation for the press, we would fain desist from trespassing upon ground which no one could possibly occupy so fitly as the autobiographer himself. His early life was one protracted course of manly efforts to maintain an honourable independence. He has himself told the writer of this notice that the foundation-stone of his fortunes was

the chance gift of some stranger hand, to whom he had rendered some service of courtesy; and with these few pence he purchased some paper and a pen, and having procured some copying to do, he turned his earnings to good account, and thus after many years of struggling and resolution to see the bright side of things, he rose to a position of surpassing reputation and literary fame. All honour be to the brave English boy, whose heart of oak has contributed quite as effectually to promote his country's glory, as those daring spirits and ready hands who were then doing battle for old England *per mare per terras*, and raising her to her present pinnacle of unexampled greatness.

Between the years 1796 and 1806 Mr. Horne was engaged as a barrister's clerk, filling several situations of this nature under different employers; progressing very slowly in the matter of worldly goods, but steadily adding to his stock of information, and qualifying himself for a sphere of more extended usefulness. *Excelsior* seems evermore to have been the guiding star of his younger days. He felt persuaded that to the diligent, and the conscientiously persevering, all things are, humanly speaking, possible, and in the end he abundantly realized the soundness of his convictions.

Theological subjects at a very early period of his life attracted a very considerable portion of Mr. Horne's attention. We have been favoured with the perusal of an unpublished essay, written when he was little more than twenty years of age, which indicates a surprising acquaintance not only with the English writers on Evidences, but also with foreign writers on kindred subjects. It is an enquiry into the causes of the spread of infidel principles at the time, and is especially interesting as being an entirely original production. We think that the editor of the Autobiography might with advantage give it to the world, as a sample of one of the venerable writer's earliest performances on the side of morality and religious truth.

Meanwhile, however, the young stu-

dent found leisure for manly relaxation, as well as the cultivation of music. His violoncello was the solace of many a lonely half-hour; but Mr. Horne also about this time enrolled himself as a volunteer. We have heard him speak in terms of enthusiasm and delight of his soldiering days, and tell how he was present on duty when Nelson was carried to his glorious resting-place beneath the dome of St. Paul's; and also how he heard Rowland Hill's celebrated sermon to the volunteers in Surrey Chapel.

We suspect, however, that these hours of innocent recreation soon gave place to the all-engrossing pursuit of literature. Times were hard, provisions dear, and he had other claims upon his exertions besides his own personal necessities. These circumstances turned his energies into that channel in which they ran with unbroken continuity for upwards of sixty years.

Mr. Horne now devoted his pen and his energies to editing or compiling a number of works upon the most miscellaneous subjects, all of which had a considerable amount of success in their day, but are now long since forgotten. *Grazing*, *Theology*, the *Law of Captures*, the *Formation and Management of Sunday Schools*, *Bibliography*, &c., &c. ², in turn occupied his spare hours, for the night-watches and early morning alone could be thus occupied. From 1806 to 1809 he was private clerk or secretary to the eminent Christian philanthropist, Joseph Butterworth, Esq., M.P., and from 1809 to 1823 he was sub-librarian to the Surrey Institution, which establishment was in 1823 dissolved, owing to the exhaustion of the subscribed capital. Finally, from 1824, until his resignation of office at Christmas 1860, he was Senior Assistant Librarian in the department of Printed Books in the British Museum.

Thus, as we before intimated, his days were fully occupied, and it was only during hours stolen from his pillow that he raised that superstructure of literary merit which will perpetuate his name

as long as the English language is spoken. Mr. Horne's great work, and the one by which he will ever be remembered, is his invaluable "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." When quite a lad his attention had been turned to the consideration of the evidences upon which the hopes of the Christian are founded. Naturally of an inquiring turn of mind, the infidel sophisms of the day had produced a disquieting effect upon the young student's thoughts; he perceived at once the dangerous consequences of a mistake upon a subject of such vital importance. He set himself therefore industriously to solve the question as to what Revelation really is, and how far the Bible can be received as such. His honest strivings after truth led him to the sure haven of unshakeable conviction. As early as 1800 he published "A Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Religion," if we remember rightly, in two vols. 8vo. This went through several editions, and formed the stepping-stone to his larger work the "Introduction," the first edition of which was published in 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1813. This laborious monument of perseverance and meritorious industry at once introduced our author to fame, if not to competence. It was adopted immediately in Europe and America as the Biblical student's indispensable handbook. Mr. Horne had the astonishing good fortune to see his book pass through no fewer than ten editions in England. It steadily increased in bulk and accuracy as well as in celebrity, and yet holds its own as the sacred scholar's *vade mecum* to Biblical knowledge. In completing the last English edition, the venerable veteran was assisted by the Rev. J. Ayre, M.A., and H. Prideaux Tregelles, Esq., LL.D., in recasting his book upon an improved basis, and bringing it down to the latest point of Scriptural criticism. The learned Dr. S. Davidson had been at first associated in the work, but when the volume entrusted to his care was completed, it was found that his ideas upon inspiration were fundamentally at variance

* At least fifty separate works.

with those of Mr. Horne. It became therefore a matter of reluctant necessity to disclaim the obnoxious volume, and to place the task afresh in the before-mentioned able hands. Mr. Horne often expressed his extreme gratification at the manner in which Mr. Ayre and Dr. Tregelles discharged the important work allotted to them, combining, as they did in a rare degree, the highest scholarship with the most unexceptionable orthodoxy.

When we consider that 15,000 copies of the "Introduction" were sold in England during Mr. Horne's lifetime, that it was an expensive work, at first in three thick volumes, and ever increasing in bulk; that innumerable editions were published in America, (in which the author had no pecuniary interest); that portions of it were translated into nearly all the European as well as the Indian languages, besides a vast number of the Abridgement of the work in English, prepared by the author himself,—we say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Horne's book met with a success altogether unparalleled in the annals of typography.

The "Introduction" at once introduced Mr. Horne to the notice of the most eminent divines of our Church. The venerable Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, in 1819 ordained him, on Trinity Sunday, at Fulham, to the curacy of Christ Church, Newgate-street. Here he remained, under the Rev. Samuel Crowther, for six years. He subsequently became assistant-minister at Welbeck Chapel, then under the incumbency of the eloquent Dr. Jennings. Here he continued until 1833, when he was appointed by Dr. Howley (who was now Archbishop of Canterbury) to the living of St. Edmund-the-King with St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street, in the city of London.

In 1812 Mr. Horne married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Millard, Esq., solicitor, clerk to the Cordwainers' Company. By her he had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Anne Cheyne, survives to deplore his loss. As a parish

minister, Mr. Horne was universally esteemed and respected. To the poor he was a father, ever ready to spend and be spent in their service; to the rich he was a faithful counsellor and single-minded pastor and friend. Mr. Horne's discourses, though unmarked by eloquence either of delivery or composition, were always instructive, thoughtful, and abounding in wholesome information. His singularly blameless life and conversation and his simple-hearted earnestness always carried conviction with them, and his memory will long live in the hearts of his mourning congregation. During the two last years of his ministry, Mr. Horne was unable to take active part in the public services of his church, but his congregation was ever present in his thoughts. He used to prepare a sermon weekly for the Sunday morning's service, and make it a request that his friend and curate, the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, would deliver the discourse as an affectionate message from their aged pastor to his flock. As he wrote a singularly bold and perspicuous hand to the very last, this was a task accompanied by no greater difficulty than the reading of a printed discourse, and was persevered in for many months, until his enfeebled health and other circumstances made its discontinuance a matter of necessity. By his colleagues in the British Museum Mr. Horne was regarded with the most affectionate reverence. His kindly disposition, his ever ready condescension to the junior and subordinate members of the establishment, won for him golden opinions.

When he had completed thirty years of service in the Museum, his colleagues presented him, by Mr. Panizzi's hands, with a handsome silver inkstand, with a suitable inscription and a congratulatory address.

But time and space forbid us to enlarge any further upon so grateful a subject. Happy the man who shall attain to so venerable an old age as our departed friend,—who shall see his reputation increase with his years, and

know that it shall continue in the serene lustre of undiminished usefulness for years after he sleeps with his fathers! Happy the man who, like Mr. Horne, lives only to enlarge the circle of an ever-widening friendship and respect, and dies without a single enemy!

His was a career placid and unmarked by the storms of controversy, or the envious jarrings of competitors for fame. He struck out a path for himself at the outset; he kept the object of his life steadily in view to the end; and he affords a striking example that to be signally useful is to be signally great, and that honesty of purpose and a persevering rectitude will assuredly meet with a suitable acknowledgment in the homage of all good men.

Pecuniarily speaking, Mr. Horne met with a slender recompense, but he had early learned that "godliness with contentment is great gain." He lived to see successive generations of boys promoted to rank and station and affluence in the Church over his head, but he was never heard to utter one word of complaint upon a subject which was a matter of surprise and regret to all that knew him. Assuredly a living of £300 per annum, and the prebendal stall of Sneating in St. Paul's Cathedral, worth £11 a-year, were a poor acknowledgment of such pre-eminent services as his. But the Church of England has too often proved herself an *injusta noverca* to her noblest sons. To America was reserved the graceful distinction of numbering the illustrious deceased among her Doctors of Divinity. Mr. Horne took his degree of B.D. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1829. From the University of Pennsylvania he subsequently received the diploma of D.D., a fact which greatly redounds to the honour and discernment of that learned body.

Mr. Horne's title to his Church's gratitude consisted simply in the fact that he was usefully great, and conscientiously true to the dogmatic teaching to which he pledged himself at his ordination vows. Had he succeeded in de-

monstrating the unauthenticity of any portion of the sacred text, or had he imported a flavouring of sciolistic scepticism into his disquisitions upon the canon of Scripture, it might have fared otherwise with him, in an age when "guesses after truth," or rather in the direction of unbelief, pass current for scholarship and originality of thought.

Thomas Hartwell Horne has met with a brighter recompense, and the best of all rewards. He lived to know that he had been a signal benefactor to his race. "Being dead he yet speaketh." His name will be cherished as long as the English language is spoken. It will be enrolled by all good men in the glorious catalogue of "the elders who have obtained a good report through faith."

THE VERY REV. CANON TIERNEY.

Feb. 19. At Arundel, aged 66, the Very Rev. Canon Mark Aloysius Tierney.

The deceased was born at Brighton in September, 1795. At an early age he was sent to the school directed by the Franciscan Fathers at Baddesley Green, in Warwickshire, from which he was afterwards transferred to the college of St. Edmund at Old Hall, near Ware. After passing through the usual course of classical studies with distinguished success, he was at the end of his philosophical and theological terms ordained priest in September, 1818. His acquirements qualified him to be eminently useful as a professor, but Bishop Poynter, in the summer of the following year, acceded to his request to be employed in missionary service, and after placing him *ad interim* with his friend the Rev. Thomas Costigan, at East-lane, Bermondsey, named him one of the assistant chaplains at Warwick-street, whence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields. His ability and growing repute as a preacher would no doubt have determined the Bishop to retain him in London, but ill-health (which had interrupted his scholastic course, and which distressed him more or less throughout life) seemed to unfit him for labour in town, and sug-

gested his transfer to a country mission. He therefore welcomed his appointment to Slindon, in Sussex (the seat of the Newburgh family), where he remained for two or three years. Early in 1824 he became the chaplain of Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and from that time forward he resided at Arundel.

To one gifted with his power of research, and appreciating the historical greatness of that noble family, it was impossible to live at Arundel without wishing to preserve to posterity the memorials which his industry and sagacity had enabled him to collect. It appeared to him that the general history of England would be rendered more interesting and more complete by a minute description of the fortunes of a family whose keep had been one of the strongholds of Alfred, whose old tower had sheltered the Empress Maud, and whose retainers had witnessed the share taken by their chief in wresting Magna Charta from King John. As an ecclesiastic, he loved to dwell on the courage and heroism of the members of the family who had suffered persecution for the ancient faith, and on the munificent foundations for charity and religion for which the houses of Fitzalan, Mowbray, and Howard have been so conspicuous. He had devoted the leisure of several years to the study of our national history in its original sources; he had given writers of eminence the benefit of his learning and research, and had contributed largely to Cartwright's continuation of Dallaway's History of the Western Division of Sussex, when in 1834 he presented to the public "The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel."

The Rev. John Kirk, of Lichfield, had begun towards the end of the last century to compile a series of documents connected with the history of the penal laws, and the Catholic clergy and laity in England, since the time of Henry VIII., and his papers enabled Mr. Tierney to prepare a new edition of Dodd's "Church History of England from the year 1500 to the year 1688." This work was published by Mr. Dolman, but was

interrupted after the publication of the fifth volume by the failing health of the editor.

"It is fortunate," writes Dr. Lingard, in his notice of the first volume soon after its appearance in 1839, "both for Dodd and his readers, that the charge of this new edition has fallen into the hands of a writer, whose eminence in historical and biographical research has been established by his 'History and Antiquities of the Town and Castle of Arundel,' including the biography of its earls down to the present times^a."

In the same notice Dr. Lingard alludes to the value of the original documents which were printed for the first time by Mr. Tierney, and it was often a subject of wonder how these and many other records, letters, and papers which he possessed had survived to his time, and how he was able from a few lines to reconstruct portions of history that had well-nigh perished. Mr. Turnbull and other experienced investigators of old records were glad to refer to him and to obtain the benefit of his advice and experience in deciphering them. His desire for the publication of historic truth was great; he freely communicated his own views and opinions to others who were engaged in historic researches; and to him Mr. Bruce is indebted for important aid in determining the genuineness of Charles the First's instructions to Glamorgan in Ireland. Mr. Tierney was preparing the materials for the continuation of Dodd's History, and might have published the sixth volume if he had not been prevented by the partial paralysis which affected his hand, and if he had not been drawn aside by the hope of publishing a Life of Lingard, of which an outline appeared in a Catholic periodical. It was to defend and confirm his statements in reference to "James I. and the Recusants" against the attacks of Mr. S. R. Gardner, that he made his last contributions to literature in November 1860, and January 1861^b.

^a Dublin Review, May, 1839, p. 405.

^b Notes and Queries, 2nd Ser., vol. x. p. 351, vol. xi. p. 31.

On February 7th, 1833, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London; and on July 25th, 1841, a Fellow of the Royal Society: he was also a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On the formation of the Sussex Archæological Society in 1846, he became its local secretary, and in 1850 he also joined the committee, and retained both offices, shewing his zeal for the Society's collections by supervising many papers, and contributing in 1849 to vol. iii. "Notices of recent Excavations in the Collegiate Church of Arundel;" and in 1860, for vol. xii., "An Account of the Discovery of the Remains of John, 17th Earl of Arundel, in a Letter addressed to Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.,"

We must not omit to notice the just and well-timed rebuke which in 1844 he administered to Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester, for an offensive sermon which he had preached in his cathedral church upon occasion of an Italian priest named Vignati parading his profession of Protestantism. It is a masterly composition of its kind, and obtained for its author the acknowledgments of distinguished persons in the Anglican communion.

His aptitude for business, his warm friendship, and his charities, made his brethren anxious to entrust the administration of their funds to his zealous and useful guardianship. He was for many years a member of the ancient chapter of England, and when the diocese of Southwark was erected in 1852, he became the first canon penitentiary of its cathedral chapter.

During the course of 1861, Canon Tierney's health was seriously undermined by disease of the heart, and his friends began to fear that he could not be long spared to them. His letters, beautifully written, and yet more beautifully expressed, came less frequently than of old, and he was deprived of the opportunity of supplying their place, as he usually preferred to supply it even when he was strong, by coming to Lon-

don. He received with real gratitude the visits or messages of Cardinal Wiseman and of other bishops, and of his lay and clerical acquaintances, during the course of his long and trying illness. The various members of the Norfolk family went daily to him, and sought eagerly the means of alleviating his sufferings. After receiving all the rites of the Catholic Church, he calmly fell asleep without a struggle on the 19th of February, 1862.

He had seen one of his dearest wishes gratified in the restoration of the Fitzalan Chapel, and he obtained leave to be buried therein, near the tomb of the first Master of the College of the Most Holy Trinity, to which the chapel had belonged. Many of his brethren and friends united with the representatives of the family in assisting at the solemn requiem, which was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant.

His executors, Messrs. Anthony Wright Bidulph, and Edward and Anthony Norris, are directed, after paying a few legacies, to apply the proceeds of the sale of his valuable library and his residuary estate in works of charity.

REV. DR. ANDREW REED.

Feb. 25. At his residence, Cambridgeheath, Hackney, aged 75, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.

The deceased, who was born Nov. 27, 1787, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, was the son of humble tradespeople, though descended from an old Dorsetshire family long connected with Poole. He was apprenticed to a business, but he had always a taste for study, and having thus attracted the friendly notice of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, one of the successors of Whitfield, he obtained admission to a Dissenting college, then recently founded at Hackney. In 1811, though only twenty-four years of age, he became the minister of Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, where he preached for fifty years, retiring from the charge but a short time before his decease.

At an early age he wrote, anonymously, a religious novel, intitled "No Fiction," which ran through many editions.

In 1834 the Independent and Baptist bodies resolved to send a deputation to their brethren in the United States. Mr. Reed and Mr. Cox were associated in this tour, from which they returned Doctors of Divinity, and embodied the result of their observations in volumes which made a valuable addition to English knowledge of American institutions and society.

Dr. Reed was a staunch Voluntary and an almost rigid Independent, though not what is called a "political Dissenter." But it is not as a religious teacher or leader that he was most widely known or will be longest remembered. It was his distinguishing merit and happiness to have founded several of the noblest benevolent institutions in this country, and to have associated himself with numerous works of universal philanthropy. Perhaps no man since the day of John Howard has given himself up so devotedly to such efforts as Dr. Reed. He is known as a Nonconformist minister by his sermons and public engagements, and as an author by several works; but as a benefactor to his race his benevolent efforts have never been restricted by the limits of sect or religious party; his life-work being to search out objects of misery, hitherto uncared for, that they might share the beneficent sympathy of the British people.

In 1813 he founded the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton. In 1827 he established the Infant Orphan Asylum, and in 1847 the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Croydon. While engaged in these great works an orphan idiot claimed his help, and finding no provision in this country for the idiot, he travelled abroad, and returned home to found the Asylum for Idiots, which is now attracting, on account of its national importance, so much of public and professional attention. In frequent visits to the metropolitan hospitals Dr.

Reed noticed that many inmates above the pauper condition were discharged as "hopelessly incurable," with no shelter in view but the workhouse, and this observation led to the foundation of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, which provides a home for life for the hopelessly diseased.

In all these noble labours Dr. Reed was himself emphatically a worker, and this was in fact the secret of his success. Personally active, he enlisted the active efforts of hundreds in his undertakings; and personally self-denying and generous, he never failed in securing from a benevolent public the funds necessary to carry out his projects. Confidence was reposed in his judgment because of his singular administrative ability, and confidence was placed in his motives because it was known that, while he freely gave his hundreds to the cause of charity, he made it a principle through life never to receive in any form a recompense for his services.

The late Dukes of Kent, York, and Wellington, and, later still, our late lamented Prince Consort, were among his most earnest advisers and supporters. And if the glory of England in the eye of the foreigner is said to be the fact that her charitable institutions meet the eye at every point and provide for every class of suffering, and that over the portal of each is inscribed "Supported by Voluntary Contributions," it is fair to say that this growth of noble willingness in this land, within the last half century, has been very much owing to the personal effort and powerful example in the cause of true philanthropy of the late Andrew Reed.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children. By his will, after leaving to his family the principal part of his property, he bequeaths a certain sum, the interest to be applied for ever to the "purchase of toys for the Infant Orphans" at Wanstead; a larger sum for Winter Scientific Lectures to the Orphan Children at Clapton; £1,000 to the Asylum for Idiots; £1,000 to the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham,

and then he bequeaths, in touching language, these institutions to the Royal Hospital, since founded, to the care and regard of his beloved country.

He was interred in the Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, near the monument to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts.

MR. JAMES DARLING.

March 2. At his residence, Fortess Terrace West, Kentish Town, aged 64, Mr. James Darling, bookseller and publisher, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Born in Edinburgh in 1797, he very early in life shewed a taste for books and reading, and in 1809 he was apprenticed to Mr. Adam Black, the eminent publisher, now Member of Parliament for Edinburgh. In 1818 Mr. Darling having completed his term, came to London, and with letters of introduction of such a character that he had offers for his services from various firms; he at once entered the establishment of Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Cochran, where he had a rare opportunity of increasing his knowledge of literature, and which he availed himself of, and assisted much in the success of that well-known house. In 1820 he married, and in 1825 he began the business in Little Queen-street. For many years he was a steady member of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and was one of the friends of the Rev. Edward Irving when he commenced his brilliant career; subsequently he became attached to the Church of England, and continued a member of her communion. In 1839, at the suggestion of several of the clergy of the metropolis, he commenced a library of theology for the use of those engaged in theological pursuits, at first under the name of the Clerical Library, and afterwards changed by request to that of the Metropolitan Library. For the purpose of assisting the study of books in theology, and also as a catalogue of the library, he began about this time the compilation of his *Cyclopædia Biblio-*

graphica, and after constant and unceasing labour brought out in 1854 the volume entitled "Authors." From various causes the interest in the Library had not increased in proportion to the capital and labour bestowed on it, and in 1858, after many schemes had been proposed by different committees of clergy, it was finally closed and shortly after dispersed. His business, however, was still carried on, and in 1859 he had completed and published his volume of arrangement of theology called "Subjects—Holy Scripture;" the manuscript of the concluding part of this work, on general subjects in theology, he has left in the hands of his son, who intends to put it in the press shortly. Other works attest his knowledge of books, such as the Catalogue of the Library of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., at Hursley Park; his *Bibliotheca Clericalis*, &c.: some few short pieces of poetry by him were also privately printed. The business is carried on by his son.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 12. At New Quay, Cornwall, aged 67, the Rev. Charles Henry Hutton, D.D., Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Feb. 17. Aged 86, the Rev. Charles Cory, M.A., Vicar of Skipsea and Ulrome, Yorkshire.

Feb. 19. The Rev. Richard Quarrell, M.A., late of Emmanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare.

Feb. 20. At Ringstead Rectory, Norfolk, aged 54, the Rev. Frederick T. W. C. Fitz Roy. At Eardisley, Herefordshire, aged 40, the Rev. Henry Clolan, Vicar of the parish.

Feb. 21. The Rev. Robert Decker, Rector of Lyndon, Rutland.

At Fornham, Suffolk, aged 63, the Rev. Rich. Haggitt, late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, Rector of Fornham All Saints cum Westley.

Feb. 22. At Bedgebury-park, Kent, the Rev. James Murray, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wells-st., London. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 24. At Nice, aged 49, the Rev. George T. Marsh, son of the late Chancellor Marsh, and Rector of Sutton Benger and Foxley, Wilts.

Feb. 26. At the Elms, Maidenhead Thicket, aged 64, the Rev. Arthur Drummond, Rector of Charlton, Kent.

At the Rectory, Acton Burnell, Shropshire, aged 63, the Rev. E. H. Wainwright.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Jamaica, aged 33, the Rev. James Whiteside, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Challenger."

Feb. 27. At the Vicarage, Ashbocking, near Ipswich, aged 61, the Rev. *Thos. Clowes*, Vicar of Ashbocking.

March 1. At Clifton, aged 72, the Rev. *Jas. Spencer Knox*, Rector of Kileronahan and Maghera, vicar-general of the diocese of Derry.

March 2. At the Vicarage, Chilham, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Rich. Osborne Tylden*, M.A., fifty-two years Vicar of Chilham and Moldash.

March 3. Aged 59, the Rev. *John Hampden Gurney*, M.A., Rector of St. Mary, Bryanston-square, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. See OBITUARY.

At the Valley, Narberth, aged 74, the Rev. *Wm. Lloyd*, Rector of Narberth with Robeston-Wathen, Pembrokeshire.

At Tollerton Rectory, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. *Charles Carver*, formerly of Long Stratton, Norfolk.

March 5. In Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, aged 84, the Rev. *William Bourne*, for sixty years Vicar of St. Andrew's parish, Dublin, and Rector of Rathangan, co. Kildare.

March 6. At the parsonage-house, Arken-garth-dale, aged 63, the Rev. *John Hayton*, Incumbent of that parish for thirty-two years, and formerly of Westmoreland.

March 7. At the Deanery, Gorey, aged 66, the Very Rev. *Henry Newland*, D.D., Dean of Ferns.

At Great Malvern, the Rev. *James Clancey*, Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire, eldest and only surviving son of the late James Clancey, esq., of Stephen's-green East, Dublin.

March 11. Aged 38, the Rev. *William Cheetham*, B.A., Curate of Ruddington.

Aged 67, the Rev. *John Hutton Fisher*, M.A., Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

March 15. At the Rectory, Cucklington, Somersetshire, aged 61, the Rev. *Rich. Colston Phelps*, Rector of Cucklington, youngest son of the late William Phelps, esq., of Montacute-house, Somerset.

At Milton-on-Thames, the Rev. *John Hewlett Watson*, M.A., Vicar of West Wrating, and Rector of Tyd St. Giles, Isle of Ely, Cambridge-shire.

March 17. At his residence, at Foy, Herefordshire, aged 69, the Rev. *John Jones*, for forty-five years Vicar of that parish.

March 18. The Rev. *Alfred Tolver Paget*, Rector of Kirstead, Norfolk, and lately Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Polebrooke, Northamptonshire, aged 88, the Rev. *Charles Euseby Isham*, for nearly sixty-two years Rector of that parish.

March 19. At Peperharow Parsonage, aged 85, the Rev. *L. W. Eliot*, for sixty years Rector of the parish.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 13, 1861. At Dehra, Gen. J. Hoggan, C.B. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 30. At Chelsea, aged 34, Alexander Gilchrist, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the author of a "Life of Ety," and was

engaged upon the life of another eminent painter, William Blake, to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. He was a frequent contributor upon the fine arts to the "Critic," in which paper it is said that his fascinating manners, kindly heart, and cultivated intellect made him a favourite with all. His body was interred at Kensal-green.

Dec. 21. At Coimbatore, Madras, Catherine Jane, wife of C. G. Walker, M.C.S., Assistant-Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Jan. 10, 1862. At Hongkong, aged 34, Lieut. John Hanmer, R.N.

Jan. 23. At Aungabad, of cholera, aged 32, Mary, wife of Capt. Henry Hooper Foord, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and second dau. of Edw. Devereux, esq., late of H.M.'s Customs.

Jan. 25. At Puttyghur, aged 36, Mary Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. Frank Turner, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery.

Jan. 26. At Mauritius, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Lieut. Francis Massey Pearson, 24th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of the Rev. Jas. Molesworth Pearson, Dunmore Glebe, co. Kilkenny.

Feb. 1. At Largo, N.B., aged 84, Mrs. Gillies, the last lineal descendant of Alexander Selkirk, the original "Robinson Crusoe." Many persons have paid a visit to this old lady for the purpose of inspecting the cup and chest which were used by her far-famed ancestor during his protracted solitary sojourn in the island of Juan Fernandez.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Feb. 5. Major-General Sir Thomas H. Franks, K.C.B., (mentioned at p. 385), was the second son of the late Mr. William Franks, of Carrig, Cork. He entered the army as ensign in July, 1825, and became lieutenant in September, 1826; captain, March, 1839; major, December, 1843; and lieutenant-colonel, March, 1845. He commanded the 10th Regt. in the Sutej campaigns of 1844, 1845, and 1846, including the battle of Sobraon, (for which he bore the medal,) where he had a horse shot under him and was slightly wounded, and in consequence was nominated a C.B. He again commanded the 10th Regt. in the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan. On the 18th of February, 1849, he joined, with the Mooltan force, the army under Lord Gough, and commanded the 10th Regt. at the battle of Goojerat: he was specially named by the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General for his skill, ability, and intrepidity upon this occasion, and was rewarded with the medal and clasps. He became colonel in June, 1854; and on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he took a leading part in nearly all the most important actions, and was repeatedly commended in the despatches of General Sir Colin Campbell. In April, 1858, when he was brigadier-general in command of the 4th infantry division of the army in the field, he was obliged to obtain leave of absence to Calcutta for two months, and thence he might have proceeded to England on medical cer-

tificate. He, however, preferred not to quit the scene of action, and was able accordingly to take an active part in the capture of Chanda. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1858, and nominated a K.C.B. for his distinguished services in the command of a column during the operations in India; but his health was ruined, and he only returned to England to die after a lingering illness.

Feb. 8. At her residence, Southport, aged 85, Mrs. Chadwick, relict of Capt. Chadwick, of the 22nd Light Dragoons.

Feb. 9. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Dale Wawn, formerly Domestic Chaplain of the late Earl Stanhope, and sole Curate of Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire.

At Sleaford, aged 58, Mr. John Warwick, for nearly 30 years manager of the Sleaford Bank.

In the Charterhouse, aged 82, Alexander Nicholson, esq., formerly a Capt. in the 2nd Life Guards, and late of East-court, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, and of Ufford, Suffolk. The genealogy of this gentleman will be found in Burke's "Landed Gentry." He was the only surviving son of Thomas M'Innes, esq., of Edinburgh, by Jane, eldest dau. of Alexander Nicholson, esq., descended from an old family long seated at Loan-end, near Norham, co. Durham. He assumed the name of Nicholson, instead of M'Innes, in Dec. 1821, out of respect to his maternal uncle, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Nicholson, East India Service, who died in that year. He married in 1812, Cecilia, eldest dau. of Peter Innes, esq., of Fracafield, in Shetland; and by that lady, who died in 1842, he had four daughters. Mr. Nicholson was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and also of that of Edinburgh, and possessed a valuable library.

Feb. 10. In Portland-pl., aged 72, the Hon. Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, Knt. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Platt, and was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810 and M.A. in 1814. He entered as a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar by that society in 1816; he afterwards practised on the Home Circuit, and became a King's Counsel in 1834. He was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1845, but retired in 1856.

At Brighton, (at the residence of her son-in-law, Major Henry Penton,) Maria, relict of Major Henry Langley, of Brittas Castle, co. Tipperary.

At Marazion, aged 84, Jane, widow of the Rev. J. Cole, D.D.

At Horsell, Surrey, aged 74, Charles Burls, esq., for 30 years Secretary of the Chartered Gas Company of London.

At Meldrum-house, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. Urquhart, of Meldrum and Byth.

Feb. 11. At Winchester, aged 59, John Pirrepoint Lavie, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B.

Lost in the troopship "Spartan," on the

passage to Canada, aged 30, Capt. Hand, 63rd Regt., and Philippa Chorlet, his wife, aged 22, second dau. of the Rev. J. Worgan, Rector of Willersey, Gloucestershire, with their infant daughter and her nurse.

At Dunstall, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, aged 73, Francis Wells, esq.

In Eastbourne-terr., Hyde-park, aged 73, Margaret Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Col. Patrick Hay, Bengal Army, of Gatton, Surrey, and widow of Capt. Thomas Ker, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Broadmeadows, Berwickshire.

At South-town, Dartmouth, aged 76, Wm. Newman, esq.

Feb. 12. At Dawlish, aged 86, Adm. Thos. Dick. He entered the Navy in 1793, and was actively engaged during the whole war, particularly in Hotham's action in 1795, and at Camperdown (for which he had received a medal and clasps), as also at Senegal, where he, with a party of volunteers in boats, destroyed a large corvette under the batteries. He was placed on half-pay in 1814, was made a retired captain in 1846, rear-admiral in 1849, and vice-admiral in 1856.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 94, Miss Elizabeth Woodfall. "A passing mention" (says the "Athenæum,") "must be made of the death of one who though not directly, was incidentally connected with literature, the daughter of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the first publisher of Junius's 'Letters.' She was of great age—ninety-four—born, therefore, before Junius had made his first appearance, and long before the United States of America had existence. As she resided with her father until his death in 1805, she may be considered as the last direct authority on the subject of those letters. Though not unwilling to converse about Junius, and a good test of an anecdote, she really knew but little, and as we believe, for the best of all reasons, that her father knew but little that was not known to all. What a link in tradition is thus lost! The Woodfalls have been, more or less, connected with literature and literary men for two centuries; before the days of Pope certainly, who gave half-a-crown to Henry Sampson, when a child, for reading a page of Homer." This venerable lady was well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends. Her firm health and active habits enabled her to a very advanced stage of life to take daily walks, to call on her acquaintance for objects of friendly intercourse or for charitable purposes. She had been long resident in Westminster, having accompanied her brother, the late George Woodfall, esq., F.S.A., when he took up his residence in one of the prebendal houses in Dean's-yard, for the advantage of educating his three sons at Westminster School. The eldest, Mr. Henry Dick Woodfall, was his successor in business as a printer, and also as a resident in Dean's-yard, where his aunt found a comfortable home for the remainder of her life. The youngest son is a physician in London.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster kindly assented to Miss Woodfall's known wish to be buried in the cloisters, and the funeral service was performed by the Dean.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Louisa Keith Falconer, widow of the Hon. Capt. Wm. Keith, R.N.

At Norwood, Jane, second dau. of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy.

In Upper Brook-st., Elizabeth Honoria, wife of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P.

At the Priory, Wellington, Somerset, aged 68, Samuel Dobree, esq., J.P. for Sussex and Somerset.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-pk., Harriot, relict of James M. Spearman, esq., R.A., late H.M.'s Collector of Customs at St. John's, Newfoundland, and dan. of the late Algernon Frampton, esq., M.D., of Well-st., Hackney.

Feb. 13. At Poole-hall, Cheshire, aged 30, Louisa Georgiana, third dau. of Sir Chas. and Lady Cuyler. The young lady was sitting in her bedroom writing letters at about 8 o'clock on the preceding evening. Her maid had only left the room a few minutes when loud shrieks were heard, and Miss Cuyler was found in the passage, near her bedroom-door, enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished with some difficulty, but not before the unfortunate lady was dreadfully burnt; she only lingered till 2 o'clock on the following afternoon, when she expired, not having been able to give any account of the origin of the calamity. There was a fire in the room, and the candle with which she had been sealing some letters was found lying on the floor.

At Thorpe Malsor, W. T. Maunsell, esq., eldest son of Col. Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor.

Feb. 14. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 58, the Hon. Augustus Henry Macdonald Moreton, of Largie Castle, Argyshire, N.B. He was the second son of Thomas, fifth Baron and first Earl of Ducie, by Frances, only dau. of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon, and was born June 24, 1804. He graduated B.A. of Merton College, Oxford, in 1826, and sat as Liberal M.P.—first for West, and subsequently for East, Gloucestershire, from 1835 to 1841. He had been Major in the Gloucestershire Militia, and was a Magistrate for Gloucestershire and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Argyshire. He married, Sept. 15, 1837, Mary Jane, dan. of Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart (of Lee and Carnwath), bart., and added the name of Macdonald to his patronymic Moreton. He is succeeded in the estates by his eldest son Charles, born July 12, 1840. The hon. gentleman's four sisters married the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Fitzhardinge, Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P., and Admiral Sir James Dundas, G.C.B.

At Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford, Florence Louisa, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng.

At Paignton, Devon, suddenly, aged 62, Maria St. Maurice, relict of the Rev. Lewis Potter, M.A., Dromard Rectory, co. Sligo, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Craw-

ford, LL.D., Vicar-General of the diocese of Ardagh.

Feb. 15. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Colonel of H.M.'s 25th Regt. of Foot, and late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. See OBITUARY.

Aged 73, John Heath, esq., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Algiers, suddenly, aged 31, Henry Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Legge, Rector of East Lavant, Sussex.

At his residence, Blackheath, aged 65, the Rev. James Sherman, a well-known Congregational minister, who was the immediate successor of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and for eighteen years the regular preacher at Surrey Chapel. Mr. Sherman was born in London, of poor parents, and at an early age was apprenticed to an ivory turner; but his mind was directed to the Christian ministry, and in his sixteenth year he was admitted a student of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt. At the end of three years his services were sought for by four congregations, and he went to Reading. In 1836 he received a call to Surrey Chapel, but at first declined it. A requisition, however, was signed by 1,500 of the congregation, and he yielded to the request. From his first appearance in Surrey Chapel pulpit Mr. Sherman was very popular, and continued so till, his health breaking down in 1854, he was induced to resign the pastoral office there and take charge of a new chapel at Blackheath, where, with a few interruptions, he continued to minister until about a year ago, when he was compelled to relinquish public work altogether. He suffered from a pulmonary complaint, which at intervals for many years caused severe suffering, and at length terminated his life.

Feb. 16. At Walworth, aged 72, Mr. Joshua Wallis, a well-known landscape painter.

At Cheltenham, aged 85, Margaret, widow of the Rev. M. Marsh, Chancellor of the Diocese and Canon of the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Jane Anne, wife of Wm. J. Cookson, esq., of Benwell Tower, Northumberland.

At the Limes, Hampstead, Hannah, wife of the Rev. John James Tayler.

At his residence, Chester-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 82, William Samuel Jones, esq., late Master of the Crown Office, Temple.

At the house of her brother-in-law, (William Hart, esq., Clifton-terr., Brighton,) Catharine, relict of Major-Gen. Brooke Young, R.A.

Feb. 17. At Lucca, Elizabeth, relict of Sir J. B. Piers, bart., of Tristernaugh Abbey, Westmeath, Ireland.

At Titchwell Rectory, Norfolk, Jean Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Edward Seymour Stocker, and eldest dau. of Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, bart.

At Queen's-gate-terr., Anna Maria, widow of James Bradshaw, esq., M.P. for Canterbury. This lady is known to the elder generation of play-goers as Miss M. Tree. In the old days of English ballad-opera she stood

in the highest rank of her profession, and in the musical adaptations of Shakspeare's plays, which were common many years ago, she was frequently associated with Miss Stephens. Her retirement from the stage, consequent on her marriage with Mr. Bradshaw, occurred so long since that to modern amateurs of music she will seem to belong to a remote past, and to exist only in honourable tradition. Thirteen years have elapsed since the death of Mr. Bradshaw, and she has left one child, a daughter, who is married to Mr. H. Langley, formerly of the 2nd Guards. Mrs. Bradshaw was the eldest sister of Mrs. Charles Kean.—*Times*.

Feb. 18. At Quebec, aged 38, Edward James Paterson, Capt. H.P. Royal Artillery, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Paterson, R.A.

Feb. 19. At Arundel, where he had resided for the last thirty-eight years as Chaplain to the four last Dukes of Norfolk, the Very Rev. Canon Mark Aloysius Tierney, F.R.S., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 20. At his residence, Brighton, aged 67, James Hertslet, esq., for forty years of the Foreign Office.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Cockayne, late of Bath, and dau. of the late Rev. William England, D.D., Archdeacon of Dorset.

After rheumatic fever, Katharine Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. Walter Bullock, of Faulkourn-hall, Essex.

Feb. 21. At her house, in Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, aged 96, the Baroness Braye. Her ladyship was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, bart., and was the lineal heir and representative (through his grandmother, Margaret Verney) of Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heir of the first Lord Braye, created 1529. She married, 25th February, 1790, Mr. Henry Otway, of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary. She resumed in 1818 the additional surname of Cave by Royal sign-manual, and in her favour the barony was called out of abeyance in 1839. Out of a family of nine sons and daughters only four of the daughters survive—namely, the Hon. Maria; the Hon. Anne, wife of the Rev. H. Kempe Richardson; the Hon. Catherine, widow of the late Earl Beauchamp; and the Hon. Henrietta, married to the Rev. Edgell W. Edgell. By the death of the Baroness the barony again falls in abeyance.

At Cheltenham, aged 52, Thomas White, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, late Madras Medical Service.

Feb. 22. At High Grove, Chedale, Cheshire, aged 76, Jeremiah Bower, esq., for many years senior major in the Second York Militia.

At Pennis-house, Fawkham, near Dartford, aged 24, Capt. J. R. Rolls, of H.M.'s 24th Regt., late of the 94th.

At Edinburgh, Flora, wife of Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry.

At his residence, Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 68, Charles Morrell, esq., of Sloane-street, and Bridge-house, Wallingford.

In Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood, aged 18,

Lucy Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Horner, of Everton Vicarage.

Aged 73, Grace, widow of the Rev. Robert Price, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent.

At Vienna, aged 75, Baron Pillersdorf, recently the President of the Finance Committee of the Lower Chamber of the Diet. In 1848 he was Minister of the Interior, and afterwards President of the Council, but retired from office on the 8th of July of that year. When the Austrian Parliament was closed he lived in retirement, excluded from the Court circle, and took no share in public life until last year, when he was returned as deputy to the Diet. A few weeks only before his death his position at Court was restored to him by the Emperor. He was a man of amiable character, and was generally esteemed.

Feb. 23. At Newton Don, Kelso, aged 22, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour. She was the daughter of the present Viscount Barrington, and married Charles Balfour, esq., in 1860.

In Upper Harley-street, aged 78, Henry, second son of the late Robert Fellowes, esq., of Shotesham-park, Norfolk.

At the Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Elizabeth Jane, widow of the Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford.

At Gibraltar, aged 28, Lieut. Ferdinand H. Solly-Flood, R.N., of H.M.S. "Amphion," son of Frederick Solly-Flood, esq., of Slaney-lodge, Wexford, and of the Temple, London.

Feb. 24. At Barton Fields, Canterbury, aged 74, Vice-Admiral Bentham.

At his residence in London, aged 87, Edward Baker, esq., formerly Colonel of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, and many years M.P. for the borough of Wilton.

At Bath, Thos. Dominick, third son of the late W. Lambert, esq., of Grey Close, co. Galway.

Aged 85, John Lloyd Wynne, esq., of Coed Coch, Denbighshire.

At his residence, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Alexander Henry, esq., for many years Secretary to the Imperial Gas-light and Coke Company.

At Stockwell, aged 67, Philip Alex. Prince, esq., (late of Hylands, Epsom,) youngest son of the late Rev. John Prince, Chaplain to the Magdalen Hospital.

At Edinburgh, aged 31, Sarah, wife of Wm. Nainby, esq., of the Manor-house, Healing, Lincolnshire.

In London, aged 21, Frank, third son of John Taylor, esq., of Paradise-house, Oxford. He was a medical student, but disliking the profession, rashly committed suicide.

Feb. 25. At his house, Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 59, Edw. Stillingfleet Cayley, esq., M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, aged 75, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D. See OBITUARY.

At Balnakeilly-house, Perthshire, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Col. Alex. Cumming, of the Bengal Cavalry.

Of diphtheria, aged 36, Lieut.-Col. John Fraser L. Baddeley, Royal Artillery, Assistant-Superintendent Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock.

At the Chaplain's house, aged 73, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Brackenbury, Chaplain and Secretary of the Magdalen Hospital.

In Connaught-square, aged 70, Commander Henry Lancaster, R.N. He was a midshipman on board the "Victory" at Trafalgar.

Feb. 26. At Moorburn, Largs, Ayrshire, aged 73, Major Robert Morris.

At her residence, Thorn-hill, near Sunderland, Durham, aged 96, Jane, widow of Shakespeare Reed, esq., of that place, J.P. for the counties of Middlesex and Durham.

At the Priory, Bedford-hill, Balham, Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. William Gurney, M.A., Rector of St. Clement's Danes, London.

At Condovery-hall, Shropshire, aged 68, Charlotte Maria, wife of E. W. Smythe Owen, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Manley, esq., of Manley, Devon.

Feb. 27. At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 85, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, Herefordshire. The deceased was the son of the sixth baronet by the sister of Sir Edward F. Stanhope, bart., of Stanwell-house, Middlesex. He was born in 1776, and succeeded his father in 1802. He married, in 1803, Sarah, the younger dau. of John Philips, esq., of Bank-hall, Lancashire. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire, of which he was High Sheriff in 1814. The first baronet represented Herefordshire in Parliament. The deceased is succeeded by his son Hungerford, who was born at Harewood in 1804.

At Liverpool, aged 67, the Rev. David Thom, D.D., Ph.D.

At Madeira, William, third son of the Rev. Alex. H. Buchanan, of Hales, Staffordshire.

At the Rectory, Rugby, aged 26, Fergusson Rose, youngest son of the Rev. John Moultrie.

Feb. 28. In Wimpole-street, aged 68, Wm. Terratt, esq., of Ford-house, near Wolverhampton, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Stafford, eldest son of the late Joseph Terratt, esq., of Ford-house.

Suddenly, in Lower Wimpole-st., Cavendish-square, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Henry James Piercy, late H.M.'s 49th Regt., Indian Army, Bengal Estab., youngest son of the late Major Piercy, of H.M.'s 53rd Regt.

At Aldourie, Inverness-shire, aged 80, Margaret Fraser, widow of William Frazer Tytler, esq., of Aldourie and Balmain.

At Dormington-court, Herefordshire, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Vevvers, esq.

March 1. At Rosstrevor, aged 83, the Lady Florence Balfour, dau. of the first Earl of Enniskillen. Her ladyship, who was born in 1789, married in 1815 Blayney Townley Balfour, esq.

At New Wandsworth, aged 76, Robert Fors-

ter, esq., Commander R.N., second son of the late Robert Forster, esq., of Brompton, Northumberland.

At Ventnor, aged 42, Robert John Pilkington, esq., only son of the late Major-General Pilkington, Royal Engineers.

At his residence, at Old Charlton, aged 85, Professor Barlow, F.R.S. The deceased was born in Norwich in 1776, and was educated in that city. His mathematical acquirements and his energetic character displayed themselves at an early age. In 1806 he was appointed one of the mathematical professors at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which office he held until 1847. He was the author of numerous works, among which are his well-known treatises on the "Theory of Number," the "Strength of Materials," and his "Essay on Magnetism." His discovery of the means of correcting the local attraction on the compasses of ships brought him into great notice. He received the Copley medal, was elected on the Council of the Royal Society, and the Board of Longitude conferred upon him the reward provided for useful nautical discoveries. The Emperor of Russia also acknowledged the value of the invention, and presented him with the diploma of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg; he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France and the Royal Society of Brussels, beside receiving other rewards and honours. In mechanical subjects the Professor was associated with Mr. Telford in experiments for the Menai Bridge. He was called in in reference to the removal of old London Bridge. In 1836 he was appointed one of the Irish Railway Commissioners with General Sir John Burgoyne and the late Mr. Drummond, and subsequently served on three other royal commissions relating to railways in England. In 1847 he retired from the Royal Military Academy, when the Government awarded him full pay in consideration of his eminent services.

March 2. In Upper Belgrave-st., Walter, youngest son of the Hon. Augustus and Lady Harriet Vernon.

In London, Alexander Baird, esq., of Ury, Kincardineshire, N.B.

At his residence, Kentish-town, aged 64, Mr. James Darling, the well-known proprietor of the Clerical Library, Little Queen-st., Lincoln's-inn-fields. See OBITUARY.

March 3. At Camden, Chislehurst, aged 91, Frances, widow of John Martin, esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury.

At Aberdeen, aged 23, Arthur, sixth surviving son of Edward Royd Rice, esq., of Dane-court, Kent, and an ensign in the 72nd Highlanders.

Aged 17, Alice Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Devon, esq., of the Public Record Office.

At Grove-house, near Bristol, Mary, widow of the Rev. Robert Hume, Rector of Urcy, co. Tyrone.

Found drowned in the Kennington reach of the river Isis, Mr. George Rankine Luke, M.A., Student and Tutor of Christ Church. Mr. Luke was, we believe, the editor of some of the "Oxford Pocket Classics," a series of which we have before now had to speak with commendation. From the medical evidence at the inquest it appeared probable that he fell from his boat and was drowned, through giddiness caused by excessive mental exertion. A writer in the "Oxford University Herald" pays the following tribute to his memory:—"The name of George Rankine Luke is probably little known in England. There are many more persons in Scotland who will hear of the event with a deep and mournful interest. They will remember the youthful 'Dux' of the Edinburgh Academy laden with prizes, their own contemporary, or the friend and contemporary of their sons,—the distinguished student of Glasgow University, the Dean Ireland's scholar, prizeman, and classman at Oxford, whose course they have followed by report in later life; afterwards the able and devoted College tutor, who, at the age of twenty-five, has been taken from the scene of his labours. One who was acquainted with him and believes that he can write of him without the exaggeration of friendship, is desirous that his noble and simple character should not pass away altogether unknown to the public. He was certainly one of the most remarkable students who ever came up to Oxford. He won all the principal University distinctions, but his extreme modesty and retiring disposition might have prevented a casual observer from seeing that there was far more in him than is necessarily implied in any number of academical decorations. A scholar in the best sense of the word, he united with scholarship great intellectual force, which could not have failed to raise him to eminence. During the last two years he had been quietly growing in reputation, and was exercising a great and beneficent influence in the University by devoted and unremitting attention to his pupils. The secret of this influence, which was exerted over his contemporaries as well as his pupils, lay in the uncommon energy and intensity of his character, which blended with a singular affectionateness. No one could have to do with him without feeling his power. He was remarkably free from weakness. The crotchets and pedantries and gossip of University life had no existence for him. Whatever he was about he went straight to the point, and could always be trusted for acting consistently with himself. Though instinctively a lover of truth, he was never led from his practical duties by vague speculation. The supposed theological difficulties of Oxford passed through his mind, but certainly left no hurtful impression on his strong and innocent nature. A few days ago he had said to a friend that he was not afraid to die at any moment. Nor was such a feeling, combined with such a life, in any degree a presumptuous one. Though not originally a member of Christ

Church, no man was ever more enthusiastically attached to his College. He was thoroughly impressed with the greatness of the institution to which he belonged, and he desired to make the great name a reality. He was fond of talking of his favourite pupils, and of the promising 'material' which he found among them. Some of the Westminster students, especially, had a strong hold upon his affections; he often commended them as doing honour to the place of their education. It is nearly two years ago that Christ Church, after some intermission, was represented in the Moderation Class List by five first-class men. Without detracting from the merit of others, it will be generally admitted that this unusual distinction was, in a great measure, due to Mr. Luke's extraordinary industry. He understood perfectly the secret of success as a College tutor. The secret is chiefly devotion to the work, and consideration for the characters of young men. No young man is really hostile to one who is labouring, evening as well as morning, wholly for his good—who troubles him only about 'the weightier matters'—who knows how to sympathize with his better mind—who can venture to associate with him without formality or restraint. To men like Mr. Luke the difficulties of maintaining authority in a College absolutely disappear. The feelings with which the young are capable of regarding such a man, and the true estimate they form of him, are indeed surprising. He was of humble though respectable origin. Himself a gentleman by nature, superior to all vulgar thoughts, he was full of tender care and interest about the members of his family. It is not too much to say that he was absolutely regardless of money, and of his own advancement in life. No advantage to himself would have pleased him half as much as the success of his pupils and his College in the University. The only personal object was the desire to help others. No one would do more for a friend or think less about it. His work is left unfinished, and has to be continued by others. Those who come after him will find that their only chance of raising the great aristocratic seminary with which he was connected to its rightful position in public estimation, is the performance of services like his, with the same untiring energy, the same regardlessness of self. In the fulfilment of such a duty to the University and to the nation the lives of many good or even great men will not be spent in vain."

March 4. At West Wycombe-park, aged 70, Sir Geo. Henry Dashwood, bart., M.P. The deceased, who was born in 1791, was the eldest son of Sir John Dashwood King, M.P., fourth baronet, by Mary Anne, dau. of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. In 1823 he married his cousin, Elizabeth, dau. of T. H. Broadhead, esq., and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1849. He entered Parliament in 1832 as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, and continued to represent that constituency till 1855, when he was un-

seated; he again contested the seat in 1837, and was again defeated, but in the same year was elected for Wycombe, and has continued to represent that borough uninterruptedly ever since. In politics the deceased was a Liberal. He is succeeded by his brother John, born in 1792.

At Hockley, near Armagh, aged 82, the Hon. Henry Caulfeild, brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Charlemont. He was returned to Parliament for the county of Armagh in 1802—the first Imperial Parliament—and subsequently in the years 1815 and 1826.

At Brighton, aged 52, Anna Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Geo. Vigne, of Tillingham, Essex.

At Albury, Surrey, Henrietta Savill, wife of John Taylor, esq., Capt. of Cavalry in H.M.'s Indian Forces, Madras Presidency, and dau. of the late Christopher Savill, esq., M.P., of Park-st., Westminster.

In Great Marylebone-st., aged 69, Mr. Geo. Perry, musical professor. He was for sixteen years leader at the Sacred Harmonic Society, and was one of the most active agents in the foundation of that Society.

At Kenton-house, Harrow, from an accident, aged 48, James Robinson, esq., of Gower-st. Mr. Robinson was well known as a most skilful dentist, and his name is intimately connected with the early history of anæsthetic agents, he having been the first to employ them in this country in dentistry. He was the author of one of the best works on dental surgery, and at the time of his death was engaged in the preparation of a much more elaborate work on the subject. He was also the author of some valuable contributions to the pages of the "London Dental Review" and American journals; from the latter country he received the honorary degree of Doctor in Dental Surgery.

March 5. In Grosvenor-crescent, aged 69, Catherine, widow of Edw. Stanley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich. Mrs. Stanley was the dau. of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of Stoke, Salop, and married Dr. Stanley, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, on May 8, 1810. She leaves one surviving son, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Oxford, and two daughters, one married to the Rev. J. C. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, and late Head Master of Harrow.

At Brighton, aged 42, Lonisa Elizabeth Lennox, eldest dau. of Lord and Lady George Lennox.

In Eaton-pl., Susan, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas Mercer Henderson, C.B., of Fordell, Fifeshire, N.B.

At Bath, Lydia, wife of Major Herbert Raban, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Buntingford, Herts, aged 80, John Leader, esq.

At Thorpe-hall, Peterborough, aged 20, Justinian Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Strong, late Lieut. 96th Regt.

At Fenton, co. Nottingham, aged 35, Gervas Wells Cole, esq.

March 6. Aged 77, Gen. Sir James Dawes Douglas, G.C.B., Col. of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, (the Black Watch). The deceased was born in 1785, and entered the army in 1799; he accompanied Gen. Craufurd's expedition to South America on the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and was engaged in the attack on Bucnos Ayres. He subsequently accompanied the expedition to Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, still serving on the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. In 1809 he joined the Peninsular army in command of a Portuguese regiment, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees, where he was wounded. Being promoted to the command of the 7th Portuguese brigade, he served with it in the battles of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, in which last battle he was twice wounded and lost a leg. For these services he received the gold cross with three clasps, and was made a K.C.B. After the termination of the war Sir James Douglas was employed on the Staff of the army at home—first at the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Scotland, and afterwards in the same post in Ireland, where he subsequently commanded the south-west district. At the expiration of this command he was appointed Governor of Guernsey, and received the honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath and the colonelcy of the 42nd Regiment. The latter years of Sir James Douglas's life were passed at Clifton. He married Marianne, dau. of Mr. Wm. Bullock. Lady Douglas died in June, 1861; they had a family of eleven children, of whom five sons and four daus. survive. Sir James Douglas was brother to the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry, and great uncle to the present Marquis.

At Rome, Col. William Thomas Crawford, C.B., R.A.

Suddenly, at his residence, the Manor-house, Dorchester, Oxon, aged 63, Captain Vincent Frederick Kennett, late of the Bombay Army.

At the house of his brother, (Dr. Morris, Spalding,) aged 61, John Morris, esq.

Suddenly, at his house, in Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 58, Duncan Dunbar, esq., of Limehouse, a very large shipowner. The "Banffshire Journal" furnishes the following particulars of the deceased:—"Two hundred years ago the Dunbars were by far the most powerful family in Morayshire. They possessed more than half the county; they traced their descent from the ancient family of De Freskin. Many cadets were possessed of snug estates, and several of them had comfortable town houses in Old Elgin. Towards the end of last century, one of the family, Duncan Dunbar, went to London to push his fortune. He was a shrewd, clever Scotchman; hard-headed, determined, and plodding; equal to any amount of labour, and

with immense power of application to business. He soon started, on a small scale, a brewery in Fore-street, Limehouse. By the strictest attention and integrity he daily prospered; he extended his business; he became owner of a vessel, and before his death, in 1825, he was a pretty extensive shipowner. Old Duncan was 'blessed with children.' He had two sons, Duncan and John, and five daughters. Duncan was born at No. 7, Fore-street, Limehouse, in 1804. Feeling through life the immense advantages he himself derived from being educated in Scotland, Mr. Dunbar sent, about 1811, his eldest son, Duncan, down to Forres, where he was placed at the grammar-school, then taught by Mr. John Taylor, and afterwards by Mr. Urquhart. After having been several years at Forres, he was sent to Boharm, and entered the private academy kept by the minister of the parish, Dr. Patrick Forbes, afterwards Professor of Humanity and Chemistry at King's College, Aberdeen. The young scholar was then removed to Aberdeen, and in the year 1817 he became a student at Marischal College. Even thus early did his warm attachments begin to be developed, for he preferred living in Old Aberdeen, with a Forres school companion, and walking daily to and from his own college. After spending two years at college he returned to London, and in the year 1819 entered his father's counting-house. He became a partner in 1823, two years before his father's death. Our youth for the last thirty-eight years has had a most successful career; and he was the eminent shipowner who suddenly dropped down and expired, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, at his residence in Porchester-terrace, London, on the morning of the 6th instant, leaving behind property to the value of a million and a-half sterling."

March 7. At St. Anne's, Derby, aged 72, Admiral Curzon, C.B.

In Lansdown-pl., Brunswick-sq., aged 79, Capt. R. B. Bowden, R.N.

At the Vicarage, Westerham, Kent, aged 36, Harriott, wife of the Rev. Henry Charles Bartlett.

At Ticehurst, Anne, dau. of the late H. Godfrey Faussett, esq., of Heppington, near Canterbury.

March 8. At Walworth, aged 72, Capt. Joseph Norris, R.N.

At her residence, Stourton Caundle, Dorset, Eliza, widow of John Serrell, esq., Capt. R.N.

March 9. At Mentone, France, aged 34, Francis, eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Thos. Noon Talfourd, D.C.L. He was educated at Eton, and, we believe, at Oxford. He was called to the Bar in due course, and occasionally went circuit, but was better known as a literary man than as a lawyer; and was the author of a series of burlesque and travesties, as the "Willow-Pattern Plate," produced at the Strand Theatre. He married a daughter of Mr. J. Towne, a solicitor of Margate, but a few months before his decease.

At Shirley, Hants, aged 78, Frederick Hill, esq., of the Polygon, Southampton, formerly of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.

At Nice, aged 36, Claudius Richard William Frith Harris, Capt. 8th Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late Charles Harris, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At her residence, Bath, Alicia Anne, widow of the Rev. James Jane, formerly Rector of Remenham, Berks, and dau. of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart.

Aged 73, James Collier Harter, esq., of Broughton-hall, near Manchester.

At Kirkdale, Sydenham, aged 75, William Coulson Moreton, esq., late Capt. 2nd Life Guards.

At his son's residence, Cannock, Staffordshire, aged 82, the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, for thirty-nine years Pastor of the Independent Chapel at Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.

March 10. In Queen's-road, Regent's-pk., after a lingering illness, aged 69, Commissary-Gen. Dinwiddie. He served in the Peninsula, also at Waterloo, and was subsequently for many years in charge at Gibraltar.

At Peckham, aged 74, Catherine, wife of Joseph Burnham, esq., late of Southwark, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Preece, Incumbent of St. John's, Chester.

Aged 66, Simeon Viveash, esq., of Berwick Bassett, Wilts.

At Chester, Richard Fosbrooke Buckley, esq. Though not an old man, he was one of the few remaining links between the aristocratic ranks of Chester in the past generation and their successors of to-day. His father, John Buckley, esq., who lies buried in Holy Trinity Church, was an officer in the Oxford Blues, and married Frances, dau. of Leonard Fosbrooke, esq., of Shardlow-hall and Ravenstone, co. Derby. He died in 1805, leaving as his son and successor Mr. R. F. Buckley, who resided in his native city, with but few intermissions, through the whole of his life; and, despite a few eccentricities not worth remembering, was a gentleman possessing goodness of heart and nobleness of character, which deserve a passing notice in the columns of a Chester journal.—*Chester Courant.*

March 11. In Upper Belgrave-st., Richard Hugo, third son of the Hon. Augustus and Lady Harriet Vernon.

At Great Malvern, aged 82, the Right Hon. Samuel March Phillipps. The deceased was second son of Mr. Thomas March Phillipps, and was born at Uttoxeter in 1780. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and graduated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he obtained the honours of eighth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. Four years afterwards he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Having entered Parliament, he was appointed in 1827 Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, but resigned in 1848, when he was made a Privy Councillor. The deceased was married in 1812 to the second daughter of the

late Mr. Charles Grant, M.P. for Inverness-shire, who, however, died in 1826. He was the author of several works, among which may be mentioned one on the "Law of Evidence," and a "Review of Select State Trials."

At Nice, Ann, dau. of Col. Grant Peterkin, of Grange-hall, Morayshire, N.B.

At the house of her son, (the Rev. T. C. Durham, Head Master of the High School, Carlisle,) aged 65, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Thomas Durham, Curate of Burton-Latimer, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton.

At Bath, aged 82, Jemima Lucy, relict of the Rev. Henry Rice, Rector of Great Holland, Essex.

At Sandwich, Kent, aged 77, Fred. Pettman, esq., late Paymaster R.N., and Collector of Customs at Deal.

March 12. At Heidelberg, very suddenly, Major-Gen. Robert Henderson, late of H.M.'s Madras Engineers.

At Wreay Syke, near Carlisle, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Losh, late Military Auditor-General of Madras, fifth son of the late James Losh, esq., of Jesmond-grove, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Bath, Louisa, third dau. of Arthur Dawson, esq., of Castle Dawson, co. Derry.

At Bath, aged 76, Mrs. John Joyce, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Joyce, esq., of Fresh-house.

March 13. At Bremen, aged 80, Benjamin Peakes, esq., British Vice-Consul at that city.

At Clifton, aged 49, Legh Richmond, esq., of South Kensington, son of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

At Brixton, aged 82, Mary, widow of Major Courteney.

At Dublin, aged 82, Alderman Drummond. The deceased, who was the son of a soldier in a cavalry regiment, and himself commenced life as a working boot-maker, has left the sum of £20,000 to found a military orphan school. He was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. The funeral, which was of a public character, was attended by Sir George Brown, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and other officers, with detachments of the 11th Hussars, the Royal Artillery, the 87th, 45th, and 11th Regiments; 200 boys of the Military School attended, and the coffin was borne by four sergeants. A sermon was preached in the cemetery chapel by the Rev. Dr. Henry.

March 14. At his residence, Enmore-park, Bridgewater, aged 71, W. R. Vincent, esq., of Boston-lodge, Yorkshire.

At Edinburgh, aged 87, William Hay, esq., of Hopes, Haddingtonshire.

At his residence, St. Leonard's, Exeter, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Williams, Royal Marines.

March 15. At Mergate-hall, near Norwich, after a few days' illness from an attack of paralysis, Elizabeth, wife of W. E. Bickmore, esq.

At St. John's-wood, aged 43, Annie Maria, widow of Archibald Hay, esq., formerly Capt.

of the 86th Regt., and youngest dau. of the late Gen. James Cumming.

At the Vicarage, Somersford Keynes, Wilts, Sarah Frances, wife of the Rev. Christopher Fawcett.

At his house, Benrig, Roxburghshire, Thos. Munro Munro, esq.

Aged 43, Robert Wright, esq., for nearly seven years Principal of the Lancing Grammar-school, Sussex.

March 16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Caroline, relict of Admiral the Hon. James W. King.

In Park-sq., Regent's-pk., aged 75, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of Sir Henry Hawley, bart., of Leybourne-grange, Kent.

At Edinburgh, Mary, widow of Col. J. O. Clarkson, Bengal Army.

At Furze-coppice, Savernake Forest, Wilts, John Iveson, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 39, the Hon. Clara Mackay Reay, eldest dau. of Lord Reay. The unfortunate lady threw herself from the window of her bed-room at the back of the house, and falling a distance of forty feet on the flagstones beneath, sustained a fracture of the skull, from which she died the same evening. At the inquest the housemaid stated that she went into the room about eleven in the morning to look for a key, when the deceased said, "Whatever you want to get you know where it all is, for I shall not be with you long." The bell ringing, witness left the room; the window was then up. Directly afterwards the cook heard the noise of the fall in the garden, and found the deceased lying senseless. Dr. Hingston said the deceased had suffered from acute melancholy for several years, and in 1856 she was for six months in the Plympton Asylum. He saw the deceased with her sister at her house on the previous Thursday, when she complained of a return of her old symptoms. He saw her on Saturday when she appeared better. He attended on the Monday after the accident; she was senseless until her death. He had no doubt she was insane when she jumped out of the window. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

At Vienna, aged 72, Joseph Christian, Baron Zedlitz. He was well known in Germany as a poet. In his seventeenth year he entered the Archduke Ferdinand's Hussar regiment as a cadet, and subsequently, as orderly officer of Prince Hohenzollern, was present at the battles of Regensburg, Aspern, and Wagram. When the war was over, he turned his attention to literature. His "Garlands for the Dead" (*Todten Kränzen*) gave him fame as a poet; and his ballad of "The Midnight Review" (*Die Nächtliche Heerschau*) won him popularity with the multitude. His translation of "Childe Harold" is still considered the best in the German language. He also wrote epic poems, tragedies, comedies, and dramas. He served for some years in the Vienna Foreign Office, but retired in 1850, and has since been

Minister resident in Vienna for the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and Chargé d'Affaires of Brunswick. He held the rank of Chamberlain to the Emperor.

† *March 17.* At Walmer, Kent, aged 81, Rear-Adm. A. A. Vincent, K.H.

At Clevedon, aged 66, Richard Bronncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset.

At Nice, aged 62, Jacques Elie Fromental Halévy, the favourite pupil of Cherubini. He was born on the 27th of May, 1799, in Paris, where in his twelfth year he won the grand prize for harmony at the Conservatoire. It was then, after a course of two years' instruction in this public school of music, that he began to study the principles of composition under Cherubini, and within the space of two years more the youthful pupil was entrusted by his master with the charge of his class while the latter visited London. Halévy, before completing his twentieth year, bore off the prize for composition at the Institute, and was sent to Rome by the French Academy. During his Italian residence he wrote his first opera, *Pygmalion*, which he sent to the Académie de Musique, where it achieved a success which encouraged him to increased exertion. Despite these early triumphs, Halévy suffered many severe trials before he reaped the substantial reward of his genius and industry. In 1827 he published his opera of *Phidias*, the popularity of which had not decreased when it was followed by *The Artisan*. He undertook, in 1832, to finish the score of *Ludovic*—a work which Herold, dying in the flush of his fame, had left incomplete. In 1835 Halévy produced, at the Académie de Musique, the opera *La Juive*, which was immediately brought out in every capital of Europe. Not content with celebrity as a composer of this class of dramatic music, he soon produced his comic opera *L'Eclair*. Next came his grand work, *Guido et Ginevra*, and then again, at the Opéra Comique, in 1842, *La Reine de Chypre*. In the succeeding year, at the same theatre, *Charles VI.* was produced. His other operas were *Le Roi et le Batelier*—an early production, played in 1823 for the fête of Charles X.; the *Val d'Andorre*, which ran continuously for 163 nights, and restored the fortunes of the Opéra Comique; *Guitarero*, *Les Mousquetaires de la Reine*, *La Fée aux Roses*, and *La Magicienne*. His masterpiece, beyond all question, is *La Juive*. Halévy was chosen a member of the Institute, and had for some time filled the post of secretary to the Académie de Musique. Illness had of late kept him from attending to his duties, but his death was a cause of as much surprise as regret.

At her residence in the Close, Winchester, aged 82, Eliza, relict of John Payne, esq., for-

merly of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House, of whom a memoir will be found in our Obituary for January, 1813, vol. lxxxiii. pt. I., p. 84. She was the youngest and last surviving child of the late Patience Thomas Adams, esq., formerly of Bushey Grove, Herts, Filazer of the Court of King's Bench from 1760 to 1793; and by her mother, the only child of Thomas Marsh, was descended through that family, and those of Gerrard, Cracroft, Barker, Dauvers, and Piennes (Lords Sayand Sele), from the parents of William of Wykeham. By virtue of this descent, both her sons, as well as her brother, the late Rev. James Adams, M.A., Rector of Chastleton, Oxon, became Fellows of New College, Oxford. A memoir of two other of her brothers, William Adams, LL.D., formerly advocate in Doctors' Commons, and the Rev. H. Adams, B.D., will be found in our Obituary for August 1831, and March 1832, vol. xxxvi. p. 197, and vol. xxxvii. p. 303. Throughout the course of a long life, and one of many trials, she was supported by her unshaken confidence that everything was ordained for the best, and by her determination to do her duty with the strictest sense of justice as well as with the most sincere kindness. A most affectionate and devoted mother, she yet found time to enter with the greatest sympathy into the joys and sorrows of all around her. She was buried on the 22nd in the cemetery at Winchester, having left but two children to mourn her loss, the Rev. Edward Payne, M.A., Vicar of Swalcliffe, Oxon (1837), and the Rev. Richard Payne, B.C.L., Vicar of Downton, Wilts (1841). She was in the fiftieth year of her widowhood, having resided at Winchester more than forty years. She had witnessed the 101st anniversary of her parents' wedding-day, both of whom she survived nearly seventy years; her grandfather, James Adams, Esq., of New Jenkins, Essex, having been born in the reign of James II.

† *March 18.* Suddenly, at the Hotel Windsor, at Paris, aged 73, the Dowager Viscountess Dillon.

† *March 20.* At Linden-lodge, Bayswater, aged 68, the Hon. Mary Dulcibella, widow of Chas. Drummond, esq. She was the dau. of the first Baron Auckland. Mr. Drummond died in 1860.

At Cheltenham, aged 69, Georgiana Augusta, wife of Lieut.-Gen. John Drummond, of the Boyce-court, Gloucestershire.

In Portland-place, Bernhard Hebler, esq., their Prussian and Wirtemberg Majesties' Consul-General.

At Hastings, aged 85, Charlotte, widow of John Newbould, esq., of Bramhope-hall, Yorkshire.

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. 22, 1862.	Mar. 1, 1862.	Mar. 8, 1862.	Mar. 15, 1862.
Mean Temperature			° 45·4	° 37·4	° 40·1	° 44·9
London	78029	2803921	1415	1322	1505	1423
1-6. West Districts	10786	463373	257	219	262	241
7-11. North Districts	13533	618201	272	290	314	296
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	206	211	206	174
20-25. East Districts	6230	571129	296	232	293	331
26-36. South Districts	45542	773160	384	370	430	381

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. 22	642	199	220	282	60	1415	973	992	1965
Mar. 1	659	169	207	232	50	1322	965	940	1905
„ 8	685	195	259	309	57	1505	1016	1011	2027
„ 15	637	175	263	262	53	1423	991	949	1940

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Mar. 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	1,712	61	8	Oats	824	22	8	Beans	221	38	5
Barley	190	37	10	Rye	—	0	0	Peas	137	37	3

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	59	7	Oats	22	1	Beans	39	9
Barley	36	1	Rye	37	7	Peas	39	9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAR. 20.

Hay, 2l. 0s. to 4l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, MAR. 20.	
Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.	Beasts	740
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep	2,570
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves	125
Pork	3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.	Pigs	180
Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

COAL-MARKET, MAR. 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. Other sorts, 13s. 0d. to 14s. 6d.

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	40	43	41	29. 95	slight rain	10	47	53	47	29. 91	cloudy
25	40	43	38	29. 96	cloudy	11	47	52	51	29. 73	rain
26	34	36	35	30. 33	do.	12	49	54	48	29. 64	do.
27	34	38	36	30. 11	do.	13	47	53	44	29. 89	cloudy, rain
28	34	38	38	29. 99	do.	14	45	46	43	30. 06	do.
M.1	38	42	38	29. 92	do. fair	15	42	47	44	30. 04	do. rain, fair
2	34	36	32	29. 49	do. do.	16	41	45	44	29. 88	do. do.
3	33	38	32	29. 29	cly. slt. snow	17	41	46	43	29. 76	rain
4	31	36	32	29. 59	do.	18	41	50	45	29. 71	cloudy, rain
5	31	42	38	29. 67	do.	19	42	47	40	29. 58	do.
6	52	55	51	29. 48	rain	20	40	39	35	29. 32	do. rain, snow
7	52	56	51	29. 38	cloudy, rain	21	34	38	37	29. 45	heavy rn. snow
8	53	58	52	29. 54	fair	22	37	42	39	29. 86	cloudy
9	48	49	49	29. 44	rain	23	36	42	49	29. 68	const. hy. rain

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	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	243	20. 22 pm.	226	27. 9 pm.	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
25	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	242	22 pm.	224 6		106 $\frac{7}{8}$
26	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		22 pm.	224 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	27 pm.	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
27	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	243 4	20. 22 pm.	224	30 pm.	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
28	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	244	19 pm.		29. 30 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
M.1	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 pm.	224 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{7}{8}$
3	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	242 3	19. 22 pm.	224		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{2}{8}$		19. 22 pm.	226		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	242 3		226		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	241 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20. 22 pm.	224 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	240	19. 22 pm.	223 25		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	238	19. 22 pm.	223		106 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	92	238	19. 22 pm.			107
11	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92	235 8	19. 22 pm.	223 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	92	234 6	19. 22 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	19. 22 pm.	222	28. 30 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	237	19. 22 pm.	222 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 7	19. 22 pm.	222 4	30 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	238 9	19. 22 pm.	224	29 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
18	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	19 pm.		27 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
19	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	shut	19. 22 pm.	222 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	shut		223 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		108 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	shut	19. 21 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$			225	23 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1862.

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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.

EXHIBITION OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL MSS.

THE Council of the Society of Antiquaries purpose having an exhibition of Heraldic and Genealogical MSS., at the Society's Apartments, Somerset House, on Thursday the 22nd of May next. Many valuable documents have been promised from muniment-rooms of the nobility and gentry, and the Society would feel much indebted for the loan of original grants and confirmations of arms, pedigrees, &c., (both English and Foreign,) for the exhibition in question.

All documents intended for exhibition should be sent to Somerset House, to the care of the Secretary, C. Knight Watson, Esq., not later than May 17.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE Annual Meeting for 1862 will be held at Worcester, under the presidency of the Right Hon. LORD LYTTTELTON, commencing Tuesday, July 22, and terminating Tuesday, July 29.

The general proceedings will be arranged under three sections,—HISTORY, EARLY AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES, and ARCHITECTURE. In the section of HISTORY, the Honourable LORD NEAVES, V.-P. S.A. Scot., has consented to preside; in that of ANTIQUITIES, the chair will be taken by CHARLES NEWTON, Esq., M.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum. The proceedings of the section of ARCHITECTURE will be conducted by SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, Bart., F.S.A.; and the Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS will illustrate the history of Worcester Cathedral.

Admission to the proceedings of the week, the Museum, &c., will be by tickets. Price for Gentlemen (not transferable), One Guinea; Ladies' Tickets (transferable), Half-a-Guinea.

Excursions will be arranged, as far as practicable, on alternate days throughout the week, for the purpose of visiting, among other objects interesting to archæological visitors, the conventual churches of Great and Little Malvern; Evesham; Pershore; Tewkesbury; the remains of early architecture at Deerhurst; the churches of Bredon, Kemer-

ton, Overbury, &c. Numerous objects well deserving of attention occur in localities comparatively difficult of access, and on that account will be omitted in the general excursions. Of these, and of the readiest means of approach by any small party of visitors, a directory is in preparation. Among vestiges of the early period, which may be visited in the excursions, are the extensive encampment known as the Herefordshire Beacon, with other camps on the Malvern Range; the standing stones and remains on Bredon Hill; Cruckbarrow, the striking tumulus near Worcester, sometimes regarded as sepulchral, &c.

A Temporary Museum will be formed, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the College Hall, the ancient conventual refectory, near the Cathedral. The Mayor and Corporation have placed the Guild-hall, with other accommodations, at the disposal of the Society; and a Local Committee for preliminary arrangements has been formed, the High Sheriff of the county, SIR EDMUND H. LECHMERE, Bart., having consented to officiate as chairman, and the following gentlemen resident at Worcester as Honorary Secretaries:—Mr. J. Severn Walker, Hon. Sec. of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, and Hon. Local Sec. of the Institute, Mr. R. W. Binns, and Mr. Edwin Lees.

THE LATE REV. JOHN WARD.

MR. URBAN,—May I request you to insert a notice of an erratum in the memoir of the Rev. John Ward in the March number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which makes my maternal grandfather *apparently* the son of his elder brother, my paternal grandfather.

The notice would be simply this,—“Page 372, remove the mark of the termination of the parenthesis which stands in line 6, after the word ‘Foster;’ and place it in line 3, after ‘1818.’” This restores the sense completely.

I am, &c.,

S. W. J. MERRIMAN, M.D.

3, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace.

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

II. ST. MADRON—ST. PAUL—SANCREED—ST. JUST.

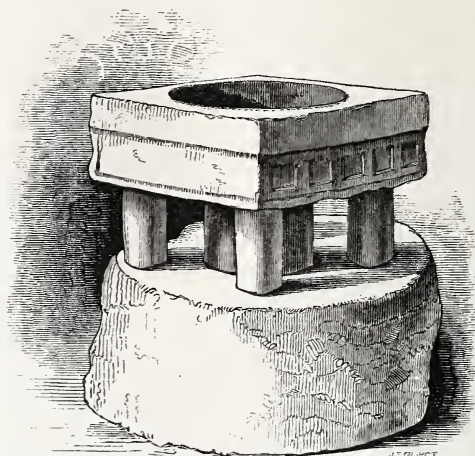
AMONG the many traditions of Cornwall none are more popular than those which tell of the marvellous strength of the ancient inhabitants of the county. The peculiar forms and positions of huge rocks, and the numerous rude and Cyclopean structures, are generally considered good evidence of the existence of a giant race. In like manner are marvellous tales told of the selection of sites for churches and of their erection. For instance, it is said that when a church was finished, its patron saint stood on the tower, and taking the builder's hammer, swung it around his head and let it take what direction it might. Wherever it fell, there was the next church to be erected.

The hammer thrown for St. Madron fell on a pleasant place. The church stands on the brow of an eminence which slopes gradually down for about two miles to the shores of Mount's Bay. The famed St. Michael's Mount itself is seen distinctly, and beyond it the long cloud-like coast which terminates with the Lizard Point.

It is recorded that in the time of Richard I., Henry de Pomeraye (or Pomeroy—the word is spelt in a variety of ways) built or endowed the church of St. Madron, and gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, for the health and salvation of his own soul, that of his lord the King, and the souls of his father, mother, brother, sisters, progenitors, and successors. Among the entries relating to the English houses of the Hospitallers in Dugdale's *Monasticon* is the following:—"Trebigh Præceptoría. Henricus de Pomeria dedit Hospitalariis Ecclesiam S. Maderi, cum pertinentiis, in com. Cornubiæ, pertinentem eidem præceptoríæ." The Knights

Hospitallers are said to have had a provincial establishment at Landithy, an estate immediately adjoining the church. This church is called "Ecclesia de Sancti Madderni" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291.

Of the church which Henry de Pomeroy built or endowed nothing remains excepting the font, which is Norman. The lead with which it is lined is brought over the upper edge and

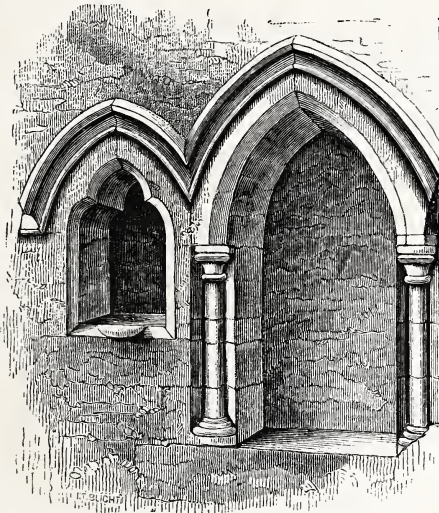


Font, St. Madron.

nearly half-way down the side. The forms of square panels may be seen on one side,—doubtless the other sides were similar; but the font appears to have received violent injury; portions have been plastered up, and it is also thickly coated with lime. The block of granite on which it stands is extremely rude. The dimensions of the font are as follow:—Height, 3 ft. 5 in.; height of shafts, 11 in.; length of each side, 2 ft. 6 in.

The present church consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles, and a tower at the west end of the nave. The two lower stages of the tower and the east end of the chancel (the ancient sanctuary) are much older than any other portions of the building, and form parts of the church which was rebuilt on the site of Pomeroy's church in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The south aisle was, perhaps, built early in the fifteenth century, along the nave only, and extended along the chancel at a subsequent period. The north aisle is later.

In the south wall of the sanctuary are a sedile and piscina under a single hoodmould. There were probably three sedilia; for, though only one remains, the springing of a second arch may still be seen, extending westward to the end of the wall, which has been cut away to make room for the late arcades.



Sedile and Piscina, St. Madron.

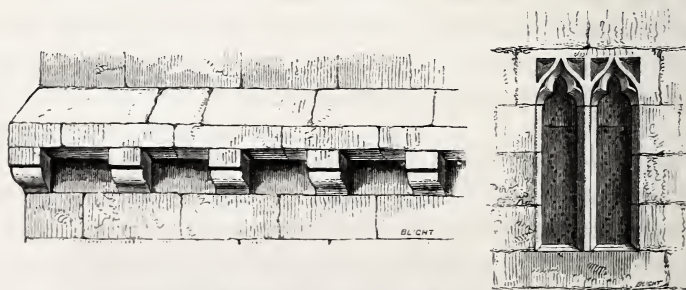
The height of the sedile is 4 ft. 7 in.; the breadth 3 ft. The registers of the see state that Bishop Grandisson consecrated the high-altar on the 13th of July, 1336. Apart from this direct evidence, it would not have been unreasonable to have fixed from 1320 to 1340 for the date of the sedile and piscina. There is a niche near the east end of the south wall in the south aisle which looks very like a piscina, but there is no drain. There is a smaller niche, similarly placed, in the north aisle,—perhaps an ambrie. Both are of late character. The east window is modern, and not in good taste; it is of two lights, transomed, and filled with stained glass; as are also the windows in the east and west ends of the aisles. There are also three coloured windows in the side of the south aisle, and one in the side of the north aisle, which was given by the ladies of the parish. The window in the east end of the south aisle contains the arms of its donors, some of the principal families of the parish,—Borlase, Peters, Tremenheere, Le Grice, and Scobell. One of the windows in the side of the south aisle is commemo-

rative of the late Major-General Robyns. The best window of the whole, as regards the quality of the glass, is that in the west end of the north aisle: it is the gift of the present vicar and patron, the Rev. M. N. Peters.

The aisles open into the nave by an arcade of six four-centred arches on either side. The piers on the south side of the nave are composed of four three-quarter round shafts, with a hollow moulding between each. The capitals are good, with simple mouldings. The piers on the north side of the nave are of a different character; their mouldings are the same as those in St. Just Church, of which engravings will be given hereafter: the capitals are ornamented with foliage.

Some fragments of the roodscreen remain, and on one of the pew-doors, evidently not their original position, are carved the arms of Henry VIII.; this carving is probably of the same date as the north aisle. A description of these arms, with an accurate engraving, may be seen in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1842.

The tower is probably contemporaneous with the fourteenth-century work at the east end, with the exception of the uppermost stage, which was added at a subsequent period. It is plain, without buttresses, and is very substantially built, the walls being four feet in thickness. Externally the junction between the older walls and the aisles is apparent. The tower-arch is a perfectly plain soffit-arch of masonry. The doorway has simply a chamfer. The window over it is a modern restoration, filled with stained glass. On the north side is a square



Corbel-table and Window of Second Stage of Tower, St. Madron.

turret, reaching to the second stage, and containing a newel staircase. The corbel-table below the uppermost stage is very good and effective.

Loosely placed in the piscina are some remarkable alabaster figures of archangels, very excellently sculptured. They stood in rows, one above the other, and each holds a spear in the right hand and a reversed shield in the left. They are entirely gilded excepting the inner parts of the wings, which are coloured red and blue in each alternate figure. These fragments may have belonged to some tomb, or probably to an ancient re-dos. The height of the fragment represented by the accompanying cut is ten inches.



Figures of Archangels, St. Madron.

There are several mural monuments in the church. One, date 1631, is inscribed with "an Epitaphe to y^e memorye of y^e deceased Thomas Fleming, Gent." This family once held considerable property in the parish. There is also a monumental brass on the wall of the north aisle.

In the churchyard is the oft-quoted epitaph on George Daniel:—

"Belgia me Birth, Britain me Breeding gave,
Cornwall a Wife, ten children and a grave."

These lines are on a newly-cut stone, the original inscription having been almost obliterated.

The parish registers commence with the year 1577. In the baptismal register for 1594 reference is made to the "daughter of George the Miller;"—"a curious fragment," says Mr. Halliwell, "in the history of the origin of English surnames."

St. Madron Church has not been allowed to fall into a state of decay for want of timely repairs.

ST. PAUL.—This church stands on the summit of a hill overlooking the fishing village of Mousehole, and is about three miles from Penzance. It possesses few architectural features of interest, for it is perhaps the most sadly disfigured church in the west of Cornwall. Some historical interest is, however, attached to the spot; for in the year 1595 the Spaniards paid a hostile visit to this parish, and, says Carew,—

"Burned not onely the houses they went by, but also the parish church of *Paul*, the force of the fire being such, as it vtterly ruined all the great stonie

pillers thereof: others of them in that time burned that fisher towne Mowsehole; the rest marched as a gard for defence of these firers."

In reference to this subject the parish register thus commences:—

"Jesu spes et Salus mea.

"1595.

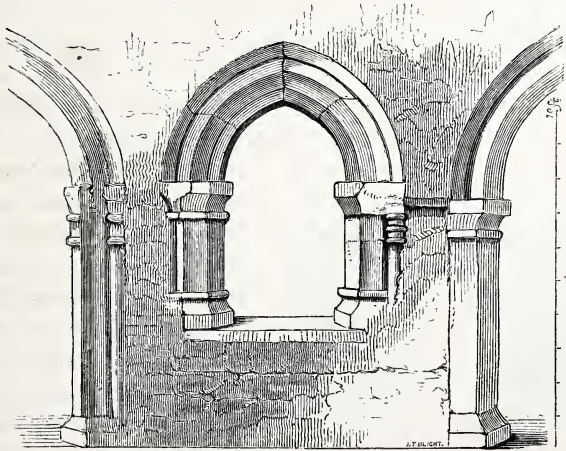
"A register of the names of all those that were baptised, married, and buried in the Parish Church of St. Pawle in the Countie of Cornwall, from the 23rd Daie Julie, the year of our Lord God 1595, on the which Daie the Church, towre, bells, and all other things pertaining to the same, together with the houses and goods, was Burn'd and spoil'd by the Spaniards in the said parish, being Wensdaie the daie aforsaid, in the 37th yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the Faith.

"Per me JOHANNEM TREMEARNE, Vicarium Ejus."

If the stonework of the tower was injured, it was evidently restored with the original materials; but the greater probability is, that only the woodwork was destroyed, which of course involved the destruction of the bells. The tower was erected perhaps about the end of the fifteenth century. There is a tradition in the parish to the effect that the Spaniards met some of the country people bearing fagots of furze, and driving them into the church compelled them to drop their bundles, to which they set fire; and as it happened to be a strong south-west wind, they opened wide the door to receive the benefit of its aid. When the porch was opened for repairs, in the year 1807, some of the woodwork was found to be charred. This fact supports other evidence that the church was not totally demolished. Nearly all the timber in it was probably consumed, and doubtless some portions of the walls suffered much; but Carew's statement, that "all the great stonie pillers" were "vtterly ruined" requires some qualification,—for the present piers, though they might subsequently have undergone repair, were evidently constructed previous to the landing of the Spaniards. The arches appear to have been clumsily repaired, for they incline a little to the north and south of the nave, and to prevent them from falling they are connected by unseemly iron braces bolted through the spandrels. The south doorway and the western part of the wall, including the doorway of the north aisle, also escaped destruction. It therefore appears that the building was simply gutted, and that the walls at the eastern end only were so much injured as to require to be

rebuilt. Although at the time the Spaniards left it, it could not have been in a fit condition for the usual public worship, yet the services of baptism, marriage, and burial were undoubtedly celebrated within the walls: for the Vicar says in the register, "*From the 23rd daie of Julie,*" &c.,—which implies that it was still possible to perform these necessary services within the church. The destruction by fire, in the year 1853, of the neighbouring parish church of St. Hilary, affords a melancholy instance of the amount of injury a building of like description would incur under similar circumstances. This church, however, probably received more damage than that of St. Paul, yet whilst it was still unroofed and blackened by the effects of fire a marriage was celebrated at its altar.

The present church of St. Paul is of large dimensions. The nave and aisles are connected by nine four-centred arches, but the third arch westward from the chancel on the north side of the nave is of peculiar formation. As will be seen by reference



Arch between Nave and North Aisle, St. Paul.

to the accompanying cut it is very small, and is constructed on a solid block of masonry, which is 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor. This arch may have been in some way connected with the rood-loft and screen, or perhaps it was a hagioscope from the transept which the aisle replaced. It is of earlier date than any other part of the building except the tower.

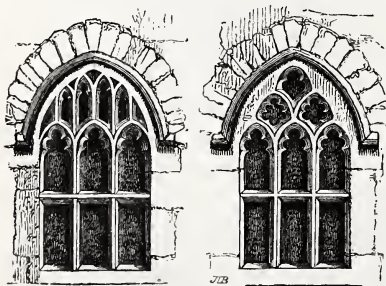
The windows of the aisles are of churchwarden insertion,

ugly and round-headed; and the east window is a perfect caricature. All have wooden frames, with large panes of glass.



Tower, St. Paul.

The tower, like all church-towers in the western part of Cornwall, is constructed entirely of wrought granite. It is a fine building, divided into three stages, with double buttresses at the angles. The newel staircase, like that at St. Burian, is contained in a turret which rises above the embattled parapet. The mullions and tracery have been removed from the large tower-window, which is filled up in the most barbarous manner. Over this window and on either side is a niche, from which the ancient images have been removed. On the lower part of the niche on the left of the window is carved the letter M, which, of course, indicates that the image of the Blessed Virgin stood here; the niche on the other side has a blank shield. The hoodmoulding over the doorway springs from two corbel-heads, and at the centre of the mould is a shield bearing the sacred characters



Belfry Windows, St. Paul.

I. H. C. The belfry lights retain their original tracery, which is very good of its kind. The tower-arch is of very excellent proportions; it is superior to those in most other churches in this district. The three bells are each dated 1727, with the initials A. R., and have the following legends:—North bell (diameter, 2 ft. 10 in.), “Prosperity to this parish;” middle bell (diameter, 3 ft. 3 in.), “Prosperity to the Church of England;” south bell (diameter 3 ft. 3 in.), “To the church the living call: To the grave do summon all.”

There is a mural monument, dated 1689, in the north aisle, to William Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, in this parish: he is said to have been the last representative of that ancient and noble family. Two swords and pieces of armour are hung over

the stone. There is also a most elaborate monument here, to the memory of "Stephen Hutchens of this parish, who departed this life at Port Royall in Jamaica, the 24th day of August, 1709:"—

"He hath given one hundred pounds towards the repairing and beautifying this church, and six hundred pounds for building a house for six poor men and six poor women born in this parish."

We are also informed by a quotation from, or rather variation of, the 112th Psalm, that Stephen Hutchens "saw his desire upon his enemies." The monument is in the most florid style: there are representations of shattered vessels, warlike instruments and trophies, with a profile likeness of Queen Anne. It is worthy of notice only because it bears an old Cornish inscription:—

"Bounas heb dueth Eu poes Karens wei
tha Pobl Bohodzhak Paull han Egles nei."

Which has been rendered into English thus:—

"Eternal life be his whose loving care
Gave Paul an alms-house and the church repair."

It was the custom at one time to place Cornish inscriptions in churches, but this appears to be the only one now remaining.

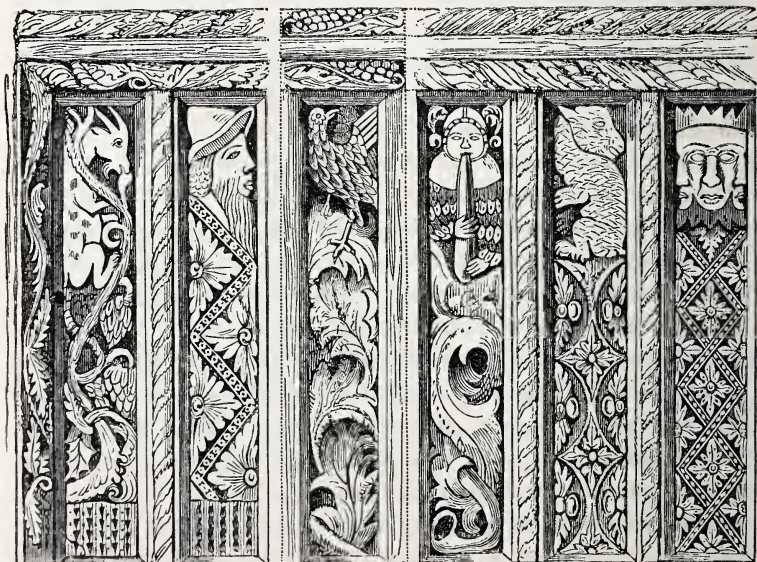
Particular interest is attached to this church on account of its being the burial-place of Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person able to converse in the old Cornish language. A well-cut granite obelisk has lately been erected here in commemoration of this tradition. The monument is inscribed with the name of Dorothy Pentreath, which was the maiden name of the old woman, for it appears that she was married to a person of the name of Jeffery. This, however, is of no great importance, for she is popularly known as Dolly Pentreath, and it is still the custom in the villages of Mousehole and Newlyn for women to be called by their maiden names after marriage; indeed, there are some instances in which the husband goes by the maiden name of his wife, she being the more popular or more important personage of the two.

This church was attached to the mitred abbey of Hailes, in Gloucestershire, and is dedicated to St. Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, who was sent into England by Pope Gregory soon after the mission of St. Augustine. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, it is entered as "Ecclesia Sancti Paulini."

Should any reader of this paper visit the church of St. Paul let him not forget to ascend to the roof of the tower : the magnificent view from the summit is well worthy the labour.

SANGREED Church lies in a secluded spot among the hills about three miles westward from Penzance.

That there was a church here at the end of the thirteenth century is proved by the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., where it occurs as "Ecclesia Sancti Sancredi." There are probably no existing remains of this building, except perhaps in the foundations and the lower parts of the walls of the present church, which appears to have been erected late in the fifteenth century. Its plan nearly resembles that of St. Levan—consisting of a nave and a south aisle, a south porch, a north transept, and a low tower at the west end of the nave: the walls of the tower are very massive. The font is similar to that at St. Burian; it has four angels, with crosses on their foreheads, and bearing shields. The stoup remains, and there is a niche for an image over the south door. The rood-screen has been re-



Panels of Rood-screen, Sancreed.

moved, but some of its curiously-carved panels are preserved in the vestry at the north end of the transept. These panels consist of two large pieces of woodwork, 8 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. 4 in.

respectively in length, the panels following in succession as they were originally placed. The carved figures are undoubtedly symbolical, though some seem more than usually grotesque. The crowned head with three faces, represented in the annexed cut, is of course intended to symbolize the Holy Trinity. The trellis-like pattern on this panel is the same as that on the Norman font at Green's Norton, Northamptonshire (see Simpson's *Baptismal Fonts*). The eagle on the third panel is very spirited. In the first panel is a spotted goat devouring the tender branches of the vine. Others contain—an owl, two-headed female figures, serpents entwined, a crowned serpent, and the pelican. These carvings were richly painted, like those of the screen at St. Burian.

The windows, with the exception of the belfry-lights, have been treated in the usual barbarous manner.

In the churchyard is a tall round-headed cross, on which is cut, among other devices, a representation of the lily of the Blessed Virgin,—a symbol very frequently used during the fifteenth century. There is another ancient cross by the west gate.

ST. JUST IN PENWITH^a.—The church-town of St. Just is situated on the coast, in a wild and romantic spot between the Land's End and the parish of Morvah.

Bishop Grandisson dedicated the high-altar of a church at this place on the 13th of July, 1336,—the same day with St. Madron; but nothing now remains of that church, for the east end of the chancel, which was the only portion of it that remained at that time, was taken down to be rebuilt in the year 1834. The rest of the church was erected late in the fifteenth century, and it is of nearly the same plan as St. Burian. The porch is the same as St. Burian's, excepting that there is a stairway from the interior of the church leading to its roof: the doorway to this is now walled up. The interior of the church presents rather a singular appearance, owing to the pier-arches being of different breadths,—some being pointed, and some depressed and nearly semicircular. The capitals of the piers are richly sculptured with foliage,—a very frequent design being that of leaves bound with their twisted stems as

^a So called to distinguish it from St. Just in Roseland.

with cords. The same may be seen at St. Madron, and the mouldings of the St. Just piers correspond to those of the north (or later) aisle at St. Madron. Some of the capitals have angels bearing shields, on which are carved the arms of several of the principal families connected with the parish, and which were



Capitals, St. Just.

probably benefactors to the church. The capital of the second pier westward from the chancel has an angel with a shield, on which are the letters M. J., for MARIA JESUS. The hoodmould-terminations of one of the south aisle windows bear the same letters, but in reversed order, and are noticeable for their singular design. In writing on these letters, in his "Account of St. Just,"



Hoodmould, St. Just.

Mr. Buller, a late vicar, seems to have overlooked evidence which would have supported his interpretation, had there been any doubt as to the letters themselves; for around the J are five bosses, and around the M. seven; the former, as is well known, being symbolical of the five wounds in the body of our Lord, and the latter the seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin. The round-headed termination of the J., with the two similar forms on its upper part, may represent the three nails; for in the arms of the Passion three nails were sometimes used instead of four.



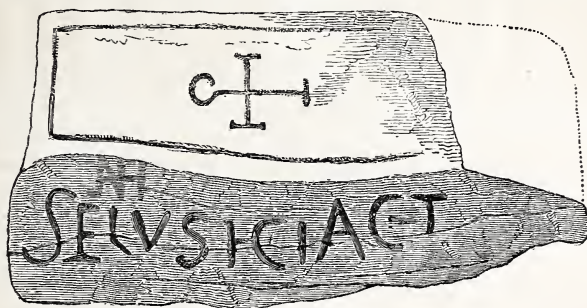
Tooth-moulding, St. Just.

The last capital westward on the north side of the nave has a curious variety of the tooth-moulding.

The aisles have each five pointed windows, with tracery of two patterns, which alternate in each aisle. The east windows of the aisles are very singular. They are alike, having four

lights, with depressed heads above filled with Perpendicular tracery of flamboyant character. The east window is a recent imitation of one of the side windows of the aisles. The tower is of a plain character, with embattled parapet and four pinnacles, but no buttresses. It diminishes toward the top too abruptly for its height to have a pleasing effect. There are three bells, two of which have legends. On one, "Sancte Michael, ora pro nobis:" on the other, "Protege Virgo pia Quos convoco, Sancta Maria."

When the old sacrarium was taken down in 1834, there was found in the wall an inscribed stone, bearing on one side the



Inscribed Stone, St. Just.

words "Silus [or Selus] hic jacet." There are also some marks over the first word which look very like a monogram. On the upper side of the stone, as it is now placed, is an incised cruciform pastoral-staff, indicating that the monument was commemorative of an ecclesiastic of some authority. In the same walls were found the broken parts of a piscina and the capital of a pier of Norman date.

EARL STANHOPE'S LIFE OF WILLIAM PITT^a.

WE have here the completion of the Life of William Pitt, to which we called attention less than twelve months ago^b. This promptitude contrasts favourably with the delay and slovenly execution by Bishop Tomline of what ought to have been to him a labour of love, but it is very far from being the chief merit of Earl Stanhope's work. He has, it is evident, made a conscience of being scrupulously accurate and complete in his statements, and he thus gives to all the opportunity of forming a sound judgment regarding a man who has suffered in even more than an ordinary degree from the virulence of party.

We have already remarked, in speaking of the early volumes of this work, that there were passages in the career of Pitt which required to be told without party colouring, but this common justice they have not hitherto received. The Edinburgh Reviewers in general, and more especially the brilliant but unreliable and unscrupulous Macaulay, pursued a very different line of conduct, and by taking captious objections here, and withholding explanations there, they succeeded in creating a prejudice against Pitt, which was once vehement indeed, but has been since weakened by the publication of numerous volumes of Memoirs and Correspondence relating to his era, all bearing testimony to his wisdom and integrity, and must now disappear before the conclusive evidence produced by Lord Stanhope, who may be fairly congratulated on the victory that he has achieved over all the efforts of party misrepresentation.

The former volumes of the work brought down the narrative to the year 1796, and included a candid exposition of Mr. Pitt's conduct, which we thought it necessary to quote, with the expression of our concurrence therein. The present volumes carry on the narrative until his death, and speak in sufficient detail of matters that have been discussed often enough before, but never, we are sure, with the accurate knowledge and judicial impartiality that Lord Stanhope displays. Among these subjects, the suspension of cash payments in 1797, the Irish Rebellion and the Union—Mr. Pitt's retirement from office in 1801, and his conduct as to the Peace of Amiens—his return to power—and his death, are of course the most prominent. An idea of how they are treated will be best given by a few extracts, which the space at our disposal compels us to make more brief than we could wish.

^a "The Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Earl Stanhope, Author of the 'History of England from the Peace of Utrecht.'" Vols. III. and IV. (Murray.)

^b GENT. MAG., June, 1861, p. 609.

The conclusion of the preliminaries of Leoben had left England without a single ally on the Continent; there was a constantly increasing drain on the resources of the Bank, and as far back as October, 1795, the price of gold had risen from £3 17s. 10d., estimated in the coinage, to £4 4s. per ounce.

“Still, however, so high was the credit of the Bank, and so flourishing the state of its own resources, that it might probably have borne even these accumulated burthens. But at this very period came the alarm of a French invasion. Under this alarm many persons withdrew in haste their deposits from the country banks; and these—some already insolvent, and many more threatened with insolvency— withdrew in their turn their deposits from the Bank of England. In the last ten days of February the great pressure came. It was found that the demands for cash in the preceding week were far greater than they had ever been in an equal period. Day by day they most rapidly increased. The Directors, in dire perplexity, addressed themselves to Pitt for counsel and guidance. Nothing but a most energetic determination on the part of the Executive Government could have saved the Bank, or, in its train, the State, from insolvency.

“Pitt did not hesitate or falter. He applied to the King, and prevailed upon His Majesty to come at once to town, and, considering the emergency, to hold a Council at St. James's on Sunday. This was the 26th of February. Then was framed and issued an Order in Council, of which the opening words declared it to be, by the unanimous opinion of the Board, indispensably necessary for the public service. It prohibited the Directors of the Bank from issuing any cash in payment until the sense of Parliament could be taken and measures be adopted for maintaining the means of circulation.

“This bold step—to sacrifice a part, lest the whole should perish—would have been as nothing, or as worse than nothing, had it not been well supported. A meeting of the merchants of London was immediately summoned, and held next day at noon in Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding. They resolved unanimously that they would accept bank-notes in any payment which they had to receive, and tender bank-notes in any payment which they had to make. A Resolution to this effect was signed by all the persons present; and so effectual was this measure in supporting public credit, that the funds, far from falling, rose that afternoon no less than two per cent.”—(Vol. iii. pp. 15—17.)

On the same day the Order in Council was communicated to both Houses, and the day after, on Mr. Pitt's motion, a secret committee was appointed to investigate the engagements and resources of the Bank, which was vehemently opposed by Mr. Fox and the Whig party.

“Happily for England in this emergency, as in many others, the middle classes evinced far more of spirit and of foresight than some of the statesmen by profession. In London, those merchants and bankers who had not attended the meeting at the Mansion House hastened to subscribe the Resolution which was there agreed to, so that in a few days the number of signatures was upwards of three thousand. Their patriotic example was followed by the members of the Privy Council, and of other public bodies; and through the public confidence thus manifested, all the current pecuniary transactions could proceed without disturbance. Still further was the public confidence increased when the Committees appointed by both Houses to examine the affairs of the Bank presented their Reports. It then appeared that on deducting the liabilities, there remained to the Bank, exclusive of

their debt from Government of nearly 12,000,000*l.*, a clear surplus of 3,800,000*l.* At the same time it was recommended that the measures already taken should be continued and confirmed. . . .

"It is worthy of note that the system of inconvertible paper money ceased in France at almost the very period when it began in England. In the course of 1796 the *Assignats* became reduced to the value of waste paper, and the *Mandats*, which were intended to supply their place, quickly shared their fate. Thus of necessity there was a recurrence in all payments to the precious metals; a recurrence first in practice, and soon afterwards in law.

"It must be owned that, so long as the war continued, the system of inconvertible paper money did good service in England. Expanding precisely in proportion to the exigencies of the public service, and supported by an undeviating reliance on the national good faith, it enabled us, as certainly no other system could, to raise year by year loans of unparalleled amount; to transmit repeated subsidies to Foreign Powers in alliance with us; and to bear without sinking beneath it the burthen of accumulated taxes. It was, in short, a gigantic system of paper credit, giving us power to cope with no less gigantic foes."—(Vol. iii. pp. 18—21.)

To crush the Irish rebellion by force of arms, Mr. Pitt considered as only the first part of his duty. He saw that a recurrence to the old system of government would be sure to produce another outbreak, and he determined to effect an Act of Union, which should raise the minds of Irishmen from local to imperial aims, which should blend the two Legislatures, and if possible the two nations, into one. This healing and comprehensive measure was from the first favourably regarded in England, but in Ireland it was vehemently opposed by the Parliament, and an amendment pledging the House to maintain an "independent Legislature as established in 1782," was rejected by only one vote, the numbers being 106 and 105. This, of course, postponed the measure, but it was eventually carried by means which Earl Stanhope has the candour to state can only be defended by the "national necessity of carrying the measure."

"Lord Castlereagh pointed out various changes in the project to meet the objections that had been or that might be urged. If only one member was left to each county, the primary interests would still prevail, but the secondary interests would be swept away. Lord Castlereagh recommended that each county should be allowed two members as before, and that on the other hand there should be a considerable disfranchisement of nomination boroughs, the proprietors to receive a liberal price in money. There should be liberal compensation also to the holders of office in Dublin, and to all other persons whose interests might be unfavourably affected by the measure. Lord Castlereagh calculated that a million and a half in money would be required to effect all these compensations, but that without them the Union would not be carried. Most of his suggestions were in consequence adopted.

"It will be observed that the system of compensation here proposed was not of a party character, or such as applied to friends alone. Thus, a proprietor of borough influence, on the passing of the Union, would receive exactly the same sum, whether he had voted for the measure or against it. But the remark cannot be extended to other compensations or rewards tendered on condition of support to the members of both Houses. There were many promises of a Marquisate, or some

other step in the Irish Peerage. There were many promises of a Barony in the English Peerage. There were many promises of an office, a pension, or a favour of some other kind. And before the actual promise there was a great deal of bargaining and chaffering as to terms. Nothing but the national necessity of carrying the measure could have reconciled the English statesmen to such a course. Lord Cornwallis most especially speaks of it with deep disgust. To a confidential friend he wrote as follows on the 20th of May: 'The political jobbing of this country gets the better of me. It has been the wish of my life to avoid all this dirty business; and I am now involved in it beyond all bearing. . . How I long to kick those whom my public duty obliges me to court!'

"It has been alleged that at this time there were also large payments of money, or, in plain words, the purchase of votes. To any large extent the allegation does not seem true. There were certainly some payments of money on both sides. There was a stock-purse of the Opposition chiefs, furnished by subscription. There was a demand from time to time of secret supplies from the Treasury in England. But these secret supplies, as confidential notes have since disclosed them, were on no considerable scale. Thus we find in January, 1800, after much and earnest pressing, the despatch of only 5,000*l.* from London, with some hopes of 'a still further sum, though not immediately.' And as to the application of these sums on the Government side, it must be remembered that the Union was not the only subject, nor Members of Parliament the only persons, with which they had to deal. They had conspiracies to trace as well as opposition to encounter; and in a lower class they had runners and informers in their pay."—(Vol. iii. pp. 179—181.)

When the subject of the Union was a second time considered in the Irish Houses, it gave rise to fierce debates, and a duel in which Mr. Corry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was wounded by Mr. Grattan, even while the House was sitting. But the tactics recommended by Lord Castlereagh prevailed, and the final divisions shewed large majorities in both Houses.

"The more favourable reception of the projected Union in both the Irish Houses was greatly promoted by a change since last year in the measure itself. The Ministers in England had determined to grant a compensation in money for the boroughs to be disfranchised. No less a sum than a million and a quarter was assigned for this purpose, and each proprietor or patron of a borough was to receive for each seat 7,500*l.* The two largest shares by far fell to Lord Downshire and Lord Ely. The former, who had seven seats, received 52,500*l.*; the latter, who had six seats, 45,000*l.* This compensation was, I need scarcely say, quite independent of the course in Parliament which might be taken on the Union. Lord Downshire, for example, voted in opposition, and Lord Ely in favour of the measure. But peerages, both Irish and English, and other preferments or favours in both countries, were freely, nay, it may be said, lavishly promised to those wavering politicians whose minds, or at least whose votes, hung suspended in the balance."—(Vol. iii. pp. 226, 227.)

Many very curious particulars regarding these compensations will be found in Mr. Lascelles' ponderous *Libri Hiberniæ*, noticed by us some time since^c.

Mr. Pitt had in view, as an integral part of the Union, the emancipa-

^c GENT. MAG., Jan. 1859, p. 33, and June, 1859, p. 606; but see more particularly, p. 614.

tion of the Catholics ; but to this he afterwards found that the conscientious scruples of George III. opposed an insuperable obstacle. As an honourable man he would not keep office, when he discovered that he could not redeem the pledges (implied, at least) which had conciliated the Romanists, without whose support, Earl Stanhope allows, the Union could not at that time have been carried. Accordingly he retired from his position as Premier on the 5th of February, 1801, and he remained out of office for above three years, during which, however, he was far from idle. He was succeeded by Mr. Addington, to whom he gave valuable aid in many emergencies ; indeed, without his support the Addington administration would have fallen to pieces long before it did. Earl Stanhope conclusively shews this, and shews also that the credit of the only successful military operation that marked the rule of Mr. Addington (the expulsion of the French from Egypt) really belongs to his predecessor :—

“Those, like Lord Macaulay, who denounce the ill success of Mr. Pitt in every enterprise by land—who dwell upon the failure of the expeditions to Brittany and Holland—say nothing of the expedition to Egypt upon the other side. They appear to count it as belonging to Mr. Addington’s administration ; and no doubt it was under Addington that the actions in Egypt were fought, and the French invaders were overthrown. But it was under Pitt that the entire enterprise was resolved on and equipped, its commander chosen, and its operations planned. If then Pitt is to be held in any measure answerable for the reverses of Quiberon or of the Helder—if a slur is on that account to be cast upon his fame—surely it is no more than just that his biographers should claim for him one laurel-leaf at least from the victor’s wreaths at Aboukir.”—(Vol. iii. pp. 337, 338.)

For some time before his formal return to power Mr. Pitt was, from the ascendancy of genius, the real and effective Minister of England. His sage counsels made the crude proposals of Mr. Addington to meet the war that had again broken out more suitable to the emergency than they would otherwise have been ; and in a debate in May, 1803, on the Military Service Bill, he delivered an opinion on the question of defensive works for London that has a lively interest at the present day :—

“‘We are told,’ he said, ‘that we ought not to fortify London because our ancestors did not fortify it. Why, Sir, that is no argument, unless you can shew me that our ancestors were in the same situation that we are. We might as well be told that, because our ancestors fought with arrows and with lances, we ought to use them now ; and that we ought to consider shields and corselets as affording a secure defence against musketry and artillery. If the fortification of the capital can add to the security of the country, I think it ought to be done. If, by the erection of works such as I am recommending, you can delay the progress of the enemy for three days, it may make the difference between the safety and the destruction of the capital. It will not, I admit, make a difference between the conquest and the independence of the country, for that will not depend upon one nor upon ten battles ; but it may make the difference between the loss of thousands of lives, with misery, havoc, and desolation spread over the country on one hand—or, on the other, of frustrating the efforts, of confounding the exertions, and of chastising the insolence of the enemy.’”—(Vol. iv. p. 67.)

At length Mr. Pitt returned to office. His tenure of it was but brief. He formed a new coalition against France, which at first looked promisingly, and he was cheered by the victory of Trafalgar. His health, however, which had ever been feeble, entirely gave way; but it was with difficulty that he was induced to repair to Bath. He began to amend, but ere his health was re-established he received his death-stroke in the news of the battle of Austerlitz, which dissipated all his most fondly-cherished hopes. "After he received the despatches containing the account of that most disastrous battle, he desired a map to be brought to him, and to be left alone. His reflections were so painful that the gout was repelled, and attacked some vital organ." His mighty heart gave way: he was so weakened that it took him three days to journey back from Bath to his villa at Putney, and there he died, on the 23rd of January, 1806, his last words being "Oh! my country! how I love my country!" He was honoured with a public funeral, and his debts were paid by the nation.

To the various charges that have been made against Mr. Pitt, Earl Stanhope has calm but conclusive replies. Beside drawing a most pleasing picture of his amiability in private life, he vindicates his conduct both as a minister of finance and in regard to the war, and concludes his most able and satisfactory work with a passage that we have pleasure in quoting, believing as we do, that it will be assented to by all whose opinion is of value:—

"Such then as to his private qualities, and such also as to his public career, was Mr. Pitt. In drawing a conclusion from the facts and arguments which I have now—fully I am sure, and fairly as I hope—laid before my readers, thus enabling them to judge for themselves of this mighty minister, I readily acknowledge that my own view may be liable to question. Born as I was in his house; bred as I have been in a grateful attachment to his memory; seeking as I have ever sought, though on some points perhaps mistakenly, to maintain his principles, I could not cast from my mind a warm and earnest feeling for his fame. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could. Perhaps then I may claim too much for him. I may be in error when I venture to pronounce him the greatest of all the statesmen that his country has produced.

"In my view at all events, whether that view be overstrained or no more than just, the very faults of Mr. Pitt were such as many other men might claim for virtues. If he had pride, it was only, as Burke so finely said of Keppel, 'a wild stock of pride on which the tenderest of all hearts had grafted the milder virtues.' If he had ambition, it was only to serve his country, and not for any meaner aim. Disdaining for himself as perhaps no statesman had before, both wealth and dignities, such as meaner minds are always craving—refusing not merely the Peerage which would have removed him from his proper sphere, but the Garter which he might, like Sir Robert Walpole, have worn in the House of Commons—he maintained throughout the rare combination of a most slender patrimony with eminent disinterestedness. 'Dispensing for near twenty years the favours of the Crown, he lived without ostentation and he died poor:' such is part of the inscription which the most eloquent and gifted of his pupils inscribed beneath his statue in Guildhall. His eloquence stands recorded by the most authentic testimony, and

was tried by the most able competition. Combining within it almost every kind of merit, it could charm and delight and frequently amuse, while yet it awed his hearers. In his financial system, he was the first to unloose the shackles upon trade; and he gave his country in time of peace those resources which alone could nerve her arm in time of war. An assertor of religious liberty, and of equal rights to every denomination of Christians, he was respectful to the faith of others, steadfast and well-grounded in his own. In the most vehement attacks upon himself from an infuriated majority of the House of Commons, as in the gravest perils by which his country was assailed, the firmness of his mind was never even shaken, far less ever subdued. On the whole, then—

‘Glorious was his course,
And long the track of light he left behind him.’

May that course be followed—may that track of light be trod in, by many, very many, statesmen of the coming time! Some only can partake of its glory, but all may be guided by its ray.”—(Vol. iv. pp. 219—221.)

Of any work published by Mr. Murray it is almost superfluous to remark that it is handsomely printed and well illustrated. The present has two portraits of Mr. Pitt: one a small sketch by Copley, taken, apparently, before he was of age; and another by Gainsborough, painted during the first years of his administration; both are in the possession of his biographer. There is also a facsimile of Mr. Pitt’s handwriting, which is the sketch of a combined Administration, planned by him at the beginning of May, 1804, in which Fox, Grey, Windham, and Lord Grenville were to have a part.

SUPPOSED ROMAN RELIC IN THE HIGH-STREET, EDINBURGH.—A correspondent of the “Edinburgh Courant” writes—“Since the fall of the house in the High-street, our civic authorities have condemned various other tenements, and have ordered them to be taken down as ruinous and dangerous. Among the buildings thus directed to be removed, and now shored up, is one on the south-side of the High-street, opposite John Knox’s house, which has some interesting antiquarian associations. It was built about the beginning of the eighteenth century, upon the site of an old tenement, at one time occupied by Thomas Bassenctyne, one of the early Scotch typographers, who here printed an edition of the Bible, in folio, in 1574. But perhaps the most curious thing about the present building is a sculptured stone on the first floor, said by some to be of Roman origin, and to represent the Emperor Septimus and his wife Julia, who are believed to have visited Scotland. Those who hold this view say that the stone was taken from some of the neighbouring convents after their demolition, during the iconoclastic fury which followed the Reformation, and then placed in its present position. Others give it a more matter-of-fact, if not ludicrous origin, by affirming that the figures represent Adam and Eve, and that the stone itself belonged in bygone days to a baker, who had it placed above the door of his shop, on the north side of the street, as a striking sign by which to distinguish his place of business, and of course attract customers. There is an inscription in Latin below the figures, but this was engraved on the stone when it was placed where it now rests. Whatever be the origin of this ancient relic, it is well worthy of preservation, and should be placed in the Antiquarian Museum ere it be lost or destroyed.”

ON AN EARLIER AND LATER PERIOD IN THE STONE AGE.

No one has laboured more assiduously and patiently in the due discrimination of the several schools and styles of our national and European remains than Professor J. J. A. Worsaae. One of his latest ideas, not to say discoveries, is, that the large class of objects, and the long period they cover, usually called the Stone age, must undergo the same treatment as the Iron and Bronze periods, and be divided into two. This has, of course, met with opposition. Especially Professor Steenstrup has given the weight of his authority against it. Professor Worsaae therefore returns to the subject, and has just printed, in the Transactions of the Danish Academy of Sciences, a most valuable paper on these stone antiquities^a. Though not yet published, copies are now in the hands of scientific men, and a word or two respecting it cannot but be welcome.

Professor Worsaae opens the discussion with the following clear and instructive observations:—

“In Denmark, archæology continually goes farther and farther back, from times called historic to anterior and dim ages. When, about thirty years ago, efforts were made for the first time to bring some order into the mass of remains and graves by dividing them into periods of Stone and Bronze and Iron, and it began to be apparent that the farthest and oldest heathen age must be of long duration and pre-historic, many voices loudly protested. It was impossible, people said, for this division to be true. The various antiquities which crowd upon us were merely derived from various classes, from rich and poor, the objects themselves being nearly contemporaneous. The usual postulates of ‘history’ would otherwise be in great danger.

“But what was ‘impossible’ took place. The above arrangement of periods was acknowledged and became universal, few archæologists of weight now doubting its correctness.

“But the question of the actual civilization of the Danish people was not hereby decided. Many circumstances seemed to shew that the Iron age, and with it a high degree of culture, was not established among us till a late period; and this would agree with the isolated position of the country, and with the ‘historical’ accounts given us of the savagery of the Northmen in the heathen age. It is true that many Roman objects were found scattered over the country, tending to prove active communication between the North and the Romans a few hundred years after Christ, and apparently establishing this as the way by which these tribes, especially the Danes, had learnt the use of iron. But it was said that this intercourse could not have been kept up so early. History knew of no such interchange, and all these Roman pieces might have been accidentally introduced.

“But here, again, the impossible became a fact. Multitudes of Roman ‘finds,’ and the late surprising discoveries of antique iron weapons in the mosses of South

^a *Om Tvedelingen af Steenalderen.* Af J. J. A. Worsaae. (Svo., 64 pp.)

Jutland, Jutland, and Fyen, shew that the highly-developed early Iron civilization, with its peculiar Northern characteristics, cannot be later in Denmark than the time of Christ or a century or two afterwards. Thus both the Bronze age and the Stone age must, so to speak—be pushed back, must be placed hundreds of years before the Christian era.

“And as the pieces belonging to the early Iron age shew so much taste and skill, so also do the weapons of the still older Bronze period. They are not only well made, but elegantly finished, with the utmost purity of style. But such surprising cultivation, it was said, could not have been found in these lands many centuries before Christ. These bronze pieces must have been imported, like the bronze itself. As an answer hereto, it was first proved that the greater part of these bronzes were made and cast here in Denmark, and that they in many ways have a character of their own. Next, the ‘finds’ became still more numerous and splendid, whole workshops were discovered, and it had to be admitted that a much higher degree of civilization must have prevailed during our Bronze age than had previously been supposed.

“And this led to the question of the duration of these ages. Both for Bronze and Stone it was now evident that a few hundred years would not suffice. In fact, good grounds existed for dividing each of these periods into two, if not more. Thus the antiquity of the whole colonization of this country would be immensely increased.”

Professor Worsaae then passes to an examination of the earliest remains of man in Denmark, in so far as he can be traced in the simplest implements of bone and stone, discovered in the dust-heap piles found along large lakes and the shores of the sea. The shape and make of these *oldest* stone implements is described, and it is shewn that they differ immensely from the *later* and elegant stone axes and other implements, and from the massive and Cyclopæan cists in which they are often found. The former are rough and imperfect, the latter regularly hewn and polished. The former belonged to a people which scarcely had any tame animal, the latter were used by clans which had several,—even, most probably, the horse. And the examples of the former kind are not few; they are found in some places by hundreds or thousands: scattered along the land, or on certain parts of the coast, or by certain points of a lake or fiord, or on spots which may well be called crannoges, they may still be gathered. Hence they are not curiosities or exceptions, but have really belonged to an earlier and less civilized population than that which wielded the beautiful stone hammers and which built the colossal stone graves and houses.

From page 42. to page 53 Worsaae gives exact representations of the principal of the earlier stone pieces. They are mostly one-half or two-thirds the natural size, and have an explanatory text.

As a result of the whole, Prof. Worsaae classes under the first or earlier head the flint implements, rude and small and simple, found in England and France, together with the bones of the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hyæna, and other extinct animals, and the better and more perfect implements used by the tribes who left the ash-pit and

oyster-shell refuse-mounds, who dwelt near the sea or lakes or in caves, and who were contemporary with the urus, the elk, the wild-boar, the beaver, and other creatures not now found in these lands.

The later Stone age points also to the interior of the European countries, and probably to a new immigration, with much higher civilization. Theirs are also the crannoges, and they are not unacquainted with commerce. At the close of their period they are evidently familiar with metal, at least with bronze. Their dead were buried unburned, and their grave-monuments were often large and costly. Their remains are found all round the Baltic, but not in Norway nor in Northern Sweden. They must have long withstood the Bronze people, and only by degrees have given way before them or melted into one body.

SIBERIAN TUMULI.—The Academy of Sciences of Paris has recently received a communication from MM. Meynier and Louis D'Eichthal, who are at present engaged in a scientific exploration of Siberia, on the ethnological question of the Tschudi. This paper, dated from Barnaool, in the Government of Tomsk, is accompanied by a large number of articles collected in the tumuli, considered by tradition to be the graves of the above-named legendary people. These mounds are called *koorgon* or *bongor* in the country. The tumuli, thirty-six in number, opened by MM. Meynier and D'Eichthal are situated at about six miles from Barnaool; they are not placed in any particular order. The skeletons they contained rested on the bare ground, with their heads turned towards the east and their feet towards the west, and the arms stretched close to the body. Near all these skeletons, without exception, the remains of ruminating animals were seen; some to the right, others to the left of the skeletons, and sometimes beside the head or on the thorax. The weapons and other objects found by MM. Meynier and D'Eichthal in the tumuli are either of bone or iron; the ornaments are of bone, melted silicate, polished quartz, or copper; there were, moreover, in one of the tumuli fragments of pottery; in another the remains of a wooden vessel. All the tumuli, without exception, had some remnants of iron tools or weapons, but none of bronze, the metallic ornaments found being cast in copper, exactly like all others that the travellers have met with in Siberia in the collections of *dilettanti*. The cranium in all the skeletons bears strong marks of affinity with those which Retzius has designated under the name of "Brachycephalai," their chief feature being the rectangular form of the orbital cavity, a form common to all Mongolian races. MM. Meynier and D'Eichthal are, nevertheless, inclined to believe that several different kinds of tumuli must be distinguished in Siberia, and that it would be premature to consider all these tombs as pertaining exclusively to a single race.

ALISON'S LIVES OF THE SECOND AND THIRD
MARQUESSSES OF LONDONDERRY ^a.

(Concluded from p. 434).

THE disastrous battle of Austerlitz broke Pitt's patriotic heart, and might have qualified Lord Castlereagh's fond ideas of wars upon the grand scale; but his biographer, Sir Archibald, assures us that Pitt entertained too desponding a view of the fortunes of his country; he, however, left his mantle to a worthy successor, who, "before ten years had elapsed, more than realized the whole object which he had contended to attain." Here, as throughout the work, we may repeat the remark, Lord Castlereagh is spoken of as the Be-all, *the* successor of Pitt,—which in fact he was not either in place or power,—instead of one of the lieutenants of that mighty Alexander, and one among the foremost, no doubt, belonging to the school of that unequalled teacher. Assuredly, for war or for peace, there were names which might have been associated with his in like terms and without disparagement. Were Perceval, and Liverpool, and Canning, and Peel as statesmen, nobodies in the Pitt succession? Are not only the able Lord Cathcart, but Lord Aberdeen, the most clear-sighted of plenipotentiaries through the most difficult of negotiations, to be put aside or ignored merely to make room for the author's gigantic figures? Even-handed justice must reprove such panegyric, and insist on the fact, that impartial and faithful history demands for every man his due meed, and forbids the elevation of favourites by the degradation of their compeers.

Sir Archibald goes on to the Walcheren expedition, which he justifies as an admirable measure, defeated by the incapacity of Lord Chatham; as the fate of Spain was terribly compromised by the imbecility of Cuesta. Be the former case as it may, it was of extraordinary interest as it affected the administration, the government of the country, and the subsequent careers of several of its principal members, including his Lordship and his chivalrous political rival (or adversary, as the author would fain make out) George Canning ^b. Now it is evident that if any man could claim the descent of the mantle, as being directly and distinctly the disciple of the "pilot that weathered the storm," George Canning was entitled to that honour. He entered political life under his auspices. He adhered to him ardently through the curious concatena-

^a "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, the second and third Marquesses of Londonderry, &c. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L., &c." (3 vols., 8vo. W. Blackwood and Sons).

^b Vide Review of Stapelton's George Canning and his Times, GENT. MAG., Aug. 1859, p. 113.

tions of the Addingtonian parenthesis ; and he acted upon and upheld his principles to the last. He had neither rank nor fortune to back his ambition ; and if Lord Castlereagh, the child of titles and great connections, worked up to the Pitt faith by other hands and under different circumstances, had, as Alison tells us he had, to urge his way against the prejudices of the English aristocracy, what must we think of the obstacles Canning had to overcome, with only the genius that made Pitt his friend ? No truth-loving person can permit such a sacrifice to be made by adulation, to exalt the fame of another, and especially when that other stands in no need of extrinsic contrast or adverse humiliation to exhibit him on the solid pedestal of his intrinsic deserts.

Upon this branch of his subject the author runs wild, and it is not easy to determine whether he is most inaccurate and defamatory, or contradictory and unjust. The schism in the Cabinet on the question of the Walcheren expedition has been so clearly sifted and settled on all points, that no scandal or misrepresentation can now alter the universal decision. We read, therefore, with astonishment and displeasure the attempt to set it aside, and cannot help feeling somewhat annoyed by the inflated eulogy with which the misrepresentations are wound up. In this Lord Castlereagh is no longer a human being, but "in apprehension how like a god!"—

"When removed from office in September, 1809, he had succeeded, by his unaided effort, not only in securing the independence of his country and arresting the torrent of Napoleon's victories, but he had set in motion that chain of events which in their final results produced his decline and fall. He had, by *land* forces skilfully directed, and by taking proper advantage of the means of descent on decisive points which the command of the sea afforded, wrested from the enemy during this short period a hundred sail of the line and forty frigates, of which a third had been brought as prizes, or to be detained in security, to the British shores. He had deprived the French Emperor of both the wings of the vast naval armament which he was preparing for our destruction, and which it was the principal object of his life to render irresistible. He had planned and fitted out the greatest expedition of land and sea forces which the world had ever seen, and which, if it had been directed in the field with the same skill and vigour with which it had been planned in the Cabinet, would have cut Napoleon's naval centre through the middle, destroyed one half of his remaining maritime resources, and for ever determined the war in our favour by reducing to a mere fraction the fleets of the enemy. He had resuscitated the contest on the Continent, brought the British legions to contend on terms of equality with the French on their own element, and fanned a flame in the Peninsula destined never to be extinguished till the Imperial eagles were chased in disgrace beyond the Pyrenees. He had fitted out an army and appointed a commander whose exploits had already recalled the days of Crecy and Agincourt. He had established a military system for the defence of the country, based on the local, and gradually ascending through the regular, militia to the line, which amply provided for the national defence, and furnished an inexhaustible stream of recruits to supply the waste of life in the Peninsular campaigns, and left a disposable force of 60,000 to second the efforts of their immortal general. The military system of Prussia and Austria is in great measure

founded on this model. By the example which he set in Spain, he had revived the spirit of resistance in Germany, and brought Napoleon to the brink of ruin on the field of Aspern. He had adopted a plan for the defence of Portugal which, conceived and executed by Wellington, proved the salvation of that country, and in its ultimate result led to the deliverance of Europe. Never was a minister who in so short a time had conferred such benefits on his country, or so quickly raised it from a state of imminent danger to one of comparative security and imperishable glory. What was the return which his countrymen made to him for these inestimable services? Was it he was crowned with laurel and honoured with a civic oration for having saved the State? It was that he was overwhelmed with obloquy, and by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet declared unfit to retain the office of WAR Minister!"—(Vol. i. pp. 313—315.)

Every true lover of the Pitt policy and adherent to Pitt principles must lament this extravagant style, which, we must repeat, is only calculated to defeat its own purpose, and bring vital national concerns into dispute at great risk to the national welfare. But the writer proceeds:—

“This extraordinary decision was generally ascribed at the time to the ambition and intriguing disposition of Mr. Canning, which could not brook a rival, and took advantage of the excitement produced by the failure of the Walcheren expedition to overturn, as he thought, a formidable competitor for power!”

Yet a few lines onward (p. 315) we are assured it was not so, for “the fall of Lord Castlereagh was the work of the *whole* Cabinet,”—of course, by the “unanimous vote” recorded in our foregoing quotation, though, as the author enlarges on his topic and gets on a hundred and fifty pages farther (p. 483), it comes to be asserted that “the majority of the Cabinet had combined for his (Lord Castlereagh’s) overthrow.” Whether the whole cabinet, or the majority of the Cabinet, or Mr. Canning, was right or wrong in the estimate of their colleague’s capacity for conducting *les grandes guerres* successfully, it is not for us to pronounce; but it seems to us to be the most irrelevant of all arguments to impute such a result, not to the sense and judgment of half a score of the best-informed statesmen, but to “the secret and unworthy intrigue” of any individual or minor combination for party objects. There is but one other assertion relating to this painful matter upon which we must offer a remark. Sir Archibald states that Mr. Canning was distrustful of the foreign war plans, and “inclined to the Whig system of shutting ourselves up in our island, leaving the Continent to its fate.” We will take upon ourselves to assert that this is the very reverse of the truth. Mr. Canning might not approve of a particular instance of Lord Castlereagh’s military diversions, nor even of his general administration of affairs as War Minister, (or Foreign Secretary, for the author frequently confuses us between the two); but there is not a passage in his whole public life, and, above all, his ardent and eloquent support of the Peninsular conflict, that does not contradict this allegation of a policy which he always condemned.

The importance of this matter must be our excuse for devoting so

much attention to it. It is unfairly revived, and we can only hope that, like the barbarous duel which terminated the difference between the parties,—happily among the latest examples of thus passing through the fire to Moloch,—it may never again be resuscitated, at any rate from private predilections, to the manifest injury of a beneficent and patriotic cause.

When the climax of the terrible European struggle at last arrived, and the magnates of the earth met to discuss and arrange the future destinies of the nations, Lord Castlereagh's services were of the most important description. There is no need to compare him with the most eminent of his contemporaries. He was admirable *per se*; and clothed with the wealth, and weight, and power of his country, he developed its unselfish and liberal policy in a manner to command the acquiescence, in nearly every point, of all the great Powers. Throughout, his influence was preponderating; and latterly, when the negotiations at Chatillon had to redress and supplement the unfinished arrangements of Vienna, it may almost be said that, by his masterly management, he kept the Allies in unison, and preserved the world from new convulsions, and bloodshed as dreadful as the past. After the peace of Paris, and his long labours were crowned with resplendent victory, he had still many momentous duties to perform, and he performed them well. The meetings at Aix-la-Chapelle and Verona required all the skill and fixity of principle of the views of a minister of a constitutional government to guide the issues to an acceptable, or even permissible end; and he got through the task with infinite credit, avoiding a rupture with antagonistic ambitions, but yet preserving intact the rights of a free people.

Returned to England, and to his place in parliament, it might be foreseen that he was not likely to augment his popularity when Radicalism grew rampant. On the contrary, he experienced a pre-eminent share of abuse, as a Tory, a foe to liberty, a gagger of free speech, an oppressor of the people, *et cetera*; only, like his great prototype, Pitt, and his great rival, Canning, he never was accused of corruption—(by the bye, not a bad feature in the school!) On the Queen Caroline inquisition, he appears to have sided with the King, rather more demonstratively than the Premier, Lord Liverpool; and a remarkable letter from his brother says,—“C——'s history is most curious; I can conceive no hotter hell than his seat in the House of Commons last month.” And Lord Castlereagh completes the fancy by hinting that Canning, with two or three others, had been more intimate than the law of high treason would allow any subject to be, with a married Queen of England.

It was not till 1820 that his lordship departed from his original opinions, and set himself in opposition to the Holy Alliance; and by this act negated nine-tenths of the applause his biographer has lavished on

his preceding life. For though he opposed the desires of Russia at Chatillon, Troppau, and Verona, he had gone thoroughly along with the crowned heads, till the divergence became too marked and dangerous to be suffered. It was full time to retreat, and he did retreat manfully. Of his melancholy death we forbear to speak. Worn out by incessant toils and anxious responsibilities, the monarchy lost in him a faithful counsellor, and the people (whether they knew it or not) a faithful friend.

Interwoven with the memoir of Lord Castlereagh, we have a similar memoir of his brother; a gallant soldier, who greatly distinguished himself in the Spanish war, and was thence sent in a highly important and responsible character to the head-quarters of the allied armies in the north. That he acquitted himself ably there is abundant proof in the quoted correspondence. His indefatigable energy, his enlightened penetration, and his essential services, honourably earned for him the highest honours; and these were gratefully bestowed. But again we have to find fault with his panegyrist's boundless exaltations. In conjoint action it is Wellesley and Stewart at the least, and elsewhere it is all Stewart, as the Colossus; while the rest of the petty men walk under his huge legs. His course was really brilliant, and if he did not himself alone coerce the unwilling Bernadotte to actual, though shuffling, co-operation with the allies, and prevent his being made King of France as wished by the Emperor Alexander, we must disbelieve the statements of Sir Archibald! Be these things as they are represented, or not, on his arrival at home Sir C. Stewart received the noblest of national rewards, and was more fortunate still in gaining the hand of the heiress of the Vane estates and mines, a lady in whose praise it is impossible to say more than she deserves. An affectionate wife and mother, since her widowhood in 1854 she has shewn herself an admirable example of every good quality that society could require from property.

Earlier in life, his elder brother had married the Lady E. A. Hobart, whose personal charms added no slight effect to the *eclat* of his appearance on public occasions, whether of official state, or diplomatic display. At the coronation of George IV., in his Garter robes, he was the noblest figure in the gorgeous procession, (Prince Leopold, next to him, sharing the popular admiration); and we witnessed, what it would not be easy to forget, the burst of enthusiasm which sprang spontaneously from the entire Parisian audience, when he and his lady presented themselves in the front of their box at the opera, surrounded, as they were, by all the splendours of the allied courts, an *ensemble* seen for the first time and . . . and when Napoleon had just been packed off from Fontainebleau. His bearing was lofty, while his manner was unaffected. He resembled polished steel—was cold and bright. Nothing seemed capable of ruffling his good-temper; but there was a coolness

about him which prevented animosity from being too adventurous. In the House of Commons his condition was remarkable—alike from his ability in debate and his peculiarities. The oddity of some of his expressions afforded food for jest in the newspapers of the day ; but though his speeches were unrhetorical, he hammered away till he had exhausted his subject, and his opponents were fain to acknowledge, at the close, that if you happened to be master of the whole argument, and looked back to his treatment of it, you must confess that he had not left a fact undiscussed nor a point unmade.

Such was the man—the eminent historical character—whom the author has not truly delineated. In the attempt to make him and his brother demigods, he has disparaged the great body-politic and its leaders, to whom the nation has owed, and must hereafter owe, its prosperity, power, and grandeur. At home, the Prime Ministers are dwarfed into insignificance, while to their colleague is attributed every merit ; and abroad, as we have observed, the influence of Wellington is submerged to float all the applause upon his (no doubt most valuable) coadjutor ; as elsewhere, during the portentous wars of 1811-14, perhaps the foremost and most efficient among our diplomatists (Lord Aberdeen) shines but as second to General Sir C. Stewart, and is scarcely mentioned as a commissioner in the Buonaparte abdication, though Thiers, in his History, describes him thus :—“The most reasonable of all were the English commissioners, and, above all, Lord Aberdeen—a rare model of simplicity, with a mild gravity, the true representative of a free state.” A just, unflattered life of this accomplished scholar and statesman is claimed for his memory, and due to the country he so largely and faithfully served.

But we must close our review, though there are many topics which invite extended observation. We are sorry that honest criticism has extorted from us so much censure, where we were so well disposed to award commendation. But essential principles must not be sacrificed to personal hero-worship. The Marchioness of Londonderry engaged the highest talent obvious to her choice on this family work, and if it satisfies her affections, the public alone can pretend to the privilege of judgment. There is much of sterling and interesting matter in what is new of the Correspondence, the campaigns and battles are painted in the most vivid style, (as if the writer himself were possessed of “great military genius,”) and, with all its faults, the Lives, &c., in three volumes, is a production of useful reference for every good library.

THE MAISON DIEU AT DOVER.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

IN the Middle Ages, as in the present day, the traveller to or from the Continent generally selected the port of Dover as the most convenient entrance or exit from the kingdom. In these days the great causes of foreign travel are, as everybody knows, business and pleasure; but at that time there was a third inducement, viz. religion; and the anxiety for spiritual rather than for bodily welfare continually sent large masses of people either to the shrine of St. Edmund at Pontigny, or to that of the "holy blissful martyr" at Canterbury,—to say nothing of many others. Of course these pilgrims, or at all events the poorer portion of them, had to be lodged and fed more or less from charity, and we accordingly find in many places on their routes *hospitia* erected and endowed by charitable persons for this purpose. Thus the celebrated Hubert de Burgh built and endowed one at Dover, probably at the end of the reign of King John or at the beginning of that of his son, for the exact date has not as yet been discovered. In all probability it was little more than a large hall, with a kitchen, and a few rooms for those to whose management it was entrusted,—the said hall serving as a dining-room during the day and a shake-down during the night^a; while the easternmost end was railed off as a chapel, where the daily services were performed, unless we suppose the pilgrims went to the nearest parish church, in the same manner as Professor Willis assures us the scholars of the earlier colleges did at Cambridge. But the system of railing off a chapel at the east end of a large hall was by no means uncommon in the Middle Ages, and we find it actually existing at the Hospital at Beaune, and there are traces of it in the Ragione (or hall of justice) at Padua. However this may have been at Dover, the next thing we hear of is that Henry III. added a chapel to the Maison Dieu, and this chapel is one of the few remains that have come down to our own times; but inasmuch as every square inch of its surface has been covered with stucco during a so-called restoration at the beginning of the present century, the architectural antiquary is not likely to be particularly edified by the study of its details; and a beautiful stone cross on the gable being the only part which has escaped the vandalism of the restorer. As we now see it, the chapel consists of a very short nave

^a It will hardly be believed that at certain festivals the nave and transepts of Chartres Cathedral were occupied during the night by the pilgrims who came from all parts, and the pavement was actually laid to a slope so as to enable the water to run off when the place was cleaned in the morning.

divided from a chancel by an arch; but it is by no means improbable but that this short nave may be the easternmost part of the hall of Hubert de Burgh, while, as far as it is possible to judge by the stucco mouldings and the general features of the architecture, there is nothing whatever to militate against the chancel having been erected in the middle of the thirteenth century. As to the rest of De Burgh's hall, it has been entirely destroyed, and the site is occupied by a series of jail yards.

Sometime in the reign of Edward I. (most probably in 1277, for we then read of extensive alterations) another hall was added on the south side of Hubert de Burgh's building, the communication being effected by piercing the party-wall with a series of very large and boldly moulded arches; above these occurred sundry windows forming a sort of clerestory, but on the other side the windows of course went down much lower. From a survey in the Ordnance Office, we also learn that there was another hall, on the north of Hubert de Burgh's, also separated from it by arches; but inasmuch as it has been destroyed some years ago, and there remains no drawing or engraving to aid us, it is impossible to say anything about its date. On the other hand, sundry prints do shew us that there was a vestibule to the middle hall; and we know, moreover, that it was vaulted, for sundry of its bosses sculptured with figure-subjects are preserved in the Dover Museum. There still remains the tower at the south-western side of the Edwardian hall, which from the two arches in its western face may possibly have served as an entrance, unless we suppose it to have covered the narrow footpath in the same manner as houses still do at Padua, Mantua, and other foreign cities. Besides these main buildings, the outbuildings are said to have extended to a very considerable distance on the easternmost side. At the Reformation the Master and eight fellows surrendered everything to the King, who forthwith made it a victualling-office for the Navy, to which use it remained devoted until 1830, when it was made over to the Board of Ordnance, who sold it in 1834; and in 1836 the Corporation of the town purchased what buildings remained (for at some time or other a destructive fire had taken place) for the purpose of converting them into a jail, which object was ingeniously effected by erecting vaulted brick cells on the floor of the sole remaining (Edwardian) hall, thereby deducting several feet from the original height of the interior. In 1852 Mr. Ambrose Poynter began the restoration, which was very slowly carried out until the year 1859, when the Town Council set to work vigorously, and the result has been the transformation of a bare and almost roofless building into a very noble town-hall. In the meanwhile, Mr. Poynter having retired from his profession, it fell to my lot to carry out his designs, which have been most strictly adhered to. Thus there is a new roof, new tracery to the southern windows, a stone

dado with the arms of sundry of the Lords Warden carved and emblazoned, an oak screen at the west end, two large brass gas-standards, thirteen feet high; and lastly, two of the windows on the south side have been filled with stained glass, being the commencement of the execution of a series of six designs, by Mr. Edward J. Poynter, to illustrate important historical events immediately connected with Dover. The west window had previously been decorated with five figures representing benefactors to the hospital by Mr. Wailes.

MEMORIAL WINDOW AT ALNWICK.—Those who have observed the want of taste which is so generally exhibited in everything connected with the cemeteries that are now taking the place of our ancient churchyards, will be gratified to read of an exception, which has lately come to our knowledge. We therefore copy the following, from the “Northern Daily Express” (a Newcastle paper) of the 28th of March last:—

“*Alnwick Cemetery—In Memoriam.*—This modest and neatly-arranged cemetery, which strikes the eye of the railway traveller on his approach to the town, has been made still more worthy of a visit of inspection from the additional interest attached to it in consequence of a very handsome mortuary stained-glass window which has this week been placed in the west end of the Episcopal Chapel in memory of one who, during the short period vouchsafed to his labours in Alnwick, endeared himself to all classes, no less by his unaffected simplicity of demeanour in private intercourse, than from the faithful discharge of his duties in the pulpit. The inscription, with an almost Roman curttness, reads thus:—‘In memory of the Rev. Edward Bryan, Curate of St. Paul’s Church, in this parish, who was drowned while bathing in the sea near Alnmouth, the 15th October, 1859.’ The window consists of three lights, and each compartment contains a distinct subject, taken from the life of our Saviour, and bears direct reference to the ministrations of the deceased. The first light shews the miraculous draught of fishes, Luke v.; the centre one contains the resurrection of Christ from the tomb; and the third, Christ walking upon the sea. The whole window contains nine figures, and the action and accessories are well represented. A richly ornamented canopy surmounts each light, and a chastely designed turreted border runs along the base. The rich and mellow hues bespeak the glass to be of the best and costliest kind. The rawness of effect sometimes discernible in new stained windows does not prevail here; but, on the contrary, a warmth of tone and feeling has banished the somewhat chilly aspect which existed in the chapel heretofore. Upon the whole, it does infinite credit to the well-known ability of the artists, Messrs. Clayton and Bell (the same who wrought the three magnificent windows for Warkworth Church), and to the taste of the donor who placed it there. The memorial is executed at the sole cost of F. R. Wilson, Esq., architect to the Burial Board, in grateful remembrance of personal friendship with the deceased curate.”

INEDITED BURGUNDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

TIME after time science adds a new province to its dominions. Now in one direction, now in another, the present century has opened entirely new fields for the labours of the archæologist, the historian, the linguist; and there is every prospect that the discoveries which are yet in the future will equal or surpass in importance those which have gone before. The separation of the stone, the bronze, and the iron age; the gradual subdivision of these into several distinct periods, coloured and modified by race and locality; the classification of ornamentation and style as a leading feature in fixing the nationality and date of ancient remains; the deciphering of various alphabets hitherto unread, from the arrow-headed letters of the far East to the venerable and precious runes of the far North,—all are the work of this century; much of it is only a few years old. But all this depends upon two indispensable conditions,—conditions in former times so often overlooked, and consequently revenging themselves by chaos and confusion. First, there must be no blind prejudices, no scientific fanaticism; we must work honestly, and with a good heart and open eye, and a mind willing to admit the truth. Next, there must be absolute exactness. Our studies in this immense field cannot be too cautious and precise. There must be no twisting of facts, no alteration or suppression of features we do not understand or do not care to meet with.

With what pleasure, then, must we turn to those good and great men, those quiet, and learned, and conscientious labourers, who occasionally present us with the results of years of hard work, and generously enrich us with the fruits of endless examinations! Such men we have among us not a few. In England, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and elsewhere,—in fact, in every land more or less,—there is a band of these devoted pioneers. And these are the peace-heroes to whom this century owes its scientific advancement.

One of these is M. Henri Baudot, the well-known French archæologist, the indefatigable President of the Archæological Commission of the Côte-d'Or. Endowed by Providence with great gifts and artistic accomplishments, and a princely fortune, he has unceasingly studied, and rescued, and elucidated the antiquities of his native Burgundy, and his private museum is one of the most costly in any part of Europe.

This gentleman has now made public the result of years of labour and expenditure. He throws open his museum to us, places it before our eyes in rich and delicate facsimiles and an invaluable text, adds to it the finds made in other parts of the same province, and thus opens to

us a fresh and distinct class of monuments, chiefly of the earliest Christian age. This *limitation* of his work, this concentration of his energies for years to *one* particular branch of study, has been attended with the happiest effects. We have a large harvest, a multitude of examples; certain features are always present, and can be no longer denied or explained away. The limit, too, has been admirably chosen. It is not only to Burgundy, but to "barbarian" Burgundy, before the amalgamation with the Gallo-Roman races, and the obliteration of the primitive and sharp characteristics of these just Christianised Gothic freemen by contact with the higher civilization of the resident peoples.

The work to which we refer, which has but recently appeared, is a "Memoir on the Graves of the Barbarians of the Merovingian Epoch, discovered in Burgundy, particularly at Charnay. By Henri Baudot, President of the Archæological Commission of the Côte-d'Or, Correspondent of the Minister of Instruction for Historical Researches, Member of the Institute of the Provinces, of the Academy of Dijon, and of several other Societies at home and abroad. Illustrated with Wood-engravings, and a great number of Plates executed in Chromolithography from the Drawings of the Author." Dijon: Lamarche; Paris: Victor Didron. 4to., 182 pp.^a

Had we our own will, and time and verge enough, we should proceed to discuss a score of important points in this most interesting and elegant work, and add thereto copious extracts; but time is precious, space equally so. We can only announce this splendid quarto to our reader, assure him that he is in good hands, premonish him that he will learn a great deal, and recommend every archæological student to read it forthwith. It is a long time since so comprehensive, and exhaustive, and exact a work has seen the light, and it will not be followed by another such in a hurry. Every day is not a feast-day.

M. Baudot admirably fixes the stand for all these researches:—

"If the hurricane of revolutions has swept the surface of the soil and annihilated the outward monuments of the era we would desire to know, we must seek in the bowels of the earth for the trace of those peoples through whom barbarism succeeded to the civilization of Rome. We must consult their tomb if we would add the broken link to the chain of the past. This tomb has been wantonly insulted; but the feet of devastators have trampled it in vain, and it has calmly defied both fire and sword.

"There we shall find still present the souvenirs of the past. The warrior of the Teutonic race lies at rest in his coffin, and all which he most cared for during his life, sharing the lot of its master, has taken its place at his side: vestments, arms, ornaments, jewels, things made use of in the last honours paid to his remains, all is yet there. Interrogate these trustworthy witnesses, and they will tell you how the sleeper clothed himself, how he fought, how he worshipped his God. They

^a *Mémoire sur les Sépultures des Barbares de l'Époque Mérovingienne, découvertes en Bourgogne, et particulièrement à Charnay, &c.*

will explain to you what was the industry, what were the arts of this early period. Metallurgy, glass-making, the craft of the goldsmith and of the potter, may be studied in these subterranean museums. You will find in these funeral chambers forms reproduced in our own days, and presented to us as novelties, although their youthfulness is merely the effect of improved methods in modern manufacture. Nothing is indifferent in these researches, if they only be enlightened by science. Every object reveals to us a sentiment, a thought, a usage, a practice of the Church or of the world, an art, an industry.

"All this is a most curious and attractive study, completely neglected by the antiquaries of former ages. In the eyes of our good predecessors, all that was not Roman was at once set down as Gaulish, and the industrial arts of the barbarians, notwithstanding their strikingness and individuality, were passed over in silence. They seemed to fancy that the invaders of Gaul, the moment they reached the frontiers, laid aside their manners and customs, nay, even their arms and garments, to identify and mix themselves beforehand with the nation which they came to subjugate. In fact, former investigators affected a kind of contempt for everything that was not either Greek or Roman."—(p. 3.)

But we must stop. Fain would we deviate into the pleasant chapters headed—The Arrival of the Barbarians, The Graves at Charnay, Weapons, Jewels, and Ornaments, Divers Objects, Stones, Medallions, Vases, Epoch and Cause of the Burials at Charnay, and the excellent list of the other finds made at various times in other parts of Burgundy. As this, however, is impossible, we will only make an observation or two in passing.

At p. 22 the author discusses the question of the *double-edged swords*, of which he found at least fifteen at Charnay. He is inclined to agree with those archæologists who think them to have been the especial arm of the Norsemen.

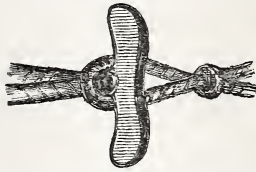
On the following page he informs us that he has found at Charnay two *bearded lances*. This leads him to speak of the angon of Agathias, and he believes that this angon was the bearded lance.

At p. 26 we are introduced to an unique kind of iron weapon, hitherto found nowhere else, and of particular interest. It may be called the *sabre-lance*, or bayonet-spear, serving at pleasure as a lance or a cutlass. The specimen obtained at Charnay, and engraved Plate II. fig. 13, is 68 centimètres long, of fine metal and hard grain, well preserved, "and might even now be used at a pinch."

When speaking of fibulas at p. 39, mention is made of several instances in which costly pieces of this kind, of fine gold, have the pin only of bronze; and the reason is suggested that bronze was much harder than gold, less liable to break, and was therefore selected.

At p. 49 we are introduced to a beautiful brooch, of silver-gilt, large size, distinguished from its rich compeers by having a large number of Old-Northern runes engraved on the back. An explanation of the inscription has been forwarded by Herr C. C. Rafn. However, it is not correct, except in so far as he has recognised the fact that the top line contains the Old-Northern runic alphabet.

Our readers are aware of the numerous specimens of iron pieces, bent at each end, found in the oldest graves. Some have taken them to be *the steel* with which to strike fire. Others have seen in them purse-clasps. Many have been found at Charnay, but of various sizes, some of them too large, and others too small, to have been employed for either purpose. M. Baudot proposes to take them as the simplest buckle-clasp, especially as they are sometimes found with a hole. He thinks they may have been used thus, (p. 76):—



Upwards of five hundred urns and vases and pots have been found at Charnay. Their general type is the horn with spheroidal base. Only a few differ from this type, namely some bottles, terreens, and other small pieces. All this pottery is unvarnished, made on the wheel, comparatively unadorned, and shews a less advance than in all the other arts of fabrication.

The glass found at Charnay is very elegant and of various forms, a kind of waterish colour for the clearest, and of bottle-colour for the duller; some are exquisitely delicate. Thirty-five pieces were found at Charnay alone.

But the subject cannot be exhausted here. The surprising number of well-preserved *iron* pieces, the abundance of the bronze, the curious specimens of simple metal overlaid with silver plates, the rich and splendid buckles and brooches, many of them of gold or silver, or silver-gilt, or silver-plated inlaid with stones and glasses, the curious rings, medals, moneys, the four specimens of fine Damascene work,—wherever we turn there is something beautiful or striking. And we must remember that all these pieces are new, inedited, and all splendidly copied, mostly in their natural colours and gold and silver, and in their own size. Upwards of one hundred woodcuts, and more than four hundred chromolithographs, scrupulously exact, drawn by M. Baudot's own hand quietly and patiently, and in most cases from originals,—his own property, found on his own estate,—spread this treasure-trove before us. Can we ask more? Is it not a noble gift, nobly given?

But we must refrain, and cannot wind up better than with the closing remarks of the author:—

“If the recent labours of archæology have already lifted a corner of the veil which hangs so heavily on the barbarian era, let us hope that perseverance in this path will lead to new discoveries, and will cast a clearer light into this chaotic region.

“The facts which we have collected, and the observations we have been enabled to make, have naturally led us to consider the state of industry and the arts, and the manners and customs of the races which invaded Gaul in the fifth and sixth centuries, as well as the modifications which the fusion of victorious and of conquered peoples must eventually produce. But these considerations require a larger treatment than we have here space for, and we shall investigate the whole question in a separate work. We would here confine ourselves to the leading fact, that the invaders of Gaul were not strangers to the industrial arts, as has been so long supposed, nor mere imitators of the Romans in this direction, as is also the common opinion. Their graves still shew that they brought with them an art and an industry quite their own, stamped with an individuality essentially different from that of Rome, whether pure or debased Roman be the norm of comparison.

“In fact, in the forms as in the ornaments of objects of all kinds exhumed from the barbarian sepulchres, a practised eye will distinguish the features of savagery, the complete absence of the study of the forms of all animate beings. The singular perfection which we find in the ornaments is mere skill, handicraft, and has nothing to do with combinations intelligently studied. We must not expect in the produce of Teutonic art that perfect regularity and harmony and pure taste which strike us in Greek and Roman art; but we shall not be disappointed if we look for that richness and brightness which captivate the primitive and savage man, and a certain taste in the ornamentation, and very ingenious workmanship; in short, a wonderful amount of curious and intelligent execution, and an ability in manufacture which we should never have expected among them.

“As long as the Teutonic race remained hostile to the Gallo-Roman, each of these nations preserved its usages and particular arts. But the conquest once effected, and the domination of the Franks consolidated, the fusion of races has naturally brought about the fusion of arts and industries; so that we thereafter find in the monuments Roman solidity joined to the peculiar ornamentation of the Teutonic races.

“It has been said and taught that from the East and the Byzantines came the ornaments which decorate the first monuments erected by the hands of our ancestors after the conquest of the Franks. But why go so far to seek these resemblances and *rapprochements*? Simply because these critics were not acquainted with the models which the native artists had before their eyes,—all these buckles, and plates, and brooches which bear in relief or incised these *very same* ornaments, all these stripes, and breaks, and twists, and rolls, and windings, and interlacings, and labels, and lozenges, and ribbons, and coarse figures of men and animals which you see reproduced on the archivolts, on the tympana of doors, on the capitals, the columns, the corbels, and brackets of the edifices so improperly called Romano-Byzantine. Now that we begin to be familiar with this Teutonic ornamentation, we cannot possibly admit that these artists should have gone so far off to imitate models which they had at home at their own doors, and with whose spirit they were daily imbued. So deeply rooted was the taste for these decorations, that they reproduced them everywhere, on utensils and manuscripts, as well as on monuments. Comparing the ornaments in manuscripts executed under the first and second race of our kings with those which mark the fibulas, buckles, and plate-pieces belonging to the baldricks of the barbarians, we shall find the same details everywhere apparent. The figures of men and animals are rude and misdrawn; but it is the same taste, the same style, as can be followed for many centuries, one whose barbarian stamp cannot be mistaken, can never be confounded with the Roman style which characterizes the works of Italian artists.

“The opening of these barbarian graves has, then, revealed to us an art unknown, previously buried in the tomb; an art ignored by all, although openly

practised for hundreds of years in its curious amalgam with the Roman element. Hitherto unrecognised, it has been confounded with the traditions of the Orient; but archæology exhumes it, and shews its real origin. The time has come to give to the conquerors of Gaul that which belongs to them. We must no longer wander to foreign climes in search of that which is under our very feet.

“It is true that great difficulties attend the admission of new evidences and the abandonment of received systems; but the facts each day speak for themselves, and will doubtless find learned and conscientious expounders.”—(pp. 177—179.)

APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY.

THE following summary of the annual Report of the Topographical Department, presided over by Sir Henry James, will be found to present many points of interest. We have already spoken of the photo-zincographic fac-simile of Domesday Book, but it would not be desirable to omit all mention of it here. We trust that the project as to the Simancas MSS. will take effect: the period to which they relate stands in need of every light that can be thrown upon it.

“The sale of the maps to the public last year produced above 8,000*l.* The year saw completed the trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was begun in 1783, under General Roy. It is comprised in seven quarto volumes. The art of photo-zincography, which has been discovered and applied for the purpose of making the detailed topographical plans of the kingdom, has also led to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, the most ancient survey and terrier of the kingdom, a document such as no other country in the world possesses. The publication of the edition of 1783 is said to have cost the Government 38,000*l.*; the types were destroyed by a fire in 1808, and copies are now rare. But through this simple and inexpensive process, and by publishing in parts, any one can purchase the portion relating to the county in which he is more particularly interested, generally for 8*s.* or 10*s.*, and the Government will not be put to any cost whatever. Authentic copies can also be made of such documents as are required to be deposited in the Public Record Office, and it is said that this would probably save an expenditure of 10,000*l.* a-year. The process is about to be introduced in India and in Canada. A proposition is under consideration for sending a photographer to Simancas, in Spain, to copy some of the despatches in cypher deposited in the Royal archives there, and which are supposed to relate to important events, sometime before and after the reign of Elizabeth. A method has been discovered of producing a negative impression on paper, from which a single copy of a deed or other document can be printed on parchment in permanent ink, avoiding the necessity of transferring the negative copies to zinc or stone before printing. Sir H. James calls this art photo-papyrography. It will be useful where a single copy of a document, or only two or three copies are wanted. Examples of it have been placed in the libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons.”

Original Documents.

LETTERS OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

THE following letters from Sir William Dugdale to Wood, together with those which have already appeared in our pages, throw some light on the history of the writer's publications, and whilst they evince his great regard to accuracy, they also shew the value he set upon records as the true basis on which history should be written. When we remember the difficulty of obtaining access to documentary evidence two centuries since, and the length of time spent in journeying from place to place, we may feel surprise at his having achieved so much and having laboured with such success in the field of antiquarian research.

No. VIII.

Sr,—That w^{ch} I desired M^r Ashmole to aske you, concerning *Will. Wainflete* (w^{ch} hapned upon my suddain writing to him), I was soon satisfied in, upon a little further looking upon some of my own notes. There is no doubt but that he was Chancelour; but in the Chronol. Tables in my *Orig. Juridicales*, it is sayd to be *Will. Wickham* who was made Chancelour in 35 H. 6, w^{ch} I thinke was not my fault, for were my Copy extant (w^{ch} was burnt in the fire of London), I beleive it would appeare that it was thus, *Will'us Episc. Winton constitutus Cancellarius*, 11 Oct. in that yeare. But I must tell you y^t Tom Philpot (who was a whimsicall man, son to John Philpot the Herald^a), being then corrector of the presse where my Booke was printed, did, as I beleive, adde *Wickham* inadvertently; in regard *Wickham* had been Bp. of Winchester, not considering that it was long before.

Amongst my notes w^{ch} I have here, I find this from the Claus Roll of 38 H. 6, in dorso m's. :—"Memorandum, quod die Lune 7 Julii, W. Episc. Wynton. hinc Cancellarius Angliæ deliberavit d'no Regii, unum magnum Sigillum suum argenteum, in tentorio suo, hinc situato in quodam campo vocato *Hardyngstonefeild*, juxta Abbathiam de *Pratis*, prope villam *Northampton*," &c.

By w^{ch} you see when he gave up the great Seale.

So wishing you all happinesse, and a successfull progresse in that worthy worke you have in hand,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Blythe-Hall, neere Coleshill in Warwicksh.,

WILL'M DUGDALE.

27^o Dec. 1673.

No. IX.

MY VERY WORTHY FREIND,—I have received both your Letters, giving you thanks for your answer to those Queres. You need not doubt, but that I

^a In Dugdale's "Diary," under date of Nov. 22, 1645, we find,—“M^r Philpot, Somerset Herauld, dyed in London, and was buried at S^t Benet's, neare Paule's Wharfe.” Vide Hamper's Life, &c., p. 83.

will so settle the businesse wth M^r Secretary, that you shall have certain payment of what is design'd, when time serves, w^{ch} he will take care to fix, where the least trouble and hazard may be in the receipt thereof.

I have sent to M^r Scott (who hath the remayning part of the *Monasticon* yet un-sold, wth the wast-sheetes), and hope to obtain the Quire of E, w^{ch} you say is wanting in that w^{ch} I gave to the publiq' Library.

Having now receiv'd the rest of those Bookes of my *Baronage* from the printer, I have ordred one in quires to be wrapt up for you, w^{ch} you may binde after your own way. Be sure you correct the Errata before you begin to read, for they are many, and some of them unlucky ones. It shall be sent next weeke, and this Quire of E w^{ch} I mention, if I can get it. So wishing you good health,

I rest,

Your very affectionate freind and serv^t,

London, from M^r Ashmole's house in Sheere lane,
3 Junii, 1675.

WILL^M DUGDALE.

I shall let M^r Ashmole know what you say touching those letters of D^r Dee^b, &c.

M^r Scott hath promised to looke the Quire E w^{ch} is missing (as you say) in the second volume of the *Monasticon*. If he finds it, let me know wth whom I shall leave it to be sent to the Library Keeper.

No. X.

MY VERY WORTHY FREIND,—Yours of the 20th instant not coming to me untill that evening late w^{ch} preceded my departure from London, I had not time to write back to you from thence; but being now at Hanwell, neere Banbury, to solemnize the funerall of S^r Anthony Cope^c, I thought fitt to adventure this to you, hoping it may come safe, though I doubt the post doth not passe from Banbury to Oxford. I perceive you have run over my Booke and made divers observations thereon, for w^{ch} I heartily thanke you^d. As to the printing of the preface in 2 columns I was utterly against it; but the printer and the Book-seller (all partners) would needs have it so. I have a great reverence for the memory of *Glover, Somerset*^e; and though what he hath done in his Booke of the Nobility may in some things deserve correction, yet I thinke I may say he did it wth great exactnesse; I meane as great as such a worke may probably be done by one man, from such light as he could have. But I cannot deny that M^r Camden did not discover what he never saw. If I have erred in attributing

^b In the Ashmolean MS., No. 1,790, will be found a short note from Wood to Ashmole, stating that he could not find "y^e letters betw. D^r Dee, Gwyn, and Davis;" these are probably the letters here referred to.

^c Sir Anthony Cope was the fourth baronet of that name; he was M.P. for Banbury, and subsequently for the county of Oxford: he married the daughter of Dutton, third Lord Gerrard of Gerrard, and died without issue.

^d A transcript of Wood's Additions to the *Baronage* is contained in the Harleian MS., No. 1,056.

^e Richard Glover, *Somerset Herald*, born 1543, died 1588, was the original compiler of a treatise, *De Nobilitate, &c.*, folio, London, 1608, and "A Catalogue of Honour," folio, London, 1610, both published by his nephew, Thomas Milles. There is a MS. paper relative to the Wykeham family by him among the collections of Antony à Wood, now in the Bodleian Library; vide *Huddesford's Catal.*, p. 29.

the title of Windsore Herald to Aug. Vincent (for so he shortly after was), it is a fault I thinke for his credit.

I confesse that M^r Sheldon offerd me the sight of M^r Vincent's collections^f; but considering that John Vincent, long before his death, had shewed them to me, and that I discern'd nothing in them but extracts from the publiq' Records (w^{ch} tis like were made by his father, in order to that worke of the Baronage he mentions), and that I had myselve made my own collections from the Records themselves, there was no need of looking further upon them. Besides, should I have taken M^r Sheldon's offer, though I had found nothing in those papers than what I had gathered from the originalls before, it might have been sayd that I had taken the honour of his labours.

I never heard of those Histories of the families of *Fitzwalter* and *Courtney*^g, w^{ch} you mention; nor do I believe that they are done as they might be, presuming that whosoever tooke payns therein, had not recourse to our publiq' Records, whence the best light is to be had.

Had I dreamt that you could have helpt me in what I have written of *Rosamund Clifford*, and the family of *D'Oyley* or any other, I should not have neglected to sollicite you therein.

I cannot excuse myselve but that in so great a worke there may be some mistakes made by me, as well as omissions. And as for the Corrector, he was a lazy fellow, and hath done me much wrong in the printing. M^r Newcombe hath now gott another, who I am sure is more carefull; and to encourage him so to be, I have promis'd him a good gratuity upon my own presse, though I am not obliged thereto by any bargaine.

I heard nothing further of M^r Ryley before my going out of London; but as occasion is, you shall be sure to heare from M^r Secretary; for he hath promised me. So wishing heartily good health to you, and good speed in your farther labours,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Hanwell, 30 Junii, 1675.

W. DUGDALE.

In the Pipe Rolls and other most antient authorities it is written *Bailloil*; but of later times *Balliol*.

^f These collections are now among Wood's, in the Bodleian Library. The following description of the volume, taken from Huddesford's Catal., pp. 10, 11, may not be uninteresting; a copious list of the names is also given, which, for brevity's sake, we omit:—" *Heroologia Anglica*; or, A Genealogical History of the Succession and Creation of all our Kings from the Conquest to Charles II. A Catalogue of the Princes of Wales, &c. A Catalogue of all the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, and Viscounts, with their Arms, &c. N.B. At the end are the names of those ancient records, &c., made use of by the author in this collection, which was begun, says Mr. A. W., by Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald, but he dying before it was finished, his son John carried it on. It seems to have been made ready for the press, consists of above 900 pages, and contains, besides the notices of the creations, arms, issue, &c., several anecdotes of the lives, sepulchral epitaphs, &c., of the noble families therein mentioned." "*Equites Anglicani*; or, A Catalogue of the Degrees of Knighthood," by John Vincent, will also be found in the same collections.

^g Probably *De Stirpe et Origine Domus de Courtenay*, a volume of some rarity, printed at Paris in 1607.

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 20. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

SIR HENRY DASHWOOD exhibited a piece of Roman sculpture in rag-stone, found in the parish of Dunstew, below Ilbury camp, eighteen inches below the surface, with the sculptured side downwards. The figure was stated by Mr. Parker to be that of Vulcan.

Mr. CHARLES REED, F.S.A., exhibited four examples of the leathern bottle, the largest of which held three quarts of liquor. These bottles are eulogised in a song (date 1600) in Chappell's "Popular Music," the refrain of each stanza being,—

"So I wish him joy, where'ere he dwell,
That first found out the leather bottele:"

and the conclusion as follows:—

"And when the bottele at last grows old,
And will good liquor no longer hold,
Out of the side you may cut a clout,
To mend your shoes when they're worn out;
Or take and hang it up on a pin,
'Twill serve to put hinges and odd things in."

Mr. C. KNIGHT WATSON, Sec. S.A., exhibited three coins:—1. A ducat, bearing the inscription from whence the name ducat is given to the coin,—"*Sit tibi Christi datus quem tu regis iste Ducatus.*" The doge commemorated appears to have been in office A.D. 1710, the lettering and general type of the coin being of much older date. 2. A half-groat of William and Mary, one of those designated by Mr. Hawkins as the only known example of the arms of France in the fourth quarter. 3. A coin of Holland, date 1774.

Mr. W. M. WYLIE, F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a window at Königsfelden, with remarks in illustration of the subjects portrayed by Dr. Keller, of Zurich, Hon. F.S.A. It is known as the St. Anna window. Drawings, it will be remembered, have already been exhibited by Mr. Wylie from the windows of this most interesting monastery, which is now, we believe, a warehouse for salt.

Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A., exhibited various miscellaneous antiquities, which may be thus described:—1. A mass of lead of

irregular shape on which were three stamps. 2. A fragment of a mass of lead with a stamp and part of another: one is a merchant's stamp; the other part of a crowned letter, probably Henry VI. 3. A quadrangular Roman weight, marked 3 ounces. These three objects were found in the Thames. 4. A Roman finger-ring of bronze, in which is inserted a silver coin of Constantius. 5. A Roman ring, in which is set a paste of Minerva. 6. A Saxon ornament with a dragon twisted. 7. A dragon of a similar kind in open work.

Mr. RICHARD WHITBURN, F.S.A., exhibited a gold Saxon ring, found at Whitley, Surrey; weight, 65 grains.

Mr. G. G. FRANCIS, F.S.A., exhibited an impression of the ancient seal of Aberavan, Glamorganshire.

Mr. JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, F.S.A., of Losely-park, exhibited a complete set of twelve round fruit trenchers, contained in a box, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and the date 1558. On this exhibition Mr. Watson communicated some remarks, together with a transcript of the roundels on the "back side" of each circular piece of wood. The history of these trenchers has been so copiously illustrated by Mr. Way in the third volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, that little is left to be said on the general question, unless, indeed, it be to throw out a conjecture suggested by the perforations seen in each of the Losely trenchers, that these pieces of wood may have served the purposes of a game as well as of a trencher—a game analogous to the "Rag-man's Roll"—the guests drawing by lot a roundel, the purport of which might convey a sting or raise a laugh. Another point raised by Mr. Watson in his remarks on these trenchers, was the seeming incompatibility of the date on the lid with the design of the rose and pomegranate seen on one of the trenchers, which would rather point to Henry VIII. This was probably, however, nothing more than the capricious retention or introduction of an ornament which the artist little dreamed would one day perplex the mind of antiquaries.

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

The following announcement was read by the SECRETARY:—

Notice is hereby given, that the following proposal will be submitted to the Society of Antiquaries at the Anniversary Meeting to be held on the 29th day of April, 1862.

That the Statutes, Chapter v., be altered in the following respects, viz. :—

Section 1. To strike out the words "at two several successive Ordinary Meetings before the said Candidate shall be put to the Ballot, which two Meetings shall be," and to substitute the words "at the successive Ordinary Meetings until the said Candidate shall be put to the ballot, which Meetings shall not be less than two."

That the following Sections be added, viz. :—

Section 9. The number of ordinary Fellows shall be limited to six hundred,

exclusive of those who may hereafter be elected by immediate ballot under Section I., and exclusive also, in the first instance, of Fellows elected on the recommendation of the Council under the next succeeding Section.

Section 10. The Council may, at each ballot, propose for election not more than two persons distinguished for knowledge of antiquities or history, irrespective of the existing number of Fellows; but as vacancies occur the Fellows so elected shall be counted as other ordinary Fellows.

Section 11. Ballots for the election of Fellows other than those who may be elected by immediate ballot under Section 1 shall take place if there be vacancies, at not more than three Ordinary Meetings during the Session of the Society. The particular Meetings for this purpose should be fixed by the Council, and shall be indicated on the card of the Meetings issued to Fellows at the commencement of the Session. At these Meetings no papers shall be read, and no strangers shall be admitted. The ballot shall commence at a quarter to nine, p.m., and shall close at ten o'clock. The Candidates shall be balloted for in the order in which their names have been proposed; and the Council shall decide on the number of ballots to take place at each Meeting, having regard to the approximate number of existing ordinary Fellows. A list of the Candidates to be balloted for shall be suspended in the Meeting Room, at the Ordinary Meeting next preceding that at which the ballot is to take place.

That the Statutes, Chapter vi., be amended by adding the following sentence after the words "the name of the senior Vice-President from such nomination," viz., "unless such senior Vice-President shall have held office for a less period than four years."

That the Statutes, Chapter ix., be altered in the following respects, viz. :—

Section 1. By adding the following words at the end thereof: "the number of such Honorary and Corresponding Fellows shall not exceed one hundred."

Dated the 26th March, 1862.

FREDERICK OUVRY, <i>Treasurer.</i>	W. H. CARPENTER.
AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, <i>Director.</i>	JOHN HENRY PARKER.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, <i>V.-P.</i>	THOMAS HUGO.
GEORGE SCHARF.	JOHN YOUNG.
JOHN EVANS.	ROBERT LEMON.
W. S. W. VAUX.	WILLIAM J. THOMS.
JOHN HENDERSON.	J. WINTER JONES.
R. H. MAJOR.	J. J. HOWARD.
EDW. HAWKINS.	

A special vote of thanks was awarded to the Secretary for his having followed up a donation of a portion of Didot's Greek Classics, and of the whole of Valpy's Latin Classics, by that of a complete set of the Byzantine Historians, in forty-seven volumes, bound.

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN exhibited, by the hands of Her Majesty's Librarian, Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., two folio volumes of original drawings by James Bruce, author of "Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768-73." (Edinburgh,

1790, 5 vols. 4to.) A work of peculiar interest to this Society, as its publication was due to the suggestion of one of the most illustrious of its Fellows—for in those days its Fellows were illustrious—Daines Barrington.

This exhibition was followed by an account from Mr. W. S. VAUX, F.S.A., of excavations made at Cyrene, by Lieutenant Smith, R.E., of which the results fill some of the sheds which crop out, fungus-like, on the outer walls of the British Museum. Of this account (one of the most interesting ever laid before the Society) an abstract will be published in the "Proceedings." In connection with it Mr. FRANKS exhibited a vase and other objects found at Bengazi, the ancient Berenice, *alias* Hesperis.

Mr. CHARLES REED, F.S.A., exhibited some forgeries of the leaden objects known as pilgrims' signs.

April 3. Mr. FREDERIC OUVRY, Treasurer, in the chair.

Notice was given from the chair that the anniversary meeting would be held on Tuesday, April 29, 1862, at 2 p.m.

The Auditors' report was read by one of their number, Mr. WINTER JONES, and the thanks of the Society were voted to them and to the TREASURER for their faithful services.

Pursuant to notice, the Society of Antiquaries opened this evening an Exhibition of Autographs of unequalled interest and scarcity, illustrating the literature of the United Kingdom up to the accession of Queen Victoria. The walls of the Society's stately apartments were lined and their tables covered with a great number of the choicest specimens. The principal contributor to the exhibition, was Mr. John Young, F.S.A.,—ninety of whose unequalled collection of autographs, consisting of those of Raleigh, Camden, Bacon, Laud, Selden, Cowley, Jeremy Taylor, Clarendon, Sir Thomas Browne, Dugdale, Waller, Boyle, San-croft, Tillotson, Dryden, Pepys, Sir William Temple, Locke, Evelyn (a most curious letter about his collection of autographs), Kerr, Addison, Newton, Bentley, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Sterne, Johnson, Burns, Porson, Bishop Watson, Scott, Southey, Gibbon, Franklin, each of them illustrated by the choicest engraved specimens of the best portraits, ran round the entire room; Mr. Young communicated a kind of talking *catalogue raisonné* of them. The President, Earl Stanhope, exhibited the original draft of the "Maid of Athens," in the handwriting of its author, Lord Byron: any doubt as to its authenticity was at once removed by the fact that the original stood "Girl" of Athens, a change at once so infelicitous and so incorrect that no forger would have ventured on it;—a letter of Benjamin Franklin to the grandfather of the present Earl Stanhope, giving the writer's opinion of Lord Chatham as an orator and a statesman; and two letters of Lord Bolingbroke (in French) to the Abbé Alary. Foremost among the valuable auto-

graphs exhibited by Mr. Tite, Vice-President of the Society, must be named an unpublished holograph letter of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, and some verses by Milton, written on the fly-leaf of Rosse's *Mel Heliconium*; the MSS. of two of the Waverley novels, and of Southey's "Madoc;" and a splendid holograph letter of Archbishop Leighton. Mr. Salt, F.S.A., exhibited one of the scarcest of autographs (except when found in a book), that of Izaak Walton. Mr. Winter Jones exhibited a very curious volume of correspondence between Johnson and Dr. Dodd. The Rev. J. F. Russell, F.S.A., sent some holograph letters of Addison, Laud, and Morton, &c. Mr. More Molyneux, F.S.A., of Losely-park, exhibited four superb holograph letters of Sackville (Lord Buckhurst), of Dr. Donne, of John Aubrey, and of Dean Nowell. Mr. Boone sent what he believed to be an unique letter of Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras." Mr. E. P. Jupp, F.S.A., exhibited two MSS. of Burns, and the seal and signature of Raleigh. The Society of Antiquaries, from considerations of space, contented itself with exhibiting holograph letters of Swift, Andrew Marvel, Stukely, and Elias Ashmole. Mr. C. Reed, F.S.A., exhibited twenty of the choicest specimens in his collection, among which might be observed a Bacon, a Newton, a Pope, a Byron, and others of equal rarity. The Corporation of London kindly exhibited one of the only four authenticated autographs of William Shakespeare. The Rev. J. Ridgway, F.S.A., exhibited what purported to be a fifth, on the back of a small volume in vellum, known as the Savara Autograph. Mr. Manners, of Croydon, exhibited a numerous and interesting collection; Mr. James Spedding, a small edition of *Catullus*, which is curious as being the only volume known to have belonged to Lord Bacon, whose autograph it bore on the fly-leaf, as also some notes in the margin; and Sir Frederick Madden, holographs of Thomas Paine, Shenstone, and Dr. Dodd.

This exhibition was one of the most successful of those which have taken place during the last two years. A large number of visitors flocked to see them during the ensuing week, and by none of them were the objects exhibited enjoyed with so keen a relish and so intelligent an interest as by the Most Noble Marquess of Lansdowne, who spent upwards of an hour and a half in the study of the autographs and portraits. Such a collection of autographs has never yet been seen together. Those exhibited by Mr. Young form, we believe, but a tenth part of that gentleman's collection, the finest in London now that the late Mr. Upcott's is dispersed.

It cannot be doubted that if it be the object of this or other Societies to court popularity, no better way can be devised than holding these special exhibitions, whether of autographs or of illuminated manuscripts. And so long as results of more substance are not let go in the pursuit, we wish such schemes God speed.

April 10. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The autographs, &c., exhibited the previous Thursday and throughout the intervening week remained for exhibition this evening.

Mr. CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, F.S.A., and Local Secretary to the Society, communicated an account of an old building known as Corbie's Hall, in the county of Kent.

Mr. G. LEVESON GOWER exhibited two rings, one of the fourteenth century, in silver parcel-gilt, which from the joined hands would seem to have been a betrothal ring. The other was an enamelled gemel ring, stated to be that of Sir Thomas Gresham.

Mr. HENRY LAING, of Edinburgh, exhibited some specimens of plaster casting.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., communicated some additional notes, by way of addenda to Mr. Nichols' paper on the contemporaries and successors of Holbein, noticed in our last number. These notes, as Mr. Scharf too modestly styled a paper of great interest and research, will be published in the *Archæologia*.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING, LENT TERM, 1862.

March 11. The REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY in the chair.

The following presents were announced:—

"A Monograph on the History and Restoration of Callington Church, Cornwall, by the Rev. Æneas B. Hutchinson, B.D."—Presented by the Author.

"Proceedings of the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society, 1860-61."—Presented by the Society.

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

During the Vacation which has just passed, the Committee have issued the report of the four ordinary meetings and the one special meeting which were held last Term.

At that special meeting it may be remembered that the chief question discussed was the memorial to the University authorities, expressing a hope that the Ashmolean building should still be retained for the purpose for which it was erected; namely, to contain a collection of antiquities, and more especially those which illustrate the history of this country.

Your Committee are not able to report, as they hoped to do, the decision which has been come to respecting the building, but they have reason to believe that the memorial met with considerable attention, and they cannot but think that when the advantages of retaining such a collection are more fully considered, the University will accede to the request contained in the memorial.

During the Vacation little has called for the attention of the Society. There is one point, however, to which they feel called upon to draw attention: namely, the threatened alteration of the plan of Stewkley Church^a, a sister church to Iffley,

^a See letters on this subject in GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 473, and May, 1862, pp. 602, 605.

built at the same time and probably by the same architect, and both belonging to the Priory of Kenilworth.

The east end of Ifley Church has been destroyed, but both east and west end of Stewkley Church have remained untouched since their erection; that is, for seven hundred years. Your Committee cannot overlook the great loss to the history of art in this country which the interference with this building must entail; and if the interference is needless, which at present appears to them to be the case, they believe the Society will support them in entering a protest against any such wanton destruction under the name of restoration.

Your Committee have, finally, to report that the past Term has added considerably to the number of the members, and that also on other grounds the state of the Society at the present time is certainly a flourishing one.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Dr. Erméte Piérotti for his lecture upon "The General Topography of Jerusalem."

Dr. PIÉROTTI expressed his regret that he was not able to address the meeting in English, and therefore would ask their indulgence while he explained briefly in French the result of his discoveries. He referred to the large plan which he had made for the occasion, and described generally the several theories which had been put forward by Schultz, Barclay, Robinson, and others, as to the position and extent of the external wall described by Josephus, especially on the western and northern sides of the city. In passing along the line of the wall, he pointed out on his plan the south and western sides of the city, where he had discovered blocks of masonry in digging, and from which he gathered without doubt that the wall at a certain point (which he had marked on his map) diverged, taking a more westerly direction, instead of continuing due north, as indicated generally in the maps of those who have written on the topography of Jerusalem. In describing the north side, he drew the line of the wall across from east to west, much nearer to the southern side of the city than appeared on the plans of the writers mentioned. He thought that, besides the vestiges which he had been able to find, the account, as given by Josephus, bore out this view; he states that the city contained thirty-three stadia: but if the space contained by the plan as given by Barclay be reduced to stadia, it will be found to give sixty-three stadia; and the plans of Schultz and Robinson in the same way give not less than forty-six stadia.

By following this line, also, he was able to trace distinctly the three towers mentioned by Josephus, the basements of which rested on the solid rock. In several places, too, the surface of the rocks was broken, and actual caves formed; and it seemed to him that along this line which he had drawn the ancient city of Jerusalem terminated on the west.

In passing, however, along the wall towards the east, he came upon the remains of a doorway of decidedly Jewish masonry; this he thought was the gate Genath—which fact, if it was so, was important. It leaves the position of the Holy Sepulchre, at present assigned to it, on the

exterior of the ancient wall, and what is more, not far from the "Gate of the Gardens." He pointed out afterwards how the valley of the Tyropœon had been filled up, and where the passage from one part of the city to another existed.

In this way he gave a general survey of Jerusalem, but he requested Mr. George Williams to explain more fully to the meeting in English the details of his discoveries. This Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS proceeded to do in a paper which we hope to print on a future occasion.

SECOND MEETING, LENT TERM.

March 13. Professor GOLDWIN SMITH in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

- William G. Barron, Esq., St. John's College.
- James B. White, Esq., St. John's College.
- Rev. H. F. Tozer, M.A., Exeter College.
- R. F. B. Wither, Esq., Pembroke College.
- F. A. Channing, Esq., Exeter College.
- Charles Neate, Esq., M.A., Oriel College, Professor of Political Economy.
- W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., Blackwater.
- John Henry Macalister, Esq., Merton College.
- W. A. D. Harrison, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
- W. F. Campbell, Esq., Christ Church.
- Rev. Henry Estridge, M.A., Trinity College.
- E. C. Boyle, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.
- Rev. R. Duckworth, M.A., Trinity College.
- John Henry Green, Esq., Wadham College.
- Rev. F. Chalker, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Dr. Piérotti for his lecture upon the "History of the Temple Enclosure."

Dr. PIEROTTI, as on the previous occasion, addressed the meeting in French. He said that during the eight years he had laboured in Jerusalem, he had paid especial attention to that part which would form the subject of this lecture. He had examined several plans, but for wild imagination that of Mr. Fergusson stood foremost. It could only be accounted for by the supposition, (and this he understood to be the case,) that Mr. Fergusson had never set foot in Jerusalem, and had only gained his ideas from drawings or from the contradictory accounts of travellers. He, (Dr. Piérotti,) however, had devoted three years to planning out carefully the Haram-esh-Schereef, and he hoped therefore that the results which he would lay before the meeting would be accepted. He then explained his plan of operations, and the means at his disposal. He had carefully compared all the passages in the Bible, in the Talmud, and in Josephus. He also, thanks to the Pacha, and to his own position as engineer and architect to the Turkish government, had been able to work in this important spot, which had been generally hitherto forbidden ground for Europeans, guarded as it was by Moslem fanaticism.

He then briefly, as on the former occasion, passed in review the main topics which he considered of interest, and especially dwelt on those points on which his discoveries threw any light. For the details Mr. Williams again kindly acted as his interpreter.

The lecture was divided into three parts. The first consisted of a rapid sketch of the history of Mount Moriah, from the earliest period to our own time; the second treated of the enclosure-walls of the Haram-esh-Schereef; and the third, of the interior of these mysterious buildings; all which we purpose hereafter to give.

The Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of New College, wished to know whether the accounts with respect to the extent of the ground occupied by the Temple buildings, as given in Ezekiel, agreed at all with those given in the Mishna, and in Josephus.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS translated the question to Signor Piérotti, who briefly replied in French.

Mr. Williams explained more fully that there were several difficulties from the diversity in the extent of the 'cubits,' the measure employed, as well as from the doubt as to the portions of the Temple buildings which each writer referred to. It was impossible to devise any plan in which all accounts could be made to concur. While on this subject he could not but regret the most unscientific manner in which Mr. Fergusson had solved the difficulty. He had simply marked off from what he considered to be the enclosure wall, on one side six hundred cubits, on another five hundred cubits, and then drawing lines at right angles to the walls, he concluded that the space enclosed was the site of the Temple buildings—not one recorded fact or discovery bearing out this view.

THIRD MEETING, LENT TERM, 1862.

March 18. The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

E. Hubbard, Esq., Ch. Ch.

A. G. Livingstone, Esq., Queen's College.

Mr. DAWKINS read a paper on "Traces of the Early Britons in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," which we shall print at an early opportunity.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 4. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Morgan expressed the wish to invite attention to the valuable accession to archæological literature, of which a copy had been presented to the library of the Institute, namely, the "Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral," by Professor Willis, accompanied by memoirs on some of the most interesting

architectural examples in the south of England—Boxgrove Priory, Shoreham Church, &c., contributed by Mr. Petit and Mr. Sharpe. To these, which had been read at the meeting of the Society at Chichester in 1853, Professor Willis had added a report replete with curious details, relating to the recent destruction of the spire. The beautiful volume had lately been published at Chichester by Mr. Hayley Mason, and would be very acceptable to the student of mediæval architecture^a.

Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., read a paper on the art of Niello, of which the Institute proposes to exhibit in June a series of examples, combined with specimens of enamel, so as to present materials for the history of the two kindred arts which contributed so essentially to the enrichment of the metal-works and elaborate jewelry of the Middle Ages. Mr. Waterton gave an interesting sketch of the process of applying the metallic compound known as *nigellum*, formed of silver with other metals fused with sulphur and borax; he traced the early practice of the art among the Etruscans and Romans, and described examples of high antiquity, of which one in the Kircherian Museum at Rome has been assigned to B.C. 600. A celebrated votive throne in the same collection is decorated with niello; its date being, as has been supposed, about three centuries before the Christian era. Of the fifth century there are numerous specimens, such as the silver vases preserved in the Vatican, and several rings ornamented by this curious art exist, of which one is preserved in Mr. Waterton's collection; it is a work of the seventh century. The Anglo-Saxons, who were very celebrated for skill in delicate metal-work, made use of niello, and a valuable specimen is preserved in the ring bearing the name of Ethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, now in the British Museum. It was likewise known to the Irish artificers; curious examples exist in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and also on the famous Cross of Cong, made about 1185. Niello is found on Scottish brooches, some of which possess the character of very ancient style of design. The art was probably introduced from the south of Europe. Theophilus, in his treatise of the Early Arts, commends Tuscany as the country where niello-work was most skilfully practised. Mr. Waterton described some of the finest examples of the mediæval periods, such as church ornaments, several of which have been well illustrated by Cicognara. The use of niello, Mr. Waterton remarked, has a peculiar interest, as having led to the art of chalcography, through the sagacity of Finiguerra. Niello was much employed by Cellini, and his recipe for the metallic compound has been preserved; the art continued long among the later *orefici* in Italy. It has been also used with considerable perfection in Russia as late as the present time, but the work is deficient in delicacy and the artistic effect found in mediæval examples.

Mr. Burt, Assistant-Keeper of Public Records, read notices of the early use of guns and gunpowder in the English army, and adduced fresh evidence from the Pipe Rolls of Edward III. which had hitherto escaped observation, relating to the supplies for the campaign of 1346, in which the memorable battle of Cressy was fought. The late Mr. Hunter, in an essay on this subject, printed in the *Archæologia*, had pointed out that among the munitions of war on that occasion occur saltpetre and quick sulphur; but the documents referred to do not shew

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 153; March, p. 274.

beyond dispute that the supplies actually related to powder of an explosive nature, or to be used with guns, of which mention first occurs in that campaign; nor is there any entry in the document cited by Mr. Hunter which may shew the provision of any peculiar missiles in connection with the guns. During a recent examination, however, of the large store of vouchers concerning the campaign of 1346, Mr. Burt had brought to light one or two important links in the chain of evidence; one being payments for munitions, including guns with arrows and pellets, the latter being in one instance described as of lead; in another entry are mentioned large guns, pellets, and powder for the said guns. Here, moreover, for the first time mention has been found of charcoal, the other ingredient requisite with sulphur and saltpetre to complete the explosive compound.

Sir Frederick Madden then gave a discourse of unusual interest, on a charter, supposed to be one of those given to the monks of Westminster by Edward the Confessor, and to which is appended the seal of that king, enclosed in a bag of rich tissue. This important document, dated 1066, was sent for exhibition by the kindness of the Earl of Winchilsea. It was printed in the *Monasticon* by Dugdale, who found it in the Hatton Library at Eastwell, Kent, in 1640. Since that period it has never been submitted to any critical examination until the present time. Sir Frederick stated that its authenticity had long been questioned. It is well known that spurious charters exist, some of them being of a very early period, and in many cases, probably, fabricated to supply the place of such documents as had been lost, or to assert in more ample terms immunities and privileges which the monasteries actually enjoyed. Spurious Saxon charters exist among those relating to Croyland, Peterborough, Worcester, &c., and they may be seen in the late Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*. The monks of Westminster, however, seem to have been most given to such fabrications; beside that now produced by Lord Winchilsea, another bearing the same date exists among the muniments of the Chapter of Westminster, with others, undoubtedly ancient forgeries. Sir Frederick stated that of all such monastic documents prior to the time of Henry I. none was wholly free from suspicion. In regard to that now exhibited, he entered into a curious critical investigation of the internal evidence by which its spurious nature appears proved beyond question. He considered that it had probably been written in the twelfth century; it is very remarkable that the seal is undoubtedly genuine, although from details in the mode of its attachment by a silken cord Sir Frederick pointed out that the impression on the wax had been formed when the forgery was executed. The seal could not have been, as he believed, one transferred from some other charter. This curious circumstance suggests that possibly the monks of Westminster had retained possession of the original matrix of the Confessor's seal. The document at Westminster, which, by the kindness of the Dean, Sir Frederick Madden had lately seen, has likewise a genuine seal; the writing is, as he believed, by the same hand as the charter which Lord Winchilsea had now kindly placed before the Institute.

Mr. Ferguson, of Carlisle, gave an account of the recent discovery there of a sculpture of the Roman period, part of the figure possibly of a soldier in one of the auxiliary cohorts; a torque and crescent appears round the neck, in one hand appears to be a short sword, and in the

other a small casket, with some long-hafted weapon. The figure was about two-thirds of life size.

A memoir on Ancient Gardens and their Decorations was then read by Mr. Livock, who exhibited, with a series of plans of gardens at Blois and elsewhere, a very curious piece of tapestry of the time of Elizabeth, in which elaborate illustrations of the gardens of the period are supplied, with numerous figures in gorgeous costume, and very skilfully wrought in vivid colouring. This interesting work is probably French: Perseus and Andromeda, and other subjects of mythological or symbolical character, are introduced.

A very valuable series of papal medals was exhibited by Professor Westmacott. They include many of the choicest productions of their class of art, from the sixteenth to the present century. Also several Academy medals of gold and silver, conferred by the Royal Academy, and the Academies of Rome and Florence.

Mr. Hewett brought a document bearing the signature of the Earl of Southampton, as commander of the Isle of Wight in 1613, and the seal of office, of which no impression had previously been noticed.

The Rev. James Beck exhibited some ancient iron candle-holders for suspending rushes dipped in tallow, a primitive substitute for candles in Sussex.

The Rev. G. Rhodes contributed a silver watch, made by the celebrated Hooke. It was given by Charles II., according to tradition, to Captain Nicholas Tattersell, who conveyed the King to France after the battle of Worcester in 1651. His epitaph in Brighton churchyard records his loyalty, of which a narrative is given in the Boscobel Tracts. He received a pension of £100 per annum, to be continued to his family for three generations.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 26. GEO. VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Wm. G. Marshall, Esq., of Colney Hatch, was elected an Associate.

Mr. Geo. Maw, F.S.A., exhibited three articles found between fifty and sixty years since, upon pulling down an old house in Norwich. They consisted of a letter, dated Feb. 1615, by Martin Calthorpe, communicating that "Colonel Cromwell was alive and well, since the printed newes of his beinge slaine in a duell in Holland," which report was unfounded; an iron spur with a five-spiked rowel, of the time of Charles I.; a toilet implement of silver to serve as bodkin, tooth-pick, and ear-pick, measuring six inches in length, engraved on either side with roses.

Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited a very delicate gold ring, weighing only $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs., having a little heart on the front, on which is a stamped v or a reversed a. Tradition assigns its possession to a Lady Errol.

Mr. T. Ingall exhibited a painting of the bust of the Saviour, executed in oil on a thin plaque of alabaster. It is believed to be the work of a Spanish artist of the close of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming made some observations on paintings upon stone, and referred to various examples.

Dr. Barlow enumerated several on slate, a very remarkable example of which is a series of figures of the Apostles in the church of St. Ursula at Cologne.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on Ancient Fibulæ, to illustrate some fine specimens in the possession of Mr. W. H. Forman, who exhibited them on this occasion. Among them were examples of a Roman fibula representing the Hippocampus, enamelled; a circular cloissonée enamel; some of the champ-levé manufacture, measuring five inches in length, though probably an inch more had been broken off from the bottom; it is of bronze plated with silver. Several others of a Saxon period were also described in the paper.

Mr. Syer Cuming also read a paper on Seals bearing a Date. Hitherto he had not met with any before the fourteenth century, and only one of that era, of which an impression was exhibited. It was the seal of Cottingham Priory, founded in A.D. 1322 by Thos. Wade, lord of Lyddel. Of the fifteenth century, the seal of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury was produced, bearing date 1425. Other interesting instances were exhibited.

Mr. Worsman exhibited an angel of Henry the Eighth, weighing 3 dwts. 8 grs.

Mr. Wakeman forwarded an impression from a coin of Carausius of a new type, now deposited in the Caerleon Museum. The *obv.* presents profile to the right bearing a rayed crown, and the legend reads IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. VTRICVS; the *rev.* a standing figure of the emperor holding a spear and an orb, SÆCVLI FELICITAS.

Mr. Paul Brisdon, of Douglas, Isle of Man, forwarded some memoranda relating to Thomas Burton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose seal formed the front of a large silver bracelet lately exhibited to the Association. This bishop is not mentioned by Heylyn, nor by Sacherell in his "Survey of the Isle of Man." Thos. Burton was abbot of Vale Royal in Cheshire, made bishop in 1452, and stated to have died in possession in 1480. The Pope styles the see the Church of Sodor; the bracelet expressly makes it Mannensis.

The Chairman laid upon the table Part II. of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, which completes the first volume of this additional publication of the Association; and also announced the Annual General Meeting for Wednesday, April 9, for the election of Officers, Council, &c.

April 9. The annual general meeting was held, GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The report of the auditors, balance sheet, and lists of Associates elected, withdrawn and deceased, were read. The finances of the Association were shewn to be in a favourable condition; 702*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, including a balance from the previous year, had been received, and 530*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* paid by the Treasurer, leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 172*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* This included the entire payments on the Journal for the year, and on account of the first part of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, all receipts upon which have not yet come to hand. Forty-eight Associates had been elected, twenty-three had withdrawn, ten had died, and three were directed to be erased from the list, for non-payment of their subscriptions.

Obituary notices of the deceased members,—Thomas Bateman; Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.; W. George Carter, F.S.A.; James Clarke; Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Edw. S. Lee; William Newton; S. Leigh Sotheby, F.S.A.; Granville E. Harcourt Vernon, and Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, M.A.,—were read by the Treasurer

and ordered to be printed. The annual general meeting was voted in future to be held on the second Wednesday in May instead of April. The Congress for 1862 was fixed for August, at Leicester, and that of 1863 for Leeds. Thanks were voted to the President, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., to the Officers and Council, to the Auditors, to the authors of papers, and to the exhibitors of antiquities during the year, a special vote to the Treasurer, T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., for his care of the finances, and for the ability with which he had edited the Journal and the *Collectanea Archæologica*, a copy of the first volume of which was laid before the meeting. A ballot then took place for the officers and council, when the following were returned as elected:—

President.—Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir C. Rouse Boughton, Bart.; James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; N. 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.—*Foreign Secretary*.—T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., Corr. Memb. of the Institute of France.

Palæographer.—Clarence Hopper.

Curator and Librarian.—George R. Wright, F.S.A.

Draftsman.—H. C. Pidgeon.

Council.—George Ade; John Alger; W. H. Bayley, F.S.A.; Dr. W. Beattie; W. H. Black, F.S.A.; Henry G. Bohn; Gordon M. Hills; John Lee, L.L.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Edward Levien, M.A., F.S.A.; W. Calder Marshall, R.A.; George Maw, F.S.A.; R. N. Philipps, F.S.A.; J. W. Previté; Rev. James Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A.; Edward Roberts, F.S.A.; S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Robt. Temple.

Auditors.—George G. Adams, George Patrick.

Thanks were given to the Chairman, and the Associates afterwards dined together at St. James's Hall, to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 20. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Thomas James Arnold, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Vaux read a letter from J. R. Stuart, Esq., giving an account of a find of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins in Ireland; they were thirty-six in number, and among them were several fine specimens of Anlaf with the Raven type.

Mr. Evans exhibited an impression of a gold hexadrachm of Berenice, communicated by the Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Cairo.

Mr. W. B. Dickinson communicated some remarks on an article on Assyrian Antiquities, in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, by Mr. H. Fox Talbot. In this article Mr. Talbot translates a Cuneitic inscription on the cylinder of Sargon, which is in the British Museum, and of the date B.C. 721, as making mention of coined money:—"The money of the inhabitants of this city . . . I renewed both in silver and copper, in accordance with their prayers: I made coins, but not of gold, which money the people did not wish for, and gave them to the inhabitants, both present and future, to be their

own property." Mr. Dickinson was not inclined to admit that this inscription establishes the existence of *coined* money at a period antecedent to that which numismatists, on grounds derived from history and from coins, assign for the origin of coinage. He shewed that there was good reason for believing that the statement of Herodotus, as to the invention of the art of coinage by the Lydians, was true, though possibly the coinage by Phidon at Ægina may have commenced at the same period, generally supposed to be about the year B.C. 600. He next entered into the question of the money mentioned in the earlier books of Scripture, and shewed that the passages which refer to money must relate to a currency of uncoined bullion; and lastly, gave reasons why there could not well have been a currency of coined money among the Assyrians at so early a date, though probably some sort of a bullion currency was then in use. The improbability of a copper coinage having been adopted in the days of Sargon was also commented upon, as such coins were not struck among the Greeks during the first period of their coinage, and afterwards only reluctantly received.

Mr. Franks communicated an account of thirty-eight unpublished London tokens of the seventeenth century, in the British Museum. The number of tokens of London and Southwark and their suburbs, published in Mr. Boyne's work upon the "English Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," is 3,326, of which only 471 are wanting in the Museum collection.

Mr. Vaux read some notes on two Oriental coins in the collection of Mr. Freudenthal. They are both Persian coins of the last century, and their peculiarity is that the inscriptions, instead of running from right to left, as is usually the case with all Eastern languages, run from left to right in the European manner.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.

March 20. The annual meeting was held, the MAYOR (T. Fuller, Esq.) in the chair.

The report stated that—

"Although with regard to income and expenditure the account is not yet quite what would be wished, yet a glance at the results of the last four years will satisfy the members that there has been a great improvement. In 1858, the deficiency was £117; in 1859, £101; in 1860, £74; and in 1861 it was reduced to £23. Nor should it be forgotten that prior to these four years the excess of expenditure over income had long been considerable, so that, but for the reserved fund, which was at length exhausted, the consequences would have been fatal.

"Having succeeded in reducing the deficiency thus far, the committee will be much disappointed if this year it does not disappear altogether. The members are aware that two special efforts have been made during the past year: one to raise a subscription for paying off the debt, and another to obtain from the Corporation an annual sum by way of rent. With the former some progress has been made, and of the latter the committee do not despair. A large portion of the Museum is the property of the Corporation; in common with the whole of the valuable collection, it is thrown open to the public, and it is largely enjoyed by the public. Why then should not a fair allowance be made for the requisite care and maintenance? Much indeed may be hoped for the spirit of the enlightened body to whom this question has been referred."

Mr. Goodridge remarked that the subscription lists shewed that those who had contributed to the liquidation of their liabilities had been chiefly their own immediate friends, whose contributions had been repeated

once, twice, and thrice; while the large circle of persons interested in the city of Bath, he was sorry to say, had rendered them but little help. The total subscriptions had been £1,636. The first list contained £1,275, of which £1,001 was subscribed by their own members, and the small amount of £274 by the general public. The second subscription list amounted to £231, of which £215 was from their own members, and £15 15s. from the general public. The third, which was the list for the current year, contained about £130 paid or promised, of which £100 came from their own members, and about £30 from those who were not members. Yet, if the Institution were divided into twelve parts, seven parts would be found appropriated more particularly to the use of the public, five parts only being reserved for the subscribers. At the same time, the library was as free to the public as that of the British Museum. He could not, then, compliment the Corporation of Bath on their liberality, when the Institution was struggling for existence, and when it was selling out stock after stock. From 1821 to 1835 the Corporation gave them £21 per annum, which was not a very liberal donation, seeing that they were taking care of the borough property, that was formerly housed in a place at the end of Bath-street, and that the Corporation had to pay for its being taken care of. In fact, they must have saved by the transfer. Still that was better than nothing; but when they were in the midst of their difficulties, the Corporation unfortunately stopped that. Recently, a proposition had been made for establishing a public museum in the city. It was proposed that their lecture-room should be relinquished, from which they derived a source of income. That was surrendered to public use; and it was thought, by a sub-committee appointed to consider the subject, that the sum of £50 should be paid for it, but it never had been paid. An application, however, had been lately made to the Corporation for a grant, and he hoped, if they entertained it favourably, that that amount would be given.

The Mayor said that what was done previously to the year 1835 of course none of the present Corporation could be answerable for, and since 1835 it must be known that it was entirely out of the power of the municipal body to contribute anything beyond what was prescribed in their own Act. The Municipal Act had tied their hands so completely as to the disposal of the funds coming under their control, that as long as those funds are made up of rates levied upon the people, they could not dispose of any amount, however small, towards institutions of that nature. The matter now, however, assumed a new phase. The Society had the custody of a very valuable museum, which was so well calculated to benefit all, but particularly the working classes, and as they had also taken charge of property belonging to the Corporation, the Council could, he thought, be called upon with very great propriety to contribute to their safe keeping. Upon that basis they would be able to bring the matter before the municipal body in a form which, he thought, would meet with their approbation.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

March 20. The third meeting of this Society for the Lent Term, 1862, was holden at the Philosophical Society's Rooms, for the purpose of hearing a paper read on "The History of the Enclosure of the Temple in Jerusalem." The paper was by Dr. Erméte Piérotti,

Architect to the Pasha of Jerusalem. Dr. CORRIE, the Master of Jesus College, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Dr. Piérotti having made a few remarks in French, the Rev. G. Williams, Fellow of King's College, read the paper in English to the meeting. The subject was much assisted by a number of photographs (representing the several peculiarities of the interior and exterior of the Temple), as well as a large plan of Jerusalem, made by Dr. Piérotti, besides sections of the building; and these were, of course, frequently alluded to, and the photographs handed to the audience as referred to.

The paper, very ably written, occupied two hours in reading, but was listened to throughout with great interest. It gave a graphic description of the architectural construction of the Temple in Jerusalem, and shewed Dr. Piérotti to be a gentleman of indomitable perseverance in the prosecution of his researches. The papers set forth the result of scientific study of subterranean Jerusalem, furnishing accurate data in regard to the city of Solomon, besides giving an account of the topographical features, as described by Josephus and other authors. The various remains of the Jewish and Christian architecture were likewise illustrated by diagrams, including more particularly the subterranean conduits, aqueducts, and cisterns, excavated in the rock, within the Temple area, the walls, and other parts of the ancient city. The paper entered, with minute detail, into the various discoveries which Dr. Piérotti had made in his explorations with regard to the history of the enclosure of the Temple, and was instructive as well as interesting from beginning to end.

At the close, the Rev. G. Williams made a few observations, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Piérotti, when the meeting terminated.

March 27. At the fourth meeting of the Society for the Lent Term, J. H. COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair, the Rev. G. Williams, B.D., King's College, read a paper for Dr. Piérotti, on "The Tombs of Palestine."

The paper commenced with an account of Rachel's Dome, after which the Mosque of Hebron was dwelt on at some length; this mosque contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah, being built, as is supposed, over the cave of Machpelah. There is also a sarcophagus as a memento of Joseph, though it is not pretended that Joseph was buried here. Under the present mosque is a very curious cave, but all access to this is prohibited, as it is held peculiarly sacred; Dr. Piérotti, however, was enabled to penetrate further than any European had been allowed before, and he gave a very interesting and minute account of the observations he made.

After giving some account of the tomb of Joseph in Shechem, and of Samuel in Mizpeh, Dr. Piérotti entered on the very interesting question of the position of the tomb of David, which he held to be on Mount Zion, and not at the "Tomb of the Kings." Having made special excavations about there, he was enabled to speak with some weight on the subject. He then proceeded to describe the sepulchre of our Lord, and here he first discussed the question of topography, and combated Mr. Fergusson's theory; he traced the ancient position of the walls of the city, and explained the sepulchre itself by plans and sections of what at present remain, as well as of what he supposed it to

have been. The paper then treated more briefly of Absalom's pillar, the tombs of Zachariah, Jehoshaphat, and others.

After the paper had been read, a very interesting discussion took place on several points connected with it. Mr. Williams also said a few words on his own account, and explained several things more fully.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

April 14. Mr. WILLIAMS (Old Bank) in the chair.

Mr. W. Beamont, of Warrington, read a paper "On the Antiquity of Shoeing Horses in the Present Mode," in which, after a glance at the superstitions connected with the horse-shoe, he maintained that from a period almost coeval with the establishment of the Empire, the modern system of horse-shoeing was known to and practised by the Roman people. In June, 1830, while excavating for a road at Brymbo, and at a depth of five feet *under* the well-known Offa's Dyke, a hundred pairs of horse-shoes were discovered; thus proving that in early Saxon times the principle contended for was well understood in this country. Four of these shoes Mr. Beamont exhibited at the meeting, as well as several drawings illustrative of the lecture.

Mr. T. Hughes followed with some remarks on the custom at Oakham of demanding a horse-shoe from each peer who passed through the town, and then spoke of the Smiths' Company at Chester. This company included the smiths, cutlers, furbishers (or steel polishers), and plumbers' crafts, and was in existence there long prior to 1498, in which year Prince Arthur, son and heir of King Henry VII., paid a visit to Chester. The Prince's horses required to be re-shod, and the services of Thomas Edyan, master smith, and senior alderman of the Smiths' Company, were called into requisition on that duty. This work was completed so entirely to the Prince's satisfaction, that he there and then presented to the said Edyan a silver badge, bearing a shield on which was engraved a horse-shoe, pincers, and hammer, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis crown, which he granted to be thenceforward worn by his said master smith, Thomas Edyan, and his successors the senior alderman of the Smiths' Company, for ever. This badge is still preserved by the Company, and was produced at the meeting; as was also the vellum record of their proceedings, contained in a thick volume extending from 1490 to the present time. Mr. Hughes read entries from this book, shewing the expenses annually incurred in setting forth the Midsummer Pageants, in which the Smiths' Company took part, the play performed by them being the "Purification of the Virgin." The "banner" of the Company was mentioned in each year's accounts as being carried at the Midsummer Show; and this banner or pennon, which was repainted in 1776, was also exhibited at the meeting, as was also the iron head of the older banner-pole, on which was painted at the Restoration, by Randle Holme, the figure of a smith forging a horse-shoe. Turning then to the illustrations upon the walls, which had been prepared at his request by Mr. J. Peacock, Mr. Hughes explained that the monumental slabs there figured were rubbings principally taken from gravestones recently excavated at the western end of St. John's Church, Chester,

while sinking the foundations of the proposed new vestibule for that edifice. One of these stones contained a fleur-de-lis cross, on either side of which was sculptured a horse-shoe, and a smith's hammer and pincers. This was clearly commemorative of a defunct member of the Smiths' Company of Chester, and possibly of that very Edyan whose workmanship had so won the Prince's favour. An adjoining slab was to the memory of Thomas Hale, sheriff of Chester in 1527. The other stones, all cruciform, were found in like manner side by side, and forming the original interior floor of the nave, westward of the present wall of the church. This wall, he regretted to find, was to be rebuilt on its present site, and thus would the error of an Elizabethan generation be cruelly perpetuated. He thought this was an architectural and an historical mistake, against which this Society should enter its respectful protest.

Mr. James Harrison exhibited a very tasteful drawing of an old house in Watergate-street, not far from that known as "God's Providence House," which had just been restored by him. The carved front of this house was perhaps second to none in the city, save that known as "Bishop Lloyd's House." Mr. Harrison exhibited a large cast from one of the carved beams, as a specimen of the richness and boldness of the work.

DERBY TOWN AND COUNTY MUSEUM.

March 25. At a conversazione held at the Museum, Wardwick, Dr. OGLE in the chair, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Mediæval Pottery, with especial Reference to some important Discoveries in Derbyshire." He briefly described the characteristics of the pottery of the four great divisions—the Celtic, the Romano-British, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Mediæval periods; and these he illustrated by the aid of a number of large and carefully-executed coloured drawings by himself. In the Mediæval division he described the pottery of the Normans, and gave some interesting particulars of their mode of living, their cookery, their wines, and other domestic matters; and he then traced the history of pot-making, with especial reference to Derbyshire, from that period to the present time. He shewed that an unbroken chain of pot-making had continued, with the exception of the time of the Roman occupation, in Derbyshire from the Celtic period to the present day. He next described the recent discovery of pottery on Lord Scarsdale's estate, near Derby, which he had excavated, and exhibited a number of vessels and fragments of vessels that had been exhumed. The principal one of these, a pitcher 16 inches high, and bearing the badge of the Ferrars, earls of Derby, he described and dilated on at some length, explaining the signification of the badges—the horse-shoes and the buckles—as connected with that family. The "ferres de cheval" and the "ferres mail" (*fermaux*) as adopted by the Ferrars, were examples of the "canting arms" of that period, and he suggested that the other well-known heraldic bearing of the Ferrars family, Vaire, or and gules, was also another example of "canting" arms—a play upon words,—and that its old name "verrée," so closely approximating to Ferrars in pronunciation, led to its adoption. After touching on the history of the family of Ferrars from the time of their arrival with the Conqueror to the confiscation of their Derbyshire lands in the reign of Henry III., he

spoke on the history of horse-shoes and farriery in that period, citing many curious incidents in illustration of his subject; and concluded his paper by explaining the uses of the various vessels that the recent excavations—which are not completed—had brought to light. It was stated that this was but one division of the subject, and that it would be continued at a future day. The next conversazione was fixed for the 29th of April.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 9. JAMES M. TIDMARSH, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following new members were proposed:—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, Stephen's Green, Dublin; Sir James Langrishe, Bart., Knocktopher Abbey; Major William Pollard Urquhart, M.P., Kinturk, Castle Pollard, Westmeath; George Stephens, Esq., F.S.A., Professor of Old-English and the English Language in the University of Copenhagen; Lady Bertha Clifton, Argrennan, Castle Douglas, Cork; the Venerable Archdeacon O'Shea, P.P., Ballyhale; David Leslie, Esq., M.D., Killybegs, Carrickmacross; John Ridley, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Tullamore; the Rev. J. W. Ballard, Ballymoney; Thomas M'Donnell, Esq., National Bank; and Patrick O'Donovan, Esq., LL.B., Abbey-view, Thomastown.

The Rev. James Graves brought under the notice of the members a correspondence which had taken place between Mr. J. H. Parker, proprietor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and the Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. Parker justly complained that the Magazine did not receive that support from archæologists which the nature of its contents and the excellence of its pictorial illustrations deserved. Mr. Graves pointed out that it would be a subject of much regret if a publication of the kind, in every way so valuable, were to suffer from insufficient support; and he trusted the members would subscribe to a periodical which never failed to report the proceedings of this and the kindred societies of Great Britain.

Dr. Barry Delany and several other members expressed their full concurrence in Mr. Graves's observations.

Various books and coins were presented, as also (by Mr. Robertson) a brass medal struck in 1754 in commemoration of the spirited conduct of James Earl of Kildare, in protesting against the appropriation of a balance of Irish revenue, by the government of England. The obverse represented a table covered with money, the Earl of Kildare with his sword drawn warding off a grasping hand, with the motto, "Touch not, says Kildare." The presenter stated this medal to be of considerable rarity.

Dr. Barry Delany exhibited a small clog, five inches long, with leathern upper and wooden sole, the latter bound with iron, and having a gun-money shilling of James II. nailed to the heel inside. He had obtained this object at the sale of the cabinet of a collector in Cork, and considered it had been manufactured early in the last century, by some ardent Williamite, who wished to give a practical illustration of the "brass money and wooden shoes" the introduction of which the adherents of the Prince of Orange had laid to James' charge.

The Rev. George H. Reade exhibited a twisted armet of copper, the ends fashioned like the head and tail of a serpent, and a bronze ring. He supplied the following observations respecting the "find," of which these were a part:—

"A dealer in Dundalk whom I employ to secure all brasses and antiques for me, sent me the entire of a find, made very lately, several feet deep in a bog between Faughard and Ranensdale, in the county Louth. The antiques consist of a twisted armet of copper, the device a serpent eating its tail (which I forward for inspection), seventeen bronze rings of different sizes and weights, from two ounces and a half to one quarter of an ounce, the greater part of them being nearly an ounce and half an ounce each. Those of nearly an ounce weight are two inches and one-eighth in diameter, and the quarter ounce weight one inch in diameter. The single ring weighing two and a half ounces is much thicker than all the others, and only one inch and seven-eighths in diameter. I forward a ring also for inspection. They are all patinated, and as the weights are integral parts of one another, forming as it were a change for another, they may probably have been bronze ring-money, as we know the ring-money was in that metal as well as in gold and silver. A suggestion of Mr. Graves, that they may have formed coat-armour quilted between two pieces of leather, could hardly have been the case with the two and a half ounce rings, although the small kind may well have been used for that purpose. There was also found two pieces of a bronze sword, twenty-one inches long, of the oldest type, with the hammer-hardened edge; it was much gapped and worn, as if it had been used in many a fight before it failed in the warrior's hand. It also was deeply covered with the green rust of ages much more deeply patinated than the rings."

Mr. Prim reported the recent discovery, on the townland of Lacken, in the parish of Ullard, near Graigue, of a leather purse, containing fifty-eight halfpence of the so-called "St. Patrick's money," and four halfpence of Charles II.; the former in excellent preservation, the latter much worn. They were found on the farm of Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Milltown, by workmen digging about a large boulder-stone. The leather purse mouldered away almost immediately on being exposed to the air. The chief interest in this "find" was the circumstance of the two descriptions of coin being found together. The late Dr. Cane, in a paper read at one of the early meetings of the Society, had endeavoured to prove that the "St. Patrick's money" was coined for and issued by the Confederate Catholics. Dr. Aquilla Smith, however, had contradicted this proposition, shewing reasons to suppose that the issue of "St. Patrick's money" must have taken place after the Restoration of Charles II. This "find" would tend somewhat to corroborate Dr. Smith's view, seeing that whilst the St. Patrick's halfpence were quite fresh and unworn, the accompanying halfpence of Charles II.—which we know were not struck till late in his reign—had obviously been long in use.

The Rev. James Graves said that since the number of the Society's Journal for September, 1861, had been issued, and his paper on the capture of the Earl of Ormonde by O'More^a had been in the hands of members, a very important point which he had been unable satisfactorily to settle had been resolved by the more accurate local knowledge of one of the members of the Society—a circumstance which shewed the use of an association like the Kilkenny Archæological Society. It would be remembered that to page 398 he had appended a note, confessing that he had been unable to discover any locality in the neighbourhood of the

^a GENT. MAG., Nov. 1861, p. 526.

place of the Earl's capture answering the name given to it by Carew and Thomond—"Corraneduffe." However, the Rev. Thomas Greene, R.C.C., who although now stationed at Athy, is a native of the neighbourhood of Ballyraggett, in writing to Mr. Prim on some other matters, to be brought before the meeting on that day, observed,—

"He (Mr. Graves) does not seem to know that there is a place called Corraneduffe or dhu, the place at which Ormonde and O'More met. It overhangs the town of Ballyraggett, eight 'long miles' from Kilkenny, within a mile of the borders of Idough, and at most four of the borders of Leix. It presents every feature of the place of meeting. Ormonde could gain the spot by Kilmocar, where there was a castle on his own property, one mile and a half from Corrane dhu. O'More would reach it by the wild table-land of Pheroda, a country so wild that even now such an occurrence as the capture of the Earl would seem to be in perfect harmony with the savage character of the scenery around. The old road from Ballyraggett to Castlecomer, after ascending a pass between Corrane dhu and Ballymartin, dips down a precipitous decline to the valley of Byrnes-grove. The ground rises from the head of the valley into the wild heathy and boggy land of Pheroda. It probably was scrubby as well as boggy 260 years ago; and when Ormonde ventured there to meet O'More the latter had all the advantage of position for his light-footed kern. Speak to some old fox-hunter on the subject and he will tell you that the ground from the back of Corrane dhu to Pheroda is very unfavourable for the action of cavalry; and this is the ground by which the Earl must have been brought to Leix. To the left of this route the hills slope gently up, and then face down precipitously to the valley of the Nore. The lands here belonged to Mountgarrett, who was then on friendly terms with O'More, who consequently had no apprehensions from that quarter, and on the right a wild country gave full protection to his retreat."

He (Mr. Graves) was informed by the Rev. Mr. Greene that the hill of Corrane dhu was in the townland of Toormore and parish of Kilmocar. Corraneduffe was Ormonde property at the time of the capture of the Earl; hence Ormonde would naturally give a safeguard to O'More, but would not think of demanding one for himself. And this also would account for what puzzled the statesmen of Elizabeth's time, namely, his apparent folly in meeting O'More without a sufficient force for his protection. Ormonde's route from Kilkenny would have lain by the old Dunmore road, across the river Dinan at a ford where the old Dinan bridge^b now stands, along a track on the right bank of the river^c, and then leaving the old track to the Castle of Shanganagh to the right, followed that leading to Kilmocar Castle and church, from whence, and indeed from the Dinan, the country must have been open and unenclosed, and as the hill was approached, covered with heath and scrubby wood. Thus Ormonde rode from Kilkenny to the place of parley through his own property, and the 200 footmen who were left most likely at Kilmocar, must have had him in view whilst the parley was being held, but were too far off to give aid when O'More took him prisoner. Mr. Graves stated that he was informed by Dr. Reeves that there are a few townlands called "Corran" in Ireland, and above thirty with the word in combination (there is a Corrandoo in the parish of Mayborough, barony of Traquin, county Galway), and that all the places of that name have received their appellation from the real or fancied like-

^b There is an inscription on this bridge stating,—*PATRICIUS DOWLYE SUIS EXPENSIS HUNC POTEM EXTRUXIT. ANNO D'NI, 1647. ÆTERNAM ILLI UXORI AC LIBERIS REQUIEM PRECARE VIATOR.*"

^c The road which succeeded this barren track is now swept away along with the old church and entire churchyard of Mayne, by the impetuous winter floods of the Dinan.

ness of the configuration of the ground to a sickle. The hill of Corrane dhu swept from Ballyraggett towards the river Dinan, in a marked falciform curve. The Irish orthography would therefore be Corrandubh, (the black sickle).

Mr. Prim stated that the correspondence which had taken place between the Rev. Mr. Greene, Athy, and himself, alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Graves, arose from a letter which he had received from John Otway Cuffe, Esq., of Missenden-house, Amersham, Bucks. Mr. Cuffe, who possessed property both in Kilkenny and Kildare, had informed him that there was what appeared to be a very ancient and curiously cut stone in the wall of the old church of Monksgrange, on his Kildare property, which he would be happy to place in the museum of the Society for preservation. Mr. Greene, being a member of the Society, he (Mr. Prim) had written to him to request that he would examine the stone, and report as to what its character might be, and as to whether it was in danger of being injured in its present position, as he thought that if not, it might be better not to remove it from the locality with which it was connected. Mr. Greene obligingly complied with this request, and reported that the stone referred to was about a foot square, built in the churchyard wall, and in no danger whatever of injury. It bore the date 1588, and pendent therefrom, by an elaborately sculptured chain, the initial letters R. H., which were doubtless those of Robert Hartpole. The neighbouring castle of Monksgrange—from the *débris* of a portion of which, that had fallen, the stone in question was said by tradition to have been removed to the churchyard—belonged in the sixteenth century to the Hartpole family. About ten years before the date on the stone Robert Hartpole was constable of Carlow Castle, and in some of the Leinster Inquisitions his son George is referred to as being the proprietor of Kilmagobbock, or Monksgrange. Mr. Greene had fully agreed in his view, that the interest connected with the stone being entirely of a local character, it would not be at all desirable that it should be removed from its present position. They had stated this opinion to Mr. Cuffe, who fully acquiesced in it.

Mr. Graves read a portion of Dineley's Tour in Ireland—an unpublished MS., portions of which had on former occasions been brought before the Society. The part now read had reference to Kilkenny, and was illustrated by two drawings, one representing the Castle and Parade, with a body of soldiers engaged in military exercise on the latter; the other a fountain then existing in "the water tower," which at the time supplied the castle with water. The drawing of the castle gives a very good idea of that structure as it appeared before it was remodelled by the late Marquis James; but it must have been sketched before the Duke of Ormonde erected the classic gateway which now opens on the Parade, as a plain curtain-wall appears to run between the two towers. Unfortunately this notice of Kilkenny was much more meagre than those of many of the surrounding towns given by Dineley, as he left several blank pages which he had intended to fill up with the local monumental inscriptions to which he briefly alludes, but, most provokingly, never did so.

Other communications were then read; one, by Mr. Berm, on a find of small beads, &c., in a bog in the north of Ireland, and another by the Rev. S. Hayman respecting a bond passed to the corporation of Youghal, by Thomas Watters, the issuer of a tradesman's token in that town.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 31. The Rev. G. E. GILLET, Rural Dean, in the chair.

A communication from the Editor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE was read, stating that an effort is now being made to extend the circulation of that Periodical, and soliciting the co-operation of all Archæological Societies therein.

A report from the Publishing Committee with reference to the Heyrick Papers was received and adopted.

The following new members were elected:—The Hon. R. Moreton, Lindridge; T. Combe, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Oxford; Mr. William Musson, Leicester; Mr. Frederick Goodyer, Leicester; and Mr. W. Ingram, Belvoir.

Mr. C. J. Lea, of Lutterworth, exhibited, through Mr. North, one of his outline drawings of a series of mural decorations he is now at work upon for a new church at Rochdale, dedicated to St. Alban, the protomartyr of England.

Mr. Fetch, of Melton Mowbray, exhibited, through Mr. Jacques, some Anglo-Saxon antiquities, found about two years ago, with a number of skeletons, upon high ground on the north side of that town. They consisted of a number of beads, of different sizes and materials, and the remains of a knife; pottery was also found, but, unfortunately, the workmen, being ignorant of its value, did not attempt to preserve any vessels or remains of vessels which came in their way. Since then other operations have been carried on upon the land, and although every care has been taken to examine the earth, and to search for relics, nothing beyond several skeletons has been found.

Mr. Ingham, of Belvoir, who recently visited the spot, gave some particulars, in a communication to the Hon. Secretary:—

"I was told of the discovery of some interesting Anglo-Saxon remains at Melton, by the late Mr. Bateman, of Derbyshire, who came up to Belvoir two years ago to assist me in opening some tumuli at Saltby, and in conversation on the antiquities of the locality, mentioned the circumstance, and begged me to carefully watch any further excavations, as discoveries of great interest were more than probable. A few weeks ago, Mr. W. Adcock, whose co-operation I had secured, very kindly wrote to tell me that the brickyard workmen, in moving the surface soil to reach the substratum of gravel and clay, had reached some human remains, and I took the first opportunity of going to Melton. I found, on my arrival at the brickyard, which is situated on the hill which rises to the north of the town, that the men had removed about eighteen inches or two feet of the upper soil of the meadow, and had partially bared seven skeletons. Mr. Fetch, the owner of the place, very kindly placed his men at my disposal, and directed them to use the utmost care in disinterring the remains. Although employing the greatest care, I found it impossible to secure a perfect skeleton; the bones were far advanced in decay, and crumbled or broke when handled. The porosity of the soil and the nearness of the remains to the surface, which exposed them to the varying influence of the weather, would help to account for their destruction. When the soil was scraped from the bones, a fair idea was gained of the stature of these ancient denizens of our country. One frame indicated a man fully six feet in height, and the large bones, well-developed head, perfect and complete teeth, in square massive jaws, told of a powerful, well-grown man; one more slender frame, with large projecting teeth, and a somewhat receding forehead and thick skull, induced me to connect it with the Celtic race. I think also from the inferior size, and greater fragility of some of the skeletons, that some of the remains were those of women and children. After noting the peculiarities of six

skeletons, in baring what appeared to be the seventh, a head only was discovered, possibly that of a malefactor, (traitor Saxon?). In one of the two instances, stones were placed beneath the head: no vestige of coffins could be discovered, and the conclusion that no coffins or cerements were used is strengthened by the fact that the heads in several instances had been bent forward, (owing probably to a small grave,) and rested on the breast; in every instance the right arm had been placed across the lower part of the person, a further indication that the bodies were interred in a state of nudity. The disposition of the bodies was east and west, the head being towards the west; the interments appear to have been made with system, the bodies lay in rows three or four feet apart. No mounds or tumuli existed, to indicate a place of sepulture.

"To pursue a search for beads, amulets, or other relics which the former excavation produced, it was necessary to remove the bones; the earth beneath the spot occupied by the necks and arms was carefully examined, and passed through a sieve, but nothing was found; this, as you may imagine, was a great disappointment, but one which those engaged in antiquarian researches are not unaccustomed to meet with. Extension of the brickyard is still in progress, and many more bodies will probably be discovered, and perhaps something that will give a clue to the date of the interments. Mr. Fetch possesses an interesting string of beads, some of them fragments of fish-bone or shell, others of stone or spar, like the Blue John spar of Derbyshire, and others of coloured pottery; these I think sufficiently identify the remains as those of Anglo-Saxon times.—(These were now exhibited.)—Mr. Fetch gave me a small spear-head, found with the bodies formerly discovered, of which I send you a sketch. The spot is full of interest. For the sake of gravel and clay, a deep cutting has been made, and the section exhibits two interesting epochs in geological history, and one in modern. At the bottom of the cutting the lias clay formation is revealed with its gryphea, belemnites, and saurians, remains telling us that once a wide-spread sea, teeming with life, swept over what is now a fair landscape. The next formation which is super-imposed on the lias is the drift (northern or boulder), which rushed over the lias after its elevation, and destroyed the huge animals which occupied the country at that period; the power and duration of the current is evinced by the deep accumulation of large stones, borrowed from the formations it passed over, and its far-spreading and destructive action is exhibited by the bones of elephas, elk, bos, which have been found in the gravel bed; this is the second page in the history of this slice of earth. The third is found in the shallow layer of alluvial soil, which rests on the surface, and in which repose the bones of our early ancestors. I omitted to mention that the shallowness of the graves was probably owing to the occurrence of the gravel bed, between two and three feet below the surface; rude people with inferior tools would not be able to break up the compact bed of stones."

The Rev. J. H. Hill read a valuable paper on the Langtons of Lincolnshire, a summary of which we intend to print at an early opportunity.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

March 5. M. DUNN, Esq., in the chair.

After the presentation of some articles for the Museum, Dr. Charlton, the secretary, informed the meeting that he was not in a position to report much about the proposed Museum, but he thought in a short time he would be able to say something decisive about it. A seal and matrix were exhibited of the date of about 1300. It was in excellent preservation, and the impression represented the Day of Judgment, with the legend, "The way to death or life is short; to the wicked He saith Go, but to the good, Come." It was believed to be the seal of a religious body.

A short paper, by Mr. Monkhouse, was read on the font in Bridekirk Church. Mr. Monkhouse, after careful investigation, came to the con-

clusion that the carving was Old-English, the language Old-English, and that the inscription was carved by Richard, Lord of Bridekirk, in the thirteenth century.

A paper by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, on "The Sheriffs of Northumberland," was also read, and it was ordered to be printed in the Society's Transactions.

April 2. Lord RAVENSWORTH in the chair.

The Rev. J. W. Dunn, Vicar of Warkworth, was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Charlton exhibited a gold noble of the time of Edward III., found upon the border of a German powder flask, with a curiously carved representation of the crucifixion upon a piece of horn in the side.

Mr. Clayton presented a French review of some of Mr. Roach Smith's works, which that gentleman had forwarded to them. He also produced two seals,—one of a grammar-school of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the other of an almshouse,—presented by Mr. Challoner.

Dr. Bruce presented, in the name of the Duke of Northumberland, a paper by Mr. Tate, upon the excavations carried on by the Berwickshire Field Club, with the assistance of his Grace, at the Celtic town of Grieves' Ash, at the foot of the Cheviots.

Lord Ravensworth read a learned paper upon the silver lanx found near Corbridge. His lordship stated that a recent writer in the "Archæological Journal" had expressed his opinion that the interpretation of the symbolical figures embossed on the plate, made by the Rev. John Hodgson, was incorrect. Mr. Hodgson had supposed that they represented the period of the year when the sun passes into the autumnal equinox. Before seeing either Mr. Hodgson's work or the "Archæological Journal" he had inspected the lanx, and come to the same conclusion as that arrived at by the learned historian of Northumberland. His lordship then went on to explain the different figures upon the lanx, a fac-simile of which, presented to the Society by the Duke of Northumberland^a, was exhibited. He concluded by saying that the allegorical representation might be thus explained:—Apollo, or the sun, standing in the porch of his temple, intimates to Vesta, or the earth, the approach of winter; on the opposite side, Minerva seems to welcome the goddess Diana, as a sign that field sports have commenced; whilst Latona may be supposed to feel a maternal interest in the whole proceeding.

Dr. Bruce, in seconding a vote of thanks to Lord Ravensworth for his paper, said he had felt particularly interested in the explanation, and it carried conviction, to a very large extent, to his own mind. It was a very difficult subject, and a very considerable amount of light had been thrown upon it that evening, for which antiquaries generally must feel much indebted to his lordship.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

April 14. DAVID LAING, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.; Mr. Robert Mercer, of Scotsbank; Mr. Robert Carfrae, George-street; and Mr. George Seton Veitch, Bank of Scotland, were elected Fellows.

^a GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 632.

The following communications were read :—

I. Notices of Stone Circles, near Shap, Westmoreland. By the Rev. James Simpson, Vicar of Shap. In this paper Mr. Simpson gave the result of many careful and minute excavations of stone circles and cairns in the neighbourhood of Shap, which he had at various times conducted. It appeared that stone circles were of frequent occurrence in that part of the country. Sometimes there is one circle within another, and at times the monument consists of three concentric circles—the innermost one being paved with small stones. A digging in several of these circles brought to light deposits of burnt matter. Cairns or “raises” were sometimes surrounded by circles of upright stones. They frequently are found to contain cists with urns and human bones, and some remarkable varieties of these were described. Mr. Simpson was clearly of opinion that, whatever other end the circles may have served, they were used as monuments of the dead.

Mr. Stuart added some facts tending to shew the analogous results which had attended diggings in Scotch circles of stones. Among others, he referred to a remarkable monument of two concentric circles on the estate of Bognie, in Aberdeenshire, belonging to Mr. Morison, which had been dug into by that gentleman. The result shewed traces of pavement, under which layers of bones in a pulverised state and burnt matter appeared^a. In the centre of the innermost circle an urn was found, the fragments of which were now sent to the museum by Mr. Morison. Mr. Stuart added that Mr. Simpson had set an example of collecting facts, which it was to be regretted was not more generally followed by English antiquaries, some of whom, after attaching the term “temple” to the stone circles without any vestige of reliable authority, proceeded to speculate and draw inferences, which had not added to our information on these monuments beyond what was known in the days of Aubrey and Stukely, when the “Druid temple” theory took shape. As an instance of the value of facts in testing “Druidical” theories he noticed the following :—Hodson, the painstaking historian of Northumberland, describes a large isolated mass of rock called the Punch-Bowl Stone, near Shaftoe Craggs, which he supposes to be a rock altar of the primitive heathen, and the basins in it to be consecrated to the Druidical Hu. Dr. Raine, the biographer of Hodson, states that the basins have been formed by the action of the weather on the soft portions of the rock ; and that the punch-bowl is accounted for by the following circumstance, recorded in the “Newcastle Courant” for October 9, 1725, where it is stated that, on the marriage of Sir William Blakett (some time before), Shaftoe Vaughan, Esq., caused Shaftoe Craggs to be illuminated in the night, and a large punch-bowl was cut in the most elevated rock, which was filled with such a generous supply of liquor as was more than sufficient for the vast crowd of neighbouring inhabitants.

Dr. Smith stated that in Cornwall similar basins in stones were frequently found, which had been formed by the action of the weather.

II. Extracts from the Presbytery Records of Dalkeith, relating to Newbattle during the incumbency of Mr. R. Leighton, 1642—1653. Communicated by the Rev. Thomas Gordon, Minister of Newbattle ;

^a See GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 420, for a somewhat similar discovery at Alvah, in the same county.

with some Introductory Remarks by D. Laing, Esq., V.-P. S.A. Scot. Mr. Laing gave some notices of Leighton's early life as introductory to the extracts, which threw considerable light on portions of his history during his incumbency at Newbattle in these tumultuous times. Mr. Laing stated that the extracts made by Mr. Gordon were of general interest, but he confined himself to these relating to Leighton, and added from other sources some curious details as to Leighton's opinions when he went to London to receive episcopal ordination, exhibiting an engraved portrait of the pious prelate, and the original copy of the League and Covenant, which he had subscribed when at Newbattle, but to which even then it appeared he had objections.

III. Note of the Residence of the Lords Balmerino in Leith. By D. H. Robertson, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. Scot. This mansion was erected in the seventeenth century, and has been described by Dr. Daniel Wilson. From Dr. Robertson's notes it appears that it was erected by John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, second son of Robert, Earl of Orkney, natural son of James V., in 1631, and that it was sold by him in 1643 to John Lord Balmerino. It was the residence of the family till the attainder of the last lords, after which it passed into the hands of the Earl of Moray. By tradition it is said to have afforded shelter to Charles II., while that sovereign was in Scotland in 1650. Dr. Robertson described its architectural appearance, and some carved stones found in its walls, of which he exhibited careful lithographs, together with the Bible and Prayer-book of Lady Balmerino.

IV. Notes in connection with the Letters from General Wolfe, now presented to the Museum. By John Buchanan, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Mr. Buchanan remarked that little was known of the personal history of this great General, who fell in the arms of victory at the early age of thirty-three. No life of him has been written, and what is known of him is fragmentary and scattered in notes, letters, and other transitory memoranda. The letters now presented to the Society were found in an old military chest which had been tossing about for many years. They are twelve in number, and range over a period of nine years—viz., from 1749 to 1758. They were addressed to Captain (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) William Rickson, with whom Wolfe was on terms of great intimacy, and to whom he unbosoms himself on various matters of interest; among other topics remarking on the unskilful manner in which the "Scotch war" or rebellion of 1745 was conducted.

Colonel Rickson, to whom the letters are addressed, was an officer of distinction, who survived Wolfe eleven years, having died at Edinburgh in 1770. The letters are presented to the Society by his grand-niece, Mrs. Jane Pirrie Robertson, of Rosebank, near Glasgow.

Numerous donations to the Museum were announced, including the autograph letters just mentioned, and several original documents relating to Lord Balmerino; as also three silver pennies of Edward II., two of Alexander III., and two of John.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 19. Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Guildhall of York."

Mr. Davies gave to our municipal organization a Saxon, if not Roman origin, and remarked that after the Conquest the Norman title of

“Maire” was conferred upon one of the ealdormen or some other great man of the city, who was elected annually by the people to be their chief municipal ruler, the Saxon wic-reeves were converted into bailiffs, and the burghers were called citizens. It was to the first of our Plantagenet kings and his two sons that the citizens of York were indebted for the earliest of their charters. These documents do not alter in any manner the municipal constitution, but recognise and confirm to the citizens their then existing rights and privileges, and especially their mercatorial guild, which its very name shews must have existed in Anglo-Saxon times. In the charters granted by John, a new element was introduced. Under the Anglo-Saxon and early English rule the burghers and citizens held the powers and privileges of their municipalities by virtue of their own internal strength and independence. King John was the first to require them to purchase their chartered rights by paying an annual rent or contribution to the revenues of the Crown; and a portion of the annual rent or fee-farm originally reserved by one of the charters of King John is paid by the Corporation to this day. Richard II. made an important change by constituting the city of York a county of itself, separate from the county of York, to be called the County of the City of York.

The city of York had in Anglo-Saxon times both a municipal government or burghemote, and a mercatorial guild or ceap-gild, with a “guild-hall” as its necessary appendant, and these institutions sustained little disturbance or modification until long after the commencement of the Norman dynasty. The present guildhall of York was built in the reign of Henry VI., but it must not be supposed that the citizens of York had no guildhall before the present structure was erected. From the earliest period to which the records go back, we find that the select or governing body held their periodical meetings for the transaction of public business in one of the apartments of a huge pile of buildings which stood on the west side of the river Ouse, and was partly supported by the old bridge. That most picturesque and interesting structure, partly of Anglo-Norman and partly of Early English architecture, known as St. William’s Chapel upon Ouse-bridge, formed the eastern extremity of this pile of building. But into the *camera majoris* the commonalty, or citizens at large, were never admitted. They had their own guildhall, in which the general assemblies of the municipal body, including the commons, were always held. Upon occasions when the Mayor and other municipal officers were to be elected, or matters were to be debated in which all the citizens were entitled to take part, they assembled *en leur gyldhall*. The former guildhall stood nearly upon the same site as its successor—upon part of that large area between Coney-street and the river Ouse which is at this time occupied by the mansion-house and the present guildhall. Upon another part of the same plot of ground stood the house and chapel of the guild or fraternity of St. Christopher, and within the same area the prior and chapter of the abbey church of Durham had a tenement denominated an *hostilagium*.

It must have been soon after the accession of Henry VI. that the citizens first formed the idea of rebuilding their guildhall; and to enable them to enlarge their area, the Mayor and commonalty had to come to an arrangement both with the guild of St. Christopher and the church of St. Cuthbert. This was accomplished towards the close of the year 1445. On the 6th of September, 1445, the prior and chapter of Dur-

ham released to the Mayor and commonalty of York their *hostilagium* in the messuage in Coney-street, wherein the house of pleas or guildhall was situated, reserving yearly one Peter-cere, to be paid yearly on St. Cuthbert's day. This Peter-cere, commuted for 4s. in money, the Corporation undertook to pay, and it has been paid to this day. Formal agreements between the Mayor and commonalty of the city, and the Master, brethren, and sisters of the guild or fraternity of St. Christopher, were entered into on the 20th of November, 1455, by which they mutually engaged that they would cause to be built *de novo*, at their joint and equal expense, "*unam novam aulam, nuncupandam* guyldehall of the citée of York in Conyngstrete, in the same city," with a chamber at the west end of the same hall, and other buildings for a pantry and buttry.

Several years passed before the new hall was entirely finished. In the interval the citizens were permitted to hold their meetings in the refectory of the Franciscan convent for the purpose of electing a mayor on the feast of St. Blaize, in 1445; and fourteen years later they assembled for the same purpose in the refectory of the priory of the Augustine Friars, which then stood in Ald-Coney-street (now Lendal), contiguous to the spot where the new guildhall was being built. Want of funds was one cause of the delay in the progress of the works, the municipal treasury being frequently at a low ebb; but in 1461 the fabric of the new guildhall of the city of York was completed, and it is now exactly four centuries since the Corporation began to use it for the ordinary purposes of holding courts and general meetings of the citizens.

Besides this great mercatorial guild of the municipality, of which every man became a member as soon as he was enrolled as a citizen, a minor and subsidiary class of associations, called guilds or fraternities, was once numerous in the city. Every guild placed itself under the special protection either of the Holy Trinity, or, more frequently, of a favourite saint. The guild or fraternity spoken of above, which selected St. Christopher as its patron saint, was established in the reign of Richard II., and obtained a grant of incorporation from that monarch, which is tested at York the 12th of March, in the nineteenth year of his reign (1396). The founders were eight citizens of York. A quarter of a century after its foundation the members of the guild of St. Christopher had completed the erection and endowment of their chantry chapel, which was placed in the south aisle of the Minster; half a century later they had become sufficiently prosperous to undertake, in conjunction with the Municipal Corporation, the construction of the stately edifice, known *par excellence* as the Guildhall, in which they only reserved to themselves the right and privilege of holding their periodical feasts and solemn assemblies, allowing the municipality or mercatorial guild of the city to use it at all other times as the guild or common hall for all corporate and public purposes.

The guild of St. Christopher was long held in high estimation by the citizens and inhabitants of York, as well as by persons of rank and consideration in the county, several of whom were enrolled among its members. Richard II., by whose authority the guild was incorporated; Thomas Arundel, who was Archbishop of York, and afterwards Primate; Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland; and Ralph Nevile, the great Earl of Westmoreland, were among the original patrons. But in the year 1547 (1st Edward VI.) the guild of St.

Christopher, and all other similar foundations in York and elsewhere, were abolished by Act of Parliament; their brotherhoods were dissolved, their fair shrines spoiled and desecrated, and their property confiscated.

Dramatic performances was one of the uses to which the guildhall was appropriated at an early period of its erection. In the fifteenth century the exhibition of pageants, and the performance of religious mysteries or miracle plays, continued to be the diversions in which the citizens of York took most delight; and when the incorporated brotherhood of St. Christopher united with the municipal body in erecting a new guildhall, there can be no doubt that one of the objects contemplated by both parties was to provide a commodious theatre in which they might have their favourite spectacles exhibited to greater advantage than by the clumsy contrivance of machines moving about in the open streets.

Mr. Davies next proceeded to speak of the authority exercised by the Lord Lieutenant appointed by the Crown, whose authority was strongly resisted by the citizens of York. The establishment of a permanent jurisdiction by lieutenants of counties, acting under commissions from the Crown, by which they were invested with extensive powers overruling the authority of the local magistrates in all arrangements appertaining to war and warfare and military discipline, did not commence until the reign of Edward VI., when (in 1547) the Earl of Shrewsbury was constituted, by royal commission, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, &c. He was afterwards made Lord President of his Majesty's Council in the North, and these two offices he held till his death in 1560.

Mr. Davies concluded his lecture with a brief reference to the loving-cup, still used at civic banquets. He remarked that one of the ancient ceremonials observed on these occasions is the passing round to the guests of the loving cup filled with spiced wine, from which each of the company drinks the Queen's health between the courses. The cup is placed under the charge of the Lord Mayor's two chief officers, the Esquire of the Sword and the Esquire of the Mace. It is the duty of the former to see the cup regularly passed from hand to hand; the latter takes care that it is duly replenished in its progress. The *poculum caritatis* , or loving-cup of the Corporation of York, though of precious material, is not of great age. It is made of pure gold, and was the gift of a munificent merchant of the seventeenth century. It probably took the place of a cup or bowl of much higher antiquity,—one of those which before the Reformation were called indulgence-cups. We cannot suppose that either the mercatorial guild of the municipality, or the religious guild of St. Christopher, would be without its consecrated mazer-bowl or indulgence-cup, to be used in the hall of their guilds at their high festivals. There is still in existence, preserved among the treasures of York Minster, the cup that belonged to the York Corpus Christi Guild, which was consecrated by Archbishop Scrope, and presented to the guild by a pious lady, whose husband was Lord Mayor of York four centuries and a half ago.

March 26. S. W. North, Esq., delivered a lecture on "The Relation of Man to the Lower Animals," which we notice, not as strictly antiquarian, but as valuable for its well-considered reasoning in opposition

to the false philosophy of the day as evidenced in the monstrous theory of "development." The lecture was illustrated by a number of well-executed drawings. In his address Mr. North entered minutely into the structural formation of man and the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the monkey. He contrasted man with these animals, shewing the wide distinction that existed between them, in the cranium, in the vertebræ, and in the foot. Man was made to walk erect, but the animals named were formed to move on four legs. Mr. North having referred to the extent and difficulty of the subject upon which he treated, discussed the theories of development advocated by Lamarck, the author of "The Vestiges," and Darwin. After minutely describing the points of difference and resemblance between man and the higher forms of the ape, the lecturer at some length endeavoured to shew the fallacy of the various theories of development which have from time to time been advocated, and the absence of support which they derive from zoological evidence. He concluded by observing that, although he was unwilling to dogmatise, as there was much which was valuable in all the above theories, and that doubtless would lead to a more satisfactory establishment of the laws upon which our systems of classification are based, he believed that the evidence afforded by a careful study of living animals and of the geological records led inevitably to the conclusion that species are immutable, and that the theories of development have no foundation in fact, so far as we are able to give an opinion in the present state of knowledge.

RESTORATION OF ROSLIN CHAPEL.

WE are glad to see that a restoration of the true kind—one that gives back sacred places to sacred uses, and at the same time scrupulously preserves all the features of the original,—has just been accomplished in Scotland by private liberality. The ancient chapel of Roslin, near Edinburgh, which is visited by almost every Scottish tourist, has in the past month been opened for the service of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The chapel, which is one of the finest remains of Gothic architecture in Scotland, was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, Earl of Caithness, and is the property of his representative, the Earl of Rosslyn. It has been restored with the utmost care by its noble owner, and is now dedicated to the use of the Episcopalian residents in the district. The opening service was conducted by the Bishops of Edinburgh and Brechin, aided by Mr. Cole, the incumbent, and other clergymen. The sermon was preached from Psalm xxvi. 8, by the Bishop of Brechin, whose discourse was mainly a defence of the application of high art to the uses of religious worship. The restoration, which was rather a cleaning and repair than a rebuilding (the edifice having escaped Reformation zeal, and suffered little damage but from the hand of time), has brought out many beautiful carvings long crusted with the dust of ages, and shown the enrichments of its interior in almost their original freshness. The chapel, which will be open to visitors as hitherto, will now, in its restored state, prove doubly attractive.

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.]

COATS OF ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF STAMFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

UFFINGTON. (*Lincolnshire.*)

ON the south wall of the chancel are these monuments:—

1. Roger Manneres, Esquier to the bodye of Queen Marye and Queen Elizabeth, and therd sonne to Thomas late Erle of Rutland; Anno Domini 1587. Olyver, 5th sonne to the late Erle, who died at Newhaven in 1569: also Roger Manners, Generosus, who died 11 Decembris, 1607. On it are three shields of arms:—

1. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly of the last, and gules; on the 1st and 4th, two fleurs-de-lis or; on the 2nd and 3rd, a lion passant gardant or—Manners, (modern); impaling Argent, six fleurs-de-lis azure, a chief indented or—Paston.

2. Quarterly of sixteen pieces:—1. Manners. 2. Gules, three water-bougets argent—De Ros. 3. Gules, three Catherine wheels argent—Espec. 4. Azure, a Catherine wheel or—Belvoir. 5. Gules, a fesse or, between six cross crosslets of the last—De Beauchamp. 6. Checquy or and azure, a chevron ermine. 7. Gules, a chevron argent between ten (6 and 4) crosses patée of the last. 8. Or, a bar sable between two chevrons of the last. 9. Gules, a lion passant gardant. 10. Gules, within a bordure argent three lions passant gardant or. 11. Argent, a cross saltier engrailed gules. 12. Or, a lion rampant gules. 13. Argent, a fesse gules between two bars gemels of the last—De Badlesmere. 14. Checquy argent and gules—De Vaux. 15. Gules, within a bordure argent, an eagle displayed of the last—De Todeni. 16. Or, within a bordure gules two chevrons of the last—Albini. Crest, On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a peacock in pride proper, and in the centre of the field a mullet or for difference.

And on the third shield, Or, two bars azure, a chief gules (Manners), ancient; impaling Azure, fretty argent, on a chief or a crescent gules—St. Leger.

Near to the last is a monument to Laurence Staunton, Doctor of Theology, who died September 17, 1613; also Agnes (Doley?) his wife. On it are five shields of arms:—

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vairé, argent and sable, on a canton gules a cross formée fitchée or—Staunton; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant sable. The crest is gone, but it was a lion passant or, holding in the dexter foot a cross formée fitchée gules, which, together with the arms, were granted in 1610.

2. The see of Lincoln impaling the above arms.

3. Staunton.

4. Staunton, impaling Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points azure, each point charged with three plates argent.

5. Or, three torteauxes, in chief a label of three points azure, each point charged with three plates argent.

On the north wall of the chancel, which divides it from the north chapel, the burial-place of the Trollope family, are the following monuments:—

To Mary (Tryon), wife of the Hon. Charles Bertie, fifth son of Montague Earle of

Lindsey, Lord High Chamberlaine of England; she died the 13th day of January, 1678, in the 25th yeare of her age:—Argent, three battering rams, barwise in pale proper, headed and garnished azure—Bertie; impaling Azure, a fesse crenellé between six estoiles of the last—Tryon.

To the Right Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq., fifth son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, who departed this life y^e 22 day of March, in y^e 71st year of his age. Arms same as the last.

Between the last two monuments is a hatchment bearing Bertie, impaling Gules, a chevron or, between two estoiles rayonant of the last a crescent in base of the second, on a chief azure three estoiles rayonant, as in the arms.

In the east window are:—

1. Gules, three water-bougets argent—Ros.
2. The same impaling Or, a chevron gules—Stafford.
3. Bertie, impaling Tryon.
4. Bertie, with supporters and crest, viz.:—On the dexter side, a friar, vested in russet grey, with a crutch, rosary, and beads, all proper; on the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about the temples and middle with leaves of ivy vert. Crest, A Saracen's head coupé proper, ducally crowned or; being the crest of the Barons of Willoughby; (the paternal crest of Bertie is a pine-tree proper). Motto, *Virtus arietè fortior.*

In the north chapel, recently restored and beautified by the present Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., which is a very creditable contrast to the other part of the church, are the following arms on the corbels of the roof:—

1. A chevron between three eagles displayed.
2. On a bend three griffins' (?) heads erased.
3. A bend.
4. Within a bordure three bucks trippant.
5. A pall surmounted by a cross patée, impaling three bucks trippant.
6. An eagle displayed.

In the north window:—

Vert, three bucks trippant argent, attired or, within a bordure of the second—Trollope; impaling Argent, a chevron gules between three garbs of the last, within a bordure argent and azure—Sheffield, Bart. Crest (of Trollope), On a mount vert a buck trippant, as in the arms, holding in the mouth an oak-leaf proper. The arms of Trollope, with the family crest, occur again on the floor.

In the wall which divides the chancel from the north chapel, and open to both, is the effigy of a knight in tolerable preservation. On the jupon is a bend sinister. It is said to be the monument of William de Albini, third Lord of Uffington and Belvoir, (a celebrated leader of the associated barons opposed to the measures of King John,) who died May 6, 1236. He was buried at Newstead juxta Stamford, a house or hospital which he had founded and amply endowed, for the health of his soul, and the souls of Agatha his second wife, and Mary his first wife, who was the daughter of Odelin de Umfreville, a powerful Northumbrian baron, in 1231, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary*. At the dissolution of the house by Henry VIII., the

* His only son and successor, William de Albini, fourth lord, for the good of his soul, the souls of his father and mother, his two wives, Albreda (Biset) and Isabel, and all his predecessors and successors, confirmed all his father's grants to Newstead, (which was also confirmed by King Edward III. in 1337). He died about 1247, leaving by his first wife an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, a minor at the death of her father, (in whom ended the issue male of this powerful family,) and in ward to King Henry III. She afterwards married Robert de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, who died in 1257, leaving by her a son and successor, Robert.

effigy, according to tradition, is said to have been removed to this church: but I do not know who to assign it to, as the arms are totally different from any borne by that family.

On the chancel-arch, which is painted in a singularly incongruous manner, and dated 1682,—it is of the worst style of that very uncouth age,—are these arms:—

1. Bertie impaling Tryon. Motto, *Virtus ariete fortior.*
2. Quarterly: 1. Bertie; 2. Argent, fretty azure.
3. Gules, a cross cercellé argent.
4. Sable, a cross engrailed argent.
5. Argent, a lion rampant sable.
6. Quarterly, gules and or; in the first quarter a mullet or—Vere. Above is the crest of Bertie. Motto, *Loyaulte me oblige.* Below each of the coats is the crest of Bertie, which occurs in other parts of the church.

On the wall of the south aisle are monuments to—

Charles Pierrepont, Esq., and Mary his wife:—Argent, semée of cinquefoils gules, a lion rampant sable. Crest, A lion rampant sable, as in the arms. Motto, *Pie repone te.*

Susanna Neale, daughter of Charles and Mary Pierrepont, and relict of John Cleave Neale:—Per pale gules and sable, a lion passant gardant, impaling Pierrepont.

On the buttresses of the north chapel are these arms:—

1. An eagle displayed—Harpins?
2. Three bucks trippant—Trollope.
3. On a bend three crosses flory.

In painting the clock on the south side of the tower, recently, was found a shield, fretty, which was placed a little lower down.

Over the west doorway are these arms:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, three water-bougets; 2 and 3, a fesse gules between two bars gemels. Crest, of Manners, and another has a bend sinister (?)

Near to the south doorway is an altar-tomb to—

Margt. Evans, Wid. (of the Rev. John E., A.M., Rector of the parish,) who died Oct. 5, 1729, aged LXVII.:—A fesse embattled between three martlets (2 and 1), a canton ermines.

MAXEY. (Northamptonshire.)

On the corbels of the west window are two coats of arms, viz.:—

1. Three water-bougets (?)
2. A bar between six fleurs-de-lis (3, 2, 1).

(To be continued.)

STEWKLEY CHURCH.

GALLERIES—PEWS—CEILINGS.

MR. URBAN,—I find that my letter in your last number has excited a good deal of attention, and it will save me the time and trouble of repeating the same story to a number of correspondents if you will allow me again to make use of your pages. Many of your readers will, I have no doubt, be glad to learn that the plan of altering the fabric of this venerable church is not to be carried out; the west end will not be pulled down, nor any part of the walls disturbed. The outer roof will be restored to its original pitch, as shewn by the weather-moulding on the tower; the *donkey-boxes* will be abolished, and replaced by fixed open seats; chairs are not to be introduced; the gallery is to be endured, and made the best of. All my suggestions, in short, are to be

acted upon; whether by a singular coincidence only, and whether I was misinformed or not, is quite immaterial, and I do not wish to enquire further. I am now quite willing to subscribe to the fund for doing all that the excellent Vicar at present proposes to do, and I hope others will do the same. I believe that these real improvements will tend to preserve the fabric from alteration for generations to come.

Since my former letter was written I have heard another argument against the use of galleries in churches, which requires notice;—that “a gallery spoils the internal proportions of the church.” This is true in some instances, but by no means always; in general the eye passes freely above and below the gallery to the outer wall, and in that case it does not affect the proportions of the building—we see at once that it is merely a piece of furniture, and no part of the construction; we therefore see the real proportions independently of the gallery. Other arguments I have heard, the answer to which is that the abuse of a thing is no fair argument against its proper use.

I have also heard a good deal on the subject of *open* timber roofs, but nothing to make me change my opinion. The architects who are up in arms on this subject overlook the distinction between a Norman or Romanesque building and a Gothic one. The massive walls of the Norman style were intended to carry heavy roofs, with massive tie-beams very near together, and having great vertical weight, but no side-thrust; the Gothic building was intended to have an open roof, each pair of principals in which has the same side-thrust as an arch, and requires buttresses to carry this thrust down to the ground. An open timber-roof without buttresses is very apt to push out the top of the walls, and it is often dangerous to put such a roof on old walls.

I have also been asked whether a rood-loft can properly be called a gallery, and whether it was ever intended to hold people. I answer that it de-

cidedly is a gallery, for whatever purpose it was intended. I am quite aware that it was the *pulpitum* in a mediæval church, and succeeded to the *ambones* in the early Roman churches. It was the place from which the Epistle and Gospel were read to the people assembled in the nave, who were not admitted into the choir, or place for the chorus.

But this does not affect the question; all I have to contend for is, that when a mediæval architect wanted a gallery, he built one without scruple, and made it an ornamental feature, and that modern architects might do the same if they pleased, and gave sufficient attention to the matter. There are several examples remaining in England of western galleries which have formed part of the original design of the church, as at Worstead in Norfolk, of which I gave an engraving in my edition of Rickman's work several years since. All I contend for is, that galleries are not necessarily wrong nor necessarily an evil; they very frequently are, but they need not be so, and in large towns they are almost indispensable. In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, 1862, is an engraving, from a drawing by Mr. C. A. Buckler, of the church of the thirteenth century built for the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, at Ghent, which appears to me admirably calculated for a town church, leaving the largest possible space free to hear the preacher, while at the same time between the buttresses there is a convenient place for galleries and family pews, without offending the eye or being in the way; and as buttresses of this great projection would naturally have arches through them, the people placed between them would be able to see and hear. The main construction of the roof over so wide a span might fairly, and with advantage, be of iron, and this being concealed by a wooden ceiling, would be no eyesore.

Another enquiry has been made of me, which I find myself almost compelled to answer, though I would always rather avoid anything like personal con-

troversy,—whether I approve of the semicircular ceilings with tie-beams, which are common in French village churches of the sixteenth century, and which some architects are now busily trying to introduce into England, because they fancy they see great advantages in them. It is difficult to say that there is any positive objection to them, I can only say that I dislike them extremely, and that I have heard many of the French clergy complain of them bitterly as ugly detestable things, which they are straining every nerve to get rid of. I consider our old English timber roofs infinitely superior to any that France has to shew, but on any mere matter of taste every one has a right to hold his own opinion. The French clergy say that these hideous ceilings always remind them of the half of a wine-cask tied together; in England I fear the idea of the inside of a beer-barrel would suggest itself naturally to many minds, and this would not tend to reverence or devotion. If there is any particular advantage or convenience in the semicircular form of which I am not aware, it appears to me that the cradle-roofs or ceilings of Devonshire and Somerset afford a much better idea than the French ones, and the old English canted ceiling, with ribs at the joints and bosses at the intersections, affords a good, convenient, and inexpensive ceiling. Another point to which attention should be called is that a ceiling, or inner roof of some kind, is indispensable in our climate. I am indeed often told by young architects that the old open timber roofs, which we all admire so much and so justly, had no ceilings, but I believe this is a mistake, excepting in Norfolk and Suffolk, where the roof was covered with thatch, which answered the purpose of keeping out the extremes of heat and cold. There were thatched roofs to churches in other parts of the country also, and in some instances the thatch may have been removed, and a

covering of tiles or slates substituted, without considering the consequences; but in the generality of our old timber-roofs there was an inner roof or boarded ceiling, with an interval of a foot or two, if not more, between that and the outer roof. I have examined very many old timber-roofs, and hardly remember an exception to this. Of the practical evils attending the modern fashion of making the roofs open to the rafters and the ridge I have heard many bitter complaints. I have heard of an instance in which one of these new-fashioned roofs had been put on to an old church three or four years ago, and many of the parishioners are driven out of the church by the cold. In the winter of 1860-61, I was told that the thermometer stood below the freezing-point during service in spite of the hot-water pipes, in which the water had been kept hot all the night before. The present mania for throwing open western doors and destroying southern porches will also have the effect of sending many elderly and sickly people to their graves before their time, or else compelling them to stay at home instead of going to church. A good south porch, and keeping all the other doors locked in the winter, makes more difference to the comfort of a church than any stove does. How often do we hear of the wind blowing right up the church from the west door to the altar, “enough to blow people’s heads off.”

I have been reminded that I ought to have mentioned the fine painted ceiling in St. Alban’s Abbey as well as that in Peterborough Cathedral, and I believe my friend is right; the actual painting is of the fifteenth century, but it is only carrying out the idea of the twelfth. It is quite clear to me that a flat painted ceiling was the usual and the appropriate internal covering of our Norman churches.

JOHN HENRY PARKER.

Oxford, April 22, 1862.

STEWKLEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—The article on Stewkley Church in your April number afforded increasing pleasure as the reading of it proceeded. With no little delight I found the signature of John Henry Parker. The honour of acquaintance with that gentleman is not mine, but that he should give the weight of his respected name, and of his unquestionable knowledge of the subject, to the rescue of ancient churches, is, in my humble opinion, beyond praise. Fabrics are too often seriously injured, even if their stability be not imperilled; un-

necessary innovations are introduced; utility is accounted far too commonplace; a darkness, which frequently may be felt, is cast over the church; and all to gratify "modern Fashion." Real architectural knowledge bows neither to "modern Fashion," nor yet to what a departed friend of mine too justly termed "architectural conceit." All hail, then—long life and successful result—to papers from the pen of the *modern* "pursuer of architectural innovation!"

E. W. S.

April 10, 1862.

ON THE GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM KUSTENDJIE.

MR. URBAN,—Last evening I looked over for an hour the Greek inscription No. I., which you published in your last number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. 472, communicated by Mr. Julius Kessler, and I find that it is of little interest, except in a geographical view. I beg to send you the following notes on the subject, but I regret that they are very hurried ones.

It is an inscription erected to Aurelius Priscus Isidorus, and his wife Ulpia Matrona, both most likely Latin, or Roman, colonists.

The inscription begins, "According to the orders, or decree, of the Senate" (*κατα τα δοξαντα*), by the Boule and the Demus (*τη Βουλη και τω Δημω*), of the most illustrious metropolis Tomis; it was erected to Aurelius Priscus Isidorus. Here the word *Πρεισκιον* is evidently a mistake for *Πρεισκον*; Priscus being a common Roman name. He is styled Pontarch, or "ruler of the sea," among other titles. The eleventh and twelfth lines mention "his wife, the chief priestess," Ulpia Matrona, both clearly Roman names.

In the fifteenth line, Flavia Neapolis (*Φλαουιας Νεας Πολεως*) is named; and, like Tomis, it is entitled "most illustrious," (*λαμπροτατη*). There are so many Neapolises, that it is difficult to ascertain which of them is here in-

tended. One was in Macedonia, near Philippi; another was in the Tauric Chersonesus. But the Neapolis usually called Flavia was in Palestine, and answered to the Shechem, or Sychem, of the Bible, and to the Sychar in St. John iv. 5. The legend on the coins of that city, in the time of the Emperor Titus, is *Φλ. Νεασπολεως*, exactly as it is here given.

But the last word in the last line of the inscription, *Αντιπατριλος*, is, I apprehend, an error for *Αντιπατριδος*. There was an Antipatria in Illyricum; but if I am correct in reading *Αντιπατριδος*, it would seem to refer to the only Antipatris (*Αντιπατρίς*) with which I am acquainted, and this is the city between Jerusalem and Cæsarea, and is named in Acts xxiii. 31. That city, originally called Capharsalama, was afterwards named after Antipater, the father of Herod the Great, who rebuilt it.

If this be so, and I think it most probable, then the Flavia Neapolis will, I conclude, mean the city formerly known as Sychem in Palestine. The incomplete word *Τμεως* is, I consider, rightly supplied *Τομεως* by Mr. Kessler, and it would seem to prove that the modern Kustendjie corresponded with the very ancient Tomeus (*Τομεύς*), or the Tomis (*Τόμις*), of Strabo, lib. vii. It was so

called from *τεμνω*, to cut, and in allusion to the cut pieces of the body of Medea's brother. Thus Ovid speaks of Tomis, whither he had been banished :—

“Inde Tomis dictus locus hic; quia fertur in illo

Membra soror fratris consecuisse sui.”

Trist., lib. iii. el. 9.

He also terms it “tam mihi cara Tomis.”

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. I can discover nothing in the inscription from which the date of it may be exactly inferred, but I apprehend that it is not earlier than the latter part of the first century after Christ.—I am, &c., J. H. C.

London, April 19, 1862.

FORGED BRITISH COINS.

MR. URBAN,—In Mr. Evans's communication in your last Number there is a slight error, which it may be as well to correct.

The coin in question (which I have not seen for many years, and which, indeed, I have even longer ceased to regard as genuine) was *given to me* by a friend residing at Chelmsford. It certainly did not come to me direct from Grundisburgh, and I could never ascertain that it was considered as having been found there. Connected as I formerly was with metropolitan societies, all remarkable coins as well as other antiquities were exhibited publicly al-

most as soon as they came into my possession. The importance of publicity in such matters cannot be too much insisted on; and I hope my friend will not only exhibit the more recent acquisitions he alludes to, but, at the same time, divulge the information respecting the *falsarii* and place of mintage which we conclude he possesses. It is possible that although issued in the country the coins were struck in London. It is said that Emary and Singleton got the dies for their coins engraved in the metropolis.—I am, &c.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Temple Place, Strood,

April 14, 1862.

FORGERIES OF COINS, &c.

MR. URBAN,—The remarks made by Mr. Evans in your last Number seem to go far towards proving the existence of an establishment at Grundisburgh for the making of imitations of ancient coins, and for the *invention of varieties*, an art requiring some little education and experience. I wish Mr. Evans would follow up the subject, for many years since, when in Suffolk, I was informed that a person at Grundisburgh was the most accomplished ancient coin forger in England, beating both Singleton and Emary out of the field.

I now draw the attention of your readers to another matter, not the for-

gery of coins, but of leaden *signacula*; and some of your very numerous and experienced readers will no doubt be able to throw light on the subject. In 1858, you may remember Mr. Eastwood brought an action-at-law against the “Athenæum” for injury done him by means of a printed report of the doings, or sayings rather, of the British Archæological Society. At that time, or shortly after, I was shewn the copy of a letter, which is now again before me. It is dated “Grundisburgh, May 23, 1858;” and if the writer's name be of interest to your readers, no doubt Mr. Eastwood will shew the entire letter. It would

appear that for some purpose connected with the trial, the defendants had *copies* of the leaden *signacula* fabricated!

"I have sent you according to my promise two of the lead things, and I hope you will take care of them, as they are two of the best I have by me. Return them, *with the copies*, as soon as you can.—My son will deliver this himself; you can then send any message to me you like. Keep the *thing* quite snug—do not talk about it."

This was written to a London artificer of great skill. The *copies* were probably to have been used to embarrass the plaintiff's witnesses; but how is it that *Grundisburgh* appears so prominent in this matter? It would seem that the firm there is well known to be thus consulted.—I am, &c.,

F.S.A.

April 10, 1862.

ROMAN ROADS.

THE STATIONS ON ITERS II., X., XI., AND XII. OF ANTONINUS; AND WROXETER. A NEW SCHEME.

MR. URBAN,—Are the foundations of the Roman town at Wroxeter, which are now being examined, the remains of the *Uriconium* of Antoninus? The great Camden placed *Uriconium* at Wroxeter, and most antiquaries past and present entirely agree with him. I fear, therefore, that it will appear to be presumptuous to dispute the point with such an array of truly learned men; but recent discoveries of Roman remains must have great influence in such matters, and on the discovery in 1854 of a Roman villa near here (Dalton Parlours) I found the remarks I am about to make. After studying the *Iters* of Antoninus, it appears to me that the Roman town at Wroxeter is not *Uriconium* on *Iter II.*, but *Bravinium* on *Iter XII.*

Antiquaries will of course at once see that it is totally impossible for me to make out my case unless I am able to shew that the stations on *Iter II.* have hitherto been wrongly placed. I think by making my starting-point *Eboracum* (York), I shall be best enabled to make myself understood.

It is the opinion of almost all antiquaries that *Iters II.*, v., and viii., from *Eboracum* (York), to the southward, ran through Tadcaster, where *Calcaria* is now placed, over Bramham Moor, where the Roman road is still in a very perfect state, to *Legiolium* (Castleford); that *Iter II.* branched off in the direction of Manchester, and that the course of *Iters v.* and viii. was by *Danum* (Don-

caster), *Segelosim* (Littleborough), and *Lindum* (Lincoln), and so on to *Londinium* (London). That *Iters v.* and viii. took that course I by no means doubt, but that *Iter II.* did so I am about to dispute.

It appears to me that the road from York through Tadcaster, Castleford, Doncaster, Littleborough, and Lincoln, as marked on Newton's map of the Roman roads of Yorkshire, was the London road, and that the Manchester road, *Iter II.*, branches from it about half-way between York and Tadcaster, near to the village of Bilborough, which bears a Roman name, and to some high ground called Ingridge Hill, and then proceeds to Newton-Kyme, crossing the river Wharfe at a place called Mill Flats. Mill Flats is Ing's land in Newton Kyme, termed by Gibson, in his edition of Camden, "Newton Water-fields." Within a few hundred yards of this place, which has in it some very remarkable broken ground, is a long field, to this day called *Langborough*, which contains the outlines of an oblong camp, about 340 yards long, and 210 broad; at the north end of which the pretorium, twenty-four yards square, is very distinctly marked. According to the learned author of *Eboracum*, Wellbeloved, Roman York was about double this size. *Langborough* has been ploughed formerly, but not in the memory of any one now living; but from the large quantities of stones piled in the fences, it seems that

at some time large quantities have been turned up by the plough. Near to it, and about Newton-Kyme generally, Roman coins have at different times been found in—I may venture to say—hundreds. Fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery are also frequently found in and near Langborough. Its situation is within a few hundred yards of St. Helen's Ford, where an undoubted great Roman road crosses the Wharfe and goes northward to Isurium (Aldborough). Langborough, not standing on high ground, would no doubt require a place of look-out, and this want is well supplied by Dalton Parlours, near Collingham, where, in 1854, extensive Roman foundations, tessellated pavements, hypocausts, &c., were discovered. Dalton Parlours stands on high ground about 270 feet above the sea level, and the view from it is very extensive. It is the only place from which a distant view can be obtained of St. Helen's Ford. The situation of Dalton Parlours, which is about three miles to the westward of Langborough, when viewed from the camp, is very striking, and at once gives the idea that it was an outpost from which notice might be given to the camp in case of danger; and certainly no better situation could be desired for such a purpose. From the great beauty and extent of the tessellated pavements found in Dalton Parlours,—part of which may be seen in the York Museum,—and the size of the mansion, it appears that some distinguished Roman resided there; perhaps it was the rural residence of the governor of Calcaria. From the large quantities of oyster-shells found amongst the ruins, it appears that luxury prevailed there, and that a good road passed near to it, else how could the oysters have been delivered fit for use at so great a distance from the south of England, where it is reasonable to suppose they were procured from?

Ingridge Hill at Bilborough,—which is near the place where I suppose that Iter II. branched from the York and Tadcaster road,—when observed from the camp, is very striking. It is about three

miles to the eastward, and is as well adapted for an outpost as Dalton Parlours. I have heard that Roman remains have been found there, but cannot vouch for it. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, gives the following reasons for supposing Calcaria to have been at Newton-Kyme:—

“Here (Tadcaster) Camden settles the Roman Calcaria, though Mr. Dodsworth places it at Newton-Kyme in the Waterfields, near St. Helen's-ford; for many Roman coins have been plow'd up there; particularly of Constantius, Helena and Constantine: also an urn or box of alabaster, with only ashes in it; melted lead; rings, one whereof had a key of the same piece joyn'd to it. Dr. Johnston agrees with him; and Mr. Henry Fairfax, a very learned antiquary, was of the same opinion; who among many other coins dug up here, was possess'd of one with this inscription, Domitianus Calcarauci, and on the reverse, he is on horse-back subscribed Cos VI.; which he imagined might be coined here by Julius Agricola, about the year of Christ 85, when he was Proprætor in Britain. Add to this, that the inhabitants call them Langborough-pennies, which should seem to point out to us some large town or burrow. Nor is there anything Camden has said in favour of Tadcaster, but what is equally, if not more applicable to Newton-Kyme. The distance holds more exactly; the hill called Kelc-bar is at Smawe, which is nearer to Newton than Tadcaster. And as to Heina, who removed to Calcester, tis possible enough there might in those early times be a religious house consecrated to the memory of the pious Helena, about St. Helen's-ford. At Calcaria also lived Adaman (who was afterward Abbot of Hue, or Huensis, and died Oct. 23, An. 704), of whose name there seem to be some remains, in that place at Newton-Kyme called Adaman-grove.

“The present name (which carries in it something of modern) ought not to be any prejudice to it. For since it is backed with such infallible proofs of antiquity, this conclusion is very natural, that it was called New-town, when new buildings began to be erected upon the foundations of the old town.”

A field in Newton-Kyme is still known by the name of Adaman-grove, or grave, and fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery have very recently

been found in it, and in fields adjoining it.

Near Newton Church stands a ruin which bears the appearance of great antiquity, and I understand that in digging near it foundations have been found. I never yet have been able to make out anything satisfactory as to its origin, but from its proximity to the church possibly it may be the remains of a religious house. Bede gives an account of a religious woman whom he calls Heina, who being the first that took the sacred habit of a nun upon her in those parts, retired, says he, to the city of Calcaria, where she built a house for her dwelling. Perhaps this ruin is a fragment of Heina's house, and if so, it is part of one of the most ancient religious houses in England. The fact of Adaman having lived at Calcaria, and Adaman's-grove being at Newton-Kyme, tends strongly to shew that Newton-Kyme was the place of his residence rather than Tadcaster. We may naturally expect to find remains of an early religious house in the neighbourhood of Adaman's residence, but no such remains were ever found at Tadcaster. It is worthy of remark that the ruins of the highly ancient monastery of Jarrow are adjacent to the present church there. Newton-Kyme appears to have been neglected by most of the great antiquaries,—at all events due attention has not been paid to it,—probably because they felt quite satisfied that Calcaria must have been where Tadcaster now stands.

In a commanding position on the eastern banks of the Wharfe, opposite to Newton Ings, at a place called Easedyke, are some very interesting earthworks, but whether Roman or not I am not prepared to say. Most of the places at Newton of which I have been speaking are, and have been for a great length of time, under grass; therefore there may be there remains of antiquity of great importance. Calcaria, we know, was a place of importance; therefore, wherever it stood, it is reasonable to expect to find remains of consequence. Camden's great reason for placing the Ro-

man Calcaria at Tadcaster, was because he found a trench quite round the town; of course, within that trench it is reasonable to expect to find remains of the old town in considerable quantities. Yet it is not so, for with the exception of a few scattered coins, I cannot make out that anything Roman was ever discovered there.

Tadcaster contains nearly 3,000 inhabitants; therefore, in digging the foundations of the houses of so considerable a place, had there been any antique remains of consequence, they must have been discovered. Part of the trench spoken of by Camden still remains, and recently some grass land just within it has been broken up, but not a vestige of anything Roman can be found, not even a fragment of pottery. The Castle Hill at Tadcaster is now, and has been for a great number of years, a garden; it is within the trench, and a very likely place for remains of antiquity, but nothing Roman can be found there. Close to Castle Hill, near the river, are some mounds, &c., in which bullets have been found, but nothing Roman. The situation of Tadcaster is not so favourable for a Roman station as that of Langborough; outposts could not be so favourably placed, and no such place as Dalton Parlours has been discovered in its neighbourhood.

Some have thought that Kelc-bar Hill was the place to look for the remains of Calcaria; the land on it, however, is all arable, and the Harrogate and Church Fenton Railway runs, in a deep cutting, quite through it, yet nothing of antiquity has been turned up there. If Calcaria really stood on the site of the modern Tadcaster, how is it that it is omitted in *Iter v.*, which ran northward, and the next station to *Legiolium* is *Eboracum*? Again, *Iter VIII.*, running southward, and commencing at *Eboracum*, must have passed through Tadcaster, yet Calcaria is not mentioned; and it would be extraordinary that it should have been passed over on two occasions without notice. On *Iter II.* only do we find Calcaria, and for the

very good reason that this was the only Iter which passed through it. As before mentioned, it is my opinion that Iter II. branched from Iters V. and VIII. near Bilborough, and passed by Healaugh and Healaugh Manor over Wighill Ings, and across the Wharfe at Mill Flats into Newton Waterfields, where I believe the remains of the Roman Calcaria still to be. From Newton, the Iter passed through Tolston Ings, to the south of Boston Spa, (close to it here were found, in an urn, in 1848, one hundred and seventy silver Roman coins, in digging a foundation*) to the north of Clifford, through Thorner to Leeds, there crossing the river Aire at Wall Flat, through Cleckheaton and Castleshaw to Manchester. Considering that so many centuries have elapsed since the Roman roads were made, and remembering that the land is now in such a high state of cultivation, it will be readily admitted that it is extremely difficult at this time to trace out any of them. Fragments are all that we can now expect to find. In my endeavour to make out my case, I rely more on itinerary distance and remains discovered, than on fragments of the old road; although there are in this neighbourhood, in the line where I suppose Iter II. to have run, some ridges and other appearances which are very similar to other undoubted remains of Roman roads. The great antiquary Drake, author of the History of York, who wrote more than a hundred years ago, found great difficulty in tracing out the road from Isurium to Eboracum: undoubtedly there had been an important road between those well-established stations, but in his time it was almost, if not entirely, obliterated. If, therefore, in his time he found such difficulties, any one at this day making similar researches must expect to meet with much greater.

If a line be drawn on Newton's map from Newton-Kyme to Manchester, it

will be found to pass over Leeds, Cleckheaton, and Castleshaw.

"On Wall Flat, Leeds, near Quarry Hill, the outline of a castrum was discovered many years ago, but every trace of it is now obliterated by the numerous buildings which have been erected on its site. In 1745, between Wall Flat and Briggate, a Roman urn was found, containing a British celt; and in digging a cellar behind the old Shambles which stood in Briggate, an ancient pavement, strongly cemented, was discovered. A few years ago, when the new dock was made, a little below the old bridge, a Roman ford in the river Aire was found, composed of a substance known only to that people, wonderfully hard and compact, and calculated to resist the destructive action of water for a long series of ages. Further observations demonstrated that this ford crossed the river in a line with the north-east corner of the gigantic warehouse, erected in 1837, by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, on the opposite side of the river, whence the Roman road is supposed to have passed northward by Call Lane, Quarry Hill, and Wall Flat; and southward, by the front of Salem Chapel and the Theatre, whence it took a south-westerly direction, passing near Beeston, Morley, and Gildersome; its line being still traceable in the vicinity of the two latter places^b."

Thoresby, the late learned antiquary of Leeds, writes:—

"*Walflat*. Upon the ascent of the hill are the vestiges of a very large camp; the trenches, considering its nearness to the town, and the interposition of so many ages, are very deep; but whether it is a Roman or Saxon camp, I dare not positively assert; though from the single vallum and conveniency of the water (which the Romans always made sure of) at the foot of the hill, I suppose it to be the former."

Pursuing the line further, we come to Cleckheaton, where Dr. Richardson, many years ago, discovered the site and remains of a Roman town, and finding itinerary distance to be favourable, I place Cambodunum there. No traces now remain at Cleckheaton of the Roman town^c.

* Dr. Whitaker remarks that hoards of Roman coins are frequently found near to a road, about two miles from a station.

^b White's Directory of Yorkshire.

^c Very extensive remains of an ancient bloomery, consisting of partially smelted iron-

Cambodunum has been for many years settled at Slack, but itinerary distance is altogether unfavourable, Slack being more than twelve miles over distance. Roman remains have been found at Slack, but the discovery of the Roman town at Cleckheaton, together with the favourable distance, must give the preference to Cleckheaton. The next station is Mamucium, which is, according to the *Iter*, eighteen miles from Cambodunum; and exactly at that distance we find Castleshaw, where Aluana is placed by some antiquaries: here I place Mamucium.

The next station is Condate, which, I think, stood on the present site of Manchester. Next we arrive at Deva, which I place at or near Frodsham, on the river Weever: the distance, twenty miles, suits; and Frodsham, standing on an eminence, is altogether suitable for a Roman town. There is also a great similarity in the sounds of the names of Weever and Deva, which is worthy of attention. Remains of antiquity have been found at Frodsham, but I cannot make out that anything Roman has yet been discovered there. Turning to the southward, and travelling ten miles, which is exactly the distance of the *Iter*, we come to Chester, where I place Bovium.

We now turn to the eastward, and travel twenty miles further, and this brings us to Kinderton, a village close to Middlewick, where I place Mediolanum.

From *Iter II.* it appears that Mediolanum is fifty miles from Condate, whilst *Iter X.* makes it only eighteen miles from it. It is, then, quite clear that *Iter II.*, in passing from Condate to Mediolanum, must have made a great circuit and sudden turns, so as to make it possible for Mediolanum to be fifty miles from Condate in one *Iter*, and only eighteen in the other. By placing Condate at

Manchester, and Mediolanum at Kinderton, this difficulty is got over, and itinerary distance found to be correct: also *Iter X.*, termed by Professor Phillips, in his excellent work on Yorkshire, the most perplexing of all the *Iters*, is rendered intelligible and easy. Hitherto Mediolanum has been placed at Meivod, in Wales, and certainly, so long as it is held to be there, *Iter X.* will not be very tractable. At Kinderton are the remains of a Roman camp, and some antiquaries have placed Condate there.

I now turn to the southward, and place Ritunium at Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyne. Here I am supported by distance, and the name of the place, which is decidedly Roman. I believe that Richard of Cirencester placed Mediolanum at Chesterton. At or near to Eccleshall, Staffordshire, according to my system, stood Uriconium. Remains of antiquity are to be found near Eccleshall, and a Roman military way is mentioned in Salmon's "Survey of England" as passing by Eccleshall, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Newport. Salmon says that Newport and Portway are frequently found to mean a Roman way. Gibson says that in the vicinity of Eccleshall there was, or is, a high paved way. From Eccleshall, *Iter II.* passes through Newport, and joins the great road from London to Wales at Wellington, when it turns to Uxucona (Okenyate), and thence proceeds to London. Such is my system of placing the stations on *Iter II.*, from York to Okenyate in Shropshire.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on *Iter XII.*, which, as most antiquaries agree, comes northward from the Bristol Channel to Wroxeter Ford. Bravinium is placed at Rushbury in Salop, and Uriconium, the last station on the *Iter*, at Wroxeter; it is therefore the general opinion that, after passing Wroxeter Ford, *Iter XII.* joins *Iter II.* According to my system, *Iter XII.* does not join *Iter II.* till it arrives at Wellington. Agreeably to this, Bravinium is at Wroxeter, and *Iter XII.* joins the Shrewsbury road at the Horse Shoe, and proceeds eastward as far as Wellington,

stone, intermixed with charcoal, are still to be seen in Okenshaw Wood, a mile or two from Cleckheaton. Whitaker imagines that forges for the manufacture of iron were erected in the vicinity of every station.

where it branches from the London and Shrewsbury road, and proceeds through Newport to Eccleshall, where I place Uriconium, which is the termination of the Iter.

In the summer of 1859 I paid a visit to the excavations at Wroxeter, and after examining the Roman road which passes through the station, was more than ever convinced that my previously formed opinions respecting Wroxeter, and the roads connected with it, were reasonable. By placing the stations on Iter II. as I propose, Iter X., hitherto so intractable, becomes quite manageable. For the sake of convenience, I will commence with Iter X., at the last station on it, and so proceed to the first. Mediolanum is therefore the station I commence with, which I place at Kinderton. Condate (Manchester), is the next: distance favourable. Mancunium, the next station, I place at Blackrode, where some one has previously placed a station, but not Mancunium: distance favourable. The next three stations, Coccium, Bremetonacim, and Galacum, have been previously placed at Ribchester, Overborough, and Ambleside, in which I entirely concur. Alone I am inclined to place at Papcastle, but in this case distance is not favourable. At Papcastle is a Roman castrum, where numerous Roman remains have been discovered. Galava I place at Ellenborough, where a profusion of Roman remains has been found. From Ellenborough, along the coast, runs a Roman road to Bowness, in Cumberland, and the distance being very favourable, I place Clunoventa there, which completes Iter X.

I may here remark that Mancunium, on Iter X., has been fixed by almost all antiquaries at Manchester, and so far as I can make out, merely on account of a similarity in the names.

Mamucium, on Iter II., has also been thought to be the same station as Mancunium, but for what reason I could never make out. It appears to me that so long as these two stations are considered to be the same, and placed at Manchester, so long will the stations on

Iters II. and X. remain in inextricable confusion. Itinerary distance on Iter II. will by no means allow Mamucium to be placed at Manchester; and as to Mancunium, it is quite out of the question.

In placing Condate at Manchester, the high antiquity of the city is by no means lessened, but the importance of the place is heightened, as the learned Burton (I think it was) thought Condate was a Roman colony, and consequently of more importance than an ordinary station. The several Roman roads which branch from it prove its importance in Roman times; and as to the name, it is probably from Mancunium, the next station to the northward. No modern name of a place retains so much of the Roman name as Catterick (Cataractonem); yet from remains, &c., there is great reason to believe that the station of Cataractonem was not exactly at Catterick, but at Thornborough, a township close by. Undoubtedly, Catterick took its name from the Roman, although there is reason to suppose that the station was not exactly there; and may it not be the same with Manchester?

The chief difficulty in this scheme is the displacing of Deva from Chester.

Iter II. informs us that the 20th legion was stationed at Deva; and at Chester, in 1663, an altar was found, and the inscription on it mentions the 20th legion, which seems greatly to confirm the other reasons for placing Deva at Chester. Distance is, however, most decidedly opposed to the claims of Chester, and by placing Deva there, the stations on Iter II. cannot be reconciled to itinerary distance.

I will now proceed to make some remarks on Iter XI. The stations on this Iter, Segontio, Conovio, Varis, and Deva, are now, I believe, placed at Carnarvon, Caerhen, Bodvari, and Chester. Distance is, however, most decidedly opposed. The distance from Chester to Bodvari is about twenty miles, and the distance from Deva to Varis, according to the Iter, is thirty-two miles; distance, therefore, being so unfavourable, and thinking that Frodsham now occupies

the site of the Roman Deva, it appears to me that Iter *xl.* took a northerly direction. From Frodsham, where I place Deva, I proceed northward across Warrington Ford, where Roman remains have been found, and place Varis at or near Preston: distance suits. Nineteen miles further we arrive at Lancaster,—remains found, and name decidedly Roman,—where I place Conovio; and twenty-four miles further we find Sedburgh, where there is a Roman camp, and there I fix Segontio: which completes Iter *xl.*

The name of Sedburgh is more Roman, and is more like in sound to Segontio, than Carnarvon. It may be objected that I make Iters *x.* and *xl.* run too close to each other in some parts of their course, but I think that there is good reason to suppose that sometimes the Romans had roads running near to each other, and in parallel lines. The great Roman road, which from the southward passes through Lincoln, and branches off to Littleborough, undoubtedly runs up to the Humber, and between this road and the sea, near to it, and in a parallel line with it, runs another ancient road,—along which Roman remains have been found,—through Horn-castle and Caistor, towards the Humber.

In placing the stations as I have done, I have kept steadily in view the itinerary distance, believing the distances given in the Iters of Antoninus on the whole to be correct, although some errors have in all probability crept in from numerous transcriptions. When we take into consideration that this country was merely a Roman colony, it is not probable that the measurements would be so correct as they would be in the mother-country; therefore we may expect frequently to find the remains of the stations, some one, two, or perhaps three miles under or over itinerary distance; but some antiquaries have placed stations twelve and fifteen miles out of distance, which appears to me quite unreasonable.

In conclusion, I will make a few remarks on the Roman roads in this

neighbourhood. From our proximity to the Roman northern capital, Eboracum, and to the British capital, Isu-Brigantum (Aldborough), it is reasonable to expect that a variety of Roman roads will be found in our vicinity. A mile and a-half to the eastward of the village is St. Helen's Ford, where the grand Roman road of England crosses the river Wharfe and proceeds direct to Isu-Brigantum. This road at St. Helen's Ford I believe to be the most important, the greatest Roman road of England,—indeed, the whole of the great roads, Ermine Street, the Foss, Ieknild Street and Watling Street, united. A fragment of the great road on Bramham Moor is now as perfect as it was when the Roman legions passed along it. Leland writes, that in all his travels he never saw so noble and perfect a Roman road as this; "which shows," adds he, "that there went more than ordinary care and labour in the making of it."

At the western entrance-gate to Hazlewood Castle it turns to the north-east, and for some distance its course is the same with the present high road to York; it then leaves the high road, and goes direct to the vast and ancient stone-quarry near Stutton called Jackdaw Crag, and sometimes Thievesdale. This vast stone-quarry, in all probability the principal Roman one, (there are several others near it, but none so extensive as this,) is a very interesting and beautiful place; the mounds of various sizes, made by the working of the quarry, the rocks, &c., give it quite the appearance of a mountainous country in miniature. In 1854, when a portion of the Roman road which passed close to this quarry was broken up, a small bronze Roman god—probably a Lares Compitales, which presided over cross-roads—was found. It was quite perfect, and is now in the collection of the Earl of Londesborough. The subjoined sketch gives a full-sized view of this relic. From the quarry the road takes a very sudden turn to the northward, resuming its original course and passing through the fields close to the eastward of Tolston

Lodge, strikes into Rudgate near to a large stone-quarry called Robshaw Hole, and thence to St. Helen's Ford. A branch

of the great road passes from Jackdaw Crag through Tadcaster to Eboracum, and thence to Isu-Brigantum, where,



Side and Front View of Roman God. Full size.

after making this angle, it joins the great north road.

About three miles to the westward of this place (Thorp Arch), at Wothersome, near Bramham, is another Roman road, from Olicana (Ilkley,) which, according to my system, joins Iter II. close to Hope Hall. On this road is the station Pampocalia. It has only recently been broken up, and it is somewhat odd that it was not noticed by Drake and other great antiquaries who travelled in the neigh-

bourhood. It was a high raised road, and contained an enormous quantity of stone, which has been used for mending the adjacent roads. It is to be found on Newton's map, and is generally supposed to have passed through Bramham and along the high road from Bramham to Tolston Lodge, near which it joins the great north road to Isu-Brigantum.

I am, &c., FRANCIS R. CARROLL.
Thorp Arch, Yorkshire,
March 1, 1862.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN COFFIN AT BETHNAL-GREEN.

[We regret that the following account did not reach us in time for our April number. It will be seen to give some particulars in addition to those contained in a letter addressed by Mr. Rolfe to "The Times," and printed in that Journal on March 21.]

MR. URBAN,—On the south side of the lower part of Bethnal-Green-road, and but a short distance from the Roman road leading from the City to the *Trajectus*, now called "Old Ford,"

are several detached cottages, standing in neat and well-cultivated gardens; the place is named Camden Gardens.

On the 8th of March, as an occupant of one of these dwellings was digging for gravel in a corner near his door, he uncovered a leaden coffin, at about four feet from the surface. In trying to remove the lid he broke off about a third part of it. A portion of a human skeleton, and the form of a face, could be plainly traced through the lime with

which the coffin was nearly filled. An eager curiosity had disarranged the contents with a mason's trowel, long before I heard the finder was making a profitable exhibition from numbers drawn to the spot by the novelty of the occurrence.

In this state I saw it, and from the form of the lid, which was alone uncovered, asserted it to be Roman.

On Saturday, the 15th, the contents were taken out, and the coffin removed to the cottage. No urn, coin, or vessel of any description had been found. The sides are plain, but the ends have a well-known ornament on Roman coffins, as described in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collected Antiqua*, vol. iii. ^a,—an X, and on each side an I. Instead of the cord, or bead and two-line pattern, frequently seen on Roman coffins, the double lines are connected by slightly inflected lines, having the appearance of the backbone of a large fish, or a close-jointed bamboo. The left upper limb of the cross has three lines between the curves.

There is no further ornament beyond a border of the same pattern around the edge of the overlapping lid.

BLACKETT OR HACKLUYT?

MR. URBAN,—In the Ministers' accounts of rents due to chantries in the church of Stow-on-the-Wold, and in Court Rolls of later date, "The Ringe Hall," "The Church Howse," and "The Bell Howse" occur. Will you kindly interpret these names?

Will you solve another difficulty? In a transeptal chapel in Icomb Church, Gloucestershire, on the surcoat of a knight are, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az., a bend between 6 cross crosslets fitchée or, for Blackett; 2 and 3, Quarterly, 3 *hatchets or*. The same quarterings are on a panel of a tomb in Noseley Church, Leicestershire, A.D. 1406, to Margaret, descendant of Anketynde Martival, daughter of Sir Ralph Hastings, widow of Sir Roger

The dimensions are—length, 5 feet 10 in.; width, at the head, 1 ft. 4 in., at the foot, 1 ft. 2 in.; depth, about 10 in.: the lid overlapping 2½ in. at the ends and 1½ at the sides. The weight is estimated at 4 cwt.

A trace of decayed wood was observed at the sides, and one nail, much oxidized, was found, from which it must have been placed in wood.

The contents of the coffin have now been sifted, when two jet hair-pins and six teeth were found.

One pin, from observation, 3½ in. in length, has a spheroidal head, and is quite entire; the other, about one inch longer, has a diamond-cut head, but is unfortunately broken in the centre.

The teeth are small and in good preservation.

I have obtained a promise from the owner that the coffin shall not be given over to the melting furnace; and I hope, by giving this publicity, it may be secured for our national repository or some local museum.—I am, &c.

H. W. ROLFE.

3, Punderson's-place,
Bethnal-Green-road, March 24, 1862.

Heron, and wife of Sir John Blackett.
Whence the hatchets?

The above descent and alliances as contained in the Heralds' Visitations (Harl. MSS.) give no help. The crest of the knight is very singular—two horses' ears erect on a morion or cap of maintenance.—I am, &c. D. R.

Feb. 18, 1862.

[We have no special knowledge of the chantries, &c., of Stow-on-the-Wold, and therefore cannot answer our Correspondent's query respecting them. But as to the heraldic query, we must state that the quartering in question does not occur with the arms of Sir John Blackett in the College of Arms. Possibly it may belong to *Hackluyt*, who bore, Gules, three battle-axes, or.]

^a Art. Roman Sepulchral Remains, pp. 45—62.

THE BISHOPS OF MAN AND THE ISLES.

MR. URBAN, — Ever since Professor Munch's edition of the Chronicle of Man and the Isles was printed^a, I have been intending to send you a few remarks upon the contributions which are contained in it, towards the completion of the ecclesiastical annals of that diocese. It was only the other day that I was able to procure a copy, and I have now jotted down a few particulars bearing on the subject, which may be interesting to your readers. I must premise that all the lists of the Manx bishops must be looked on as, in a way, only provisional; and if other investigators of the same questions will follow my lead, in putting you in possession of what they have found out on the point, they will be doing an important service in a very neglected department of our ecclesiastical history, by helping us to draw up a satisfactory list of the Bishops of Man and the Isles.

Professor Munch's notes on the latter portion of the Chronicle are valuable as containing, first, his own conclusions and conjectures derived from a very accurate and extensive acquaintance with what has been published on this head; and, secondly, a number of ecclesiastical documents from the records of the Vatican and other repertories. His conclusions and conjectures may be confirmed and corrected by other data which he was not acquainted with, and those documents which are new to us, enable us in our turn to confirm and correct conclusions and conjectures of our own. I propose in this letter to run through the list of the bishops of Man from the beginning to the year 1374, and to put down the few particulars respecting the dates of their consecration and death which may be considered as ascertained.

1, 2. With reference to Bishops *Rolwer* and *William*, with whom the lists begin, I have nothing new to communicate,

nor does Professor Munch add anything historical.

3. Of *Wimund*, or, as the Chronicle calls him, *Hamund*, the son of *Iole*, we know that he was a Cistercian of *Savigny*, and that he was consecrated by Archbishop *Thomas II.* of *York* between 1109 and 1114; that he deserted his see, and became, under the assumed character of *Malcolm*, earl of *Moray*, a pretender to the crown of *Scotland*, soon after 1130^b. According to *William* of *Newborough*, he was seized by the nobles of a territory which, with *Furness*, had been ceded to him by *King David*, and having been blinded, retired to *Byland Abbey*, where the historian had often seen him.

4. Into the place deserted by *Wimund*, according to *Matthew Paris*, a bishop named *John*, a Cistercian of *Savigny*, succeeded as the second bishop of *Man*, in 1151. Professor Munch, however, at p. 75, supposes that both *Wimund* and *John* had vacated the see before 1130, and refers to that year, or thereabouts, the documents printed in the *Monasticon*^c, in which *Olaf*, king of *Man*, writes to the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of *York* on account of his bishop-elect, *Nicolas*, and mentions the abbot of *Furness* as concerned in the same business. That the consecration of *John* is rightly referred to the year 1151 appears from the fact that his profession of obedience to the see of *York* is recorded in the *Poetical History* of *York* in the *Cotton MS.*, *Cleopatra*, C. 4; although by a mistake common to the writer of that History and the transcriber of the profession in the *Monasticon*, he is referred to *Whithern* instead of *Man*. He was consecrated by *Henry Murdac*. If, then, the *Olaf* who writes in behalf of *Nicolas* be the king of *Man* who reigned A.D. 1103—1153, the attempt to introduce another bishop during the life of *Wimund* must have been repelled by the Church of *York*; and the name

^a Christiania, 1866.

^b Munch, p. 79.

^c Vol. vi. p. 1186.

of Nicolas elect must be introduced between Wimund and John, to reconcile it with Matthew Paris's statement. It is possible, however, that the documents refer to another Olaf and a later date, at which a Nicolas really did become bishop of Man.

5. John, the date of whose death is unknown, was succeeded by *Gamaliel*, who was consecrated by Archbishop Roger in 1154. This is stated by the author of the "Poetical History" in the following lines mentioned above: Candida Casa is a mistake for Man:—

"Ast Eboracensem matrem devota colebat
Paruit et semper Candida Casa sibi;
Ecclesiis Scotiæ cunctis antiquior extat,
Sanctorum niveis Candida præ meritis:
Quæ vox, quæ poterit qualisve retexere lingua
Quot recipit patres Candida Casa sacros.
Nam Gamalielum Rogerus pater, atque Johannem
Henricus sacrant ordine canonico."

Gamaliel was buried at Peterborough, where his *obit* was kept July 13^d.

6. *Reginald*^e, a Norwegian. Professor Munch supposes him to be identical with Nemar, whose death, according to the Icelandic Chronicle, must have taken place about forty years previous to 1210, *i.e.* 1170. He was probably consecrated in Norway.

7. *Christian of Argyle*. I have supposed in the *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, that this was Christian of Whithern, who presided over the Church of Galloway, 1154 to 1186. This is, however, quite uncertain, and Professor Munch supposes him to have been a protégé of Somerled, and a rival candi-

^d *Mon. Angl.*, vol. ii. p. 362.

^e Professor Munch has made it clear that the dependence of the see of the Isles on Nidros dates from the year 1154, in which the metropolitan see was erected at the latter place by Pope Anastasius IV. This being so, Gamaliel's consecration by Roger of York is definitely fixed to 1154. It cannot be so well ascertained at what point of time the monks of Furness began to claim the right of electing bishops. If Professor Munch is right in referring the documents printed in the *Monasticon*, vi. 1186, to the year 1130, or thereabouts, then Furness must have had the right from the foundation, and perhaps received it from the mother abbey of Savigny, to which Wimund and John belonged.

date for the see with Reginald the Norwegian.

8. *Michael*, a Manxman, died 1203; buried at Fountains. Here the connexion between the see of Man and the Cistercians, of which we have no notices since 1151, seems to have been restored: but it does not appear by whom Michael was consecrated.

9. *Nicolas of Meaux*, Abbot of Furness, consecrated in Norway in 1210. He died in 1217, and was buried in Ireland.

10. *Reginald*, 1217, nephew to the kings Reginald and Olaf. He seems to have been regularly elected by the Cistercians, of either Furness or Rushen, and consecrated in Norway. Professor Munch doubts the latter circumstance.

11. *John*, son of Hefare, appears to have succeeded in 1219. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Dublin, and had been elected by the monks of Furness—so at least Pope Honorius III. records in a letter to Pandulf (among the Vatican papers in the British Museum), which Professor Munch does not seem to have seen. It is dated Nov. 9, 1219, and states that, owing to the hostility of the king, he was unable to get possession of the see. Another letter of the same pope, dated May 15, 1224, gives the bishop leave to resign his see, retaining his episcopal insignia. He retired into Yorkshire; and appears as a witness to a deed of Walter Gray, Sept. 25, 1230, which is referred to by Le Neve. He died at Jerewos, which was doubtless Jerveaux, the Cistercian house in Yorkshire, and not Yarmouth, as Professor Munch supposes.

12. *Simon of Argyle* was consecrated in Norway by Peter of Nidros in 1226. He was bishop for eighteen years^f. Professor Munch argues as if the date 1247, ascribed to his death, was correct, but eighteen years from 1226 only comes down to 1244. In that year, Feb. 15, Innocent IV. gave permission to the Archbishop of York, with the leave of the Archbishop of Nidros, to

^f *Chron. Mann.*, ad ann. 1247.

consecrate the bishop-elect. There is, however, no evidence that this was ever done. A vacancy of six years followed the death of Simon, during which Laurence, the archdeacon, was elected by the Chapter^s of Man, and sent to Nidros for consecration. The election was found at Nidros to be informal, and Laurence returning for re-election, perished at sea with the king and queen in 1248.

13. 1253. *Richard*, as we learn from a document printed by Professor Munch, was appointed by provision at Rome; he was also consecrated there by the Archbishop of Nidros. He was bishop twenty-three years, and died in 1275; he was buried at Furness on the feast of the Annunciation.

This year also we have a charter of Stephen, Bishop of Sodor and administrator of Lesmore. The see of Argyle, or Lesmore, was vacant about this time, but who Stephen was I have been unable to determine; perhaps some defeated nominee of one of the parties competing for the right of election.

1275. *Mark*. The account of the election of this bishop is to be found in the Cotton MS., Cleopatra, A. 1; a Continuation of William of Newborough, by a Monk of Furness. I transcribe the passage, sub ann. 1275:—

“Interca Abbas Furnesiensis adiens regem Scotiæ prosequitur jus suum de electione episcopatus Manniæ. Rex autem Scotiæ . . . abbatem suscipiens et fallacibus promissionibus decipiens subdole et fraudulentè mandavit præiis clero et populo, sub generali periculo, nequaquam electum per Abbatem et Conventum Furnes recipere audent. Interim clerus et populus Manniæ convenientes de electione episcopi concorditer elegerunt Dominum Gilbertum Abbatem de Russin, quem rex Scotiæ contra ca-

nonēs quassavit et intrusit quendam magistrum Marcum nomine germanum Ballivi Manniæ statimque eundem cum litteris suis et litteris extortis a clero et populo cum sigillis suis destinavit usque ad Norwegiam ad metropolitanum suum Nidrosiensem Archiepiscopum ut consecraretur. Sed quid inde factum sit nondum scitur.”

This is evidently a contemporary record. Mark was, as Professor Munch informs us, consecrated at Tunsberg in 1275. The extract given above, which Professor Munch does not seem to have been acquainted with, enables us to correct his conjecture as to the election of Mark at p. 146 of the Chronicle. The MS. referred to is quoted by Archbishop Ussher in his *Antiquitates*, p. 644, but, as it is not easily identified by his description, has apparently eluded the investigation of Manx antiquaries^b.

Professor Munch concludes from the words of the Chronicle that Mark died, after an episcopate of twenty-four years, in 1299. The Chronicle, however, says, that after reigning as bishop for twenty-four years, he was exiled for three, and afterwards returned, and died in a good old age; his death is therefore brought down to some years after 1302, possibly as late as 1305, in which year we first hear of his successor.

1305. *Alan*. Of the election of this bishop we have no record. That he was consecrated in Norway appears from the Chronicle. The first document in which his name occurs is the Patent Roll of 33 Edw. I., in Prynne, iii. 1111. There the king, on the 26th of March, gives him safe conduct to visit the churches in the isles of Incheval. He died Feb. 15, 1321.

1321. *Gilbert Mc Lellan*, according to the Chronicle, was bishop for two

^a Simon was the founder of the cathedral of St. German, and no doubt intended that the future bishops should be elected by the Chapter of that church. Whether this is the Chapter spoken of here is not quite clear; and it will be seen that Richard was appointed by provision, Mark by a pretended election by the clergy and people; of the election of Alan, Gilbert, Bernard, and Thomas nothing is known; and William and John are elected “per clerum Manniæ.”

^b This MS. gives the following record of the election of an abbot of Furness:—“1267, in vigilia Ascensionis, sc. die S. Urbani, P. et M. Frater H. Brun supprior Furnensis unanimi voce et voluntate monachorum electus est et creatus in abbatem dictæ domus præsentibus Abbatibus de Cokesall, de Geraval, de Sallay, de Caldra, auctoritate Saviniacensis abbatis illis commissa.” He was afterwards blessed by Walter Archbishop of York the same year.

years and a-half. He also was consecrated in Norway, but in what year does not appear. Keith¹ quotes signatures by him as late as 1327. It is possible that the "two years" of the Chronicle are a mistake for six [ii for vi], or that a long vacancy occurred after the death of Alan. The time of Gilbert's death also is unknown.

1328. *Bernard*, Abbot of Arbroath, appears as bishop-elect of Sodor in 1328^k, and as bishop in 1329. He was consecrated in Norway. The Chronicle gives him four years, 1329—1333.

1334. *Thomas*, according to the Chronicle, was bishop eighteen years, and died in 1348. Here, again, either the number of the Chronicle is wrong, or Thomas became bishop before the death of his predecessor. He died Sept. 20, 1348.

1349. *William Russell*, Abbot of Rushen, elected by the clergy of Man, was consecrated at Avignon. Professor Munch prints from the Vatican Registers several documents, from which it appears that the consecration was performed by

Bertrand, Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia, on the 3rd of May, 1349. Russell died April 21, 1374.

1374. *John Donkan*, Archdeacon of Down, was consecrated Nov. 25, 1374, by Simon Langham, Cardinal-Bishop of Præneste, and late Archbishop of Canterbury. With the notice of his inthronisation, Jan. 25, in the third year of his consecration, i.e. 1377, N.S., the Chronicle ends.

This is a long letter, but it will enable you to judge of the amount of light brought out on this obscure point by the acuteness and research of Professor Munch. The history of the bishops is only a small part of the Chronicle, or rather an appendix to it. The other portions are of more general interest, but less obscure. In case of a new edition of the Chronicle being printed in England, Professor Munch will be enabled to correct some of his points by the foregoing notes. I am, &c.,

Navestock, WILLIAM STUBBS.
April 13, 1862.

ALBUM OF PETER LABBE.

MR. URBAN,—MS. Latin, No. 8,814, in the Imperial Library, Paris, is the album of Petrus Labbæus of Bourges, the father, it is presumed, of Philip Labbe, also of Bourges, who published the large collection of *Concilia* and many other laborious works. The manuscript contains some very rare and remarkable autographs, and, among them, the following contributions of learned Englishmen:—

“*Εὐὸς ἐστὶ χρεία.*”

“Jo. Rainoldus, Oxon., Jul. 21, 1601.”

“*Ἐν εὐπροσηγορίῳ ἐστὶ τις χρεία.*”

“Jo. Leeus, Collegii Joannensis Socius, Oxonij, Julij 21, 1601.”

“*Amicitia Sacrum. Natalibus et eruditione clarissimo juveni Petro Labbæo Biturigi in amicitia inita symbolum Gulielmus Camden Clarencæus ad amicitia aram L.M.P. Londini Trinobantum, Kalendis*

Augusti, 1601. Pondero non numero.”

“*MARTIAL.*”

“*Semper bonus homo tiro est.*”

“*Memor S. Petro Labbæo Juveni nobilissimo, humanissimo, amicissimo, que, amoris et benevol. C. L. M. P. Richardus Thomson, Cantebriagiæ, 1601, 3 Non. Julij.*”

“*Habes ista mi Labbæe amicitia immortalis testimonia. Gilbertus Hawthorn, Oxoniensis.*”

“*Libertas nulla est melior majorve potestas*

Quam servire Deo, cui bene servit amor.

Absque jugo posita est ditonis amica voluntas

Quæ viget affectu non gemit imperio.

“*Nobili et docto juveni benevolentia testandæ scribebam Cantebriagiæ Johannes Overall, Theol. Professor Regius, 1601, Jul. 8.*”

ⁱ Scottish Bishops, p. 302. ^k Keith, l. c.

- "Thomas Shore, Anglus. Odi homines ignava opera. Nuda veritas. 1601."
- "Imum nolo. Summum nequeo. Quiesco. Ornatisimo, etc. Petro Labbæo. Josephus Hallus, C. E. S. Cantabrigiæ, Angl., Jun. 19, 1601."
- "Post nubila soles. Joh. Pory, Londinensis, ult. Julij, 1601."
- "Raph. Thorius, Londini, cal. Junij, 1601. Arte; labore; fide."
- "Mattheus Bust, hæc tibi nob'issime adolescens, Petre Labbæe scribebam, ne tui Busti immemor esse aliquando posses. Cantabrigiæ, Julij 6º, A.D. 1601. Vive et vale."
- "In paucis vere nobili erudito juveni D^{no} Petro Labbæo Biturigi reliquit hoc sui *μνημοσυρον*. Richardus Montacutus, Cantabrigiæ, Mense Quintili, 1601."
- "Generosissimo et cultissimo juveni Petro Labbæo Biturigi ex Britanniæ meæ scholasticæ libro decimo in quæcunque mei *μνημοσυρον*, Oxonia, 22º Julij, 1601. Scribebam Robertus Burhillus."

There are valuable autograph inscriptions by distinguished foreign scholars. Among these, of Nic. Rigaltius, Daniel Heinsius, James Dousa, and Hugo Grotius. There is one also by John George

Grobius, dated at Oxford in Sept. 1601, and a page of quotations in various languages by Nathanael Marius, who writes at London, June 4, 1601:—

"Unum necessarium.

"Goe and come whilst thou maist."

In the same Library is another album, MS. Latin, 8,815, that of a certain Godefridus a Lautern. In this are the following contributions of Englishmen:—

"Non sa che sia dolore. Chi dal suo dolce ben parte e non muore. Antonio Neuile, Anglo."

"Niente lo tormenta, chi amor contenta. Ad. Pyrton."

"Vero nil verius. Henricus Verus."

"Ne peut mentir. Ph. Nicholas."

"Amicus alter ego. Amicitia causa hæc posuit. Henricus Carey, Anglus."

A very spirited drawing of a centaur, in colours, accompanies this autograph.

None of the English contributions are dated, but all the others are of the years 1615 and 1616, and these are evidently of the same period.—I am, &c.,

L. MASSEY.

Paris, April, 1862.

THE NAME OF THACKWELL.

MR. URBAN,—In your April number there is an enquiry as to the derivation of the surname "Thackwell." Your querist says that he finds it stated to mean "The Oak Well," which, it is further imagined, has run into Thackwell, in the way of designating the individual or head of the family who dwelt near the well. Permit me, then, without being able to offer any certain derivation of the name, to add another supposition to the foregoing conjecture, bearing on the phonetic connection of "Thackwell" with the North Yorkshire dialect. "Thack," in this part, is thatch, or the straw roof of a building. May not, therefore, "Thackwell" be the Thatched Well rather than the Oak Well? which latter in the Saxon would

likely have been Aikwell, as we have in this neighbourhood "Aikton," which means Oak-town (or Forest-town), commonly called Egton. As to thatched wells, I have seen several in these parts; but roofing-slates and tiles are now superseding the more rustic-looking thatch. The walls of these old draw-wells enclosed them on all sides save one for the entrance, and supported the thatched "overtop." The water was obtained by a winch-handled cylinder of wood, which wound up or let down a rope with a bucket at the end of it. They stand as the public tank or fountain. I have noticed one or two wells with inscriptions and dates.

Whitby.

G.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Egyptian Museum at the Louvre has just received a donation as remarkable for the beauty of the objects of which it is composed as for the rarity and scientific interest attached to them. This present is from a young and learned Polish traveller, Count Tyszkiewicz, who collected the objects during his researches in Egypt. The first class comprises 140 bronzes, among which 76 small figures are particularly remarkable for their beauty. They represent the various gods of the Egyptian Pantheon, and their fine state of preservation allows the gold inlaying which so much enhances the value of such works, to be properly appreciated. The small figures of the gods Anhour, Phthah, and Cnouphis, and of different goddesses, are fine specimens of that kind of workmanship. Most of those objects bear inscriptions, which leave no doubt as to the name of the personage represented. Some of those divinities are very rare, or even quite new to science, and several others, hitherto only known by paintings, are wanting in French collections. In that class may be mentioned a large snake in bronze, 28½ inches in length, a god with the head of a crocodile, and a personage whose head is surmounted by a star. The collection of Count Tyszkiewicz contains a great number of scarabæi, in hard stone enamelled. All these small objects supply fresh information, by either furnishing variations of the names of kings and princesses, or a history of personages who had performed an important part under some of the Pharaohs, and thus deserve a place in history. There is also an ivory palette for a scribe, furnished with its reeds, and with two cakes of red and black ink scarcely touched. The reeds are cut at each end, one for the red and the other for the black ink. A knife of yellow bronze is remarkable for its fine form and for its keen edge. Work in precious or hard stones is represented by three small objects of great beauty, which may serve as points in the history of the art, as each bears its date. The most recent is a square amulet in green spath, which bears the name of a functionary in the time of Osorchon I., who reigned in the ninth century before the Christian era; the head of the goddess Hathon is engraved in relief on this object. A pendant of a necklace, the material of which resembles chrysoprase, represents a Nile goose lying down. The lower surface bears the name of the Princess Neferou-ra, daughter of Toutines III.; this jewel was therefore cut at least 1500 years before the Christian era. Engraving in relief on hard stone was, however, executed in Egypt at a much more distant period, as is proved by a small square amulet in sardonyx, bearing at the back the name of Amenentré III., of the twelfth dynasty. This king, who is well known as the founder of the famous labyrinth, belonged to the powerful family which covered Egypt with its monuments from Tanis to the extreme of Nubia, before the invasion of the

Shepherds. At the back part of the amulet the king is represented as overthrowing an enemy. This scene and the royal motto is incised. On the other side is engraved, in relief, an Egyptian named Harbes, seated before an altar. Notwithstanding the small size of this sardonyx (about half an inch), there can be clearly recognised the style peculiar to that fine period of Egyptian art. There is also among the collection a fine specimen of a coffin-lid, in yellow varnish; an earthen cup, enamelled in brilliant blue; and a wooden footstool, of a simple form, but valuable for its preservation. Prince Ignace Zagull, the travelling companion of Count Tyszkiewics, has added to the collection a funeral papyrus in hieratic writing, and which is worthy of a place in the museum from its fine condition.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—Messrs. Puttick and Simpson in March last dispersed a collection of rare autographs. The following were among the most remarkable lots, with the prices they produced:—A letter signed by Anne Boleyn—11*l.* 10*s.* A letter of Pomponne de Bellièvre, who was sent, as ambassador from the French Court, to intercede with Elizabeth on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, this letter having reference to that mission—8*l.* Letter of Catherine of Arragon to the Emperor Charles V., written after her divorce, and appealing for sympathy and support—26*l.* Letter signed by Catherine Parr, informing her brother of her marriage with Henry VIII., which had taken place but eight days before—27*l.* Letter signed by Edward VI.—13*l.* 15*s.* A letter of Handel, respecting some engagements for the King's Theatre—13*l.* 10*s.* Receipt signed by Hogarth—4*l.* A fable in the hand of La Fontaine—4*l.* A short letter of Martin Luther—8*l.* A letter of Marat, the revolutionary procureur-General—5*l.* Two warrants signed by Mary I.—7*l.* 7*s.* and 5*l.* 10*s.* A letter of Mary Queen of Scots, in which she refers to the religious distractions of the time—22*l.* A letter of Philip Melanchthon—7*l.* A notarial document signed by Molière—15*l.* A letter of Racine, giving an account of the battle of Neerwinden, when the confederate army under William III. was defeated—6*l.* 5*s.* Two documents signed by Richard III.; the first as Duke of Gloucester, the second as King—11*l.* 10*s.* and 18*l.* Letters of the two brothers Robespierre—8*l.* 5*s.* Letter of Madame Roland—5*l.* A fine letter of Rubens, of antiquarian interest—10*l.* 15*s.* The original deed of bargain and sale to Shakespeare of a house in Blackfriars—71*l.*: it is the counterpart to this deed, bearing the autograph, which is possessed by the Guildhall Library. A conveyance to the uses of Shakespeare's will, in which, among other curious facts in relation to the poet's family history, is recorded the name of the husband of Shakespeare's daughter Judith. He appears to have been one Thomas Quincy of Stratford, vintner—36*l.*

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Bulletin Monumental, ou Collection de Mémoires sur les Monuments Historiques de France. Publié sous les auspices de la Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Nationaux, et dirigé par M. DE CAUMONT. (Vol. 28, No. 4. April, 1862.)—This work has been so long established, and its valuable character is so well known, that it is not in general necessary to notice it. All antiquaries who read French are in the habit of seeing it, and do not need to be reminded of it. But the present number appears to us rather an exception to the general rule, and contains so much that is interesting to English readers as to call for some notice of its contents; though these are so numerous, and in such variety, that it is not easy to give an intelligible account of them in a short compass.

The Abbé Arbellot gives an account of diggings in the Roman town of Casinomagus (Chassenon, in the department of Charente), producing considerable results. M. d'Espaulart, of Le Mans, a zealous and experienced antiquary, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, and carry great weight with all who know him, has a valuable essay on Religious Art, chiefly on mural painting in churches, which is all the rage in France as well as in England at present; and it would be well if those who are so hot upon it would read his wise advice and be guided by it. He protests against the mean, tawdry, and vulgar way in which this work is being done in some parts of France, some parishes which are too poor to afford to paint their churches having recourse to papering them in the cheapest way, making them look, as he says, like a tap-room. We have heard of

this being done in England also, but happily, we believe, instances are very rare with us. He protests against the dogmas of the pre-Raphaelite school, and will not allow that Christian art was confined to the time of Cimabue, Giotto, Fra Bartolomeo, and Fra Angelico; while fully appreciating their merits and their archæological value, he denies that Christian art is limited to them, or to any one period. Religious feeling is as strong and as plainly visible in some of the works of Raphael and his followers as in these early painters, and for art now to go back to them, is like an old man dressing himself in a child's clothes to make himself look young again. The effect of this restriction and limitation of art is shewn in Mount Athos and the Byzantine school. He appeals to the work of M. Chevreul on Colour; and gives a list of twenty-two examples of ancient wall-paintings in France, Italy, and Germany, to shew that harmony of colour was duly attended to; and protests against the copying of bad drawings because there may be medieval authority for it. Bad art should never be imitated, to whatever period it may belong, and all colouring should be subordinate to the architecture, and should bring out the architectural details, not conceal them. He also protests against the destruction of altars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under a mistaken notion of purity and uniformity of style; says that many of the objects destroyed have been valuable works of art, and that if this modern notion of purity and uniformity of style is pushed to an extreme, three-fourths of our finest churches and cathedrals will have to be rebuilt, as very few of them are all of one style. There is often work of three or four different

centuries in the same building, with no attempt at uniformity.

The next article is a translation of Mr. Roach Smith's paper on the "Goddess-Mothers," from his "Roman London," with his woodcuts. Then we have an account of some Roman inscriptions recently found near Nice; Roman remains lately discovered by digging at Montbouy, in the department of Loiret, —the *Aqua Segesta* of Peutinger's map; remains of a church of the Carlovingian era at Rugles, with woodcuts of the peculiar debased Roman masonry; an account of several Gallo-Roman tombs found near Saverne, on the top of the Vosges mountains, marking the site of an encampment on the borders of Roman Gaul to protect the province against the Germans, (on the other side of these mountains the inhabitants still speak German, though they belong to the province of Alsace, which is in fact an encroachment of France upon Germany); then an account, by M. A. Castan, of some Gallic, Roman, and Celtic graves found at the same place, but one over the other, shewing that the Gallo-Romans continued to use the burying-places of their Celtic ancestors.

Next we have an important notice of a new Imperial Museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman antiquities which is being formed at St. Germain by order of the Emperor. M. de Caumont, as Director of the Society for the Conservation of Monuments, had the spirit to write direct to the Emperor, to protest against the local museums, which are numerous and important in France, being robbed of their treasures to enrich this new Imperial Museum, and to suggest that, instead of this, plaster casts should be taken of all objects of interest, and coloured exactly after the originals. To this letter the Emperor immediately sent a courteous reply, promising that this suggestion should be acted upon. Our readers are aware that the Emperor is also forming a museum of mediæval arms and armour in the castle of Pierrefont, in the forest of Coupeigne, —a building of the

fifteenth century, which is being carefully restored for the purpose, under the able direction of M. Viollet-le-Duc. These are in addition to the large collections at the Louvre, the Hotel de Cluny, and others in Paris. It is a remarkable proof how much England is behind her neighbours in civilization, that at the very time that France is forming these historical museums for the glory of France, the trustees of the British Museum entirely neglect the national antiquities of Britain; and an active party in the University of Oxford is endeavouring to abolish the Historical Museum of Elias Ashmole, the oldest collection of antiquities in existence, and wishes to decline receiving a chronological series of plaster casts of mediæval antiquities, on the ground that photography has superseded them and made them useless; as if the French did not know the value of photography as well as we do. It is invaluable for many purposes, but it cannot do everything: it cannot shew the depth of hollows in undercutting, often the most important feature for telling the age of a moulding or an ornament, and by them of a building.

While this article was in the hands of the printers, by a singular coincidence Lord Palmerston's speech at Romsey has come to hand. The Premier is obliged to acknowledge himself to have been a false prophet on the subject of local museums, and that he could not understand or appreciate the spirit of the people of Romsey, —in other words, the spirit of the present age of the world. Perhaps this will open his eyes to the fact that his ideas on some other subjects also belong to the last generation, and are behind the age in which we live. It is surprising that so clever a man does not see that the days of Classical architecture are gone by, just as much as the use of the Classical languages for conversation and letter-writing. They came in together in the age of pedantry and the revival of Paganism, and though one part of the system has retained its hold longer than the other, it is quite

certain to follow the rest. The architecture of every country in Europe is as distinct as its language; each has its own national and provincial characteristics; and the architecture of Rome will no more hold its ground than the language of Rome for every-day use; the nations of Europe have struggled too long for their independence to be held any longer in shackles.

But we are wandering from the subject of Historical Museums, the importance of which is not sufficiently appreciated in England.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who have paid attention to the subject, that tangible objects are the greatest possible aids to the mind and the memory, and that a chronological series of tangible objects of each successive period of history would be of the greatest service to students. The University of Oxford is, of all other places, the most fitting for such a museum, and has already sufficient materials to form the basis of one, if they were only collected, arranged, and displayed. The excellent Bishop of Oxford has frequently pointed out, in his sermons and addresses, that the study of antiquities, the habit of looking back, and comparing past times with the present, is one of the marks of civilization as contrasted with ages of barbarism; the ignorant barbarian alone never looks back. The French justly boast at the present time of their superior museums as a proof of their superior civilization over other nations, especially over their ancient rivals the English, who are too ignorant to appreciate their value.

M. de Caumont gives notice that the next Archæological Congress will be held at Saumur on the 1st of June, with excursions to Gennes, Fontevrault, and Candes. The papers to be read will relate to the history of Anjou and Poitou; and it is hoped that this meeting will attract many English antiquaries jealous for the honour of England during her occupation of those provinces.

Other short notices complete this interesting number of the *Bulletin*.

The Offertory: the most Excellent Way of contributing Money for Christian Purposes. By J. H. MARKLAND, D.C.L., F.R.S., S.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—To the second edition of this small pamphlet Dr. Markland has added numerous instances of the actual working of the weekly offertory, which ought to convince the sceptical, that it is indeed “the most excellent way of contributing money for Christian purposes.” For these we must refer to the pamphlet itself, but the following remarks, which contrast the ancient and truly Catholic practice of almsgiving at every service with the modern charity sermon, we feel obliged to make room for:—

“Can we doubt that, compared with all modern plans for raising charitable contributions, the Offertory is the most excellent way? It is that which harmonizes best with our duty as Christians, with the language of Scripture, with the injunctions of the Church, and with the desires and wants of a devout and humble spirit. The late Bishop of New Jersey, in a Pastoral Letter, quoted by the Bishop of Moray and Ross, shewed very forcibly the many advantages which this plan combines,—its frequency, its constancy, its simplicity, its moderation, its inexpensiveness, its sobriety. ‘It makes no exciting appeals, and creates no heat to be followed by a more than corresponding coldness. It is the oozing of the water from the rock that fills the springs; it is the gentle dropping of the dew that clothes the vales with verdure.’

“No sound Churchman would wish to lessen the weight which properly attaches to sermons, when delivered for our instruction and admonition. But must we not feel, with Bishop Jebb, more and more disposed to ‘cling to the department most congenial with the providential function of our Church—the department of edification rather than of excitement?’ *In quietness and in confidence must be our strength,* (Isa. xxx. 15.) How desirable is it that a clergyman, instead of stimulating his congregation upon one or more Sundays in the year to the discharge of one of

* GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 629.

the most important Christian obligations, should, by calm and steady perseverance, impress upon them the real grounds on which true charity rests. Clear statements of the objects and operations of the several Societies connected with the Church, to which the Offertory collections would be devoted, might, when required, be given by him, and thus, having sown the good seed, he might, by God's grace, reap plentifully. No charitable institution can ever calculate with any certainty upon its annual income, if it depend chiefly upon occasional sermons: it is liable to be fettered in its designs by an unexpected failure in its resources; the rainy day, the absence of particular individuals, and numberless other causes,—each, and all of these, tend to this result, and the charity is perhaps left in debt, until a more favourable train of events should occur. The Church 'need not be hurried and excited, as if all were to be done in a moment, and by impulses, but should be patient, and sober, and persevering to the end.'

"Let us return, then, to the practice pursued in pure and ancient days, when the Church was for ever gathering the bounty of her sons. . . .

"As the *time* which might be occupied by the Offertory is by some urged as an objection, it has been suggested that the collection might be made during the singing of the psalm or hymn before the sermon; but those who would adhere to the Rubric, and consider that the Morning Service should be closed after the Church's own rule, with sentences from Scripture, and with *prayer*, would not consider this arrangement satisfactory. The imploring God's merciful acceptance of our alms and prayers is surely a most important feature in the practice of the Offertory. With a sufficient number of Collectors, it has been found that it would not occupy more than a few minutes."

Brambles and Bay Leaves: Essays on Things Homely and Beautiful. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD. Second Edition. (Groombridge and Sons.)—It is impossible to read a page of this book without conceiving something very like a personal friendship for its author, so fresh and genial is its tone. We are not inclined to agree with him in allowing "immortality" to his dog Fido, but

nevertheless we read with real pleasure his hearty and evidently genuine pictures of country life in its general aspect, his joy in everything that is the antipodes of brick and mortar, and his experiences with his "family," which he estimates by the thousand, ranging from bees to birds, beasts and fishes. We allow that we should not care to make one of the breakfast party that he sketches, but we are well pleased to read his account of it, and as our readers may very probably be of the same opinion, we reproduce it for them, with the intimation that they will do well to make themselves masters of the book from the first page to the last, as we have done.

"A NOISY BREAKFAST PARTY.—We are just now ready for breakfast, and we sit at the fire surrounded with cockatoos, macaws, and parrots. All the voices of the animal world salute and deafen us. *Old Poll*, the pet of the parlour, can bark, growl, bleat, purr, or whistle, and, in addition, ask for everything she wants, and for many things she does not want. She can be insolent or polite; and, as a result of our teaching, she is a very expert thief. I could tell a hundred anecdotes about that one patriarchal parrot: how she takes tea from a spoon and beer from a tumbler; how she cracks nuts, and crows like a cock; how she leaves her cage to steal sugar or fruit; how she can recite two complete stanzas of 'Johnny Gilpin,' and bandy small talk with anybody. When her noise and impudence ceases, we turn to the cockatoos, of which we have three elegant, docile, loving creatures: one pure white, with a crest that looks like flakes of turbot; another with pale sulphur crest; and a third with white and crimson plumage—strictly a cockatoo-parrot, the most loquacious of the whole family, but so gentle in her demeanour that she never was guilty of a single mischief yet. To visitors, the grey and green parrots, of which we have two each, are a perfect bore: they scream and yell and bark, and, if a chance were afforded them, would dig their pickaxe beaks into innocent faces and hands; but these gentle crested favourites are determined to be loved, and at the first sound of a strange voice, up go their crests, down go their heads with a soft ejaculation of "Cock-a-too;"

and if they do not get their accustomed scratching on the poll, they seem dejected for the day. As for Betty, the cockatoo - parrot, she says plainly, 'Scratch poor Betty's poll; Betty wants her poll scratched,' and scratched it must be over and over again before Betty will turn to her bread and milk, and allow an interval for conversation. Then we have a pair of Australian ground parrots; two splendid macaws that dazzle the eye with their oriental plumes of azure and vermilion; a pair of slender and brilliantly-coloured lorries, that have never yet, and never will, acquire more speech than the utterance of their names; and a pair of Brazilian toucans, with enormous bills, and plumage more dazzling than the dress of a harlequin. You would just think yourself in Babel, were you to be spiritually present when we sit down to breakfast surrounded by these, the noisiest members of our happy family. But if you were present in the body also, I would ensure complete silence by one clap of the hand, and you should hear a pin drop if you wished it. Then one by one each should go through its performances of imitating a farm-yard, a fiddle, a pair of bagpipes, or a series of incoherent but very comical speeches. Old Poll is the only one that would occasion trouble; and she is so self-willed, that you would have to take your chance whether she would take breakfast with us and talk like a Christian, or cough, bark, and growl you into a state of stupid deafness. But if all went well, Polly would be a polyglot; for she can gabble French, German, and Latin with very tolerable accent, and mix with her classical quotations the more familiar sounds of 'Beer, ho,' 'Ba-ker,' and the words and air of 'Pretty, pretty Polly Hopkins.' When Betty's turn came, she would, in a nasal singing tone, ask you some impertinent questions, such as, 'Can you spell Istactepetzacuxochitl Icohueyo?' and before you could give her an answer, such is her want of politeness, she would hurry through a whole string of small talk; ask for tea, beer, cakes, nuts, grapes, and finish off with Quin's 'incoherent story,' which, with a slight blush, I confess to have spent the occasional leisure of a whole year in teaching her. While this went on, the other birds would get jealous; and to keep peace, we should have to scratch no end of proffered polls, and make a compromise with master Tommy, the elder of the green parrots, by the

present of a chicken bone for him to pick and chuckle over. The exhibition always finishes by feeding the toucans, which are the 'lions' of the collection; we hand them each a choice morsel—a task which you might think dangerous, seeing that their beaks are large enough for the seizure of a fat baby, and you would think it no trifling matter to appease appetites having such formidable representatives. Yet, immense as are the horny appendages with which the toucan takes his daily bread, his mode of eating is decidedly pretty and amusing. The food is taken on the point of the bill, it is then tossed high in the air, the immense jaws open like a pair of park-gates, and the descending morsel falls straight into the gullet with a 'cluck' that makes one roar with laughter. The conjuror who catches knives and rings might take a lesson from these comical creatures."

England, the North, and the South: being a Popular View of the American Civil War. By A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq. Fourth Edition.

The Results of the American Disruption. Second Edition. (Ridgway.)

These pamphlets are the substance of lectures delivered a few months ago at Kildown and Maidstone, which attracted attention at the time for their plain common-sense view of the cause and probable consequences of the American civil war. That the view taken is really a popular one is evidenced by one of the Lectures having already reached a fourth edition; the other has not been published so long. The utter hopelessness of the struggle for empire in which the North is now engaged is conclusively shewn, to our mind at least, and it is satisfactory to have such valid reasons adduced for Mr. Hope's belief that the independence of the South will in all human probability bring about the abolition of slavery far more quickly than could be effected by any other agency.

The Church Builder, No. II. (Rivingtons.)—The conductors of this little "Quarterly Journal of Church Extension" follow up their plan of speaking to the eye as to the past and present

state of our churches. Their present Number, beside some neat illustrations of lich-gates, has three engravings relating to St. Luke's Church, Heywood. The change shewn in these engravings, and which is now being effected in this Lancashire township, by the substitution of a noble church for an edifice which truly was a "disgrace to any Christian community," is a theme to which we may recur.

Sowerby and Johnson's British Poisonous Plants. (Van Voorst).—We but discharge a duty in calling the attention of our readers, more especially of the clergy and other country residents, to this valuable little work. Thirty-two plates, from the well-known "English Botany," have been transferred to stone, and are here cheaply reproduced, with brief untechnical notices, exhibiting all the poisonous plants and fungi of our country, the danger from which is much greater than is generally supposed. The authors reckon on the co-operation of the clergy in placing low-priced uncoloured copies in school libraries, and thus rendering a service to the rising generation. They justly remark,—

"The knowledge once imparted, that many of the most admired ornaments of our fields, and woods, and gardens, not only contain within them the elements of disease and death, but that these are, in many instances, of a character so powerful as to render a small portion of a leaf, stem, or root, or a few seeds or berries, subversive of human life, cannot fail to instil caution into the most careless, and thus lessen the liability to danger by which we are surrounded."

We heartily wish success to this benevolent project. We are aware that the elements of botanical knowledge are now imparted in many schools in rural districts, and even more was accomplished by the late Professor Henslow, at Hitcham, which shews that there is no insurmountable difficulty in interesting the young in one of the most delightful of studies, and no clergyman

or school-teacher would think a little pains ill-bestowed on a branch of the subject, which had for certain result the safety of the lives of the children under their care. The work before us is so plainly worded, and so well illustrated, that it has already reached a second edition, to which several useful additions have been made, shewing alike that it was before appreciated, and that its authors are desirous of making it still more useful.

Handbook of Economic Literature.—Persons of influence, who feel that the only true way of helping the poor is by teaching them to help themselves, may receive many useful hints from the above-named pamphlet. It is Part I., "Domestic and Sanitary Economy," of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of the Twickenham Economic Museum, or Repertory of Useful Knowledge for Every-day Life, an institution supported, we believe, at the sole cost of T. Twining, Esq., with the intention of offering to benevolent persons that guidance in their endeavours to benefit the poor of which the want has so often been felt. The Museum must be visited to be appreciated at its real value, as the catalogues of its contents are not yet ready; but that for the Library is now before us, and in its arrangement it reflects much credit on its compiler. It, of course, gives the titles of the books and MSS. contained therein, but it has also a feature of much value in its indication of other works on similar subjects which it does not as yet possess. By reference to it, clergymen, district visitors, and others, will have laid before them the best sources for sound advice or popular lectures on sanitary subjects and domestic economy; and as tickets to view the Museum, as well as copies of the Handbook, are to be had on application to either T. Twining, Esq., Perryn-house, Twickenham, S.W., or to Mr. Le Neve Foster, Society of Arts, Adelphi, no doubt they will readily avail themselves of the opportunity.

Monthly Intelligence.

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

THE early months of the present year have, except in regard to one matter which we shall therefore speak of at some length, supplied little that needs record. England has happily been free from anything worse than the disturbance to trade occasioned by the civil war in America, but the Continent is agitated with ideas of change. In France, the Emperor has accorded some liberty of speech and action to his Legislative Assemblies, but the result has not been such as to induce any despotic ruler to make further concessions. Though supposed to be utterly subservient to the Imperial will, the Legislative Body declined to sanction a pension to General Montauban, the commander of the French forces in China, a man of indifferent character, but an unswerving Imperialist; whence the step was considered a grave one: the Emperor withdrew his proposition, and has thus adjourned an embarrassment. But others have arisen, in the angry debates on the occupation of Rome, and in the fact of the appearance of an inflammatory ballad, *Le Lion du Quartier Latin*, which was scattered freely about the streets of Paris, avowing uncompromising hostility to the Bonaparte dynasty. It appeared on the Sunday before the Carnival (March 2), and numerous arrests were made, but the author does not appear to have been discovered.

In Prussia the King, doubting the real ends and aims of the Liberal party, dissolved his Parliament, in the hope of obtaining a more compliant assembly; an expectation, if we remember the fate of Charles I. of England and Charles X. of France, not likely to be realised, and in its too probable failure presenting a very disquieting aspect.

The affairs of Italy seem not to have at all advanced; at least not in the direction favourable to the idea of unity. The French garrison still holds Rome, and the Austrians Venetia; Ricasoli, who had the name of being a stout champion of unity, has been displaced by Ratazzi, to whom is ascribed the desire of conciliating French support by the cession of Sardinia. In Naples the so-called "brigandage" has been carried on, evidently with far more success than the Sardinian government is willing to allow. Some proclamations aiming at its suppression, but of almost incredible atrocity, have been issued by commanders of its forces, which have been commented on in the Houses of Parliament by Lord Derby and others, and though their authenticity was at first boldly denied by

the Duke of Argyle and less firmly in the Commons, it has since been established. They have been tardily disavowed as unauthorized by the government at Turin, but the mere fact of their being issued at all, goes far to prove the very precarious hold that Piedmont has on Southern Italy. Garibaldi, apparently intent on provoking Austria to the uttermost, recently made a kind of triumphal journey along the Italian frontier, but the influence of Ratazzi (who is supposed to reflect the views of the Emperor of the French) was exerted to bring it to a premature close, and the explosion that it was evidently meant to cause has been deferred. Omar Pacha has been engaged in operations against the Montenegrins which have as yet had little other result than the loss of many of his troops in mountain warfare, and keeping up an uneasy feeling all along the coast of the Adriatic, which has long been threatened with a descent of Polish and Hungarian exiles bent on war to the knife with Austria. The kingdom of Greece has been for two months the seat of a military revolt. The insurgents possessed themselves of Nauplia, and seem to have had adherents in many other parts. They have at length capitulated to General Hahn, but have extorted such an ample amnesty as could only be granted by a radically weak and vicious government, which that of King Otho notoriously is. If to these matters be added the arrival in France of ambassadors from Japan, little remains to be noticed as occurring in Europe and deserving record up to the present time.

In America, however, it has been otherwise. The great Federal army before Washington moved, when the weather permitted, towards the Confederate position at Manassas, and found it abandoned. The Confederates appear to have retreated on purpose to draw their antagonists into regions where support would become every day more difficult to find; this the Federals soon discovered, and therefore returned to Washington, from which they have since sailed on an expedition by sea, probably directed eventually against Richmond, in Virginia. In the Border States fighting has taken place, but the accounts are too contradictory to be received with any confidence. By sea, however, the Confederates have achieved a decided success, and have given a practical proof of the superiority of iron vessels over all others, which will go far to remove wooden ships from the military marine of all countries. Of this event, and of some experiments made at Shoeburyness, with the intention of ascertaining the true bearings of the case, we have given a full account; as the importance of the question whether ships or forts are to be preferred for the safety of England cannot be over-estimated.

MARCH 8, 9.

The "Merrimac" and the "Monitor."

—When the Federal authorities abandoned the dockyard of Norfolk, in Virginia, in the middle of last year, they endeavoured to destroy the shipping, which they could not remove. One of these vessels was a heavily-armed steam frigate, called the "Merrimac," which was burnt to the water's edge, and was supposed to have been rendered utterly useless. Such, however, proved not to be the case. They have converted her into a steam battery or ram of extraordinary power, have fitted her with an iron prow, roofed her with railway iron dovetailed and riveted together, and armed her with heavy guns, the number of which has been variously stated, but seems to be ten,—so as to make her a most formidable opponent to the Federal blockading squadron. The accounts that were given of her being fitted out were at first hardly credited, but they have been found to be literally true, and her actual performance on the only occasion that she has as yet been brought into action have been quite sufficient to shew that wooden vessels are utterly useless against her. The Confederates, it may be mentioned, have named her the "Virginia," but in England she is best known by her former name.

On the morning of the 8th of March the "Merrimac," accompanied by the "Beaufort" and "Raleigh" left the dockyard to attack the blockading squadron; and as soon as the action commenced, she was joined by three other vessels which all took some part, though the chief mischief was accomplished by the "Merrimac." The least highly coloured account of her proceedings is that furnished, to the Confederate government, by Lieutenant Jones, her temporary commander. Writing on the 8th of March, he says,—

"In consequence of the wound of Flag-officer Buchanan, it becomes my duty to report that the 'Virginia' left the yard this morning at 11 A.M., steamed down the river past our batteries, and over to Newport News, where she engaged the frigates 'Cumberland' and 'Congress,'

and the batteries ashore, and also two large steam-frigates, supposed to be the 'Minnesota' and 'Roanoke,' and a sailing frigate, and several small steamers armed with heavy rifled guns. We sunk the 'Cumberland,' drove the 'Congress' ashore, where she hauled down her colours and hoisted the white flag; but she fired upon us with the flag flying, wounding Lieutenant Minor and some of our men. We again opened fire upon her, and she is now in flames. The shoal water prevented our reaching the other frigates. This, with approaching night, we think saved them from destruction. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded.

"Two of our guns have the muzzles shot off, the prow was twisted, and armour somewhat damaged; the anchor and all flag-staffs shot away, and smoke-stack and steampipe riddled."

Lieutenant Prendergast, of the "Congress," gives an account of the fate of the Federal squadron, which agrees in the main with the Confederate report:—

"At ten minutes past two the 'Merrimac' opened with her bow gun, with grape, passing us on the starboard side at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broadside, and giving one in return. After passing the 'Congress,' she ran into and sunk the 'Cumberland.' The smaller vessels then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew. Seeing the fate of the 'Cumberland,' we set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the tug-boat 'Zouave,' ran the vessel ashore. At half-past two the 'Merrimac' took a position astern of us, at a distance of about 150 yards, and raked us fore and aft, with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter. In the meantime the 'Patrick Henry' and the 'Thomas Jefferson,' approached from up the James river, firing with precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were now disabled, one being dismounted and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter by the terrible fire of the enemy."

The Federal commander, Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, was killed, after the contest had lasted for two hours, when the survivors determined on surrendering, but a waste of life was occasioned by

the improper conduct of the Federal batteries on shore. Lieutenant Prendergast says:—

“Seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the ‘Minnesota,’ which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with the Commander William Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colours, without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the ‘Merrimac,’ who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterwards, and a small tug came alongside, whose captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off. The ‘Merrimac’ again opened upon us, although we had a peak to shew that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us she left us, and engaged the ‘Minnesota’ and the shore batteries, after which the wounded were taken on shore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action, from hot shot fired by the ‘Merrimac.’”

So far the “Merrimac” cannot be said to have met with any serious opposition, and on the following morning she got under weigh again in order to destroy the “Minnesota,” which remained aground. But relief for the Federals was at hand. An iron battery, called the “Monitor,” had arrived, and efficiently protected her. The “Monitor” is the invention of Captain Ericsson, and appears to be a more remarkable vessel than the “Merrimac,” though much inferior in size.

“She is oval-shaped, 172 ft. long, and 41 ft. in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on the top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke stacks, 7 ft. in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam come through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about 8 in. thick. Nothing remains on her deck

but the pilot-house, which is a square iron statue, about 3 ft. high, about the size of an ordinary dry-goods box. The tower rises about 9 ft. from the deck, and looks, when close to it, like a large iron gasometer, or gas-holder. On closely examining it, however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, while the whole tower is 22 ft. in diameter, and it has two oval-shaped port-holes, close together, on one side, not more than 2 ft. apart, and not more than 3 ft. above the deck. The guns are set side by side in the centre of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns allowing the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired two immense pillars of steel on the inside, about 6 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 1 ft. thick, slide before the port-holes, completely closing them, and protecting the gunners from the enemy.”

The only entrance to this strange craft is through the turret, which has iron hatches, and when these are closed the crew is supplied with fresh air by means of blowers worked by the engines, and are said by the inventor to be thus rendered “perfectly comfortable,” as well as secure from any attempt at boarding. Anything less like an ordinary ship cannot well be conceived, but she seems to have been efficient against the “Merrimac;” the account given is, however, manifestly exaggerated, and all that is certainly known is that the two iron monsters cannonaded each other for some hours with little damage on either side. No account of the affair has, we believe, been published by the Confederates, but we have had two letters from persons on board the “Monitor.” The chief engineer writes thus to Captain Ericsson:—

“We fought the ‘Merrimac’ for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron-clad against iron-clad. We manœuvred about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought. We were struck twenty-two times—pilot-house twice, turret nine times, side armour eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point

was the pilot-house. One of your great logs (9 inches by 12 thick) is broken in two. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. She tried to run us down, and sink us, as she did the 'Cumberland' yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp, upper-edged side cut through the light iron shoe upon her stem, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact. The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the pendulums are fine things; though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit. You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the man on the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I was one. The other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over.

"Captain Worden stationed himself at the pilot-house, Green fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the captain was disabled, and was relieved by Green, when I managed the turret myself, Master Stodden having been one of the two stunned men."

Another person goes more into particulars, but still in the same strain of exaggeration:—

"The 'Merrimac,' coming down to attack the 'Minnesota,' turned her guns on the 'Monitor.' She gave us a few shots, and then ran head on at full tilt, as in her action with the 'Cumberland,' but in this instance with a far different result. Captain Worden judged that, failing to run us down, her intention was to board us; but if so, she changed her programme, probably not pleased with the expression of the grim eye of our columbiad, which at this moment, at a hint from Lieutenant Green, shot her iron glance (weight 170 lbs.) directly through the 'Merrimac's' hull at water-line. The 'Merrimac' retreated in the direction of Sewall's Point. Captain Worden, judging the range too great for effective firing, directed the Lieutenant to wait for his order before giving her another shot. A few minutes passed, and the order came; it was scarcely executed when a percussion shell struck the corner of the pilot-house and exploded, injuring

the captain's eye. A few seconds and another exploded in the same neighbourhood, and adding to the previous injury, rendered for a time our noble commander completely blind; this occurred at 12 a.m., and was, I believe, the last shot the 'Merrimac' fired in the engagement. The command now devolved on Lieut. Green, who took the captain's position in the pilot-house, and directed the closing movements of the fight. The 'Merrimac,' proud and defiant in the beginning of the action, now presented an entirely different spectacle. She had no doubt received a vital injury, and it is the opinion of the fleet that were anxious spectators of the engagement that she retired in a sinking condition. The 'Monitor' would have vigorously followed up her overwhelming advantage, but her orders were to act entirely on the defensive, and not by any means to leave the immediate vicinity of the fleet in the roads."

APRIL 8.

Experimental Firing at Shoeburyness.

—The accounts given of the action between the "Merrimac" and her opponents were received in England as establishing indisputably the superiority of iron or iron-cased vessels to any wooden ships, and many persons were inclined to go farther, and to conclude that ordnance must be useless against them. This has since been put to the test of experiment, and the result has been to establish the old superiority of attack to defence. The following account is condensed from the "Times."

A short time since a target, 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, and made exactly of the same materials and strength as the "Warrior's" broadside, was erected to be tested at Shoeburyness. During the whole of one day and part of a second it was subjected to the most tremendous proof. Solid 68s, 100-pounders, and 200-pounders were fired at it singly and in salvoes of three and six guns at a time, but all in vain. The concentrated volleys flew off in a hail of iron splinters. It was, however, conceived that wrought-iron guns of large calibre, and strong enough to stand the heaviest shot and heaviest charges, would, at close range, easily penetrate any thickness of iron

plates that a vessel could safely venture to sea with, and the experiments just made have proved the truth of the conjecture. Sir William Armstrong has made a 300-pounder on his principle of wrought-iron coils. This gun is about 14 feet in length, its weight is 12 tons, and its diameter at the muzzle $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has not been rifled, and therefore during the experiments it only threw round solid shot of 156 lb. weight. If rifled for the Armstrong shot, which is about two and a half times the length of its diameter, it would be a 300-pounder. This gun, unrifled and with plain solid shot, was tried against the "Warrior" target in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Grey, Commodore Drummond, Captain Sir J. D. Hay, Captain Hewlett, Captain Yelverton, Mr. Fairbairn, sen., Mr. Laird, Mr. Samuda, Sir William Armstrong, and other noblemen and gentlemen connected with the War Office and Admiralty, or interested in the success of artillery or iron ships. The great interest was concentrated on the effect of the first shot, as it was considered next to impossible in a running fight that such swift vessels as our new steamers could be hit twice in the same place. If the target kept out one shot, there was every hope of a ship keeping out all. The first shot, a 156-pounder, was fired with a charge of 40 lb. of powder, at a distance of 200 yards. This solved all doubts. With an indescribable crash that mingled fearfully with the report of the gun, the shot struck upon a comparatively uninjured plate, shattering the iron mass before it into little crumbs of metal, splintering the teak into fibres literally as small as pins, and, though not passing quite through the side, yet bulging and rending the inner skin of the ship in a way that would have rendered it almost impossible to stop the leakage. The second shot (still with a 40 lb. charge) struck close by the side of the first, making the previous damage tenfold worse, if possible. To those who did

not actually see the experiments it would be difficult to describe the manner in which the iron opposite the missile was broken into minute fragments like glass; how the teak was so utterly disintegrated that it more resembled tangles of fine twine than even the remains of woodwork; and how, above all, the inner iron skin was ripped into gaps like torn paper. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the power of the gun. Had they struck an iron frigate at the water-line, no means could have prevented her from sinking in half an hour. Still, however, the shot had not gone completely through the side, which it was the great object of the experiments to accomplish. The charge of powder was therefore increased from 40 lb. to 50 lb., and the gun levelled at the uppermost plate of the target, which had been left untouched in previous tests. On this plate a white spot was painted to guide the artillerymen, and so true was their aim, so exactly was the centre of the mark struck, that every vestige of the paint was obliterated. With this increased charge the shot passed, not only through armour-plate, teak, and inner skin, but buried itself in the massive timbers that support the target, and even loosened the blocks of granite by which the whole is backed up. Had it been the side of the "Warrior" against which this missile was directed, it would not only have gone through the side, but nearly through the opposite side as well. Another white mark was then made on the lowest plate of the target, and again the artillerymen hit it with the same marvellous precision and with the same result. The shot went through everything, and even the fondest believers in the invulnerability of our present ironsides were obliged to confess that against such artillery, at such ranges, their plates and sides were almost as penetrable as wooden ships are now to the plain old-fashioned long-32s. Of course after such decisive results no further experiments were tried; indeed, they could not be, as the 156-pounder

at the last discharge recoiled so much as to get off its wooden platform and imbed the hind wheels of its carriage in the clay. But quite enough had been accomplished, and Admiralty officials and armour-shipbuilders could only admit to each other, in a kind of confidential dismay, that artillery had at last proved too much for them, and that if invulnerable ships were to be constructed, they must begin *de novo*. It was clear to all that the "Warrior" would not stand the least chance against the new gun, even unrifled.

The "Warrior," "Black Prince," "Defence," and "Resistance,"—the only four armour frigates which we have yet afloat,—are coated with 4½ inch plates of iron, with two layers of 10-inch teak beams placed transversely, and with an inner skin of wrought iron nearly an inch thick. It was against this powerful combination of materials that the 156-pounder gun was tried with such complete success.

Some other trials have since been made with the same piece of ordnance. During the course of these it has been tried with a 50 lb. charge of powder against a target of three five-inch plates of wrought-iron bolted together,—a mass of wrought-iron, in all, of 15 inches thick,—or, as nearly as possible, four times the thickness of the "Warrior's" plates. Two or three shots were fired against this, and each broke all three plates, crushing the first, ripping and splitting the second, and ripping the third in such a way as to shew that even 15 inches of metal was an insufficient protection against ordnance of this description at close ranges.

Vital Statistics of 1861.—In the year 1861 the births in Great Britain were 802,598, and the deaths 497,624, so that the natural increase was 304,974. This is the largest number of births that ever occurred in any year in Great Britain, but happily not the largest number of deaths. Upon an average 2,200 children were born every day, 91 an hour; and 1,363 persons died daily,

or almost one every minute. Last year 91,770 emigrants left the shores of the United Kingdom, of whom about 39,000 were of English or Scottish origin.

There is in Scotland a rather higher birth-rate and a lower death-rate than in England, and yet a much lower rate of increase in the population, shewing that a much larger proportion of the people emigrate either beyond seas or to other parts of the United Kingdom. The influence of season in the proportion of births was marked in 1861. The greatest number of births always takes place in the first half of the year; last year the number was greatest of all in the spring quarter—April to June.

The return of marriages is not yet complete for England; the largest number are always in the last quarter. The returns shew how much the inhabitant of the town has to contend against agencies hurtful to life, from which his country neighbour is comparatively free; the difference is especially striking in Scotland, where in the town districts 24 persons in every 1,000 died in the year, and only 16 in the country districts—two in the country to three in the town. In Glasgow and Dundee very nearly half the deaths were of children under five; and the children in those towns were literally decimated in the year, for, as nearly as can be ascertained without the detailed census returns, out of all the children under five years of age about one in every ten died.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean temperature of the year was 49·4 deg.; at the Ordnance Survey-office, Edinburgh, 49 deg. In Scotland the average of 55 stations of the Meteorological Society shewed 1,674 hours of sunshine in the year, which would have given for four days in every week eleven hours of sunshine in the summer half of the year, and five in the other half. The highest temperature in England was 89·5 in August, in Scotland 85·5 in June; the lowest in England 1 deg., in Scotland 3·7, both in January. England rather suffered in many parts from want of rain, and the total amount collected at the Royal Observatory was only 20·8 inches; in Scotland generally the average was 45·07 inches, and in some parts the fall was very excessive; at Tyndrum, in Perthshire (with the returns for April deficient), it was of the enormous depth of 134 inches, more than 11 feet—a very deluge.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 25. The Rev. William Henry Brookfield, M.A., one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, and

The Rev. William Drake, M.A., Hon. Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, late Examiner in Hebrew in the University of London, to be Hon. Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

March 28. To be Hon. Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty:—

The Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, M.A., Canon of Windsor, Rector of Chenies, Bucks, and Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to the Queen;

The Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford;

The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London;

The Rev. Joseph B. Lightfoot, M.A., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, and Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge;

(Formerly Chaplains to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.)

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 25. The Right Hon. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone; Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq.; Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart.; and Lieut.-Col. Luke White, to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley to be an Extra Maid of Honour to her Majesty.

Mr. J. H. M'Chesney approved of as Consul at Newcastle for the United States of America.

April 1. William Robinson, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Charles Augustus Berkeley, esq., to be a member of the Privy Council of the Island of Tobago.

Lieut.-Col. James McCaul Hagart, C.B., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Edward Augustus Chichester McCartney to be Colonial Secretary for the Falkland Islands.

Mr. George Hingston approved of as Vice-Consul at Dartmouth for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

April 4. Lieut.-Col. James McCaul Hagart to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Don Luis Mesones, Chargé d'Affaires of the

Republic of Peru, approved of as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for that Republic.

April 8. John Hoskins Brown, esq., Commander on the Retired List of the Royal Navy, and Registrar-General of Seamen, and Isaac Watts, esq., Chief Constructor of the Navy, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Friedrich August Krull approved of as Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, for the free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Mr. J. W. Ploos van Amstel approved of as Consul at Melbourne for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

April 11. 79th Regt. of Foot.—Gen. the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B., from the 38th Regt., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir William Henry Sewell, K.C.B., deceased; dated April 11.

38th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir William R. Mansfield, K.C.B., serving with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies, to be Col., *vice* Gen. the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B., removed to the 79th Regt.; dated April 11.

Jeremiah Thomas FitzGerald Callaghan, esq. (now Administrator of the Government of the Island of Labuan), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

Cephas Mark de Joux to be Secretary to the Council of Government and Registrar of the Land Court for the Island of Mauritius.

James McLachlan, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Batavia.

Mr. Burchard Frerichs approved of as Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Mr. J. W. Foster approved of as Consul at Hull for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

April 15. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; and the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for opening the International Exhibition of 1862, on Thursday, the 1st day of May.

4th West India Regiment.—Major-Gen. Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., to be Colonel; dated April 1.

April 18. Henry Hegart Breen, esq., to be Provost Marshal of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Alexander Berg approved of as Consul-General in London, and Mr. John Heard as

Consul at Hongkong, for H.M. the Emperor of all the Russias.

April 22. George Septimus Frederick, esq., to be Assistant Controller of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, resigned; and the said George Septimus Frederick, esq., by virtue of his said appointment, is authorized to sign Exchequer Bills, under the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 66, entitled "An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of Exchequer Bills."

April 25. Thomas Conolly Pakenham, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Madagascar.

Don Miguel Suarez y Guanes approved of as Vice-Consul at Acera for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

The Hon. George Elliot appointed to proceed on a Special Mission to H.M. the King of Greece.

Mr. John F. White approved of as Vice-Consul at Aberdeen for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

March 25. County of York—North Riding. William John Sawrey Morritt, esq., of Rokeby, in the room of Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, esq., deceased.

April 8. Borough of Preston. Sir Thomas Geo. Hesketh, bart., of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster, in the room of Richard Assheton Cross, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18, 1861. At Aden, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th (the King's Own) Regt., of Nea-house, Christchurch, Hants, a dau.

Jan. 16. At Dhurmsala, Punjab, the wife of Reginald Floyer Saunders, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

Jan. 24. At Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Fothergill Lightfoot, late of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, a son.

Feb. 13. At Mymensingh, East Bengal, the wife of Percy A. Humphery, esq., Civil Service, a son.

At Middle Drift Post, British Caffraria, the wife of Capt. Crompton, 2nd Batt. 11th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 14. At Belvedere, Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Egerton Huddleston, Paymaster 52nd Light Infantry, a son.

At Simla, the wife of Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, H.M.'s 101st R.B. Fusiliers, a son.

Feb. 18. At Saugor, Central India, the wife of J. A. U. Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s 80th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 20. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Marter, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, a son.

March 1. At Meerut, the wife of Lieut. David MacFarlan, Bengal Horse Artillery, a son.

March 6. At Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Blyth Sinclair, Adjutant-General of Militia, a dau.

At St. Ann's, Trinidad, the wife of H. E. Robert William Keate, esq., Governor of the Island, a son.

March 14. At Archangel, the wife of Chas. Renny, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

March 15. At Seggieden, Perthshire, Mrs. Drummond Hay, a dau.

March 18. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, a dau.

At Montreal, the wife of Col. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., a dau.

At Hilton, near Bridgnorth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

At Samford-hall, Mrs. M. Formby, a dau. At Heckfield, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Blackwell, a dau.

At Quorndon, Derbyshire, the wife of Frederic Chalfont Blackden, esq., a son.

March 19. At Bishopwearmouth, Durham, the Lady Victoria Villiers, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Upper Lewisham-road, the wife of the Rev. C. F. S. Money, a son.

At Bedford-road, Clapham, the wife of Richard Baggally, esq., Q.C., a dau.

At Hunton, near Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. Thomas B. Sikes, a son.

At Sydenham-pk., the wife of Capt. A. W. Bolton, H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

At the Admiralty-house, Deal, the wife of Dr. Fredk. Thos. Hulke, a son.

At Highgate, the wife of the Rev. Arthur F. H. Scholefield, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Beresford Scott, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Queen," a son.

March 20. At Aldershot, the wife of Major Spier Hughes, 84th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Bradfield, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Stevens, a son.

The wife of J. H. Sharp, esq., of the Grange, Bletchingley, Surrey, a son.

At Cold Ashton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sayres, a dau.

At Great Melton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Eyres, a son.

At Warwick, the wife of Commander H. W. Grounds, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, a son.

At Plaistow-lodge, Kent, the wife of James Power Boyd, esq., H.M.'s 63rd Regt., a dau.

March 21. In Eaton-pl. South, the wife of Sir William Henry Clerke, bart., a dau.

In Prince's-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Col. E. S. Blake, C.B., Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Durham, the wife of Major Armstrong, 1st Batt. 16th Regt., a dau.

At Bradford, near Taunton, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Tanner, a dau.

At Skidby Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Martyn Sanders, a son.

March 22. At Throwley-house, Kent, the wife of Major Munn, a dau.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mann, Town-Major, a dau.

In Park-crescent, Regent's-park, the wife of Capt. Arthur Palliser, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Comm. J. H. Cave, R.N., a dau.

At Clommel, the wife of Dr. Corbett, R.A., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Edw. R. Theed, M.A., Rector of Sampford Courtenay, N. Devon, a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. William Sabine, Rector of Hotham, Yorkshire, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. H. North, a son.

March 23. The Lady Radstock, a dau.

At Folkestone, the wife of Col. H. R. Browne, late 87th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Greenock, the wife of Lieut. W. Bridges, R.N., a son.

March 24. At Elvington-house, Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. William Stourton, a dau.

At Chiddingstone, Kent, the wife of H. D. Streetfield, esq., a son.

At Sible Hedingham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. C. Hughes D'Aeth, a son.

At the Collegiate School, Camberwell-grove, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Gace, M.A., a son.

March 25. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. McNeile, Royal Scots Greys, a son.

At Forthampton-house, Gloucestershire, the wife of Hopewell B. Morrell, esq., a dau.

March 26. At Huntley, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. A. Matchett, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Crosse, 59th Regt., a dau.

At Lee, Kent, the wife of Penruddocke Wyndham, esq., a son.

March 27. At Valencia, the wife of the Knight of Kerry, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. M. Monkton, 3rd (King's own) Hussars, a dau.

At Whittlesea, Cambs., the wife of Robert Chas. Scott, Esq., Surgeon R.N., a dau.

At Purleigh Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Tamplin, a son.

In St. James's-place, the wife of Capt. Algernon de Horsey, R.N., a dau.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Capt. Walker W. Ingles, 2nd Batt. 16th Regt., a son.

March 28. At Offington, Sussex, the Lady Emily Gaisford, a son.

At Blairgowrie, N.B., the wife of Capt. R. Cowpar, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Ebrington, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Hadow, a dau.

March 29. At Buddington Manor, near Nottingham, the wife of Sir Thos. Parkyns, bart., a dau.

At Banebory-lodge, Kincardineshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burnett Ramsay, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Major Brendon, R.A., a son.

At the Rectory, Hollesley, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. W. W. Cobbold, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Barnes, H.M.'s 73rd Regt., a dau.

At Woodridings, Pinner, the wife of Henry Mackeson, esq., a son.

March 30. The Lady Charles Pelham Clinton, a son.

At the East Cavalry Barracks, Aldershott, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Oakes, 12th Lancers, a dau.

At Penn, Staffordshire, the wife of Major Foster, H.M.'s 95th Regt., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., a son.

At Langley-park, the wife of R. Bateson Harvey, esq., a dau.

At Kingstone Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Percy Croft, a dau.

At Oakley Court, near Windsor, the wife of Richard Hall Say, esq., a dau.

March 31. At St. Mark's Parsonage, Reigate, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Cazenove, a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Edgar Gibson, 49th Regt., a dau.

At Denton Rectory, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bradley, a son.

At Old Charlton, the wife of Capt. G. Kepple Taylor, R.A., a dau.

At the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, the wife of the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., a dau.

At Great Carlton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Pretymen, a dau.

April 1. At Broughton Astley, the wife of Arthur W. Arkwright, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Ousden, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. S. McDouall, a dau.

April 2. At St. Andries, Lady Acland Hood, a dau.

At Bulmershe-court, Lady Catherine Wheble, a dau.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, a son.

At Eversley-cross, the wife of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, a dau.

At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. John Vivian, a dau.

At Toddington-pk., Beds., the wife of W. S. Cowper Cooper, esq., a dau.

At Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. E. Cornford, a dau.

At York-town, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. St. John, 20th Regt., a dau.

At Dedham-grove, Essex, the wife of W. J. Forbes Jackson, Commander R.N., a dau.

April 3. At Egginton-hall, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Sir Henry Every, bart., a son.

In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a son.

At St. Mary's Rectory, Blandford, the wife of the Rev. J. Mansfield, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. Charles Webley Hope, R.N., a dau.

At Burton, Westmoreland, the wife of Major J. B. Flanagan, 81st Regt., a dau.

At Wrentham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Clissold, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. S. C. Head, 61st Regt., a dau.

At Torpoint, the wife of Lieut. John P. Jones-Parry, R.N., a dau.

April 4. At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Col. Pierrepont Mundy, Commanding Royal Artillery, St. John's, New Brunswick, a son.
At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. George Goodwin Norris, a dau.

At St. Barnabas' Parsonage, South Kennington, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Drew, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of P. H. Frere, esq., a son.

At Bodynfoel, Montgomeryshire, the wife of Wm. Thomas Foster, esq., H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of W. H. S. Pigott, esq., 73rd Regt., a dau.

April 5. At Wickham Bishops, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Richard Bishop, a son.

At Lexden-park, near Colchester, the wife of the Rev. J. Launcelot Errington, a dau.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Meyrick, a dau.

April 6. In Eaton-pl., the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Carey, 26th Regt., a dau.

In Acacia-road, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. P. G. Cazalet, a son.

At Harptree-court, Somersetshire, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, a dau.

At Bayswater, the wife of Captain Keays, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

In Oakley-street, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. R. Frederick L. Blunt, a dau.

At Mayfield, Sussex, the wife of Walter Sprott, esq., a son.

At Stubton Rectory, Newark, the wife of the Rev. William S. Hampson, a son.

April 7. At the Rectory, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Gerald Blunt, a dau.

At Camp-hill, Nuneaton, the wife of Arthur Pretzman, esq., a son.

At East Retford, the wife of the Rev. J. Ing-ham Brooke, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. R. Poole Hooper, a dau.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the wife of Capt. William Morant, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of R. P. Waddington, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

April 8. At Burley-wood, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Wilmot W. Ware, M.A., Rector of Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster, a dau.

At Salford, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Edward Allen, a dau.

April 9. In Oakley-st., Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Davies, a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Edward L. Mitford, esq., Civil Service, Ceylon, a dau.

April 10. In Charles-street, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a dau.

At Galatz, the wife of George B. Ward, esq., H.M.'s Consul at that place, a son.

In Cromwell-place, South Kensington, Mrs. J. Everett Millais, a dau.

At Holme Eden Parsonage, near Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. Thompson Phillips, a dau.

At Staines, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Fowle, curate of the parish, twin daus.

April 11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. Harry Tayler, H.M.'s St. Helena Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Ambrose C. B. Cave, a son.

At the Vicarage, Ashton Keynes, the wife of the Rev. E. Chatterton Orpen, a son.

At St. Simon's Parsonage, Upper Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. William Scott Moncrieff, a son.

April 12. At Wentworth Wood-house, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a son.

At Roxwell Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert White, 17th Lancers, a son.

April 13. In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, prematurely, a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Dalryell, 21st Fusiliers, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of Major Gore, 6th Royal Regt., a son.

April 14. At Velindra, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, the wife of T. W. Booker, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Newbold-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. Theodosius W. Boughton-Leigh, a dau.

At Bierley-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Wm. Marshall Selwyn, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Walton Kitching, of Devonshire-place, Portland-place, a dau.

April 15. In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, the Lady Elizabeth Inglis Jones, a dau.

At Inch-house, Londonderry, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Chichester, a dau.

In Ulster-terr., Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Musgrave, Vicar of Mattersey, a son.

At the Parsonage, Stockbridge, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Walter H. Tribe, a dau.

At Warleigh-lodge, Brighton, the wife of Capt. Blackburne Hawkes, a son.

At the Retreat, near Topsham, Devon, the wife of William C. Sim, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, a son.

April 16. At Dublin, the wife of the Right Hon. Baron Deasy, a son.

In Kensington-gardens-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Moubray Lys, C.B., late 20th Regt., a dau.

At Church Croft, Whalley Range, Manchester, the wife of Capt. Molesworth, Royal Dragoons, a dau.

At Turnford, Herts, the wife of Thomas Jackson, esq., a son.

At East Claydon, the wife of the Rev. Percival Laurence, a dau.

April 17. At Hull, the wife of Captain T. Longworth Dames, R.A., a son.

April 18. At Heath-house, Cheddleton, Staf-

fordshire, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Boucher, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Frederick Poynder, of Charterhouse-square, a son.

April 19. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a son.

At Folkstone, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lyon, Rector of Osborne, Dorset, a dau.

At East Retford, Notts, the wife of the Rev. James John Christie, a son.

April 20. At the Parsonage, Teddington, the wife of the Rev. D. Trinder, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Vizianagram, Robert W. Cocke-
rell, esq., Madras Medical Establishment, to
Clara Sandys, third dau. of Capt. C. Pooley,
Madras Army.

At St. Paul's, Durban, the Rev. W. A.
Elder, Rector of Verulam, Natal, South Africa,
to Caroline Matilda Hopkirk, of Eltham, Kent.

Jan. 28. At Rawul Pindee, William Burvill
Holmes, Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to
Amy, fourth dau. of Col. Rigby, H.M.'s Bengal
Engineers.

Feb. 6. At Bangalore, Lieut. Chas. Bladen
Smith Neill, of the 102nd Regt. Royal Madras
Fusiliers, to Margaret, dau. of Col. Hay Camp-
bell, of the Madras Artillery.

Feb. 10. At Cannanore, Lieut. Joseph Geo.
Marshall, R.A., to Anna Agnes Hamilton,
eldest dau. of Col. Thomas J. Fischer, C.B.,
Madras Army.

At Ootacamund, Edward Bromley Foord,
esq., Madras Civil Service, to Louisa Croft,
eldest dau. of Major G. W. Russell, Madras
Staff Corps.

Feb. 11. At Rutnagherry, Bombay, George
W. R. Campbell, esq., Superintendent of Police,
and Commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers,
to Louisa Georgina Mary, youngest dau. of the
late John Grenfell Moyle, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

At Meeranmeer, Punjab, Dennis Fitzpatrick,
esq., Bengal Civil Service, Assistant-Com-
missioner of Umritsur, to Mary, eldest dau. of
Lieut.-Col. H. G. Buller, 94th Regt. of Foot.

Feb. 15. At Bangalore, C. R. Kerr Hubback,
esq., of the King's Dragoon Guards, eldest son
of R. G. Hubback, esq., and grandson of the
late Lord Charles Kerr, of Farnham, Surrey,
to Alice Catherine, dau. of General Arbutnot.

Feb. 20. At Byculla, Bombay, Wm. Words-
worth, esq., B.A., Assistant-Inspector of
Schools, second son of the Rev. J. Words-
worth, Vicar of Brigham, and grandson of the
late Wm. Wordsworth, esq., Poet Laureate, to
Mary Emma, eldest dau. of Morris Reynolds,
esq., of Seahwaite, Ambleside.

Feb. 22. At Burdwan, Edmund Fortescue,
esq., Captain Rifle Brigade, son of W. B. For-
tescue, esq., Fallapit, to Sophie Charlotte,
second dau. of the late Sir Albert de Hochepeid
Larpent, bart.

Feb. 24. At Gowhatty, Assam, Major E. M.
Ryan, of the Bengal Army, son of the Right
Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to M. Elcanor, third
dau. of the late Dr. Wm. Montgomerie, Bengal
Medical Service.

Feb. 25. At Calcutta, Capt. Hamilton Max-
well, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General,
to Julia, dau. of Brigadier-General St. George
D. Showers, C.B., Commanding the Presidency
Division.

Feb. 27. At Calcutta, Col. Haythorne, of the
1st (or Royal) Regiment, Adjutant-General of
H.M.'s Forces in India, to Eliza, youngest
dau. of John Thomas, esq., of Bletsoe, Bedford-
shire.

March 1. At Calcutta, Edward Davidson,
Captain Bengal Engineers, to Margaret Noel,
second dau. of the late Rev. Samuel and the
Hon. Mrs. Phillips, of Fairy-hill, Glamorgan-
shire.

March 4. At Toronto, Canada West, Charles
Irvine Douglas, esq., youngest son of the late
Lord William Douglas, to Margaret Elizabeth,
dau. of Arthur Holmestead, esq., Toronto.

March 18. At Bayswater, Francis Stuart,
esq., to Amelia Harriet Wilkinson, second dau.
of the late Commander J. J. Wilkinson, R.N.

At Brighton, the Rev. Edwin Lascelles, eldest
son of John Lascelles, esq., R.N., to Margaret
Bushby, eldest dau. of Alexander Mackenzie,
esq., of Sussex-square.

March 20. At Tealing-house, William Doria,
esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of Le-
gation to the Argentine Confederation, youngest
son of the late Marchese di Spineto, to Mary
James, youngest dau. of the late James Scrym-
soure Pothringham, esq., of Powrie Pothring-
ham.

At Meerut, Capt. Henry Alexander Cock-
burn, Bengal Army, to Lucy Margaret, eldest
dau. of Colonel Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., Bri-
gadier Commanding at Rawul Pindee.

At St. Nicholas, Warwick, Josiah Yeomans
Robins, esq., of Myton-house, Warwick, to
Mary Isabel, fourth dau. of Thomas Heath,
esq., of Warwick.

At St. James's, Paddington, Charles William
Harrison, esq., younger son of William Har-
rison, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, to Elizabeth,
second dau. of George Sandars, esq., of Sussex-
square, Hyde-park, and of Chesterford-park,
Essex.

John Edward Tuson, esq., Assist.-Surgeon,
Guides, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Fanny Col-
lings, youngest dau. of the late N. Wallich,
esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Lieut.-Col.
Miller, late 11th Hussars, to Sarah Dorothy,
only surviving child of the late Thomas Moore
Evans, esq., of Warsaw and Birmingham.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Walter William Nouaille, only son of Samuel Nouaille Rudge, esq., of Harley-st., Cavendish-square, of Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, and of Threckingham, Lincolnshire, Deputy-Lieut. for that county, to Florence Caroline, youngest dau. of Edward Collins Woodbridge, esq., of Porchester-sq., Hyde-park.

March 22. At St. Jude's, Southsea, George P. Fawkes, esq., 26th Cameronians, to Julia Anne Susan, only child of Lieut.-Col. George Waller Meehan, Staff.

At Bombay, Charles James, youngest son of the late Jos. Robinson, esq., Litherland-house, to Caroline Rutland, second dau. of the late Lieut. Duncan, R.N., step-dau. of A. J. Hunter, esq., of Bombay.

March 25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Daniel Cholmeley, esq., of the Priory, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, youngest son of the late Sir Mountague Cholmeley, bart., of Easton-hall, Lincolnshire, to Penelope, only surviving dau. of the late John Goodford, esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset.

At the British Embassy, Paris, T. Naylor Leyland, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards, only son of Thomas Leyland, esq., of Haggerstone Castle, Northumberland, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Charles Scarisbrick, esq., of Scarisbrick-hall, and Wrightington, Lancashire.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Capt. Henry Travers Maclean, late Bombay Army, eldest son of A. C. Maclean, esq., of Haremerc-hall, Sussex, to Marianne Charlotte, third surviving dau. of the late Capt. Donald Maclean, of the 2nd Queen's Royals.

March 27. At All Saints', Southampton, Stanly Bullock, Lieut. Madras Cavalry, eldest son of Major-Gen. Bullock, late of the Madras Cavalry, to Agnes Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nathl. Cotton, of Prospeet-place, Southampton.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, William S., eldest son of James R. Jeffrey, esq., J.P., of Liverpool, to Emily De Mounteney, second daughter of S. Hulme Day, esq., J.P. for the county of Essex.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. F. M. Rowden, Rector of Stanton, Wilts., to Mary Albinia, eldest dau. of Robert Page, esq., of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York-place, Edinburgh, John Fraser, esq., Manager of the Life Association of Scotland, to Susan Foulis, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Webster.

At Glasgow, Hector Maeneal, esq., of Ugadale, late Captain 79th Highlanders, to Constance Glencairn, eldest dau. of Col. Walter Campbell, late of Skipness.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Mackintosh, esq., Upton-park, Slough, son of the late William Mackintosh, esq., of Geddes, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Grant, Bombay Artillery.

March 28. At Bowdon, Cheshire, the Rev. George Ranking, B.C.L., Vicar of Wimbish,

Essex, to Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Louis Salmon, esq., of Altrincham.

March 29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Middleton Barry, esq., A.R.A., third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late T. Kettlewell, esq.

At St. Mark's, South Norwood, the Rev. Thomas Henry Watson, M.A., of Mitcham, to Frances Jane, youngest dau. of Thomas Rowley, esq., of South Norwood.

April 3. At St. James's, Exeter, John Leach, esq., of Martock, Somerset, to Bridget Newman, youngest dau. of John Cann, esq., of St. James's-pl., Exeter.

At Cheltenham, Henry Arthur March, esq., of Paddington, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Captain Chichester Crookshank, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry.

At Portaferry, Captain George Barrington Price, Royal Scots Greys, to Frances Isabella, only dau. of the late John Nugent, esq., of Portaferry-house, co. Down.

At Cheltenham, Robert Reddall Williamson, esq., Monmouthshire Militia, only surviving son of the late Capt. A. A. Williamson, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Jessie, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Brandon, of Cheltenham, and of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Hampstead, James Dundas Milne, esq., R.N., to Harriet, only dau. of Col. Robert Hughes, of Belgrave-road, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.

April 5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Ven. Archdeacon Smith, M.A., Vicar of Erith, Kent, to Agnes Menelaus, youngest dau. of the late William Thompson, esq., of Pleasance, Dumfries.

At South Hackney, John Wood, esq., F.R.C.S., of Montague-st., Russell-sq., to Emma, widow of the Rev. John Henry Knox, and eldest dau. of Thos. Ware, esq., of Manor-house, Mare-st., Hackney.

April 7. At St. Jude's, Southsea, William, fourth son of Admiral Hercules Robinson, to Olivia Townshend, fourth dau. of the late Bishop of Meath.

At the English Embassy, at Constantinople, Albert Nugent, esq., R.N., son of Walter Nugent, esq., Baron of the Austrian Empire, of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, to Lizzie, eldest dau. of the late Theodore Baltazzi, esq., of Constantinople and Therapia.

April 8. At Harberton, near Totness, Edw. Henry Courtney, esq., Lieut. Royal Engineers, eldest son of William Courtney, esq., of Sandwell, Devon, late of H.M.'s E.I.C.S., to Mary Dorothy, youngest dau. of John C. Saunder, esq., late Superintendent of Stores, Dublin.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Wm. Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, Lieut. 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to Maria, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. Doveton, late H.E.I.C.S.

April 9. At Radipole, William Maples Rae, esq., of Cheltenham, to Ellen Maria, youngest dau. of Commander J. Ray, R.N., of Weymouth.

April 10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry George Browne, Capt. 100th Regt., son of Arthur Browne, esq., J.P., of Newtown, Roscommon, to Annie, youngest dau. of Charles Seeley, esq., M.P., of Heighington, Lincoln, and Brooke-house, Isle of Wight.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Thos. Warwick Brooks, esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, to Caroline, dau. of the late James Giles, esq., of Old-house, Betchworth.

At St. Nicholas, Abingdon, Chas. P. Duffield, esq., of Marcham-park, Berks, to Penelope, dau. of William Graham, esq., of Fitzharris, Abingdon.

At St. Mark's, Torquay, Thomas, only son of Thomas Heywood, esq., of Hope-end, Herefordshire, to Sophie Grace, eldest dau. of the late S. St. George, esq., of Headford, Ireland.

At Barnstaple, Thomas Claridge Manderson, esq., of the Bengal Engineers, to Margaret Rider, eldest dau. of Richard Budd, esq., M.D., of Barnstaple.

April 12. At Dublin, Henry William, only son of Sir Henry Meredyth, bart., to Harriet Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William and Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench.

April 15. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Henry Leslie Grove, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Donaldson, only dau. of Charles Herbert Scott, esq., Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park.

April 16. At St. Alphege's, Greenwich, A. J. A. Parks, esq., R.N., to Ann Eleanor, only child of Manser Bradshaw, esq., R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

April 19. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Augustus A. Arnold, of Rochester, youngest son of Robert Coles Arnold, esq., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late William Haggett Richards, esq., of Stapleton-house, near Martock, Somersetshire.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, George Oliver Evans, esq., Capt. in the Royal Marines (Light Infantry), to Louisa Harriet, widow of Capt. Robt. Goldie, Bombay Army, and third dau. of the late Charles Milford, esq., of Exeter.

April 22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Paull, esq., M.P., of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, son of Archibald Paull, esq., of Devonshire-pl., to Marianne, second dau. of Henry Willis, esq., of Hill-st., Berkeley-square, and Horton-lodge, Epsom, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Erasmus Ommanney, R.N., to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Arthur Stone, esq., of Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edwin Henry Alger, esq., of Windsor, to Frances, youngest dau. of James Bligh, esq., of Canterbury.

At Brighton, Frederick Talbot Tasker, esq., of Bedford-row, London, second son of John Tasker, esq., of Dartford, Kent, to Agnes Rosamond, second dau. of Col. Philip Downing Ottey, of Montpelier-road, Brighton.

At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Richd. Newlove, M.A., Vicar of Thorne, Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, to Lucy Helen, youngest dau. of the late Henry Highton, esq., of Leicester.

At Hurstpierpoint, William D. Freshfield, esq., eldest son of the late James W. Freshfield, jun., esq., of Bank-buildings, and of the Wilderness, Reigate, to Elizabeth Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. Carey Borrer, Rector of Hurstpierpoint.

At Christchurch, Bayswater, Robt. Fowler, esq., of Parliament-street, son of John Fowler, esq., of Wadsley-hall, Yorkshire, to Helen Mary, dau. of William Edward Eddison, esq., of Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Thomas Millard Bennett, esq., of Wellington, Herefordshire, son of the late Wm. Bennett, esq., of Ashgrove, Herefordshire, to Eliza Mary, only dau. of Samuel Long, esq., of Wotton-under-Edge.

At Totnes, Thomas Wise Weymouth, esq., of Kingsbridge, Devon, solicitor, to Anne Philippa, eldest dau. of the late William Broad, esq., of Padstow, Cornwall.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Maxwell K. Morris, Capt. 95th Regt., to Emily Harriette, dau. of Robert Buchanan, M.D., St. Leonard's Villas, Paddington.

At St. Oswald's, Chester, John Percy Bankes, esq., of Willow-green, Northwich, to Elizabeth Margaretta, only dau. of the late Wm. Francis Morrell Ayrton, esq., of Abbot's Grange, near Chester.

April 23. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Major Gaisford, of the Indian Artillery, retired, to Katharine Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Hudson, esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society.

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.*]

PRINCE WINDISCHGRATZ.

March 24. At Vienna, aged 74, Alfred, Prince Windischgratz, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Austrian empire.

The deceased, whose family were formerly princes of the Empire, was the son of Joseph, Prince Windischgratz, and was born May 11, 1787. He succeeded his father Jan. 24, 1802, and entered the military service in 1804. He commanded the Cuirassiers of the Grand Duke Constantine at Leipsic, and distinguished himself during the campaign of 1814 at Troyes and at La Fère-Champenoise. In the year 1848 he suppressed the Slave movement in Bohemia, and maintained a four days' battle with the inhabitants of Vienna. His wife, however, perished at Prague on the 12th of June in the same year, having been killed while sitting at the window during the *émeute*. The Prince was subsequently defeated by the Hungarians, and was driven from Buda-Pesth in 1849 by Georgey. His latter days were saddened by seeing the principles, against which he had fought so obstinately, carried out, partially at all events, by the government which he was supposed to have saved. On one occasion, during the first session of the Reichsrath, his chagrin found expression. He ascended the tribune of the Upper Chamber, and prophesied new catastrophes, the necessary consequence, he said, of the statute of February; and he announced that he was, as heretofore, ready to protect Austria with his sword. This language found no echo, however, in the Chamber, and the deceased

Prince did not subsequently appear in public life.

The Prince, who was the colonel-proprietor of two regiments of dragoons, one in the Austrian and one in the Prussian service, and Governor of the Federal fortress of Mayence, may be regarded, as Sir Archibald Alison styles him, "a born type of the military German prince of the old school. A noble figure, striking even in advanced years, a breast covered with military insignia, a mild but yet impressive countenance, an exterior calm but dignified, conceal a soul of fire, a heart responsive to every generous sentiment. He is the type of the ancient chivalrous character, such as it is depicted in the poems and romances of the olden time. Accessible to pity from all quarters, he is immovably firm in questions of duty."

Prince Windischgratz married, June 16, 1817, Marie Eleanore, born Princess of Schwartzenburg, by whom he had issue five sons and a daughter. The former are all in the military service; the latter, Matilda, married her cousin, Prince Charles Vincent Veriand, who was killed at Solferino, June 24, 1859. The eldest of the Prince's sons, who succeeds him, Alfred Nicholas Gontran, Prince Hereditary, was born March 28, 1819. He is a colonel of Cuirassiers, and married, October 19, 1850, the Princess Marie Hedwige, daughter of the late Prince Auguste, Prince of Lobkowitz; she died on the second anniversary of their wedding-day, leaving one child, Prince Alfred, born Oct. 31, 1851.

COUNT NESSELRODE.

March 23. At St. Petersburg, aged 91, Count Charles Robert Nesselrode, an eminent Russian diplomatist, and Chancellor of the Empire.

The deceased, who belonged to an eminent Hanoverian family settled in Livonia, was born in 1770, his father being a member of the Russian diplomatic service. He was at first in the army, but not in active service, being aide-de-camp to the Emperor Paul, with whom he was a general favourite, and who employed him in secret negotiations with France. On the assassination of Paul, the dismissal of Nesselrode was anticipated, but he was too pliant to render that step necessary. To suit his new sovereign he had no scruple in attaching himself to the cause of the Allies, though it is believed that he had considerable influence in eventually inducing his master to wheel round to the side of Napoleon. He accompanied Alexander when he and Napoleon had their personal interview on the raft at Tilsit, and he assisted afterwards at the treaty which is known by the name of that town. Through all the oscillations of Russian policy during the latter years of the war Nesselrode remained by his master's side, his influence ever widening and extending. At the Congress of Vienna he took an influential part. In conjunction with Prince Metternich of Austria he drew up the treaty of the Holy Alliance; and all through the forty years of peace his name was popularly considered as the incarnation of Russian policy, menacing or cajoling all the neighbouring States, and repressing free thought wherever his influence extended. He remained in office during the Crimean war, but retired at the peace.

LORD TORPHICHEN.

March 22. At Calder-house, near Edinburgh, aged 91, the Right Hon. James Sandilands, tenth Baron Torphichen.

The deceased nobleman was son of

the Hon. Robert Sandilands, seventh son of James, seventh Lord, by Grisel, daughter of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart., and was born July 21, 1770. He succeeded his cousin, James, the ninth baron, on June 7, 1815, but he never took any prominent part in public affairs. He married Nov. 3, 1806, Margaret Douglas, second daughter of Mr. John Stirling, of Kippendavie, by whom, who died in December, 1836, he leaves issue three sons and a daughter. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, born August 3, 1807. His second son is the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, M.A., Rector of Coston, Leicestershire, who, as his brother is unmarried, is heir-presumptive to the barony.

The first baron, created in 1564, was Sir James Sandilands, the last Prior of the Knights Hospitalers in Scotland, who was raised to the peerage, with remainder "to his heirs and assigns whomsoever."

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN WEST, G.C.B.

April 18. At his residence, Eaton-square, aged 88, Sir John West, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

This distinguished officer was born at Twickenham in 1774. He was a younger son of Lieut.-Col. Temple West, of the Grenadier Guards, by the daughter of Pitt Drake, Esq. He entered the navy in 1788, as midshipman in the "Pomona," Captain Domett, and, after seeing much service off the coast of Africa, West Indies, North America, the Mediterranean, and the Channel, was promoted, in 1793, to lieutenant in the "Saturn," 74, and in the following year appointed to the "Royal George," 100 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Bridport, in which ship he took part in Lord Howe's victory of June the 1st, 1794, and in the following year in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleets off L'Orient, in which three sail of the line were captured; he conveyed to England the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and was promoted.

Proceeding to the West Indies in 1795, in command of the "Diligence" sloop of war, Captain West served successively under the flags of Admirals Sir Henry Harvey and Sir Hyde Parker, and returned to England in 1798, in charge of a convoy of 150 sail, his health much impaired by climate. In 1807 he, while in command of his Majesty's ship "Excellent," 74, co-operated with the Spaniards in compelling the surrender of a French squadron of six sail of the line in blockade of Cadiz. He proceeded subsequently with the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Collingwood, to the blockade of Toulon.

In the following year, being detached with his Majesty's ship "Excellent" and two bomb-vessels under his orders, Captain West proceeded to the Bay of Rosas, coast of Catalonia, and occupied with a strong party of seamen and marines the castle of Trinity, which he held with the assistance of the Spaniards against repeated attacks of the French under General Duhesme, who assaulted it in force, but were repulsed finally with considerable loss, (*Gazette*, January, 1809); during these operations Captain West had a horse shot under him. He was relieved in this service by Lord Cochrane, who continued the defence with great spirit, but was compelled eventually to blow up the works and re-embark. In the spring of 1809 he was detached with three sail of the line under Commodore Hargood to the Adriatic, and left in command of a small squadron to blockade the enemy's force lying under the batteries of Trieste. While on this service he attacked and captured a large convoy proceeding from Venice to Trieste, protected by six heavy gunboats, for which the first lieutenant (Harper) of the "Excellent" was promoted, (*Gazette*, December, 1809). On his return from the Adriatic, Captain West was appointed by Lord Collingwood to the command of a squadron of six ships and vessels for the defence of the island of Sicily and to watch the enemy's forces at Naples.

In 1810, on his appointment to his

Majesty's ship "Sultan," 74, he was detached by Sir C. Cotton with the "Lavinia" frigate under his orders to conduct certain operations off the coast of Corsica,—a service which was fully accomplished, and for which he received the approbation of the Admiralty, conveyed through the Commander-in-Chief. In 1812 he was detached by Sir Edward Pellew, K.B., to the Gulf of Genoa, and captured two of the enemy's vessels conveying mortars, &c. Detached the same year by the Commander-in-Chief in command of a squadron, consisting of two sail of the line and a frigate, he was ordered to proceed to the coasts of Sardinia and Tunis with instructions relative to the Algerines.

His Majesty's ship "Sultan" being ordered home to refit, after a lengthened service in the Mediterranean, Captain West proceeded on its completion to join the Channel fleet, under Lord Keith, blockading the ports of Brest and Toulon, where he remained till the close of the war, and accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to Bordeaux to co-operate in withdrawing the English army from France. This service accomplished, he proceeded to the West Indies in charge of a convoy for the several islands, and returned to England the same year.

Sir John's commissions bore date as under:—Flag, 1819; Vice-Admiral, 1830; full, 1841; appointed Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, 1845; Knight Commander of the Bath, 1840; Grand Cross, 1860; Admiral of the Fleet, 1858.

Sir John West succeeded his elder brother, Mr. Temple West, as representative of that branch of the Wests long settled, formerly, in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. He married, in 1817, Harriet, only daughter of John Adams, Esq., of Northamptonshire (she died in 1858), by whom he has left a family who survive him.

REAR-ADM. SIR W. F. CARROLL, K.C.B.

April 8. At his residence, Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Sir

William Farebrother Carroll, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of that institution.

The deceased, who was a very distinguished officer in the war that commenced in 1793, was born at Glencarig, co. Wicklow, Jan. 28, 1784. He was the son of Daniel Carroll, Esq., barrister, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Carroll, of the Portuguese service, and Lieut. Carroll, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who both lost their lives in the public service. He entered the Navy Dec. 5, 1795, on board the "Diamond," then commanded by Sir William Sidney Smith, under whom he served on many occasions, in various parts of the world. In April, 1796, he was taken prisoner with Sir Sidney, but was released in August, 1797, and was then sent to the West Indies in the "Syren," in which he served at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. In 1800 he was severely wounded in attacking a French sloop under Havre de Grace. As acting lieutenant of the "Centurion," he took part in the engagement with the squadron of Linois in Vizagapatam Roads in 1804; was flag-lieutenant to Sir Sidney Smith, in the "Pompée," in 1806, at the sieges of Gaeta and Scylla, and storming of Capri; and in 1807 commanded the seamen and marines at the destruction of the battery and guns on Point Pesquies and the guns in the wrecks of the Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora. In the same year he commanded an armed launch, detached from the "Pompée" at Copenhagen, to protect the left wing of the British army from the attacks of the Danish flotilla, and also was engaged in continual skirmishes with the land defences. At Walcheren he was senior lieutenant of the "Achille," and he served in the Cadiz flotilla in the following year; he rose eventually to its command. He took part in the attacks on Fuengirola and Malaga, and the destruction of shipping at Port St. Mary, where the boat that he was in was sunk by the fire from Fort Catalina. He afterwards co-operated in the defence of Tarifa, and then returned to

Cadiz, where he remained until the siege was raised. As commander of the "Volcano" he co-operated with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and also served on shore in a breaching battery at the capture of Fort St. Philip, in the Col de Balaguer, where he was seriously injured by the bursting of a shell. He was flag-captain of the "Revenge," in the Adriatic, at the reduction of Venice and the capture of the squadron in that port; and afterwards commanded the "Cyrus" on the coast of France. His name was twice honourably mentioned by the Duke of Wellington in despatches, and eight times officially recorded in the Gazette; he had been sixty-seven times in action with the enemy by sea and land, had aided in the capture of nineteen sail of the line, eighteen frigates, and a vast number of smaller vessels; had been twice severely wounded, and once narrowly escaped drowning, from his boat being sunk by a round shot. For several years he was civilly employed as head of the Bath police. In July, 1853, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown till 1855, when he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The deceased Admiral was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in April 1852, in recognition of his distinguished services. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, May 15, 1805; Commander, March 4, 1811; Captain, Dec. 6, 1813; and Rear-Admiral, Jan. 24, 1847.

Sir William married, Aug. 3, 1813, Martha Milligren, eldest daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H. By that lady, who died May 23, 1854, he had a family of two sons (one of whom, William Dacres, died a lieut. R.N. in 1846) and several daughters.

WILLIAM THOMAS MAUNSELL, ESQ.

March 13^a. At Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire, aged 49, William Thomas Maunsell, Esq., eldest son and

^a In page 515 of this volume Mr. Maunsell's death is by error ascribed to February 13.

heir-apparent of Thomas Philip Maunsell, Esq., Colonel of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, who for upwards of twenty years was Member of Parliament for the North division of Northamptonshire, and was High-Sheriff of the said county in 1821.

He was born at Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, at that time the residence of his grandmother, the late Hon. Barbara Cockayne Medlycott; his mother, the Hon. Caroline Eliza Maunsell, also deceased, being one of the co-heirs of the Cockayne family of Rushton Hall aforesaid, Lords Viscount Cullen in the kingdom of Ireland.

He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1837, and practised on the Midland Circuit. On June 10, 1859, he was appointed Recorder of Stamford, a place of more honour than profit, the salary being only forty guineas a-year.

Mr. Maunsell was a great-grandson of the learned and eccentric George Hill, the King's most ancient Serjeant-at-Law, who died February, 1808, in his ninety-second year^b, whom he much studied as a model. Through this descent the lordship of the manor and hundred of Rothwell, Northamptonshire, together with a considerable estate there, belongs now to the Maunsell family, the elder branch of whom possessed the manor, estate, and rectory of Thorpe Malsor since 1622; the younger branch, from which the present possessors of Thorpe Malsor descend, having settled themselves in Ireland during the time of the Commonwealth.

The deceased was a captain in the Northamptonshire Militia under his father, and was in the commission of peace for that county. He had latterly devoted much of his time to the subject of bell-ringing, on which he wrote a small pamphlet a short time since.

In December last he had an operation performed on one of his legs, which at

first was considered satisfactory, but unfavourable symptoms shortly afterwards manifesting themselves, he expired almost without pain, having been confined to his bed nearly thirteen weeks. He died unmarried, and was buried at Thorpe Malsor with his mother.

The Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Stamford paper says,—

“Mr. Maunsell was a truly charitable, kind, and benevolent friend to many in adversity; a well-known, able, and ready adviser in cases of necessity; remarkably humble in mind and unassuming in demeanour, and one whose memory will ever be cherished by numbers, both at his native village and in the towns in its vicinity. His death is deeply lamented.”

THE REV. DR. HUTTON.

Feb. 12. At his residence, Newquay, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. Charles Henry Hutton, D.D.

He was the eldest of the four sons of the late Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., many years Blundell Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Beaumont, Essex, and Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, London, who died in 1833, and an entry of whose death will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for that year, Part II., page 90. His mother was Elizabeth Royal, eldest daughter and co-heir (with her sisters Harriet, Lady Palmer of Wanlip Hall, and Mary Hurst, Mrs. Congreve of Aldermaston House, Berks) of the late distinguished American loyalist Sir William Pepperell, Bart., who was raised in 1774 to the Baronetcy^a, which became extinct at his death in December, 1816.

Dr. Hutton was born at his father's Rectory, at Beaumont, Essex, in 1794, and was educated on the foundation of the Charterhouse; but he ran away from school and entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and saw some service at Copenhagen and Stockholm. Returning to England, he was entered

^a The Baronetcy was originally conferred on Sir W. Pepperell's father-in-law, in reward of his gallant capture of Louisburg in 1746.

^b GENT. MAG., vol. 78, part i. p. 273.

at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a pupil of his brother-in-law, Dr. (now Bishop) Parry and of Dr. Ogilvie, and where he graduated B.A. in 1816, as a second class below the line. Shortly afterwards an Essex Fellowship falling vacant at Magdalen College, he was elected to fill it, the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to the University having given to him an additional term, which fortunately made him of sufficient standing to become a candidate. Mr. Hutton was ordained deacon in 1817 by the Bishop of Salisbury, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Oxford. He held for many years the British Chaplaincies at Geneva and at Caen, where he made many attached friends. In 1841 he went back into residence at Oxford, and shortly afterwards undertook the parochial duties of the little village of Horsepath, near Shotover. In 1844 he was instituted to the Rectory of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, one of the most valuable livings in the patronage of his College, and which he held till his death, though for the last few years he had been non-resident on account of ill-health.

Late in life Dr. Hutton succeeded, by the bequest of a relative, to a small property in Cornwall, and took up his permanent residence in that county. He took an active part in all the charities of Newquay, and the flags of all the little vessels in the harbour of Newquay were lowered half-mast high from the day of his death to the day of his funeral.

Dr. Hutton, we believe, lived and died unmarried. He leaves two brothers,—the Rev. Henry Hutton, Rector of Filleigh, in Devonshire; and the Rev. T. P. Hutton, Rector of Sompting, near Worthing, Sussex. His surviving sisters are—Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. William Walford, M.A., of Hatfield-place, Essex; Mrs. Parry, wife of the Lord Bishop of Barbados; Mrs. Drummond, wife of the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, of Edinburgh; and Anne and Frances unmarried. His eldest sister was the widow of the late Rev.

William Moreton-Moreton of Old Moreton Hall, Cheshire; and his late brother, the Rev. William Palmer Hutton, was Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Chester.

REV. JAMES MURRAY, M.A.

Feb. 22. At Bedgebury-park, Kent, the seat of Mr. Beresford Hope, aged 49, the Rev. James Murray, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, London, (the first created Peel parish, formed out of All Souls' district rectory, St. Marylebone).

Mr. Murray was born December 26, 1812, in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Entering holy orders, he served the curacy of St. Pancras, London, under the late Dr. Moore. Being recommended to visit a warm climate for his health, he went to Lisbon as naval chaplain, and on his return to England served the curacy of St. Leonard's-on-Sea for some time. In 1844, Mr. Murray was incorporated of Exeter College, Oxford. From St. Leonard's he returned to London as curate to the late Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place. In the year 1847 the church of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, which had been erected by Dean Chandler's unwearied exertions, fell vacant a few months after its consecration, by the premature death of its first incumbent, the Rev. T. M. Fallow, and the presentation for this turn fell to Bishop Blomfield, who appointed Mr. Murray on the Dean's recommendation.

From this period till his death Mr. Murray was identified with St. Andrew's Church. His simple, manly, pious character, singularly amiable and guileless, and always acting on high principles, soon gathered round him a large and devoted congregation, while his knowledge of, and love for Church music, and his zeal for the decorous and frequent celebration of divine worship, made St. Andrew's a model church in its daily choral services and frequent communions. Mr. Murray's own preaching was earnest

and clear, simple yet dignified, while the evening lecturer, the Rev. A. B. Evans, (now Vicar of St. Mary-le-Strand, though still connected with St. Andrew's,) has gained a wide reputation for pulpit eloquence. St. Andrew's Church soon shewed marks of the pious devotion of the flock, and in particular it was adorned with an east window of great beauty, designed by Pugin shortly before his death, and executed by Hardman. Mr. Murray's fifteen years' incumbency, like other periods of the quiet unflinching performance of life's regular duty by other good men, affords no particular incident for the biographer.

For more than a year his health, never very strong, was evidently breaking, and he had ultimately to absent himself from his duty for long and uncertain periods. His final attack was, however, quite unexpected. He is interred in the churchyard of Christchurch, Kildown, Kent, the parish church of Bedgebury-park; but his friends are raising a subscription to commemorate him by a memorial in St. Andrew's, which is to take the appropriate form of a painted window, and of a mural monument with a recumbent effigy, to be carried out under the able superintendence of Mr. Burges, eminent as the first prizeman in the Lille and Constantinople competitions.

MR. JOHN THOMAS.

April 9. At his residence, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 49, Mr. John Thomas, sculptor.

By his death we have lost a versatile genius, and an energetic and amiable man. It would be difficult to enumerate all his works, but we may mention the colossal lions at the ends of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits; the large *bas-reliefs* at the Euston-square Station; the pediment and figures in front of the Great Western Hotel; figures and vases of the new works at the Serpentine; the decorative sculpture on the entrance piers at Buckingham Palace; and the sculpture of numerous buildings throughout the country. From his de-

signs were erected Somerleyton, the seat of Sir S. M. Peto, one of his early patrons; the National Bank of Glasgow; the mausoleum of the Houldsworth family, with its figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; much of the Royal dairy at Windsor; Mr. Brassey's house at Aylesford, in Kent, and others. In Edinburgh there are specimens of his handiwork, on the Life Assurance building, the group of figures in the Masonic Hall, and the fountain at Holyrood. The sculpture at the Houses of Parliament, which first brought him to London, and gave him a position, affords striking evidence of his versatile talent. In Windsor Castle he was much engaged for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, especially in the decoration of an audience-chamber, the last spot where his Royal Highness bestowed his guiding advice;—advice which all who had intercourse with that illustrious man know the value of.

In interior decoration Mr. Thomas was much engaged, especially for the mansion of the late Mr. Houldsworth, which is enriched with his designs, from floor to ceiling, cabinet-work and carpets. Of the late artist's higher-class works, we may mention his *Musidora* in marble, *Lady Godiva*, *Una* and the *Lion*, and a long-dreamed-of work, a study nearly thirty feet high, for a national monument to Shakespeare, which is to appear in the International Exhibition, after a struggle for space, denied at first by the Royal Commissioners in terms which pained him greatly, and, if some of his friends state correctly, had a visible effect upon his sensitive mind, already overworked in carrying out, among other things, the large majolica fountain, in conjunction with Messrs. Minton, intended to be set up in the Exhibition building, when the orchestra is removed. Mr. Thomas has left several works unfinished, though far advanced; including the statue of the late Mr. Sturge, about to be erected in Birmingham; the statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton; and a drinking-fountain for Maidstone.

Only a week or two before his death

he had been summoned to Windsor, to receive her Majesty's commands for future works.

Mr. Thomas has left a widow and one daughter to lament their loss.—*The Builder*.

JOHN VANDENHOFF, Esq.

[We have been requested to insert the following Memoir, as supplementary to the notice already given, GENT. MAG., Nov. 1861, p. 576.]

Oct 4, 1861. At his residence, North Bank, Regent's-park, aged 70, John Vandenhoff, Esq., an eminent tragedian.

The deceased was born March 31, 1790, in the city of Salisbury. He was of Dutch origin, his grandfather having been an Amsterdam merchant. After the ordinary schooling of boys at that time, he was sent to the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, at one period entertaining a strong fancy for ecclesiastical life. He remained at Stonyhurst for about three years, but a change having come over his views, he returned home and thought of other pursuits. For a few months he tried the drudgery of a solicitor's office, but at the age of sixteen he did not much relish that occupation, and he abandoned it for a sub-preceptorship of a grammar-school in the Isle of Wight. He remained in that situation for nearly two years. The reading and study of Shakespeare, however, suggested the idea of the stage as a profession more consistent with his tastes than commerce or teaching. His first appearance as an actor was made on the boards of the Salisbury Theatre, where he undertook the arduous declamatory character of "Osmond," in Monk Lewis's "Castle Spectre," a drama of peculiarly romantic construction. Mr. Vandenhoff could scarcely have chosen a more trying part, but his success was such, that his friends urged a re-appearance in the following week, as "Octavian" in Colman's "Mountaineers," another part which draws on all the powers of an actor. The theatre was crowded, and

the applause was such that Mr. Vandenhoff resolved upon the stage as his profession.

An old friend and correspondent of Garrick, Mr. James Wickens, was lavish in his approbation of the young actor's efforts. Provincial engagements were at once secured; Cheltenham, Taunton, Exeter, and Weymouth giving him scope for the exercise of his talents. At Weymouth he acted with Edmund Kean, before that great performer appeared in London, and, as Mr. Vandenhoff possessed a versatility which falls to the lot of few performers, he did anything and everything until May, 1814, when he appeared in Liverpool, as "Rolla" in "Pizarro." This was his starting-point on the path of fame. His reception was enthusiastic beyond precedent, and in Liverpool and Manchester he enjoyed for six seasons all the honours of a high reputation and as substantial proofs of regard as ever fell to a provincial actor. In December, 1820, he appeared first in London as "King Lear," and played at Covent Garden amid rapturous applause. This part was followed by "Coriolanus," in which he has had no competitor since the days of John Kemble. Mr. Macready having preceded him in London, he relinquished his engagement and made a tour of the provinces, playing his favourite characters with marked success. In 1834 he revisited London, and appeared for the second time as "Coriolanus," which, after an interval of fourteen years, he played with distinguished ability. Mr. Bunn secured his services for Covent-garden and Drury-lane. His subsequent performance of "Adrastus," in Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion," at the Haymarket, was remarkably fine. In 1837 he visited America, where he met with great success. In September, 1838, he re-appeared at Covent-garden, then under the management of Mr. Macready, after visiting America. In 1841 he accepted an engagement from Charles Kemble, and continued to perform in London and the provinces. In the month of April,

1856, Mr. Vandenhoff took his leave of a Salisbury audience, previous to his final retirement from the stage. He appeared in the characters of "Cato," "Shylock," and "Hamlet," and at the conclusion of the last-named play he delivered an eloquent and touching address. On the 29th of Oct., 1858, he finally retired from the stage, at Liverpool, having completed a round of engagements in the principal theatres of the United Kingdom. At Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow he was always a special favourite, and was received with the respect and esteem due to a gentleman, a scholar, and an accomplished artist.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 12. At Newquay, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Henry Hutton*, D.D. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 13. At Cuttack, aged 57, the Rev. *Hastings Hawes Harington*, Chaplain, fifth son of the late John Herbert Harington, esq., formerly Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

March 7. At Stanpit, Hants, aged 55, the Rev. *John Dobson*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Mark, Highcliffe, Hants.

March 13. At Eirw Castle, Blaen-Porth, Cardiganshire, the Rev. *Isaac Hughes*, Perpetual Curate of Blaen-Porth, and Vicar of Llanydvriog.

March 16. The Rev. *Edward Jones*, Rector of Llanenddwyn, Merionethshire.

March 19. At the Parsonage, aged 85, the Rev. *Lawrence William Eliot*, M.A., Rector of Pepper-Harrow, Surrey, and of Shipton-Oliffe, Gloucestershire. He was presented to the first-named living in 1801, and to the second in 1817.

March 23. Very suddenly, while on his way to divine worship, the Rev. *Christopher Geo. Courtenay*, late Chaplain of St. Pancras Workhouse, and formerly Curate of Old St. Pancras Church.

At his residence, Broadleigh, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Barter Sweet*, Vicar of Sampford Arundell, Somerset.

March 25. Aged 60, the Rev. *Simon Richard Mills*, LL.B., Incumbent of Castle Heddingham, Essex.

At the Vicarage, suddenly, aged 60, the Rev. *Timothy Davies*, (Carmarthen School,) Vicar of Devynock, Brecon.

March 26. Aged 58, the Rev. *James White*, of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. "Mr. White," says the "Edinburgh Courant," "who was a native of this county, where his family still possess considerable property, was born in the

year 1804. After studying with success at Glasgow and Oxford, he took orders in the Church of England, and was presented by Lord Brougham to a living in Suffolk, which he afterwards gave up for another in Warwickshire. On ultimately succeeding to a considerable patrimony, he retired from the Church, and removed with his family to the Isle of Wight, where Mrs. White had inherited from her father—Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface—a portion of his estate, Bonchurch, so celebrated for its beauty and mild climate. His retirement enabled him to devote a considerable share of his time to literary pursuits, which he prosecuted with much success. The pages of 'Blackwood' were enlivened by many of his contributions of a light kind, too popular and well known to require to be enumerated; and his later works, including 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries' and 'The History of France,' shewed that his industry and accuracy, as well as his good sense and sound judgment, were not inferior to his other and more popular talents."

March 27. Aged 38, the Rev. *James W. Scott*, Curate of Worksop, only surviving son of the Rev. Robert Hilton Scott, Rector of Wootton, Isle of Wight.

March 29. At Tenby, aged 38, the Rev. *Chas. Robert Dampier*, B.A., Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset.

March 31. At Easton Maudit Vicarage, Northamptonshire, aged 36, the Rev. *Harry Lambert*, third son of Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B.

April 1. At Clifton, the Rev. *John Edwards*, Canon of Durham, and Greek Professor in Durham University.

April 2. At Clifton, aged 65, the Rev. *H. Montagu*, M.A., formerly of Cleeve, Somersetshire.

April 8. At Torquay, aged 48, the Rev. *George Herbert Repton*, Minor Canon of Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen.

April 10. At Powerstock, Dorset, aged 85, the Rev. *Geo. Speke Payne*, son of the late Rev. Samuel Payne, Rector of Weymouth and Portland.

April 11. At Eton College, the Rev. *Charles Luxmoore*, Fellow of Eton, and Rector of Worpleston, Surrey.

April 14. At Guernsey, aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Gough*, Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor.

April 15. Suddenly, aged 60, the Rev. *Chas. Edward Radclyffe*, of Beverley, near Fareham, Hants, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Radclyffe, Inspector-General of Cavalry.

At his residence, Upper Seymour-street, aged 65, the Rev. *F. W. Hope*, late of Christ Church, Oxford, and Honorary D.C.L. of that University. See OBITUARY.

April 16. At Merlewood, Newton-in-Cartmel, aged 47, the Rev. *Lockhart William Jeffray*, A.M., late Rector of Aldford, Cheshire, and youngest son of the late James Jeffray, esq., M.D., Professor in the College of Glasgow.

April 20. At the Vicarage, Clavering, Essex,

the Rev. *George John Brookes*, M.A., upwards of 28 years Vicar of the parish of Clavering-cum-Langley.

April 22. In Hyde-park-square, the Rev. *Samuel Fisher*, Incumbent of Hope, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 2. On his voyage from Calcutta, Sandeforth, second son of the Rev. John Streatfeild, Incumbent of Uckfield, Sussex.

Jan. 23. At Canton, aged 25, William Edward, son of the Rev. Ed. N. Braddon, of Sandwich, Kent.

Feb. 4. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his voyage home from Bombay, aged 49, Edmund Graham Seatoun, esq., of Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire.

Feb. 18. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 82, Jonathan Croft, esq., H.-P. Army Medical Staff. He was a Knight of Malta, had seen fifty years' service, and had received the Waterloo and Peninsular medals, with six clasps. As Chief Purveyor at Brussels, Mr. Croft had the entire care of the Waterloo wounded, providing for the French wounded officers and soldiers, a total of 35,000 men.

Feb. 19. At Colombo, aged 41, Capt. and Paymaster Henry Dudley, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., third son of the late Chas. Dudley, esq., of Wilton, Wiltshire.

Feb. 21. At the Rectory, Cornwall, Canada West, Georgina, wife of the Rev. H. Patton, D.D., and dau. of the late George Dodson, esq., Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Feb. 25. At Bombay, on the eve of his return to England, Maj. Wm. Francis Hunter, late of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, third son of the late Andrew Hunter, esq., of Bonnytown and Doonholm, N.B.

March 1. At Toronto, drowned while skating, aged 21, Cadington Baynes, fourth son of the late Dr. Baynes Reed, of Exeter.

March 3. At Gibraltar, Emilia Antonia, the wife of Capt. Arthur Schreiber, 31st Regt.

March 5. On board H.M.S. "Prometheus," at Lagos, aged 22, Mr. W. B. Edkins, R.N.

March 9. At Coonoor, Neilgherry-hills, aged 42, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Rich. Hamilton, Deputy Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Madras.

March 13. At Florence, Gen. Sir William Sewell, K.C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 79th Regt. The deceased General commenced his military career on the 27th of March, 1806, and in the following year, having been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Beresford, accompanied him to the Peninsula, and joined the Duke of Wellington's army in Portugal in 1808. He was present with Sir John Moore's army in its advance, and in its retreat to Corunna, and acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Beresford through the Peninsular War. He was at the battles of Corunna, Talavera, and Busaco, and the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz,

and St. Sebastian, the battles of Nivelle, Nive, before Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse, beside other engagements of less importance. Having returned from the Peninsula, he proceeded to India, where he served for a period of twenty-eight years, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 79th Foot on the 24th of March, 1854,—an appointment which he continued to hold until his death. In the general actions in which the deceased General took part he had six horses either killed or wounded under him. In recognition of his services he was made a C.B., afterwards a K.C.B., and he had received the war medal with ten clasps.

At Thorpe Malsor, aged 49, W. T. Maunsell, esq. See OBITUARY.

March 17. At Walmer, aged 87, Adm. Vincent, K.H. The deceased entered the Navy in 1796, on board the "Victorious." He was nominated K.H. in 1831. He had been a Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager, and Captain of Sandown Castle. During the war he was twice wounded.

Aged 45, Edward Auchmuty Glover, esq., barrister-at-law, J.P., ex-M.P. for Beverley, eldest son of James Glover, esq., co. Cork.

At Dresden, Susan Charlotte, wife of Le Baron de la Vière, and sister of Col. Anderson, C.B., of Gloucester-sq.

At Rochester, aged 54, Thos. Pearce Beavan, esq., M.D.

March 18. At his residence, Paris, aged 65, the Chevalier Jacob de Letterstedt, Grand Cross of the Order of Vasa, and Consul-General of H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway at the Cape of Good Hope.

March 19. In Norfolk-terr., Bayswater, aged 76, George Fairbairn Dick, esq., formerly Colonial Secretary at Mauritius.

From an accident at the Reading Railway Station, aged 79, Matilda Jane, dau. of the late Joseph Glover, esq., of Pool-house, Worcestershire.

March 20. At Hastings, aged 85, Charlotte, widow of John Newbould, esq., of Bramhope-hall, Yorkshire.

At Ramsgate, aged 25, Bartholomew Brown, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of B. T. Brown, esq., of the former place.

March 21. At Nice, Major Elton Smith, late of the Madras Army, and of Ilminster, Somersetshire.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Rosina Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Young, of Bedford.

At Jewell-house, Marden, Kent, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Thomas Hooker, esq., of the same place.

At the Rectory, Coates, near Cirencester, aged 35, Rachel Agnes, wife of the Rev. T. C. Gibbs.

Of diphtheria, aged 18, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Connell, Vicar of Hammersmith.

At Spondon, Derbyshire, aged 81, Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir William Earle Welby, bart., of Denton-house, Lincolnshire.

At Calcutta, after a few days' illness, aged

45, the Hon. William Ritchie, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

March 22. At Calder-house, James, tenth Lord Torphichen. See OBITUARY.

At Kensington, aged 54, William Ainsworth, esq., of Preston, Lancashire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Lancaster, and a Magistrate for the borough of Preston.

At her residence, Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. John Walker Jones.

At his residence, Hungershall-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Wm. Earle, esq.

At Worthing, aged 74, Edgar Corrie, esq., of Arlington Manor, Newbury.

At Green-park, Bath, aged 88, Emma, relict of John Chambers Jones, esq., of Brynsteddfod, Denbighshire.

At Ramsgate, aged 80, Jane, dau. of Luke Wm. Walford, esq., of Bardfield-hall, Essex.

March 23. Count Nesselrode. See OBITUARY. Aged 55, James Ward, esq., barrister-at-law, and youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Ward, of Coltishall-hall, Norfolk.

At the Vicarage, Hessle, Hull, aged 18, Lumley, son of the Rev. Henry Newmarch.

At Tiverton, aged 61, John Collard Drake, esq.

At the Vicarage, Georgiana Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. P. Waller, Vicar of Stratton, Cornwall.

March 24. Prince Windschgratz. See OBITUARY.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harriet, widow of Sir T. C. Banks.

At Paris, Col. L. Morse-Cooper, late 11th Hussars, for many years magistrate for the county of Berks. He entered the army in 1814, and served through the campaign of that year as a volunteer from the Royal Military College with the Royals, and was present at the investment and the repulse of the sortie at Bayonne; as also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1825 and 1826 he served under Lord Combermere at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, where he volunteered for the dismounted cavalry storming party. He was slightly wounded at Bayonne, but at Waterloo severely so, receiving no fewer than five wounds. He had received the Waterloo medal and a medal for Bhurtpore.

At Upper Norwood, Martha, wife of Col. Wheatley, late Royal Glamorganshire Militia, of James-st., Buckingham-gate, and Belle Vue, Glamorganshire.

At his residence, Mucking-hall, Essex, aged 50, John Hills S. well, esq.

At her residence in Worcester, aged 82, Sarah, widow of the Rev. W. Edwards, D.D., of Loughborough-house, Brixton, Surrey.

At Clifton, aged 75, Com. John Phepoe, R.N. At Abbots-Ann, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Francis Henry White.

March 25. At Richmond, aged 83, Lady Mill, widow of Sir Charles Mill, bart., of Mottisfont, Hants, and afterwards of William Henry Ashhurst, esq., of Waterstock, Oxon.

She was Selina, dau. of Sir John Morshead, bart. She married Sir C. Mill in 1800 (he died in 1835, when the title became extinct) and Mr. Ashhurst in 1839; he died in 1846.

At Oundle, aged 68, Henry Robinson, esq., late of Cawood-hall, Gosberton, Lincolnshire.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, at the residence of his son-in-law (Lieut.-Col. Cross), aged 70, Major-Gen. Pennell Cole, late Royal Engineers.

Very suddenly, Charles Francis Robinson, esq., of Chandos-st., Cavendish-sq., and of Effingham, Surrey, late Master of the Crown Office, Queen's Bench.

March 26. At Great Malvern, Sydney Gore Robert Strong, esq., of Mitre-court, Temple, and Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

In London, Hans Wallace Allen, son of the late Col. Hans Allen, Royal Artillery.

At South Kensington, aged 47, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Peter Farquharson.

March 27. At Leyton-pk., Essex, aged 73, Frances, relict of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Twigg, of the 2nd Veteran Battalion.

At York, Elizabeth, seventh dau. of the late Samuel Key, esq., of Fulford-hall, Yorkshire.

At Stour-bank-cott., near Wimborne, Dorset, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Christopher Fleet, Rector of Durweston and Bryanstons, Dorset.

March 28. At his residence, Southsea, aged 69, Capt. G. P. Haymes, R.N.

At St. John's Parsonage, Deptford, aged 27, Anne Eliza, wife of the Rev. C. F. S. Money, and dau. of the Rev. J. Jarratt, of North Cave, Yorkshire.

At Craig, Ayrshire, William Pollok Morris, esq., M.D., half-pay, H.M.'s 53rd Regiment.

Aged 86, Edward Norman, esq., of Mistley-place, Essex.

At Dale-close, Mansfield, Anne, wife of Henry Brodhurst, esq.

At the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, aged 25, George William, eldest son of James Wyon, esq.

At Fareham, Caroline Flower, eldest dau. of Gabriel Wynne Aubrey, esq., of Clehonger-court, Herefordshire.

At Florden Rectory, Norfolk, aged 31, Annie Mary, wife of the Rev. Gascoigne F. Whitaker, Rector of Florden.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, aged 85, Mr. Richard Isemonger. He was a zealous supporter of the Church of England, and filled the office of vicar's churchwarden of Littlehampton (his native parish) for thirty-three consecutive years.

March 29. At Sandhurst, of typhoid fever, after a short illness, Lieut. Adolphus Murphy, 5th Lancers.

At her residence, Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 71, Kezia, relict of Dr. Henry Hawkins.

At Packham, near Fordingbridge, aged 80, George Tito Brice, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Hants, and formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At his residence in London, aged 78, Mr. James Collom, late of H.M.'s Dockyard, Devon-

port, and for 25 years Secretary to the Bude Harbour and Canal Company.

March 30. In Stratford-pl., Cavendish-sq., aged 54, William Frederick Beadon, esq., Police Magistrate, Marlborough-street. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1829, when he was 14th junior optime in the mathematical tripos. This was the year of the celebrated struggle between Cavendish and Philpott, when Philpott (now Bishop of Worcester) came out Senior Wrangler, and Cavendish (now Duke of Devonshire and Chancellor of the University) Second Wrangler. Mr. Beadon was first appointed to the metropolitan bench about 15 years ago, and since 1856 has sat at the Marlborough-street Court. He was distinguished for most assiduous attention to his magisterial duties, and frequently took his seat on the bench when suffering excruciating pains from the disease which at last proved fatal.

At Reuil, aged 67, M. Emile Vanderburch, a popular dramatist. He was born in the year 1794, in an apartment in the Louvre which was occupied by his father, a distinguished painter. He commenced life as an officer in the army of La Vendée, and went through several of Napoleon's campaigns, but finding that he had some talent for dramatic composition, and no desire for military glory, he abandoned his first profession and took to writing for the Paris theatres about the same time as Mme. Bawr. In the space of forty years he produced one hundred dramas, most of which were well paid for by the managers who accepted them, and well received by the public; though but very few of them were destined to be long-lived, with the exception of those which he wrote along with Eugene Scribe, Bayard, or Sardon. Vanderburch was also, with Carmouche and Claireville, the joint author of some clever and, in their day, very taking vaudevilles, full of humorous allusions to the political events of the reigns of Charles X. and Louis Philippe, whose patronage he enjoyed. They were written for the Théâtre Déjazet, with which he was connected by friendly ties and pleasant associations till his last moment; and it was in the arms of its manager that he died. Among the most popular of M. Vanderburch's dramatic works were *Les Camarades du Ministre*; *Le Camarade du Lit*; *Cotillon III.*, a political caricature; *Jacques II.*, a drama, in five acts; and *Les Gamins de Paris*. He was famous for his *mises en scène* and his cleverness in getting up the framework of a play, as well as some years ago for his *réunions* at a little country-house near Reuil, where George Sand, then in all the warmth of early genius, Victor Hugo, Béranger, Charlet, Rose Chéri, at that time the attractive *ingenue* of the Gymnase, Bayard, and Dupin, used to assemble.

At Gibraltar, suddenly, a few hours after arriving from England, aged 25, Robert Crossman, esq., Lieut. 25th Regt. (K.O.B.), fourth son of Robert Crossman, esq., of Westbourne-

tterr., Hyde-park, and Cheswick, near Beal, Northumberland.

At Exeter, Marianne, wife of the Rev. R. Croly, M.A., Incumbent of Dunkswell and Dunkswell Abbey, Devon, and fourth dau. of the late John Bond, esq., of Newbridge-house, near Bath.

At Mercury-house, Little Ealing, aged 36, Laura Selina, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Trimmer, of Putney, Surrey.

March 31. At his residence, Rochester, aged 55, Staff-Surgeon John Duncan MacDiarmid, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., late 71st Regt. Highland Light Infantry.

At Eastham Rectory, Worcestershire, Eliza Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry Browne.

At the Rectory, Sigglesthorpe, near Hull, Elizabeth Frances, wife of the Ven. Arch-deacon Bentinck.

At High Warden, near Hexham, aged 48, Caroline Hope, wife of John Errington, esq., J.P. She was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. D. Waddilove, of Beacon-grange, formerly of Ripon, and niece of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby.

Lately. In the workhouse at Morpeth, aged 36, Alexander Birnie, a man of considerable talent, and poet of no mean order. He had been found in a straw stack at the Stobhill brickworks near that town, where, according to his statement (which was corroborated by a diary he had kept a few weeks previous, in which entries appear to have been regularly made up to the time of his entering the stack), he had been concealed without food or drink for a fortnight. He was removed by the police to the Workhouse Hospital, where, in consequence of the swollen condition of his feet, his Wellington-boots required to be cut off. Owing to privation and the long-continued pressure of his boots, acting on a system debilitated previously by habitual intemperance, and notwithstanding the cautious administration of food and warmth, mortification of both feet set in, which speedily caused his death. His career had been a varied one. At one time he was the minister of a Baptist chapel at Preston, and afterwards an auctioneer, but his intemperate habits prevented his establishing himself in either case, and his chief support was derived from precarious literary employment. At length he started a penny weekly paper, the "Falkirk Liberal," but this failing, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he got into bad company, and was robbed of his small remaining stock of money. He then in despair took laudanum, but swallowing too large a dose, his stomach rejected it, and his life was spared. Soon after he started on foot for Newcastle, but he spent his last penny for a roll at Morpeth, and here his career was ended. It would appear that fatigue overpowered him, and he crept into the stack and covered himself over with straw, with the intention of sleeping or starving to death, as evidenced by the last entry in a diary that he had with him, and which also contained notes of his various

literary productions; it reads as follows:— "Some kind hand may make a selection of my articles and speeches, in this and in another at Chester-le-Street, in the 'Chester-le-Street Liberal' and 'Falkirk Advertiser and Liberal,' and publish them on behalf of my widow and family."

April 1. At Torquay, Elizabeth, widow of Lord Brandon (title extinct in 1832), and dau. of the late Col. David La Touche, of Upton, co. Carlow, and granddau. maternally of the first Earl of Milltown.

At Hill Ash, Dymock, Gloucestershire, aged 69, Capt. Thomas Holbrook, R.N.

At her residence, Raleigh-house, Brixton-Rise, aged 73, Jane Eleanor, relict of the Rev. W. H. Springett, M.A.

At Cranbrook, aged 89, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Daniel Williams Davies, M.A.

In the wreck of the steamer "Mars," from Waterford to Bristol, Augusta, youngest dau. of John Coombe, esq., Harbour View, near Waterford; also Capt. R. W. T. Russell, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, nephew of Mrs. Coombe, together with his wife, child, and servant.

April 2. At Charlton, Kent, aged 86, Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers. The deceased was son of George Whitmore, esq., of Slaughter, Gloucestershire, and was born at the Manor-house, Lower Slaughter, in 1775. He entered the Royal Academy at Woolwich at the age of 14, and four years afterwards received his first commission. He subsequently served with his corps at Gibraltar, the West Indies, Malta, and the Ionian Islands; in the year 1846 was appointed colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers, an appointment which he held up to the time of his death, and attained the rank of General in the army in 1854. Previous to 1846 he had been lieutenant-governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was a Knight Commander of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover, and in 1832 was created a Knight Bachelor.

At the Château de Roquefort, near Yvetot, in Normandy, Anne Mary, Countess de Cossette, widow of the Count Edouard de Cossette, and third dau. of the late David Fell, esq., of Caversham-grove, Oxon.

At Brighton, aged 68, William Hallett, esq., an alderman of that town, and J.P. for Sussex. Mr. Hallett's career was identical with the growth of Brighton. Born on the 10th of April, 1794, at Rotherfield, in Sussex, he was bred a carpenter, and with his basket of tools on his back first set foot in Brighton at the age of seventeen. He was employed as a workman on the Pavilion, where he afterwards, as mayor, presided as the temporary lord of those princely halls. After gaining further experience by working in the metropolis, he returned and settled at Brighton, where he speedily became an employer, bought land, entered into large building speculations, established and successfully carried on a steam

brewery, (still continued by his second son, Mr. F. F. Hallett, and his partner, Mr. Abbey,) turned his attention to farming, (at the Manor Farm, now held by his eldest son, Mr. W. W. Hallett,) and success attended his every effort. About 1825 he became a public man as one of the fourteen commissioners for the government of Brighton, and he took an active part in the promotion of local improvements. He was elected a Director and Guardian of the Poor in 1829, and served for some years after; Churchwarden in 1831, and High Constable in 1834. He was one of the first members of the Corporation elected by the burgesses, and was at once made an alderman, which position he held till his death, serving the office of Mayor in 1855-6. Mr. Hallett was a steady friend to the local charities, particularly the County Hospital; and by his influence with the late Marquess of Bristol, with whom he was much concerned in building at the eastern end of Brighton, he procured the handsome gift of twenty acres of land for the parochial cemetery. His body was interred at his native village of Rotherfield.

At Bath, Harriett Anne Stewart, third dau. of the late Holland Watson, esq., of Congleton, Cheshire, and widow of the Rev. H. Stewart, D.D., Vicar of Moat-hill, co. Waterford.

At Hilton, near Bridgnorth, aged 35, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, and last surviving child of Rear-Adm. Deans, of Cheltenham.

At Bryn-Bella, Geneva, Annabella, wife of Major-Gen. Molyneux Williams, K.H.

At Greenwich, aged 79, Mr. James Elmes, architect, late Surveyor of the Port of London. See OBITUARY.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Col. Forbes.

At his residence, Walmer, aged 70, Edmund Thompson, esq., J.P.

April 3. At Aston Abbotts House, Aylesbury, aged 62, Admiral Sir James Clark Ross, the celebrated polar voyager. The deceased was the third son of Mr. Geo. Ross, of Balsoroch, co. Galloway, and nephew of Sir John Ross, C.B., but was born in London in 1800. He entered the Navy in 1812, and became Rear-Admiral of the White in 1858. He served in all the naval expeditions for the discovery of the North-West Passage from 1818 to 1833; discovered and planted the British flag on the north magnetic pole in 1831; crossed the Atlantic to relieve the frozen whalers in Baffin's Bay in 1836; commanded the expedition to the Antarctic regions from 1839 to 1842, and approached within 160 miles of the south magnetic pole. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1844, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1827, and of the Linnean Society in 1823, and was also honorary member of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Paris, &c. He received the founder's gold medal from the Geographical Society of London in 1841, the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris in 1842,

and a piece of plate from the subscribers to the Land Arctic Expedition in 1833.

At Woolwich, aged 40, Major Mortimer Adye, Royal Artillery.

At Burwarton, Shropshire, Mary, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Waring.

At Nice, aged 68, John Row, esq., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At his residence, Park-terr., Islington, aged 84, Mr. Edward Reeves, for nearly 70 years the faithful confidential clerk of Messrs. Giennie and Farquhar, proctors, Doctors' Commons.

April 4. In Cadogan-place, London, aged 74, the Hon. John Edmund Elliot, late M.P. for the county of Roxburgh. The deceased was the youngest son of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, and was born in 1788. In early life he entered the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company in Bengal, but retired in 1830. In 1837 he was elected member for the county of Roxburgh, and continued to represent that constituency in Parliament until 1841, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He was, however, again returned in 1847, and sat until 1859. He was Secretary of the Board of Control for some time, but resigned that appointment in 1852.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 58, Joanna Frances, third dau. of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

At his residence, King's Newton, Derbyshire, aged 59, Joseph Thomas Cantrell, esq., Judge of the County Court of Derbyshire.

At Clifton, aged 70, Clara Barbara, widow of the Rev. J. Spencer Knox.

April 5. At Torquay, aged 81, General Sir Robert Houstoun, K.C.B., of Clerkington, Haddingtonshire. He entered the army of the East India Company at an early age, and proceeded to Bengal in 1795, where he continued to serve for twenty-five years, taking part in all the operations under Lord Lake, &c., during that period, including twelve battles or actions and nine sieges. He became a general in the East India Company's service in 1854, and was for ten years Governor of the Military College at Addiscombe; on his retirement he received from the Directors of the East India Company a piece of plate of the value of £500 in testimony of their estimation of his services.

At the residence of her son, (Colonel Charles Bingham, R.A., Woolwich,) aged 85, Sarah Osmond Bingham, widow of Col. Charles Cox Bingham, R.A.

At Holly-green, Worcestershire, aged 97, Penelope Isabella, widow of the Rev. John Broome, formerly Incumbent of Forthampton.

At Silk Willoughby Rectory, aged 84, Catherine, relict of A. Mason, esq., late of Somerset-place, Bath.

April 6. At Dover, aged 64, Stephen Chalk, esq., alderman, and a solicitor in extensive practice. In politics Alderman Chalk was originally allied to the Liberal party, but a few years since, in some disgust which he had taken at what he thought the unfair and ex-

clusive exercise of patronage, he seceded from that section of the local politicians and attached himself to the Conservative party.

At Crossrigg-hall, Westmoreland, aged 86, Robert Addison, esq.

At Cossington-villa, Clifton, aged 78, Anne Gregory, widow of the Rev. Thomas Bernard Coleman, Rector of Church Stretton, Salop.

At Hayes-park, Middlesex, aged 81, Stephen Parrock, esq., formerly assistant-surgeon in the 12th Madras N.I. He served with much credit in the armies that captured the French and Dutch East India Islands, and in the arduous service consequent upon the conquest of the Island of Java.

At Coombe Bury, Kingston-on-Thames, Judith Agnes, wife of William Henry Millais, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Boothby.

April 7. At Bath, aged 78, Catherine Elizabeth, Viscountess Galway, widow of the late and mother of the present Viscount Galway. She was the only dau. and heir of the late Capt. George Handfield.

In Edinburgh, aged 25, Louisa Frances, fifth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, of Killylinchy, co. Down.

In St. George's-terrace, South Kensington, Elizabeth, Countess Pepoli, eldest dau. of the late Walter Fergus, esq., of Strathore.

At his residence, Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 81, Captain George Jeffreys, of Sunwick, Berwickshire.

At Stepney Rectory, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. Lee, Rector.

In Warwick-square, aged 51, Charles Lionel Maitland Kirwan, esq., of Gelston Castle, and late of Dalgin-park, co. Mayo.

At St. Mark's Parsonage, Lakenham, aged 27, Marian, wife of the Rev. Nicholas T. Garry, and third dau. of John Murray, esq., of Whitehall-place.

In Russell-pl., Fitzroy-sq., of apoplexy, aged 62, Mr. Sidney Nelson, musical composer.

April 8. Aged 82, Rear-Adm. Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. See OBITUARY.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 24, Lieut. Kenneth Monro, R.A., youngest son of Cecil Monro, esq.

At Winchester, Henry Charles, second surviving son of the Rev. J. D. Sirr, D.D., Rector of Morestead, Hants.

At Kingstown, (the residence of hisson-in-law, C. Norman, esq.,) aged 80, Geo. Harrison Wilson, esq., J.P., of Harvest-lodge, co. Tipperary.

At Bodwigiad Hirwain, aged 47, Morgan Morgan, esq., J.P. for the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan, and late High Sheriff of Brecon.

April 9. At Buckingham-house, Great Malvern, Dr. Peter Niddrie, F.R.C.P.E., Surgeon Royal Navy.

At Weymouth, suddenly, Georgiana Phipps, wife of the Rev. John Stephenson.

In Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 49, Mr. John Thomas. See OBITUARY.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, John Cheyne, esq.,

solicitor, of Liverpool, only son of the late Capt. Cheyne, R.N.

April 10. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 15, Sophia Clementina, third dau. of Major-Gen. A. Abbott, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

In Gloucester-st., Warwick-sq., Pimlico, of typhoid fever, Phyllis Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Champneys, M.A.

At Aislaby, near Pickering, aged 22, Catharine Maria, eldest dau. of Henry J. Porter, esq., of Aislaby-hall.

April 11. At his residence, Southill, Somersetshire, aged 87, Adm. Sir Edward Chetham-Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H. He was the fourth son of Thomas Chetham, of Mellor-hall, by the eldest dau. of Mr. Edward Strode, a descendant of Col. William Strode, one of the five M.P.'s proscribed by Charles I. He was born in 1775, entered the Navy in 1786, and was eminently distinguished at Genoa, Toulon, Dantzic, and Algiers. He was Captain Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and of the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard at Portsmouth, from 1838 to 1841. He was made K.C.B. in 1845.

At Bath, Capt. J. R. Soady, H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, youngest son of the late Captain Soady, R.N.

At Reading, Maria Isabella, widow of Major-Gen. D. Forbes, C.B., 78th Highlanders, and dau. of the late James Forbes, esq., of Hutton-hall, and Kingarlock.

At Stoke, aged 71, Louisa, relict of Capt. B. Boyle Thomas, 4th Dragoon Guards, and dau. of the late Frederick Dansey, esq., of Stoke Devonport.

At his seat, Whitmore-hall, Staffordshire, aged 79, Rear-Adm. Rowland Mainwaring. The deceased was present at the battles of the Nile and Copenhagen.

April 12. At Norwood, Surrey, aged 41, Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, bart., of Renishaw-hall, Derbyshire. He was born at Edinburgh in 1820, succeeded his father, Sir George, in 1853, and married in 1857, the fourth dau. of the Hon. Col. H. H. Hutchinson, of Weston-hall, Northants.

At Dublin, (at the residence of her son-in-law, T. Vesey Nugent, esq.,) aged 69, Isabella, wife of Sir James M. Stronge, bart., of Tynan Abbey, co. Armagh.

At Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, aged 66, Major McNair.

At Cheltenham, aged 39, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wood, late of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Aged 29, Mary Ursula, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Wright Whitaker, Rector of Stanton-bridge, Derbyshire.

April 13. At his residence, Notting-hill, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At St. Andrew's, aged 65, Mrs. George Playfair, widow of George Playfair, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Bengal.

At the residence of her sister, (Mrs. Cox.) at Hampstead, aged 47, Elizabeth, widow of Capt.

C. M. Palmer, Madras Army, and dau. of the Rev. John Hands.

At her residence, Bath, aged 85, Ann Hunter, elder dau. of the late James Dick, esq., and sister of the late Adm. John Dick.

At Torquay, Devon, aged 71, Ann, second dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Jesmond-house, Northumberland.

April 14. At his residence, Blandford-sq., N.W., John Grant, esq., late Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

At King's-place, Commercial-road East, of fever, caught in the discharge of his duty as medical officer, aged 34, Dr. Alfred Richardson.

In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 78, Charlotte, sister of Adm. Bowles, C.B.

At Bank-house, Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 74, Jane, relict of James Wilkinson, esq., of the same place.

At his residence, Hampden-st., N.W., aged 58, William Sanders, many years Secretary to the Protestant Association.

At Chard, aged 73, Marianne, widow of the Rev. W. B. Whitehead, late Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of Chard and Timberscombe, Somerset.

April 15. In Coleshill-st., Eaton-sq., aged 80, Louisa, elder surviving dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, bart., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lady Louisa, dau. of the second Marquis of Stafford.

In Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 64, John Murray, esq., of Touchadam and Polmahone.

At Pendleton, Manchester, aged 65, Robert Brandt, esq., Judge of the County Court.

At Lambeth-terr., aged 85, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Pearce, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and Prebend of Chester.

At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, aged 21, Thos. Garneys Freeman, esq., R.N.

At the residence of her sister, (Mrs. Henderson,) Felderland, near Sandwich, aged 74, Ann, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Friend, esq., of Ash.

At Wellfield-house, Bedford, aged 38, Wm. Teale, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Welfitt, of Louth-park, Lincolnshire.

Alexander Gerard, esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank of England, Bristol.

April 16. In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, aged 78, Lady Elizabeth Repton.

Aged 59, the Hon. Edward Henry Roper Curzon, son of the 14th Baron Teynham.

At his residence, Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, Col. Sir William Lockyer Freestun, K.C.T., and of the Belvidere, Weymouth, Dorset.

At his residence, Addison-terr., Kensington, Lewis Bentley Oliver, esq., M.D., surgeon to his late R.H. the Duke of Kent.

In Cavendish-sq., aged 21, Robert Henry Burrows, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and second son of George Burrows, M.D.

At Clarence-lawn, Dover, aged 76, Ann Maria, dau. of the late Richard Denne, esq., of Winchelsea.

At Chedburgh Rectory, Cecilia, wife of the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson.

At Aldershot Camp, aged 38, Capt. Drought Richard Croasdaile, 61st Regt.

April 17. At Torquay, aged 74, the Dowager Lady Seale, relict of Sir John Seale, bart., M.P., Col. of the South Devon Militia.

At St. Leonard's, Frances Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, bart.

At Westmoreland, Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 75, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Walter Hore, esq.

At Marseilles, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Severn, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Rome.

In Upper Belgrave-pl., aged 33, Julia, wife of Chas. Mann, esq., and dau. of the late Samuel C. Stiles, esq., R.N.

April 18. At his residence, in Eaton-square, Sir John West, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. See OBITUARY.

At Greenwich, aged 78, Capt. Sison, R.N.

At Foxley, Hereford, aged 62, John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, and of Watwood-hall, Staffordshire.

At Ballyalla, co. Clare, the residence of her brother (Capt. W. Stacpoole, M.P.), Diana, wife of C. M. Parkinson, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 95, Mrs. Frances Wallace, relict of James Murdoch, esq., Glasgow.

April 19. At her residence, Grosvenor-sq., aged 81, Louisa Mary, Countess Dowager of Sandwich.

At Brighton, aged 73, Major-Gen. Richard Home, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At the residence of her brother, (Jas. Sewell, esq.), Thorn-bank, Didsbury, near Manchester, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Sewell, Vicar of Biddulph, Staffordshire.

Mary Almeria, wife of the Rev. J. Sandys, Rector of Pakefield, Suffolk, and dau. of the late Rev. Cooper Wilyams, Rector of Kingstone, Kent.

April 20. At Bath, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Norwich Duff, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Somerset and Banffshire, and one of the few surviving officers who were engaged under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. He entered the Navy in June, 1805, as first-class volunteer on board the "Mars," 74, commanded by his father. After the battle of Trafalgar, he successively joined the "Euryalus," 36, and "Ajax," 74, and was on board the latter ship until her destruction off Tenedos, in February, 1807. Admiral (then Captain) Duff retired on half-pay in April, 1822.

At Ripon, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Robinson, R.N.

At Pau, France, Capt. H. E. Willett, late of H.M.'s 36th Regt., eldest son of Edward Willett, esq., Norwich.

At Shustoke, Coleshill, Warwickshire, aged 78, Dorothy, widow of Edward Croxall, esq.

At the Shrubbery, Uxbridge, aged 71, Frances Mary, widow of the Rev. John Smith, B.D., Rector of Acton, Middlesex.

At Wolverhampton, aged 39, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Palmer.

April 21. At the residence of Capt. Wasey, R.N., Southsea, Hants, aged 58, Hen. Christopher Ludlow, M.D., late of the 2nd Madras Cavalry.

At Brighton, aged 73, Mary Fraser, widow of Capt. John Taylor, R.N.

At Ridgeway, Plympton, aged 81, Mary, relict of John Smith Braine, esq., of H.M.'s Navy Pay Office.

April 22. At Hastings, aged 75, Capt. Sir John Kincaid, formerly Inspector of Prisons and Factories for Scotland and for the north of England. Sir John was born at Dalbeath, near Falkirk, in January, 1787, and was the second son of John Kincaid, esq., of Dalbeath, by the dau. of John Gaff, esq. He entered the army in 1809, and served throughout the Peninsular war with the Rifle Brigade, from which he retired, as captain, in 1831. He led the storming party of the light division at Ciudad Rodrigo, and received the Peninsular medal with nine clasps, also the medal for Waterloo, where his horse was killed under him. When a vacancy took place, in 1845, in one of the exships of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard, being the one which is vested in the Horse Guard authorities, the appointment was conferred on Sir John, by the late Duke of Wellington. In 1852, on becoming senior exon, he was knighted according to the usual custom. In 1847 he was appointed Government Inspector of Prisons for Scotland; and in 1850, on the death of Mr. Stewart, of Dunearn, Sir George Grey conferred on him the conjoined appointment of Inspector of Prisons and Factories, which he but recently resigned on account of failing health. Sir John was the author of "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," and "Random Shots from a Rifleman."

At Leamington, very suddenly, aged 77, John Ryle, esq., of Anglesey, near Gosport, formerly M.P. for Macclesfield.

In Chester-sq., Louisa Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Upper Mediety.

April 23. Of rapid decline, aged 16, Agnes Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Eardley C. Holt, of Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq.

At Handcomb-hall, West Ham, Eastbourne, Sussex, the residence of his son, aged 81, Sam. Tayler, esq., formerly of Little Bowden, Northamptonshire.

Lately. At Upwell, Cambridgeshire, aged 76, Robert Clayton Ruspini, esq., only surviving son of the first Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall Mall.

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,				
			Mar. 22, 1862.	Mar. 29, 1862.	Apr. 5, 1862.	Apr. 12, 1862.	Apr. 19, 1862.
Mean Temperature			39.2	47.9	48.6	43.8	43.5
London	78029	2803921	1271	1360	1299	1252	1331
1-6. West Districts	10786	463373	207	223	205	195	199
7-11. North Districts	13533	618201	278	274	249	262	249
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	219	212	179	173	195
20-25. East Districts	6230	571129	243	292	314	279	312
26-36. South Districts	45542	773160	324	369	352	343	376

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.
Mar. 22	612	166	217	218	47	1271	884	921	1805
„ 29	628	202	242	239	49	1360	1041	1083	2124
Apr. 5	644	186	224	208	37	1299	1085	1010	2095
„ 12	644	161	217	196	34	1252	964	930	1894
„ 19	672	197	196	223	43	1331	955	961	1916

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, April 22, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

Wheat ...	1,914	58	10	Oats ...	600	21	0	Beans ...	415	39	0
Barley ...	885	41	2	Rye ...	20	38	0	Peas ...	53	40	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.....	59	1	Oats.....	22	0	Beans	39	1
Barley.....	35	10	Rye	36	1	Peas.....	39	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 17.

Hay, 2l. 0s. to 4l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 2s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 17.	
Mutton.....	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.	Beasts	870
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Sheep	8,340
Pork	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves	475
Lamb	7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Pigs.....	140

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16s. 0d. to 17s. 0d. Other sorts, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.

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	49	60	53	29. 48	cloudy	9	44	48	45	29. 99	rn. cly. hvy. rn.
25	50	59	52	29. 46	do. rain	10	45	50	47	29. 88	do.
26	50	54	47	29. 47	do. do.	11	43	44	39	30. 09	do. cloudy
27	50	59	52	29. 35	heavy rain	12	35	43	37	30. 16	fair
28	47	50	44	29. 19	rain, cloudy	13	36	44	38	30. 09	do. cloudy
29	44	50	48	29. 19	cloudy	14	36	48	40	29. 96	do. do.
30	47	51	50	29. 29	foggy, rain	15	36	46	40	30. 04	do. do. shwrs.
31	49	55	51	29. 56	fr. hvy. show.	16	41	50	46	30. 01	do. do.
A.1	50	55	52	29. 81	cldy. showers	17	49	56	44	29. 77	rain, cloudy
2	50	54	54	29. 58	do. hvy. rain	18	53	57	51	29. 81	fr. cldy. slt. rn.
3	51	58	49	29. 56	do. fr. shrs. cly.	19	54	58	53	29. 83	cloudy
4	47	53	52	29. 98	do.	20	55	60	53	29. 96	rain, cloudy
5	51	57	52	29. 96	do. fair, rain	21	55	63	53	29. 94	cloudy, fair
6	50	56	53	29. 88	rain, cly. rain	22	55	56	52	29. 62	fr. cly. hvy. shr.
7	51	53	47	30. 10	do. do.	23	52	56	51	29. 68	do. do. shrs. cly.
8	44	47	45	30. 17	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and April.	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 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	shut	17. 18 pm.	224 6		108 ⁵ / ₈ 9
25	93 ³ / ₄ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.			108 ⁵ / ₈ 9
26	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		16. 19 pm.	224 ¹ / ₂		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
27	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		16. 19 pm.	225 ¹ / ₂ 6	25. 28pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
28	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 9
29	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 9
31	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.	224	25. 28pm.	108
A.1	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.	226	28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
2	93 ¹ / ₂ 7	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 20 pm.	224 ¹ / ₂	24 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
3	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		17. 21 pm.	226	25 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
4	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		18. 21 pm.	226		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
5	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		18. 21 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 9
7	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	235 ¹ / ₂ 6	18 pm.	224 ¹ / ₂		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
8	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	236 8	18 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 9
9	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		18 pm.	226 1/2	28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
10	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	237 9	18. 21 pm.	226 ¹ / ₂ 8	30 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
11	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	237	18 pm.	226 8		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
12	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	237 8 1/2	18. 21 pm.	229	30 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
14	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	237 1/2 9	18 pm.	227 8 1/2		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
15	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	237 9	18. 21 pm.	227		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
16	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	239	18. 21 pm.	227 1/2 29		108 ¹ / ₂ 9
17	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	238 40	21 pm.	227 29	28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
18	Good Friday.							
19	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄		18. 21 pm.			108 ¹ / ₂ 9
21	Holiday on the			Stock Exchange.				
22	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	238	18 pm.		28 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9
23	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄	238 9 1/2	17. 21 pm.	227 9	27 pm.	108 ¹ / ₂ 9

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1862.

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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 ENGLISH JACOBITE COCKADE OF 1715.

MR. URBAN,—In “Depositions from the Castle of York, relating to Offences committed in the Northern Counties in the Seventeenth Century,” vol. xl., one of the publications of the Surtees Society, edited by the Rev. James Raine, there is a note at p. 300, on which I desire to make a remark. The Editor in speaking of James, Earl of Derwentwater, says,—

“The memory of this high-spirited and ill-fated nobleman is still cherished in the North with affectionate regret. I have had in my hands one of the white cockades that was mounted in the insurrection.”

Upon this I would remark, that white cockades properly so called were not, I believe, used in the English part of the affair of 1715.

It is stated in the account of the trial of the Earl of Wintoun, in Howell*,—

“On the 29th day of October they marched to Hawick. Here cockades were made of blue and white ribbons for the Scots rebels, to distinguish them from the English, who had red and white; and the Earl of Wintoun wore one, and gave others to his men.”

Beside this, I have conversed with a gentleman who has had the identical cockade mentioned in the note in his hands, and he said it appeared of a pink

and cream colour, no doubt the red and the white changed by age.—I am, &c.

W. H. CLARKE.

York, May 3, 1862.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE KUSTENDJIE INSCRIPTION.

MR. URBAN,—In my former letter I communicated to you some hurried notes on this inscription, which have appeared in your last Magazine. I observed that I could then “discover nothing in the inscription from which the date of it may be exactly inferred.” But on a little more consideration of the subject, I think we can approach nearer to its date. The word Ποντάρχης, *Pontarch*, 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 Mæsia, or Mysia, was likewise within that Pontus, and in it was Tomis situate; and as I find that the Emperor Hadrian made that city the metropolis of European Pontus, about A.D. 119, and as the inscription mentions Tomis as being the “most illustrious” Μητρόπολις, of course the inscription itself could not have been erected until after that period.—I am, &c.

J. H. C.

London, May 23, 1862.

Many Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

* State Trials, vol. xv. p. 835. London, 1812.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

By W. BURGESS, Esq.

AFTER eleven years' interval we have again arrived at one of those national stock-takings so common in modern times, and the great question is naturally and eagerly asked as to whether these eleven years have produced an advance or a retrogression in our arts and manufactures. As the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has been the earliest and most consistent advocate for the revival of the arts of the Middle Ages, it is proposed in the present paper to point out those objects in the mediæval style which are most deserving of notice, and also by comparing the productions of our own countrymen with those of their foreign rivals, to endeavour to ascertain the relative position we hold as a nation in the great revival of mediævalism.

Everybody is aware how the extreme ugliness of the Exhibition building has called forth an amount of adverse criticism which, to use a very common expression, has rendered Captain Fowke (the architect) one of the best abused men in England; his detractors totally forgetting that the great blame should attach itself to those who employed Captain Fowke; for the latter gentleman is a military engineer, and not an architect or artist. Doubtless the building will stand as long as it is wanted, and in effecting this Captain Fowke has doubtless fulfilled his mission and carried out the intentions of his employers, for had these latter wanted an artistic edifice, we can hardly imagine them to have been so unbusiness-like as not to have gone to the right quarter. It is always ungracious to find fault, and as the building has been erected, and is moreover certain to stand in its integrity for at least six months, it will perhaps be as well to say nothing more about it beyond warning the reader that if he expects to see any resemblance be-

tween the creation of Captain Fowke and the fairy-like edifice of 1851 he is doomed to the most grievous disappointment: in fact, the great characteristic of the 1862 affair is its utter deficiency in all artistic matters. Not content with having a bad and ugly building, the commissioners have done their very best to spoil the only good interior view, viz. that looking down the nave, by permitting the erection of a very considerable number of obstructions dignified by the name of trophies, some of these said trophies being composed of the strangest materials. Thus there is the toy trophy, and the fur trophy, whilst a third is actually composed of fishing-rods, sponges, pieces of soap and other requisites for the toilet. Luckily, the public press appears to have had a good deal more taste than the commissioners, and the consequence has been that some of these monstrosities have been removed, while others have been curtailed of their fair, or rather unfair, proportions.

The main portion of the building may be described as a clerestoried nave, with double aisles on either side, those nearest the nave having galleries. At either end of the nave is an immense dome, and beyond them are what, in ecclesiological language, would be called transepts and choir. Of course there are numerous other accessory buildings, such as picture galleries, annexes for machinery, and refreshment rooms, but still the main building may be described as above, viz. a double-aisled nave, terminated at either end by a dome, with transepts and choir. In one respect, however, the commissioners certainly do deserve our thanks, for they have admitted painting and architecture, both which arts were excluded in 1851, what few specimens there were, having got in simply as illustrations of the employment of materials. Some amusing stories used to be told of the ingenuity displayed by some professors of the fine arts to exhibit their productions; one architect, for instance, sent in a most gorgeous design in pagan architecture, measuring some 12 or 15 feet by 6 feet, all to illustrate the surpassing excellence of some particular kind of water colours. In the present exhibition there has been no occasion for the exercise of such ingenuity, for there is a spacious gallery provided for architecture, while two others are devoted respectively to French and English painting and sculpture. It will naturally be asked, where is the mediæval court? to which it may be replied that there is no mediæval

court properly speaking, for mediævalism has ceased to be a sort of curiosity penned up in one little court, but has become a national style, and is to be found more or less in almost every part of the building. In 1851 mediævalism meant the late Mr. Pugin, but in 1862 it means all the principal and rising architects, and a very large proportion of the best manufacturers. Eleven years have taught us the great fact, that if we want a national style we must seek for the germ of it in those buildings erected by our ancestors, and which are suited both to our climate and to the materials at our command. It is to be hoped that another eleven years may see us still more on the right road, for much, very much, still remains to be done. For instance, our architects have to learn to draw the figure, an accomplishment in which the greater part of them are sadly deficient, and yet it is almost impossible that a man can ever be perfect in their profession without it. However, we shall have no reason to complain if the progress of mediæval art shall be as great in 1873 as it has been in 1862.

There is also another curious fact, and that is, that in 1851 mediævalism appeared to belong in a great part to the Roman communion; now it is quite the reverse, and Hardman's court by no means excels the others in any one matter, although it is only fair to say that all the things in it are very good. For instance, Messrs. Hart and Son have a court, or, more correctly speaking, a bay of the aisle under the gallery, entirely filled with brass-work, while another has been assigned to Mr. Skidmore of Coventry, who exhibits just the same description of work, but with the addition of some oak furniture. A large trophy in the transept has each of its sides devoted to art manufacturers in metal; two of them, Messrs. Hart and Son and Mr. Benham, shew nothing but mediæval work. Mr. Skidmore's roodscreen for Hereford Cathedral is one of the most conspicuous objects in the whole exhibition, while in the outer aisle of the nave, near the second-class refreshment-rooms, is the Mediæval Court *par excellence*, arranged under the superintendence of the Ecclesiological Society, which, unrepresented in 1851, is now enabled to shew this result in 1862, for most of the exhibitors will be found in the list of its members. Indeed, the movement has owed more to the teaching of this Society, and to that of its sister one at Oxford, than to any other cause, and it is most satisfactory to see them still

vigorous and flourishing when so much of their work has been done; for the architecture of the Middle Ages and its details are now known to all. But we have still very many things to learn before we can successfully lay hold of the painting and sculpture, and it is here that the Ecclesiological Society has a new task before it; and should it do its new work as successfully as it did its old, we shall indeed have cause to thank it. Already in the court under consideration we see signs that there is a movement in the right direction, and it is only to be hoped that it will be followed up, until an artist shall be employed on a modern house whenever one is completed, as regularly as he was in Pompeii or in the Middle Ages^a.

But to return to the Exhibition. Under the gallery near the majolica fountain, and, it must be confessed, rather in a hole, the visitor stumbles upon a collection of fonts, dorsals, pulpits, &c., designed by different architects, but principally the work of Mr. Thomas Earp. In fact, to whatever part of the building the visitor may betake himself, he will be sure to find some trace of the formerly much-despised "Gothic." Even the steel bells, which are such dreadful nuisances with their ringing and tolling, are in a sort of mediæval framework; while the fashion is kept up in sundry other parts of the building by sundry organs filled with pipes loud both in sound and colour; in truth, the mediæval school have very much yet to learn with regard to the latter quality, for in nearly every court are seen blues and reds of so violent a nature that the only alternative is to shut one's eyes and pass on. Again, there is an immense quantity of stained glass exhibited, but instead of being placed in an external wall, where it would have had the sky behind it, and where it could be seen at some considerable distance, the only way to tell the effect, it is placed in a gallery, one side of which looks into the nave and the other on to the wall of the outer aisle,—which, by the way, is coloured red. It may easily be conceived what were the feelings of the stained-glass artists and manufacturers when they found their work thus treated; for it is a well-known fact that those windows which look well when viewed at a short distance are most apt to be failures when placed in their proper positions, and *vice versa*. The con-

^a The extracts from the Rolls, published in Mr. Parker's "Domestic Architecture," prove this to have been the case with regard to the thirteenth century.

sequence is, that it is absolutely impossible to judge of the effect of any of the windows exhibited in the galleries, as the only thing that can be noticed is the drawing, and this, when a window is intended to be placed at twenty or thirty feet from the ground, is often obliged to be so modified, that, like the statue of Phidias, it is hardly right to judge of it when level with the spectator's eye.

In noticing the various works of mediæval art it will perhaps be the best way to class all the objects of the same kind together, instead of going through and exhausting each court at once, and we will therefore begin with the

STONE-WORK.

Of all the articles of church furniture executed in stone, by far the more numerous are the dossels, or altar-pieces, of which there are no less than nine, all of them, with but one exception, enriched with figure sculpture. In fact, people would appear to have made a vast advance in this respect, and to have learnt that it is quite possible to tell Scripture stories by means of the chisel, without necessarily having a leaning towards Romanism; for if we subtract the dossel exhibited by Hardman, we shall find all the others to be designed for the use of the Anglican Church. The most important of these is a cast of that erected at Westminster, and executed from the designs of Mr. Norton. It will probably be remembered that there was considerable objection raised against this some few years back, but the founder of the church stood firm, and we most probably have to thank him that the prejudice against figures is generally dying out. Placed below the above, in the Ecclesiological Court, we find the study for the dossel at Waltham Abbey, by Mr. J. Nicholls, from the designs of Mr. Burges; the subject is the "Adoration of the Magi," and of the Shepherds. Below it, again, is one of the figures executed in alabaster, and adorned with colour and gold in such a manner as to enrich but not to obscure the alabaster. In the centre of the court are two dossels: one, from the designs of Mr. White, is remarkable for its enamelled slate decorations; while the other, the work of Mr. Earp, from the drawings of Mr. Teulon, exhibits a quantity of rich work and inlays in alabaster. Messrs. Hardman and Co. have also a dossel, but it offers nothing very remarkable, and in fact is not quite up to their other work.

But in the hole under the gallery we find two very striking ones, executed by Mr. Earp. The first is designed by Mr. Street, and has an incised background to the sculptured subject; while the other, which is due to Mr. Bentley, shews a still more extended use of incision; indeed, the principal panels are done this way, and although filled in with various coloured cements, the result is a little disappointing, inasmuch as one naturally expects to see the most costly work in the principal space. Mr. Poole carries the system a step further, and gives us a reredos of alabaster, but with everything incised. It is only fair to say that the primary object in this case has been cheapness. As to the last one on our list, the least said about it the better, as the figures are most wretchedly done: it is the production of a builder at Ipswich. Unfortunately, there is no royal road to sculpture.

There are only three fonts. One designed by Mr. Teulon, and executed by Earp; another designed by Mr. Norton, and worked by Farmer; and a third (the object of which is to shew the excellence of the Ancaster stone) has been sent by Messrs. Kirk and Parry, builders of Sleaford.

Mr. Street contributes an exceedingly rich pulpit, for Bournemouth Church: it is most elaborately inlaid with various coloured marbles. But one can hardly say very much for that of Messrs. Cox and Son, the idea of which has evidently been taken from some of the Belgian pulpits. Executed in wood, and elevated some 15 ft. above the floor, with a gigantic palm-tree for a sounding-board above, and a group of figures, life-size, below, this pulpit of Mr. Cox's would have passed muster very well; but executed in stone, and put upon the ground, without any accessories, it unfortunately only succeeds in reminding the spectator of a Brobdignag edition of the Shakespeare cup. Not very far from this stands the doorway for a mortuary chapel at Sherborne Minster, designed by Mr. Slater. It is exceedingly rich, the ornamentation being in the style of the early doorways at the west end of Rouen Cathedral, while the marble columns are fine specimens of material. Close to this, again, is a very beautiful fountain, by Mr. Nesfield, the figures being drawn by Mr. Albert Moore. This fountain deserves especial notice, on account of the incised figures, which are Greek, and like those we see on the vases. Now the fountain itself is severe thirteenth-century architecture, such as we find at Chartres, yet the fountain and the figures agree perfectly well

together, and furnish another proof how much Greek (not Roman, and still less revival) art has in common with severe thirteenth century. Among other ornaments to this fountain is a mosaic in marble, representing a peacock: some pieces of Derbyshire spar have here been introduced with the very best effect.

We next pass to the effigies, of which there are no less than three in the Ecclesiological Court. One of the late Canon Mill, designed by Mr. Scott and executed by Mr. Philip; another, of Lord Cawdor, due entirely to Mr. Forsyth; and a third of a young lady, executed by Mr. Thomas Nicholls, and designed by Mr. Burges: this last has four alto-reliefs, representing four of the stages of human life.

Another effigy will be found in Mr. Skidmore's court; it forms part of the memorial to Bishop Pearson. Mr. Earp executed the sculpture, Mr. Blomfield was the architect, while the metal canopy comes from the atelier of Mr. Skidmore. At the corners are four figures, executed by the electrotype process, representing the good Christian putting on the girdle of truth, the helmet of salvation, &c.; the shield of faith is stuck over with arrows, to each of which is appended a little carbuncle, representing of course the fiery darts of the wicked one.

Among other things worthy of notice is a drinking fountain, designed by Mr. Bentley, which is to be found in the nave among the trophies. It is inlaid with coloured marbles, and has figure-subjects on all four sides.

Of the chimney-pieces, the most important one will be found in the Ecclesiological Court; it is the work of Mr. Philip from the drawings of Mr. Burges. In general form it is not unlike those we often see in France, but the legend represented on the sculptured frieze is peculiarly English, inasmuch as it is devoted to the life of the celebrated Cornish saint, Neot. In Hardman's court will be found a small chimney-piece, with a very elegant and spiritedly designed figure of St. George incised and filled up with some cement, the composition of which is a secret, although it looks not unlike coloured plaster of Paris waxed and oiled. The colour, however, is excellently managed, especially the green of the dragon's body, which reminds one of Chinese enamel. Another chimney-piece, designed by Mr. Seddon, will be found in the stove department; while a fourth, placed near Mr. Cox's pulpit, is a proof of the fact

that it is just as possible to put too much work into a thing as to put too little, for the stone has been worked so finely that the carving would be in great danger supposing this chimney-piece ever to be put to use.

We have reserved until last the mention of sculpture proper. Mr. Redfern contributes a tympanum representing the Resurrection, for Mr. Slater's doorway, and an alto-relief of the Entombment, which forms part of a monument that Mr. Slater is erecting in Limerick Cathedral. There are also two figures of the Apostles by Mr. Forsyth, while the centre of Hardman's court is occupied by a seated life-size statue of the Virgin; the design of this latter is by no means bad, but it has been rather spoiled in the execution; the little figures occupying the niches in the chair and plinth are very quaint, forcibly reminding one of the carved bone boxes of the end of the fourteenth century so common in Italy, from which the style of the execution has evidently been copied. The last things to be noticed are the three prize panels of the Architectural Museum, concerning which it may be said that No. 1 is certainly the best in the composition, while No. 3 infinitely exceeds it in the flat treatment and sharp square edges. As to No. 2, the costume is only about eighty years later than the event—Queen Eleanor sucking the poison from the wound of Edward I.

There are one or two noticeable things about all this stonework; and the first is the wonderful unanimity with which by far the majority of architects have chosen the early and severe style of the thirteenth century for their works. Another sign of the times is the attempt to diverge from the beaten track, and invent new forms of detail; it is true that it is not always very successful, for instance, some of the foliage almost looks like the work of the time of Louis XIV. or XV., but still it is a step in the right direction, and when it is discovered that ugliness is not power, the evil will correct itself. Another evil is the excessive use of polished marbles in connexion with stone, for the marble being so much brighter in colour than the stone, is apt to kill and destroy the latter even when there is foliage. Our ancestors for the most part restricted the use of marble to the shafts of the columns, but should it be found desirable to employ it more extensively, it might probably be done with more success were the polishing omitted. Another thing is the excessive use of small columns, in and out of season; though at all

events, they are better than buttresses, which for the most part entail crockets and pinnacles. But the worst fault of all is committed by the sculptors, who never seem to think it necessary to obtain any individuality or expression in the heads of their figures. It is this which Mr. Ruskin was evidently thinking of when he asserted that a square yard of stone is sufficient for any man to shew what may be in him. This want of expression and individuality is certainly a most crying evil, but the only remedy that we know is a larger amount of art education both in the architect and in the sculptor, the employer at the same time taking care to pay the latter a sufficient price to allow him to think as well as to work.

IRON AND BRASS WORK.

The Exhibition is remarkably rich in works of this description, and indeed there are so many firms connected with it that one is apt to draw the conclusion that it must be by no means an unprofitable trade. So numerous indeed are the various objects, that it would be almost impossible to describe them seriatim, and the utmost that we can attempt will be to notice one or two of the more remarkable specimens.

First in importance is the choir-screen for Hereford Cathedral, which stretches across the middle of one of the transepts, and is almost the first object a visitor sees on entering. It may briefly be described as a series of arches filled with tracery; the material is for the most part iron, but then this iron is ornamented in all possible manners, with mosaics, with brass, with colour, and with Derbyshire spar and crystals; there is a figure of our Lord in the middle of the centre arch, and four others of angels playing musical instruments—these figures are made by the electrotype process, the models were the work of Mr. Bolton. Although one cannot help admiring the exceeding richness of this screen, yet as a screen it is decidedly inferior to one also erected by Mr. Skidmore in Lichfield Cathedral; here the tracery is closer together, and altogether it looks more what it really is, viz. a screen. The design of these screens is due to Mr. Scott. In the iron trophy are two more grilles, very similar in construction, but different in detail. That exhibited by Mr. Benham is designed by Mr. Shaw, while Mr. Seddon is responsible for that of Mr. Hart. The latter is chiefly remarkable for the introduction of brass birds among the

iron foliage. In the Ecclesiological Court will be found two plain although good grilles for Chichester Cathedral, executed by Mr. Halstead, under the direction of Mr. Slater; while Hardman's court is divided from the central avenue by a most elaborate iron screen, the principal feature of which is the introduction of some very complicated but well-worked fleurs-de-lis. There are numerous examples of altar-rails, but the most elaborate are certainly those of Mr. Cox, which are excellent as regards workmanship, although open to the objection of being rather liable to catch in one's clothes. One is brass and the other iron, but they both represent natural foliage, and are consequently deficient in severity.

It would be impossible to enumerate the various descriptions of coronæ and candlesticks. Every manufacturer has a dozen patterns at the very least, from the immense iron chandelier of Mr. Skidmore, which is slung up to the roof of the building, down to the little brass candlestick, value eighteen-pence. Again, almost every one has an eagle. That of Mr. Hart, designed by Mr. Bentley, is a most elaborate affair, and is worth—we are afraid to say how much, but we believe something like £230. It is remarkable as looking at first sight like a double eagle, but on nearer investigation this turns out to be the eagle standing on a vanquished dragon, such as we see on the brass lectern at Leau, in Belgium. Mr. Shaw has designed the eagle for Mr. Benham, while the bird on Mr. Hardman's has been copied from an old one.

The Rev. R. Cooke has contributed a brass lectern, worked and designed by himself. The figures are very well drawn, and only require more decided lines to look very well indeed. A careful study of the mode of engraving employed in the monumental brasses would make Mr. Cooke a first-rate workman, more especially as he draws so well already.

Again, with regard to brasses, every manufacturer has his specimens, some in the shape of rubbings and some in the actual metal. The best of the latter is in Mr. Hart's court, and owes no small portion of its merit to the beautiful figures drawn by Mr. Westlake. Mr. Hart, moreover, presents us with a wooden piano, inlaid with large plates of brass. Now had these said plates contained figures, there would have been a very good excuse for inlaying them in the wood, but as they only contain engraved foliage, filled in with violent reds and blues,

one is exceedingly apt to demur to their introduction, inasmuch as they by no means strengthen the wood. Again, the brass columns in front support nothing, and are therefore out of place, for a column should always support something, or at least appear to do so. Under these circumstances we are afraid that we must venture to consider the piano a mistake, but Mr. Hart has so many good things that he can well afford to have one criticised.

Innumerable also are the various patterns of hinges and door furniture, to say nothing of ewers, inkstands, clocks, and indeed of almost everything that can be made in metal. Among other things, Mr. Skidmore has the photograph of an iron font, which he executed for an iron church, although one would have thought that a lead one would have been more ecclesiastical. The metal canopy of the tomb of Bishop Pearson has been already mentioned, (p. 669).

On looking over the collection of iron and brass work, one is naturally struck with the unwillingness of all parties, whether architects or manufacturers, to grapple with figure castings in metal. Mr. Skidmore's figures are all electrotyped, and the one or two exhibited by Mr. Hardman are very unimportant. One is almost tempted to regret that Mr. Blomfield did not attempt a tomb, like that of Mary of Burgundy, instead of the metal canopy. In the minor brass works we see a vast amount of prettiness, which occasionally becomes painful to the eye; and all the small parts which go to make up this effect are for the most part put on with screws instead of rivets. Of course it is so much easier to turn in screws than to clench rivets, but how about the future? Brass we all know is worth something per pound, and when it can be removed with a screw-driver it is certainly a great temptation to evilly-disposed persons.

There is also a word to be said respecting the foliage on iron-work. In the old examples it is formed by a stamp impressed on the hot iron; in the modern work it is made of thin pieces of sheet metal, cut out and welded on to the stalk. The consequence is that it looks like work of the time of Louis XV., but with detail of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

PLATE.

Nearly all the previously named manufacturers also occupy themselves with the production of plate, while at the same time

nearly every silversmith has at least one altar-service of what is called the Gothic pattern, and which stands by the side of another of the pagan (one can scarcely call it classic) type. These latter gentlemen may safely be passed over in silence, inasmuch as the Gothic pattern has nothing to interest us, while the latter or classic type is generally very bad indeed.

But to return to the plate of Messrs. Hardman, Keith, Skidmore, and Hart. As regards quantity, and indeed in some respects as regards quality, the first place must be given to Mr. Hardman, although Mr. Skidmore runs him very hard. Indeed, in one respect Mr. Skidmore excels him, and that is in the niello, Mr. Skidmore's being quite black, while that of the Birmingham firm is of a grey colour.

Mr. Hardman presents us with a great quantity of domestic plate, some of which is good in form, and beautifully worked; a cup, for instance, covered with roses beaten up. On the other hand, the bird forming the handle to an ewer might with advantage be better treated, or at all events made more graceful. Among the ecclesiastical plate is a most beautiful chalice with figures, some on an enamelled ground, and others with the lines filled in with niello: the whole reflects the greatest credit on the designer, Mr. John Powell. Every one who has read Pugin's "*True Principles*" will remember an elaborate etching of an ancient pyx; well, here is the etching reproduced in silver, and all the fizziness being lost, one would hardly recognise it at first sight. Mr. Hardman has also some jewellery, but it is rather too heavy for what it professes to be, though two of the chains are very light and pretty.

After Mr. Hardman comes Mr. Skidmore, all of whose work has a certain amount of grace about it that we seldom meet with in that of his rivals. His book-cover deserves praise, on account of its successful niellos, although the drawing of the figures is susceptible of improvement. In his court will be found a silver presentation inkstand, which is commendable both for design and workmanship, although when we learn the amount expended, we regret that something more was not attempted either in figures beaten up, or at least in figures engraved. Mr. Skidmore has also a very good case of secular and ecclesiastical plate.

Mr. Keith has a large number of pieces of plate, but his stand will be found among the goldsmiths, although we believe

he has now taken means to have some specimens in the Ecclesiological Court. It should be remembered that Mr. Keith was the first to revive the manufacture of mediæval plate, under the auspices of the then Cambridge Camden, now the Ecclesiological Society, and therefore great credit must be allowed him, although, perhaps, he has adhered a little too much to types which were very good ten years back, but which are now supplanted by better ones of a purer period of architecture. However, there are two very beautiful chalices, from the designs we believe of Mr. Street, besides other things which space will not permit us to enumerate. Mr. Keith has this credit, that he presents us with two alms-dishes with subjects beaten up; one of them is much superior to the other, which has probably not been quite finished. In the Ecclesiological Court will be seen a case of church plate, executed by Mr. Benham for Mr. White; it is very inexpensive, and consequently very simple, but the forms are good. However, most people are puzzled as to the use of a small trefoil-shaped basin; it can hardly be intended to drink from, for the top edge is deeply serrated.

Mr. Hart has also a quantity of silver plate in his court, but it does not present anything deserving of special attention; it is, for the most part, very fair, and the old shapes are closely attended to. It is neither in the workmanship as far as it goes, nor in the reproduction of old forms, that our modern silversmiths are deficient, but it is exactly in those things where an art education is wanted that the deficiency is apparent, and until the schools of design throw aside Dyce's "Outlines" (which only serve to disgust beginners) and begin at once to teach the figure, we are afraid that we can hope for no improvement. At present the silversmiths, with the exception of Hardman, keep clear of the figure, and the simple reason why Hardman is the exception is that there is an artist, Mr. John Powell, at the head of the establishment. Another process which wants a thorough reformation is that of enamelling; at present the enamels are very smooth and very hard, but the colours are perfectly horrible. Nearly every manufacturer has some colour he excels in; for instance, Skidmore's transparent green is very decent, his blues also are not bad; Keith occasionally gets a good red, and Hardman's jewellery has a fair light blue; but on the other hand, each man has

other colours which call most loudly for some change; and, until somebody takes the subject up and begins again from the beginning, we are not likely to have any improvement on this head.

Again, a very common fault with silversmiths is, the engraving a sunk ground with a series of parallel lines instead of cross ones; and another is, the adoption of the straight foot instead of the curved one for chalices. We are aware that there is ancient precedent for this, but it is very rare, and certainly more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Next month we hope to be able to treat of the English furniture and embroidery, and to say a few words about the foreign contributions.

RESTORATION OF WESTMINSTER CHAPTER-HOUSE.

AN influential meeting, convened by the Dean of Westminster, was held in the Chapter-house, Westminster Abbey, on the 24th of May, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain the restoration of the Chapter-house to its original design. Lord Ashburton presided, and among the gentlemen present were Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Taunton, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Bishop of Oxford, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Rev. T. Hugo, Sir David Dundas, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, Dr. Dasent, Mr. J. H. Parker, &c.

Mr. Scott, at the request of the chairman, furnished some interesting particulars respecting the history and architecture of the Chapter-house. It could be restored internally without any difficulty. As to the external part, it could all be restored in harmony with the original drawings, with the exception of the parapet and pinnacles; the total expense he estimated at about £20,000.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved,—“That this meeting views with regret the ruinous condition of a building so rich in historical interest and in architectural beauties as the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey.”

Mr. Tite, M.P., as an architect, supported the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Lord Taunton moved,—“That this meeting is impressed with the desirableness of bringing the question of the restoration of the Chapter-house under the attention of Her Majesty’s Government, as well as of Parliament and the public generally.”

After some conversation the resolution was carried, it having been agreed that the words “as well as of Parliament and the public generally” should be omitted. It was understood, however, that the acceptance of the resolution in this form would not prevent the promoters of the restoration from making an appeal to the public or to Parliament at a time when such a course of action might be deemed expedient.

Mr. Beresford Hope proposed that a committee should be formed to arrange a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question, which was agreed to.

A memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, drawn up by the Dean of Westminster, embodying the resolutions adopted at the meeting, now lies for signature at Messrs. Colnaghi’s, Pall Mall, Mr. J. H. Parker’s, 377, Strand, and Mr. Vacher’s, Parliament-street.

MEDIEVAL HOUSES NEAR PETERBOROUGH^a.



Thorpe or Longthorpe House.

WITHIN a mile of Peterborough, at the village of Thorpe, are the remains of a house of some importance of the end of the thirteenth century, and time of Edward I., consisting of one of the square towers which in all probability was one of four at the corners of a quadrangular manor-house, fortified according to the custom of the period. This is a square tower of three stories, the ground room and the first floor vaulted, with groined vaults and ribs springing from corbels with mouldings of the character usual in the time of Edward I., or transition from the Early English to the Decorated style. The upper room is not vaulted, but has the windows perfect, having the shouldered heads, wide and massive within; a garderobe; and a staircase in the watch-towers. On the top the ancient plain parapet remains, with square-headed loopholes, higher at the corners than in the centre, and a plain octagonal chimney. The roof is pyramidal, not original, but a copy of the original form, with a wide allure, or walk behind the parapet, all round, covered with lead.

The remains of the house attached to this tower have been modernized, but one of the original windows has been pre-

^a A paper read at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Peterborough, in July, 1861, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A. See GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 268.

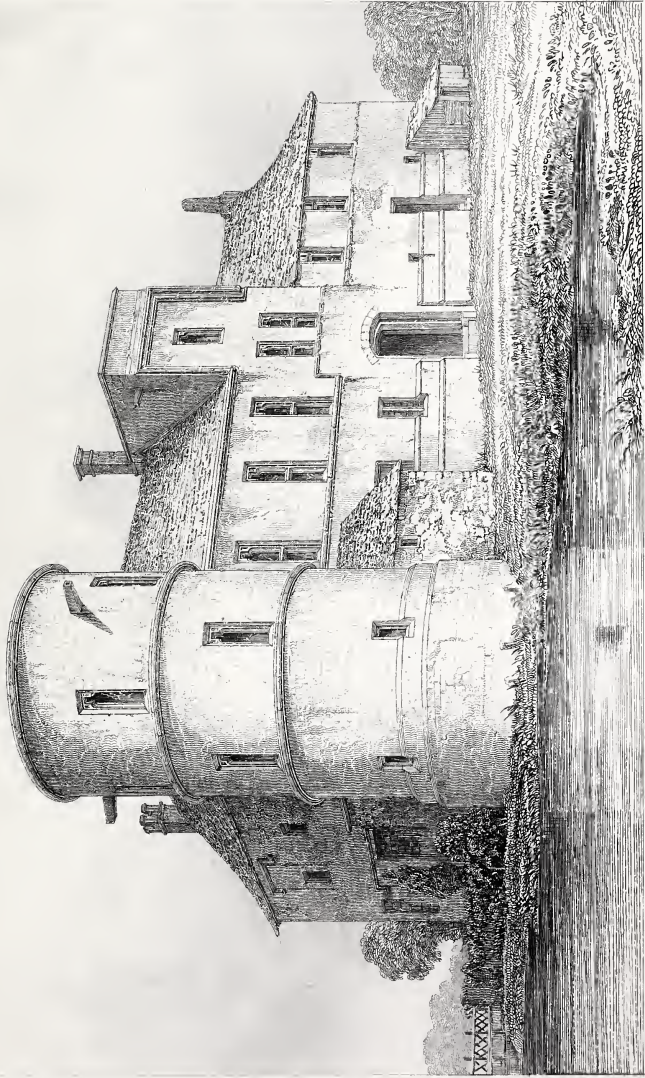
served; it is of two lancet lights with a quatrefoil in the head, agreeing in character with the time of Edward I.

The small church near the house is of the same age, and in all probability built by the same persons, although belonging more distinctly to the Early English style: it has a modern bell-cot, but this replaces an original one; the windows are trefoil-headed.



Woodcroft House, from the Court-yard.

At Woodcroft is part of a very remarkable house of the early part of the fourteenth century. It has been a quadrangle surrounded by a moat, which remains, and probably had a tower for defence at each of the four corners, one of which only remains perfect, and forms a part of the principal front; the back consisted, in all probability of offices and stables only. The gateway-tower in the centre of the principal front also remains, and a hall between that and the corner tower; there appears to have been a similar hall on the other side of this gateway-tower, but that side is much mutilated. A staircase-tower remains in the courtyard, to the left of the entrance. The hall has three lofty windows of single lights with transoms, and with the peculiar shouldered arch-heads, which prevail throughout this interesting building. In the interior this hall is divided by modern partitions and floors into smaller apartments.

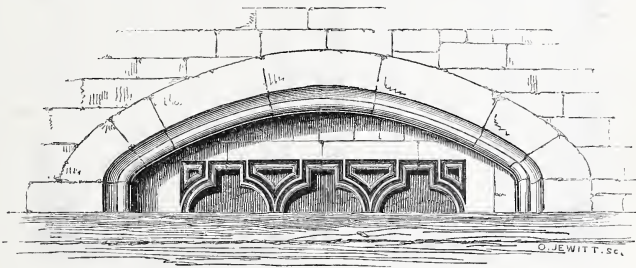


J.H. Le Keux, Sc.

WOODCROFT HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

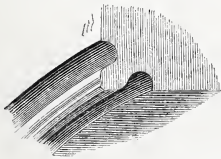
Edw. Blount del.

In the gateway-tower, and over the gateway itself, is the chapel, now divided into small rooms and much mutilated, but the original arrangement can be distinctly made out. At the east end the sacrarium, or place for the altar, occupied the whole width, about one-third of the length, and the whole height from the floor over the archway to the top of the tower, and had a large east window of three lights with the same peculiar



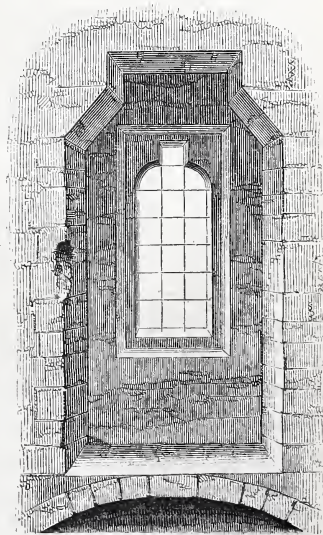
Head of East Window in the Chapel, Woodcroft.

heads, called the square-headed trefoil, or the shouldered



Section of Rear-arch, East Window, Woodcroft Chapel.

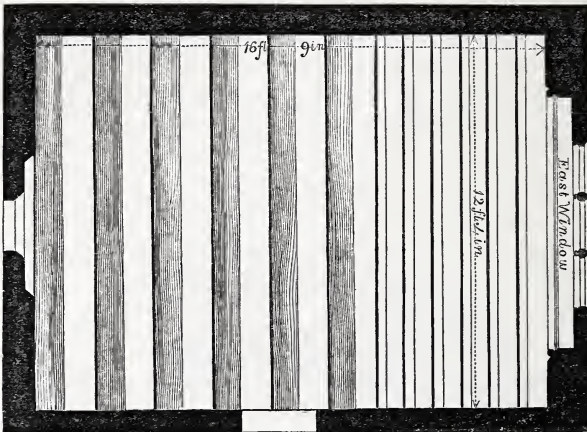
arch. The head of this window remains perfect over a modern floor, the lower part has been blocked up, but Mr. Blore found the mullions a few years ago among some rubbish in the court. The western part of the chapel was originally, as now, divided by a floor into two stories, the upper one forming a sort of gallery, or priest's room (?), with a single-light window at the west end; the original timbers of this floor remain, and are quite distinct from those of the modern floor in the eastern part, which cuts off the head of the east window. It is probable



West Window, Woodcroft Chapel.

It is probable

that the chapel was divided by a screen, as at East Hendred in Berkshire^b, to separate the people from the sacrarium, and



Plan of floor in the Chapel, Woodcroft.

reaching from the floor to the roof in front of both the upper and lower chamber.

There was a stone staircase from the sacrarium up to the gallery, or upper chamber; this was carried on the south side of the tower, not in the chapel itself, but in the room adjoining, to allow more room in the chapel; a part of this staircase still exists, with the two doorways, one from the sacrarium, the other from the upper chamber.

The windows of the staircase-tower are single lights, narrow and square-headed; those of the round tower at the corner have the shouldered arch, and the rear-arch within is of the same form, only considerably wider; the same is the case with the hall windows. The arches of the gateway are of a flat segmental form, and there is a flat ceiling to the gateway: there are the corbels of a pent-house on the outside.

Bridges thus describes Woodcroft-house:—

“In the parish of Eton is Woodcroft-house, an old manor-place, and from the remains of antiquity, apparently in former times a place of strength. It is surrounded with a large water, except on the western side, where the drawbridge is supposed to have been. The doors and long passages through the gateway, with two large arches and seats of stone, and stone windows and staircases within the house, and a round bastion towards the north end, are of remarkable and ancient workmanship. Over the porch or gateway is

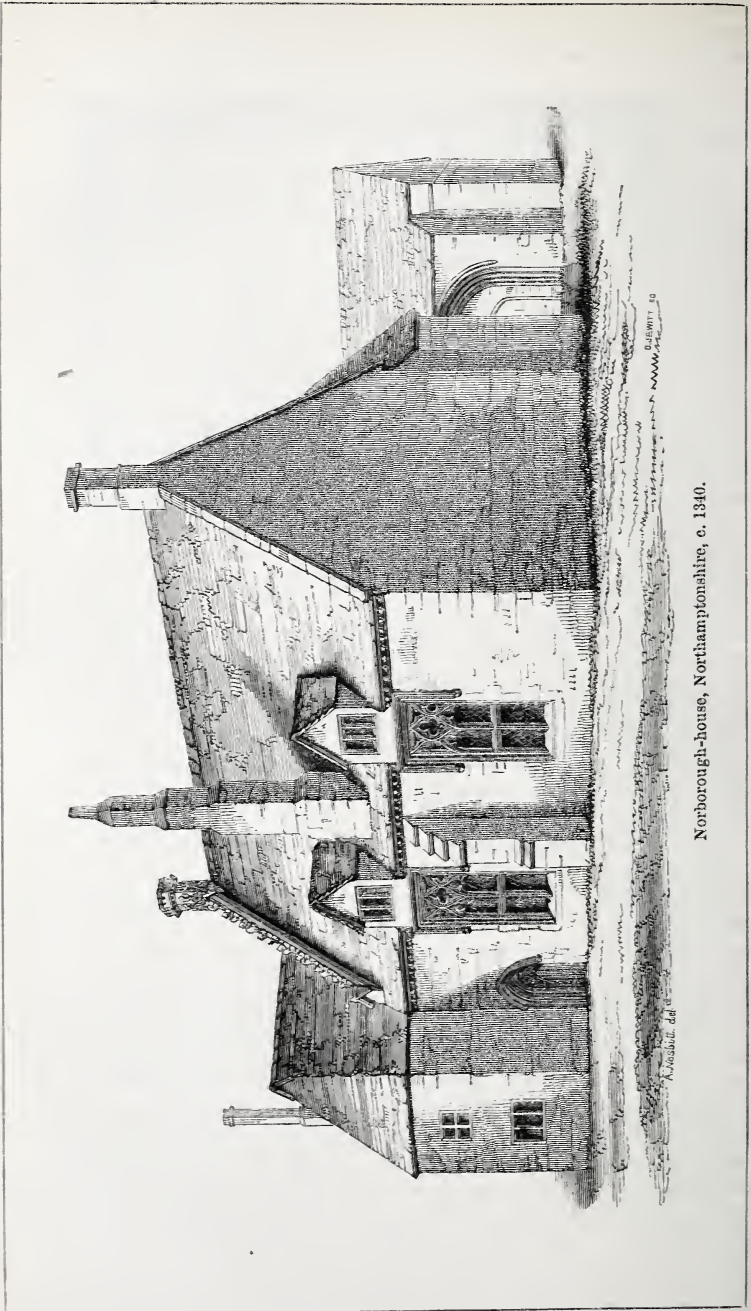
^b See *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii. p. 177.

a chamber formerly the chapel : in the wall is a bason for holy water, a long stone seat, and a large window, now in part filled up, and made smaller. The walls are about four feet thick."

The following is the account given in the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages :"—

"Herbert and Roger de Wodecroft held property in Wodecroft in the time of Edw. I. and II., and Lawrence de Preston held the fourth part of a knight's fee of the abbot of Peterborough and Wodecroft, in the 26th year of Edw. I. About this time John de Calceto, a native of the district of Caux, in Normandy, was abbot of Peterborough, and appears to have been a great patron of building, as he is recorded to have erected the beautiful infirmary church at Peterborough, and no doubt the entrance gate to the bishop's palace also, which is evidently of the same date, and has some peculiarities of style which give it a very foreign appearance. The reasonable inference to be drawn from these facts as regards Woodcroft manor-house is, that it was erected either by one of the Wodecrofts, or by Preston under the guidance of Abbot de Calceto or some architect brought with him from Normandy, and this supposition, if correct, will account for its foreign character above alluded to.

"It may here be remarked, that what remains of the parsonage-house at Market Deeping in the same neighbourhood partakes of the same character ; but unfortunately it has recently undergone such extensive alterations that little of the original work remains. Woodcroft-house in its perfect state consisted in all probability of a quadrangle surrounded by a moat, enclosing an area of about 110 feet square. This moat is wide and tolerably perfect, except on the entrance side, where a portion has been filled up to form an approach to the remains of the building, now used as a farm-house. These remains consist of a parallelogram of about 100 feet long by 24 wide, originally terminated at each end by a gable, with an attached circular tower, about 15 feet diameter, (of these only one remains, the foundations of the other were removed a few years back). In the centre of the parallelogram rises a square tower, under which is the arched entrance into the interior, and at the back a square projection, containing a staircase : with the exception of the side walls of the square tower, there are no remaining subdivisions of the internal space. It appears to have been divided into two stories, a basement lighted by small square-headed windows, and a principal story apparently open to and including the roof lighted by the narrow windows with the square-headed-trefoil peculiar to this period, each divided into two lights by a transom. The space thus lighted, probably on one side of the gateway, was used as the hall, what the corresponding space on the other side was used for it is now difficult to say. Over the gateway is a room said to have been used for a chapel ; it was lighted at the back by one large square-headed window, now built up. This window was probably originally subdivided into smaller lights corresponding in style with the other windows, as the bases of two shafts or mullions corresponding in style are lying on the ground at the entrance gate. A stair of communication led to this room from the basement, and was continued to the roof above. The round tower remaining is divided in its height into three stories, a basement lighted as before described, with small square windows ; the upper windows corresponding with those of the body of the building except that they have no transom.

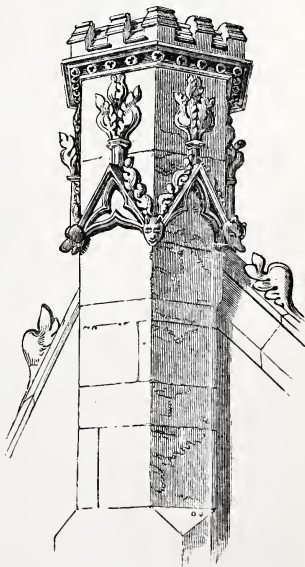


Norborough-house, Northamptonshire, c. 1340.

The basement has this peculiarity, that it has no original communication with the rest of the house, and was therefore in all probability used as a prison with a communication from above. The square central tower has also this peculiarity, that it has no back wall, i.e. the lateral walls terminate at the ridge of the roof of the main building. The external walls are from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. thick, with well-finished ashlar facing. The mouldings are executed in the best style, and are characteristic of the period, particularly those at the summit of the square central tower, which are peculiarly bold and effective. No part of the building appears to have been embattled, nor is there any provision for a portcullis.

"This house is now attached to a farm the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, and derives an additional interest from having been the scene of the tragical termination of the life of Dr. Hudson, so admirably parodied in Walter Scott's novel of 'Woodstock,' under the fictitious name of Dr. Rocliffe."—(pp. 249—252.)

Norborough-house, although sadly mutilated and altered, still contains some of the richest Decorated work of the time of Edward III. that we have anywhere remaining in a domestic building. The gatehouse has lost the upper part, but the arches remain, and still form the entrance to the courtyard, on the opposite side of which stands the hall, and what remains of the house; the original plan of which was one very usual in the fourteenth century, forming the Roman capital letter H, of which the hall was the centre; one of the wings has been rebuilt in the sixteenth century, and the other mutilated, but its beautiful chimney remains perfect, and the turret and crocketed gable, and a rich cornice with the ball-flower ornament, and the windows of the hall, though square-headed, have Decorated flowing tracery. At the end of the hall, behind the screen, are the three doorways to the kitchen and offices, (see next page); these doorways are unusually rich, with crocketed canopies over them, having finials, fine mouldings, and the ball-flower ornament.



Chimney, Norborough-house.

The account of this house given me by my friend Mr. Blore for my work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle



Doorways leading from the Hall to the Offices, Norborough-house.

Ages," is like that of Woodcroft, so complete and satisfactory, that it would be in vain for me to try and improve upon it:—

"Norborough is a small village about seven miles from Peterborough, and in the county of Northampton. According to Bridges the name was sometimes written Norborough, and anciently Northburgh. Nothing appears to be recorded respecting this house, called the old manor-house, excepting that it was formerly considerably more extensive than at present, a considerable part having been pulled down in the latter part of the last century; and that the wife of Oliver Cromwell died in it, and his son-in-law John Claypole resided here. The manor-house stands at a short distance to the west of the church. The most interesting parts, and those intended to be used as illustrations of our subject, belong evidently to the middle of the fourteenth century, and the following documentary facts may assist to elucidate its history.

"Brian de la Mare, who appears to have been the possessor of property in Norborough, held the office of forester of Kesteven, an adjoining district of Lincolnshire, in the third year of Henry III.; Geoffrey de la Mare his descendant accounted for one knight's fee in Norborough, Woodcroft, and Maxey, 20th of Edw. III., and married the daughter of Geoffrey le Scrope, one of the king's judges. The history of this man, the last of his family, as recorded by Bridges, is very singular, and it is probable that he held the forestership of Kesteven, though this does not certainly appear by any document yet discovered. It is to this Geoffrey de la Mare that the erection of the manor-house at Norborough may in all probability be ascribed.

“ ‘This Geoffrey laid claim to the constablership of the abbey of Peterborough, of which Brian de la Mare, his great grandfather, died possessed in fee in the reign of Henry III., and brought his action against the abbat for the recovery of it. By virtue of this office, he claimed the privilege of commanding the men with which the convent furnished the king’s army in war, being supplied for that purpose with horses, armour, and whatever else was needful for himself and one knight; of setting the first dish on the table before the abbat at the installation dinner of every new abbat, and of taking to his own use all the gold and silver vessels that should be then placed on the abbat’s table; with the liberty of sojourning in the abbey as long as he pleased, with three esquires, six grooms, five horses, one great horse for the saddle, and two greyhounds; and of being found, at the cost and charges of the abbey, in bread, wine, beer, flesh, fish, hay and oats, and all other necessaries; with the allowance of two robes from the abbat’s wardrobe, or four pounds in lieu of them. Afterwards an agreement was entered into, by which the said Geoffrey de la Mare, in consideration of sixty marks sterling, quitted his pretensions to the said constablership, at the same time renouncing all right to materials from the convent’s woods at Psychirche, either for repairs, or firing, at his manors of Makeseye, Wodecroft, and Northburg.’ ‘In the thirty-second year of Edward I. this Geoffrey, who had procured a charter for a market and fair at Northburg, on the complaint of the convent, that the same was prejudicial to the town of Peterborough, gave up his charter to the abbat and his successors for ever; and in return the convent granted that he should take to himself the fines of two free tenants, and of one bondman, arising from a transgression of the assize of beer, within the hundred of Langdyke.’

“ ‘Geoffrey de la Mare died in 1327, and was buried amongst his ancestors, in St. Mary’s chapel, in Peterborough. He married three wives, having by one of the two former two daughters, and putting away the third wife Margaret, then big with child at Peterborough, where the child being born was called Geoffrey, after his father. His sisters afterwards asserted that he was illegitimate, that Margaret his mother was only their father’s concubine, and that he had no hereditary right to his father’s lands. On this occasion abbot Adam de Boothbie, as guardian to the child, defended the cause for three years, and compelled the sisters to drop the suit. But his father having held lands in Essex of John Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, that nobleman demanded Geoffrey from the abbot, and by force got him into his possession. The abbot pursuing the matter at law, the dispute was compromised by his paying the earl one hundred pounds, who, still keeping the minor, the king, by writ, commanded the sheriff to seize and bring him before the judge, at York, to be there awarded to his right guardian. At length the earl freely gave him up to the abbot, and on his death-bed commanded his executors to restore the hundred pounds to the monastery of Peterborough. After this the abbot married this Geoffrey to the daughter of Geoffrey le Scrope, one of the king’s chief justices.

“ ‘It is this Geoffrey de la Mare who is believed to have been the builder of Norborough manor-house, and the south aisle of the church.’

“ ‘The only portions of the original buildings now remaining consist of the gate-house and hall, forming opposite sides of a court, with some portions of buildings adjoining the hall. They are constructed of stone, partly ashlar and partly rubble, with finished dressings. In its complete state it probably consisted of a quadrangle surrounded by a moat, but the moat has disappeared altogether. The gatehouse, which has lost its top, has one fine bold moulded arch to the front, and a corresponding one to the back, with an intermediate large and small arch, dividing the depth into two unequal parts; these divisions were originally arched over with ribbed groins resting on moulded corbels, but these vaultings have been destroyed. On the left hand side is a door leading to a small stair also destroyed, and from this another

door leads into a small room, used in all probability as a guard-room. There is no provision for a portcullis, resembling in this respect its elder neighbour at Woodcroft. Immediately facing this gate-house, and at a distance of about fifty feet, stand the hall and adjoining buildings; the former a room of 36 by 24 feet, lighted by square-headed transomed windows, two on each side, separated from each other by a buttress. At the end is the usual arrangement of a screen, now modernized, forming a passage at the back, with an external door at each end and a gallery above, and three doors opening from this passage into the offices. These doors have pointed ogee arches, finished externally with rich crockets, and with ball-flower ornaments in the hollow mouldings, the whole executed in the best style of the period. There appears to be no provision for a fire, and the original fittings, including the timbers of the roof, are entirely destroyed to convert the space into a modern residence. At the north-west angle of the hall, and communicating with it by a door, is a small space which probably contained the stair of communication with the upper rooms of the adjoining buildings now destroyed, as an arched door on a higher level than the floor of the hall, and which could only be reached by a stair, now remains built up in the wall. This space has been lighted by narrow loops. At the west end of the hall is a long cross building entered by the three doorways already described. This building in all probability contained a portion of the butteries, kitchens, and other offices; but the whole arrangement of the interior, and the external details, are so completely obliterated, that it might be doubted whether it formed part of the original buildings, were it not for the finish of the northern gable with its beautiful finial. To the north, and opening into the hall, is a porch erected about the time of Henry the Seventh. Externally, the details of the hall are extremely beautiful. Under the eaves is a continued ball-flower ornament in a deep hollow moulding. The western gable is enriched with crockets, and terminated by a small chimney of exquisite design and execution, nor are the tracery and mouldings of the windows and doorways in any respect inferior to the other parts. In connexion with the gate-house is a range of buildings erected about the time of Charles the First, for stables, &c.; at which time it is probable the greater part of the original buildings were destroyed, the hall divided into floors, and the dormer windows in the roof inserted to give light to the upper rooms.

“Having described this most interesting specimen of early domestic work, it may not be irrelevant to the subject to notice a portion of the adjoining church, erected evidently at the same period, and whose history is in all probability intimately connected with it. This consists of a south aisle or transept, of most beautiful design and execution, with rich traceried windows, ball-flower ornamented mouldings, and all the peculiar characteristics of the period. It appears to have been erected as a family burial-place, as there is a spacious vault underneath, and under the large south window are two arched recesses, evidently intended to contain effigies, but these effigies no longer occupy their places. It is, however, a most extraordinary circumstance, that in the churchyard of the adjoining parish of Glinton are two mutilated stone effigies most distinctly of the time of Edward III., a knight and a lady, the knight wearing, in addition to the usual appendages of a sword, &c., a bugle-horn suspended from his side, the badge of a forester. Now as there does not appear to have ever been a family of the slightest importance connected with Glinton to whom these effigies can have belonged,

and as the badge above described connects them with the De la Mares, the foresters of Kisteven and owners of Norborough, the conclusion is almost irresistible that they occupied the arches under the south window of that church, and represent Geoffrey de la Mare and his wife, the daughter of Geoffrey le Scrope, the last of their race, and the builders of the manor-house and chapel at Norborough. To explain the singular circumstance of the removal of these effigies, it must be borne in mind that Norborough became the property and residence of the Claypoles, whose connexion with Cromwell might, on the restoration of monarchy and the zeal of returning loyalty, have induced the inhabitants of the village to expel them from a supposed connexion with that obnoxious individual; but how they came to be received at the adjoining village is more difficult to account for. One thing however is quite clear, that they were not considered sufficiently popular to be received into the church, otherwise they would not have been consigned to the churchyard, where they have long been exposed to injury and insult.

“Norborough is now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.”—(pp. 252—257.)

At Peakirk there is a small desecrated chapel, of the time of Edward I. or the end of Henry III., probably about 1270. At the east end is a triplet with trefoil-headed lights, and in the south wall a double piscina with a trefoil in the head. On the west gable is an early Decorated cross, and on the east gable there has been another, of which the base only remains, the cross itself is said to have been given to Dr. Moore of Spalding.

ANCIENT BARQUE.—There was recently discovered at Cordon (Savoy), in the Upper part of the Rhone, a Celtic barque buried under a bed of sand and gravel. It is of a single piece, hollowed out like the canoes of the savages from the trunk of a tree. It measures about twenty-six feet in length by five feet in width. The wood of which it is made is completely petrified. This curious vestige of the navigation of the Allobroges is intended for the museum of Lyons, to which city it is to be conveyed by one of the rafts which come down the river from Savoy.—*French Paper.*

THE DOMESDAY-BOOK OF DERBYSHIRE.—We mentioned a short time since* that Mr. Ll. Jewitt was preparing to issue this work. Since then, a letter has appeared in the “Derby Telegraph,” from the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S., the Anglo-Saxon Professor at the University of Oxford, himself a Derbyshire man, warmly recommending the project. The letter, which is a very interesting one, may we believe be obtained by application to Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., Derby.

* GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 207.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIGION IN 1640^a.

THE last work issued by the Camden Society is one that deserves a much greater degree of publicity than is likely to be the fate of any privately printed book, and we wish that the Council would devise means by which it should be made procurable by historical students in general. Several more of their works might with advantage be similarly treated, but this one has a peculiar interest from the fact of its issue coinciding with the proposed Bicentenary Commemoration which certain political dissenters are, as we think very unwisely, urging forward.

This commemoration assumes as an indisputable fact that a large number of "godly ministers" (vaguely fixed at 2,000^b) left 'all for conscience' sake on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. A formal charge of persecution was founded on this a full century and a half ago, by Calamy in his "Life of Baxter," which provoked a retort in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." Walker shewed that it was the episcopal clergy who ought to complain of persecution, and from various sources collected accounts of the dealings of the Long Parliament with them, which it has ever since been the practice of all who claim enlightenment and liberality of opinion to deny. The new Camden volume, however, gives evidence that cannot be gainsaid on the true state of the case, and is therefore deserving the attention of all who are willing to look on the Puritans as painted by themselves, and not as they are represented by their modern admirers.

The work is a selection from the papers of Sir Edward Dering, who was for a short time Chairman of the Committee of Religion in 1640 and 1641; it contains several letters written by or to him, which give a good view of public affairs, from 1639 to 1643; but we refer to it, not for these, but for the notes made by Sir Edward of the proceedings of his committee, and the letters, petitions, and answers relating to the

^a "Proceedings, principally in the County of Kent, in connection with the Parliament called in 1640, and especially with the Committee of Religion appointed in that Year. Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A., from the Collections of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., 1627—1644, with a Preface by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A." (Small 4to., li. and 253 pp. Printed for the Camden Society.)

^b This exaggeration, of speaking by the thousand when hundreds would be more near the mark, has long been a part of Puritan tactics. The Millenary Petition presented to James I. professed to be signed by "moe than a thousand ministers, all groaning as under a common burden of human rites and ceremonies," when in reality the names appended are only about 750. A larger deduction than this, of one fourth, ought to be made from the 2,000 Bartholomew Confessors.

clergy that came into his hands. These shew, more authoritatively than has ever before been done, that no accusation was too absurd or monstrous to find credence, if directed against the clergy, and that the most conclusive replies on their part were disregarded; they also expose the whole machinery of force and fraud which was countenanced by the "blessed Parliament." These are but a few of the revelations from the muniment-room of the descendant of one of the stirring men of that epoch; others may reasonably be expected to follow; and the vehement laudation of the Root and Branch party which it has of late become the fashion to indulge in, must now either be abandoned altogether, or pursued in the face of plain evidence of its shameless disregard of facts.

As it is our purpose to speak of this volume mainly in relation to its documents bearing on the persecution of the clergy, we are obliged to pass over slightly what will no doubt be its most interesting part for the general reader. We allude to Mr. Bruce's portion. Ill health, we believe, induced Mr. Larking to request the assistance of that gentleman, and he has furnished the very well-written Preface, which gives a sketch of the life of Sir Edward Dering. It tells amusingly his ardent pursuit of a rich city widow for his third wife; his troubles as Lieutenant of Dover Castle; and his success, unfortunately for himself, in obtaining a seat in the Long Parliament. His brief and troubled career therein, his expulsion, his joining the King, his submission to the Parliament, his death, are all told picturesquely, but with less sympathy than we think the due of one, who though weak, was better intentioned than the iron fanatics who destroyed him.

The same cause, of ill health, which has given us a Preface from another hand than that of the responsible Editor, has, we presume, deprived us of the usual introductory matter, pointing out the general scope and bearing of the volume. We must therefore remark that the first 79 pages are occupied by letters which we have already characterised as good illustrations of the events of the time, Sir Edward being careful to keep his lady informed of the proceedings in Parliament especially. Pp. 80 to 100 contain his notes of the proceedings of the Committee of Religion; and pp. 101 to end contain Petitions against the Clergy from places in the county of Kent, with (in some cases) their answers, and other papers relating thereto. We shall give some few extracts from each division.

Our first citation shall be a letter from Robert Codrington, an unlucky rhymester, who had incurred the indignation of Parliament by carrying out too well his idea of the "vehemence and vastness of that unruly spirit," Strafford. His pleadings are pitiable, but those whom he had offended were not easily pacified, and we know not when he was released:—

“Letter from ROBERT CODRINGTON^c [to Sr EDWARD DERING^d], pleading for mercy from the Parliament, for unintentional offence given in one of his Poems.

“SIR,—I am grown an impudent begger, and, if you relieve me not with your mercy, I am in danger to be lost for ever. You are not ignorant what troubles are come upon me by making an unfortunate choyce, (to pleasure a poore fellow now in prison,) to personate the late Earle of Strafford, speaking in those characters which I thought came nearest to the vehemence and the vastnes of that unruly spirit. For my owne part, I never saw the man in all my life. When I heard he was committed by the Parliament, there was no man that entertayned the newes with a more perfect joy; and when, agayne, the sentence of death did proceed against him, there was no man concluded that it was more justly done. As for the word ‘Anarchy,’ in the poem, (for that word I am taught gives the first offence,) the word signifies, ‘without a prince;’ by which I understand, the commotion of the citisens who came downe with swords and staves demanding justice; undoubtedly intimating thereby, that if the state (by which I understand the upper and lower Houses of Parliament) should not forthwith comply with their desires, they would be a law and a prince unto themselves; and a direct relation unto that have those verses which follow in the third clause, ‘although this scanted age vents none,’ &c., by which I truely understand the Senate of the City, who, being armed in the same designe, came downe with the younger sort of merchants, they cholerick and spruce companions. For my owne parte, I protest before the Majestie of Almighty God, that I have allwayes with a deliberate and solemne joy affirmed, and, from my heart, I doe verily believe, that there was never a more hopefull parliament than this, never an assembly mette of more able and more excellent men in a more needfull time, for the establishing of the kingdome, which now indeede beginsse to hold up her head in earnest, to feele new health in her veynes, and to enjoy all those blessings which a flourishing and glorious age can eyther promise or produce. With the like sincerity and zeale I doe protest, that I had not the least intention whereby I might therein incurre the displeasure of the Parliament, or of any parliamentary, whom, with all the indeavours of my soule, with all my feares and hopes, I have precisely honoured, and for whose union and prosperity I doe dayly and devoutly pray; but most humbly and most obnixely I must beseach both them and you (who, I heare, is particularly intrusted in this busines,) that what errours my ignorance and my rashnes have therein committed, your most noble wisdomes, and your mercyes, would vouchsafe to pardon. I have been a long time sick, and my sicknes is attended with a greate lamenes. I am brought by a consumption even to the grave allready. I should be loath to breath out my last in a prison, from whence neyther the weakenes of my body, nor the burden of my ensuing debts, would suffr me to returne alive. In the meane while, my poore wife and children take theyr full share in my sorrowes, the charge of whom doth looke directly on me; and it is a new anguish of heart unto me, that so many noble familiees, to whom I neerely am allyed, should bleed in my wounds, and suffer in my dishonour, with me. Amongst the many hundred of Poems which I have written, this is the first

^c “Robert Codrington, a miscellaneous writer and translator, was born in 1602, of an ancient family in Gloucestershire. He was admitted a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1619, and M.A. in 1626. He lived afterwards in Norfolk as a private gentleman. Wood says that he was always accounted a Puritan. He died in London of the plague in 1665.

^d “There is no superscription, but I conjecture it to have been addressed to Sir Edward Dering, from its being found among his muniments.”

that hath given me an occasion to repent, from whence there is nothing to be received but the ignominy of it.

"Sir, being thus hung round with sorrowes, it is a new affliction to me to torment you (being so greate a stranger to you) with the tediousnes of these lines, which may improve themselves into my happinas, if, on the perusall of them, you shall be pleased to descend from your more high and greate imployments, to relieve from danger him who is, and whom the Parliament and your selfe shall ever find to be,

"Your most humble, most faithfull, and most devoted Servant,

"ROBERT CODRINGTON.

"May 24, 1641."—(pp. 49—51.)

Sir Edward writes thus to his wife, under date of the 13th of January, 1641 [1642], on the events following the attempted arrest of the five members :—

"The King, about two of the clock [Jan. 10], went suddenly out of towne with the Queen and Prince, angered and feared with the preparation of armes to attend us the next day. Nor can I wonder at his purpose therein; but approve it. . . .

"Jealousys are high, and my heart pittys a King so fleeting and so freindlesse, yett without one noted Vice. The times are desperate, and 100*l.* in hand may quickly be worth 100*l.* per annum. Will. Gibbes wrote yesternight for my advice. He would faine attend the King with his person, as other cavaliers do; but his purse is empty, and the King so poore he cannot feed them that follow him. I was told that the Prince one night wanted wine, and another candles. In the meane time, the Commons go high; and, not onely the house, but a committee of the house, have armed and imbanded the King's subjects, not onely without his leave asked, but have made a Sergeant-Major-General^e, to the King's terror; for thereupon he went out of towne, and not till then.

"The Lieutenant of the Tower^f (a gentleman of moderation and especiall worth) is voted a delinquent, and 'tis thought, must not hold it. The house would recommend one S^r John Conyers, one whom Strafford preferred to the government of Barwicke against the Scotts.

"Heere have been 5,000 Petitioners out of Buckinghamshire (but I believe not above 2,000^g) to offer their lives to execute our commands. My mother will send down the petition.

^e "This was Captain Skippon, of whom Clarendon says, 'That the Trained Bands of London might be under the command of a man fit to lead them, they granted a commission to Captain Skippon, who was Captain of the Artillery Garden, to be Major-General of the Militia of the City of London, an office never before heard of, nor imagined that they had authority to constitute. The man had served very long in Holland, and, from a common soldier, had raised himself to the degree of a captain, and to the reputation of a good officer: he was a man of order and sobriety, and untainted with any of those vices which the officers of the army were exercised in, and had newly given over that service upon some exceptions he had to it, and, coming to London, was, by some friends, preferred to that command in the Artillery Garden, which was to teach the citizens the exercise of their arms. He was altogether illiterate, and, having been bred always abroad, brought disaffection enough with him, from thence, against the Church of England, and so was much caressed and trusted by that party. This man marched that day at the head of their tumultuary army to the Parliament House.'

^f "Sir John Byron."

^g Mr. Forster has printed this passage in his "Arrest of the Five Members by

"If I could be Pym, with honesty, I had rather be Pym than King Charles.

"The King is too flexible and too good natur'd; for, within two howers, and a greate deale lesse, before he made Culpeper Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had sent a messenger to bring Pym unto him, and would have given him that place.

"By the help of God, you need not to feare my personall safety. Many thousands guarded us on Tuesday^h; and every day we have a sufficient guard against no enemy. Mr. Bullock came, and offered, with his freinds, to be my personall guard: I refused itt, but could not persuade him from my side, from morning to night, unlesse in the very house."—(pp. 67—69.)

The following are some specimens of the proceedings of the Committee:—

"17^o DECEMBRIS [1640].

"Per BRIGHT.—Robert Mason, Doctor of the Law, and Chancellor of the diocesse of Winchester, confesseth he did suspend Mr. Bright, then Vicar of Ebbesham, in Surrey, for not reading in the church the King's Declaration for Sportes. Being asked by what law a minister doth incurre suspension for not reading the said book of sportes, he saith, by both the lawes, canon and civill. Being asked, by what authority he did itt, he sayth, by the Bishop's, whom he ought to obey so farre, that even 'injusta sententia' must ty him to obedience, and to execute the sentence ministerially, though unjust, unles itt be notoriously unjust. He sayth, the Bishop's letter for suspension of him and other is dated 8th June, 1634, to suspend *ab officio et beneficio*.

"The language of the first letter being to suspend according to law, being demanded, by what law the not reading of that book is a crime to bring suspension, he answered, by both lawes, both canon and civill.

"After diverse monitions, att last, 24 January, 1634, Dr. Stanton and Mr. Bright were, both of them, by him actually suspended *ab officio et beneficio*.

"Per BRIGHT *versus* William Kingsley, D.D., Archdeacon of Canterbury; he confesseth as the petitioner hath layd itt downe. Being demanded, by what order or command he received that prayer against the Scotts, and distributed the same; he answered, that itt was sent downe to him by the King's printer, as is customary for bookes of fast and other things; so he received them and dispersed them through the Jurisdiction where he is Ordinary, and thought himselfe bound to do. Being demanded, what authority enjoyned him to enjoyne others to reade and publish that prayer, and by what authority he suspended Mr. Bright for not reading what was not commanded; he said that he received no such commandes, but did itt of that authority which he conceived he did hold himselfe as Ordinary. Onely, he sayth, there was a letter, he knowes not when, from an officer (he knowes not whom), but one in the Vicar-General's office, directed to one Mr. Somner, a Register in Canterbury, to some such effect as the publishing or dispersing of the said prayer.

"Per SNELLING.—John Sedgeweek, clarke, was present in the High Commission

Charles the First" (p. 372), but probably from some other source. At least his version makes no mention of the 5,000 dwindling down to 2,000. This is a very important statement of Sir Edward, as shewing the habitual exaggeration of the party, and no one will imagine that it has been purposely suppressed.

^h "After the five members had been brought by the Trained Bands from the City to Parliament, Clarendon states that, after thanking them, the parliament appointed 'Serjeant Major General Skippon every day to attend at Westminster, with such a guard as he thought sufficient for the two houses.'"

Court, when Mr. Snelling's cause was heard¹. Dr. Wood came up, staring and chafing, halfe out of breath, saying, 'For Jesus' sake,' 'for God's sake,' 'for the King's sake,' 'somebody helpe me against this puritan Snelling,' 'I demand justice against this dunce.' For this he was reprehended by Sir Nathaniel Brent, who told him well of the good character of Mr. Snelling. Wood's fury continuing, Bishop White asked 'What's the matter?' Wood sayd that this Snelling would not reade the Booke for Sportes, *ergo* he had suspended him. The Bishop sayd he had not done so much, and going on in his discourse, Sir John Lambe interrupted, saying, 'Hold, my Lord.' Mr. Snelling presented two answers: a large one that was rejected, then a shorter one was exhibited, which was received; and Dr. Ryues said it was an answer for theire turne, but it was first defaced (as Mr. Snelling says) by Sir John Lambe or his appointment.

"After the day of sentence of deprivation, the Archbishop asked Mr. Snelling, saying, 'Are you conformable?' Mr. Snelling. 'Yes, as farre as is by law established.' Archbishop. 'Are you conformable to the new conformity?' Then turning to the company, said, 'There is no more beleving this kind of men, then of a dogge.' Then, Bishop Wren said, 'You may know him by his band, that he has a wonderfull tender conscience,' and so said Sir John Lambe."—(pp. 90—92.)

"22^o DECEMBRIS, 1640.—DUTCHY COURT.

"BASIL WOOD, Doctor of the Laws, and Chancellor of Rochester, confeseth he did, as is alleaged, suspend Mr. Snelling *ab officio et beneficio*, for not reading the Book of Sportes. The dispersing and publishing of that booke was commanded to Dr. Wood by Jo. Bolles, the deceased Bishop of Rochester; and he was commanded by letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, both which letters are produced. He sayth, that, when the Bishop doth command him by letter, he hath no part but patience and obedience.

"Being asked by what law and authority he did suspend and excommunicate Mr. Snelling; he sayth he relyeth upon the Bishop's commands, and upon the King's booke. Being demanded, what place of the booke (there present) doth warrant him &c., he sayth, that he doth not find in the booke any authority for suspension or excommunication of ministers refusing; yet he sayth, that upon a verball command of the dead Bishop, and upon another verball direction from the Archbishop in his garden att Croyden, he did suspend Mr. Snelling; for he sayth that my Lord of Canterbury expressing his pleasure to be such, he did take that pleasure soe expressed to be as a command, and accordingly performed itt.

"He confeseth also the excommunicating Mr. Snelling, *ut petitur*. He denyeth the removing of the Communion Table.

"During the time of Mr. Snelling's suspension, the Doctor sayth, that he did allow him a moiety of his benefice: whereupon, being demanded by what law he tooke away halfe his living from him, and gave him (as he sayd) halfe of itt, (beside the gleabe); he sayth, he did it by the Canon Law; being asked, what Canon Law, whether the Papall Canon Law? he said, 'Yes, by the Papall Canon Law.'

"MR. SNELLING sayth, he had but 68*l.* for foure yeare and above, whereby he is so depauperated, that he now payeth 30*l.* per annum use; and is never likely, by his living, to be redeemed out of his debtes.

"JO. GELLYBRAND sayth, he did offer 60*l.* per annum for the tithes the last yeare, a^o 1639, but the Doctor refused to accept itt, and lett the tithes out att 56*l.* per annum."—(pp. 92, 93.)

The cause was further heard on the 12th of January, 1641, when

¹ Mr. Snelling was Rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

the Committee determined to report that Dr. Wood's procedure was "undue, illegal, and a great oppression;" and that he had "offended" in pretending to justify his conduct by reference to the "King's Book [of Sports]," "shewing the place where a publication is required, which being unperformed, the punishment was arbitrary in the ecclesiastical judges, according to the manner of their censures." Accordingly—

"The votes all consented.

"1. Petition is proved.

"2. Dr neyther hath justified nor well excused himselfe.

"3. Pemberton is to be repayed.

"4. Suspension to be taken of.

"5. Doctor suspended; *et idem* Doctor brought him into the high commission.

"6. The benefice is better than 80*l.* per annum, and is totally lost by this occasion and the pursuite of the Doctor, who said he would be his adversary, as is proved, and so hath been, to the neare undoing of the Petitioner and his six motherlesse children."—(p. 98.)

The papers expressly relating to the clergy are seventy in number. The greater number of them are accusatory; some few are for augmentation of stipends, while others pray for the establishment of a "preaching ministry;" these all, as we know from other sources, had a favourable reception from the Parliament. But there are others to which no heed was paid; these are the replies of the clergy to the charges against them. Nothing can well be more satisfactory than that furnished, for instance, by the learned and amiable Dr. Meric Casaubon, yet in spite of it he was sequestered. The charges against him it is unnecessary to print, as he leaves not one of them unnoticed; but we may mention that the petitioners state the value of his three livings (as they term them) at £240 per annum.

"To the petitions of Minster and Mounckton, in the Ile of Tanet, to the Honorable House of Comons, &c. The humble and true answer of MERIC CAUSAUBON, D.D., Vicar of both those parishes.

"First.—Whereas both petitions make Minster, and Mounckton, and Birchington three severall livings; I answer, that Birchington is but a chapell of ease to the Vicaridge of Mounckton, nor ever was otherwise accounted; both which (Mounckton and Birchington) together, besides what I pay to the King and twoe Curates yearly, have not beene worth to mee, one yeare with another, above 50*l.* per annum. These twoe parishes of Minster and Mounckton stand close together, and I succeeded in both Dr. Clerck (a man of worthy memorie), who held them as I doe.

"Secondly.—Innovations are laid to my charge, remooving of the Communion Table, rayling of it, and bowing. The twoe first I did not, nor was present when they were done. In Mounckton, they were compelled by the Court, without any intermeddling of mine, as will appeare by the Records of the Court, and expresse testification of those (if need be) who had a hand in that business. At Minster, I acknowledge, I did more than once perswade them quie'ly to submit to the Order of the Court in that behalfe, fearing they would be compelled and punished (as in other things commanded hath beene observed) if they refused. Other

threatning than this, I never used. My Curat, Mr. Pickard (an honest pious man) ignorantly refused (fearing the Order of the Court) to administer the Communion to twoe that would not come up to the rayles; which, when I heard, I disliked, and he did it noe more after that; and not long after (viz. at Christmas 1639) I was there myselfe, and administered unto all those that did not, as well as those that came up to the rayles. I was att the charge of decent rayles, because the Parishioners had bene att a great deale of charge about the reparations of the Church, casting of the bells, with the addition of one, and expected that I alsoe would doe somewhat. As for bowing, I never used it till we were commanded it in our Cathedral of Christ Church, and that I saw it generally practised by others. However, I never required it of others, neyther was I ever told by any of eyther Parishes that it was offensive; and certainly by my preaching in that verie point of the Sacrament, they could not but know that I am noe wayes inclinable to Poperie, which I hope they will acknowledge.

“Thirdly.—I have allwayes resided upon one of the twoe Vicaridges most part of the summer, except when I have bene hindred (as once by the plague) unavoidably. I would willingly reside longer, but for the unhealthines of the place. However, att all tymes of the yeare I frequently repaire thither and preache. The Curate that I have in Mounckton is approved by the greater part of the Parish, and was soe well liked for a while by some that have now testyfyed against him, that they offered him a good reward (whereas I require but once) to preach twice every Sunday, forenoone and afternoone.

“Fourthly.—I never required any more, neither in Mounckton nor Minster, as due, but onely my tythes in kind, as out of all question they are due in both places. To give them the better content, I received for a while, in lieu of tythes in kind, after the rate of 14*d.* by the acre for marsh land; and afterwards 18*d.*, which they cannot but acknowledge to be a verie easie composition, whereas in Minster, above 40 yeares agoe, they compounded with Dr Clerck (my predecessor) for 1*s.*; and in Mounckton, above 30 yeares agoe, for 14*d.* by the acre, when lands were lett (as I conceive) for little more than halfe of what they now are in both places.

“Lastly.—I doe not remember, neyther doe I beleeve, that I ever sued for tythes any that receyved almes of the parish; but that I have releevd many poore there, and pay for the schooling of sixe poore children of the Parish 4*l.* yearly, is not, I am sure, unknowen unto them. Neyther doth my Curat Mr Pickard (as he tels me) require any more of any for his Easter duties then hath allwayes bene paid unto him in my predecessor's tyme, for many yeares before I had to doe with it; nor more than is paid in some other Churches of the Isle of Thanet at the present.”—(pp. 108—110.)

These petitions, it will be observed, make no charges of immorality, drunkenness, false doctrine, or even of disaffection to the Parliament. Other papers in the volume allege all these things, and the case of Mr. Tray, of Lidsing and Bredhurst, shews how such charges were manufactured. The petition was, in the strictest sense, “got up” by one Edward Alchorne, and bore either the names or marks of himself and seven others. The accused incumbent furnished a detailed answer to all the charges, and supported it by documentary evidence, too long to be produced here, but one or two extracts which shew the mingled force and fraud employed in concocting the petition at an alehouse may be permitted. Five out of the seven persons whose names appeared to the

petition formally repudiated it in terms of which the following is a specimen:—

“I, Moses Long, of Hartlipp, doe heereby confesse, that upon the extraordinary importunity of M^r Alchorne, at Hartlipp alehouse, I did unadvisedly set my hand to the said M^r Alchorne’s petition, to be preferr’d to the Court of Parliament, against M^r Tray the elder, minister of Bredherst; but what was specified in the said petition I know not; for I confesse I was then much overtaken with drink, or else I would never have set my hand unto it; and I am very sorry I was soe much overtaken as to doe it; for I never knewe nor heard but well of the said M^r Tray, being my minister many yeeres; and, therefore, upon better consideration, I doe utterly disclaime and disavowe whatsoever I have set my hand unto, being verily perswaded, (the palpable and apparent envy and continuall mallice of the said M^r Alchorne against the said M^r Tray considered,) that all or the most part of the said petition is false and untrue.

“In witnes whereof, I have heerunto subscribed, this first day of March 1640, [1641]; beeing ready at all times to avouch the premises.

“By me, MOSES LONG.

“This acknowledgment was made by the said Moses Long in the presence of

“WI. KEMSLEY.

“MICHAELL WOLLETT.”—(pp. 171, 172.)

Drink, however, was not the only means resorted to, to gain names; we have specimens also of promises and threatenings:—

“I, John Drew, of Boxley, upon M^r Alchorne’s perswading of mee that he had gotten Mathew Hudsford’s hand, and others, to his petition in Parliament against M^r Tray; promising to build me up a house in Rennaulds Wood, and to let mee have a good penny worth in it; and 20 other such like curtesies and perswasiones; hee got mee ignorantly to set my hand thereunto at last; but what there was therein specified I know not at all; and therefore am very sorry for it; for I never knew but well of M^r Tray; and have knowen him these 20 or 30 yeeres. And, therefore, upon better considerationes, I doe utterly disclaime and disavowe the said petition; and am verily perswaded that all therein specified is false and untrue.

“In witnes whereof, I have heereunto subscribed, this 21st of March, 1640, and will depose that this, which I have heerunto set my hand, is truth.

“JOHN DREW, † his marke.

“This acknowledgment was made by John Drew, in the presence of

“MICHAELL WOLLETT.”—(p. 172.)

One sturdy Kentishman refused to bear false witness against his clergyman, in spite of the anger of Edward Alchorne, gent.:—

“John Roiston, of Lidging, labourer, beeing spoken to by M^r Alchorne, about Sunday the 7th of February, 1640 [1641], to set his hand to his petition against M^r Tray, to be preferred to the most honourable Court of Parliament, the said John Roiston denied him; then hee in anger forbad him comming upon his tenant’s ground, and tould him that if he came any more to fetch any water at his tennant’s pond, hee would breake his pailles upon his head, and would pull his house downe upon him; and that, if hee lived, he would be revenged of him.

“In witnes of the truth whereof, I, John Roiston, have, this 21st day of February, 1640 [1641], set my hand, beeing ready to affirme it by oath, when I shalbe thereunto called.

“JOHN ROISTON.”—(p. 168.)

Sir Edward Dering ceasing to belong to the faction in less than a year after he had been voted into the chair of this inquisitorial Committee of Religion, we do not learn from his papers the fate of the various clergymen who were accused before him. Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," however, enable us to trace several of them, and we know from it that Mr. Tray, in spite of these proofs of the malice and futility of the charges against him, was, like Dr. Casaubon, expelled; indeed he suffered more, for attempting to maintain possession of the living of Munston, to which, when driven from Hoo, he had been presented by Sir Edward Hales, his barns were fired by Sir Michael Livesey, the regicide, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

A few brief extracts from some of the petitions to which answers do not appear will afford a curious study of Puritan life. The accusations in general are at once so outrageous and yet so vague, that they are their own best refutation; we shall therefore in preference select passages which illustrate the love for numerous and long sermons, the affection for their "Scottish brethren," and the consistent hatred of all decency and order, which marked the "godly party" in the time of the Stuarts.

Certain inhabitants of Chatham complain thus of "Thomas Vahan, Preist, (for so hee saith he is):"—

"2. Hee hath laboured, these two yeares and more, to sett the Communion Table altar wise, rayled about, giving his reasons out of the pulpitt, for the decensie of it, complaining how hee is abased in administering the Sacrament, going from pew to pew, as one that dealeth almes, or a doale to the people.

"3. By provoking the people in his publike teaching to bow knee at the name of Jesus, binding the consciences of his hearers unto a necessitie of that act, under a curse, that their bowells might dropp out that did not observe it.

"4. The soundness of his teaching may easily be gathered by what is expressed, who is much wearied in the paines of his ministrie, as he hath in the pulpitt often delivered seldome preaching was that hee looked for, by an order (as he saith) from authoritie, but blessed be God for that miraculous worke in preventing of it; hee being urged by the Apostle's words, that his dutie did consist in preaching, and to bee instant in season and out of season,' 'In season,' he saith, is, to preach upon Sundaies in the forenoones, and 'out of season,' in the afternoones.

"5. Hee hath long continued, in the pulpitt, to utter his bitter execrations against the Scottish nation, and hath often done it since the High Court of Parliament assembled; viz., calling them daring Rebels, whose faith is faction, whose truth is treason, whose religion is nothing but rebellion, that seeke to invade this kingdom. 'Lett them bee as a wheele, O God, and as the stubble before the wind, and lett the Angell of the Lord scatter them, lett them bee as Oreb and Seb, like Zeba and Zalmunna;'—'lett them be scattered in Jacob, and dispersed in Israel;' 'putt a hooock into their nostrills, and turne them back by the waie they came.'

"6. Hee is a man much dignifying himselfe, and velyfying of others who are orthodox and sound, with the name of Puritanicall Ministers, the whole kingdome fairing the worse (as he said) for such."—(pp. 227, 228.)

Dr. Peake, the vicar of Tenterden, is grievously complained of, among
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other things, for not furnishing a sufficient quantity of sermons, especially on the Parliamentary fast-day:—

“And besides, the said Mr Doctor Peake hath so much neglected his charge, that, at the generall Fast enjoined to bee kept thorough out the whole kingdome, in July last, the duties befitting so holy and religious a work were, to their great greife, very slightly performed, neither his Curat nor himselfe beeing at all present that day to doe the service; insomuch as, hadd it not benee for a schoolemaster of the parishe newlie entred into the ministry, whoe preached one sermon little more than halfe an houre, the place hadd not benee at all supplied; and as it was supplied, the exercises of the Fast not beeing continued a competent and convenient time, as hath benee heretofore used, a good part of the day was, by the ruder sorte, spent in the alehouses, to the great dishonour of Almighty God.”—(p. 230.)

Some people of Dartford constitute themselves judges of doctrine, and denounce as “pernicious and popish” the preaching of Dr. Vane, of Crayford, who, as they allege, had advocated confession, and “did alsoe preache against predestinacion, and for free will, to the great discomforte, trouble, and greife of many of the auditors.” They continue,—

“About five yeare since, the sayd doctor did preach at Stone, in the sayd County of Kent, within two myles of Dartford aforesayd, at the baptisinge of one John Ware’s childe, and did deliver this for positive doctrine, that those children which dyed before they were baptised could not be saved, and therefore, in case of necessity, layemen or midwyfes might baptise, the minister or preist being absent.

“That, about a yeare since, the sayd Doctor preached at Horton in the sayd County, within three myles of Dartford aforesayd, and in that sermon delivered these doctrines:—That almesdeeds were more acceptable sacrifices to God than prayers or prayes, because (sayd he) if I offer a sacrifice of prayer or prayse I offer that to God which cost me nothing; and that all sinnes were spots that defile the soule, but some were greater, some lesser, and some like fethers or dust, that vanished and defiled not the soule.

“That, drincking with certeyne gentlemen at the Bull in Dartford, did confidently affirme and saye, he was perswaded that the first motion and inclination of the hart to any sinne without consent was not sinne.”—(p. 118.)

Complaints of removing the holy table into the chancel, and obliging communicants to come up to it, or, as they often express it, “to the wainscot,” abound, as well as charges of “adoring” the table itself. These may be accepted as facts, though we scruple as much at the Puritan representation of them, as we do at the following account of the “reading, preaching, and conversation” of the Vicar of Chistlet:—

“The Certificate of the Parishioners of Chistlet, in the county of Kent, to the honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled, touchinge the sufficiency in readinge and preachinge, and conversation of Edward Barbet, clerke, Vicar of Chistlet aforesaid.

“Wee, the Parishioners of Chistlet aforesaid, doe humbly certify, that the said Edward Barbet, livinge heeretofore as a gentleman upon his lands; and havinge by riotous livinge consumed the greatest part of his estate, laye in prison by the space of halfe a yeere and more; and, havinge made composicion with his creditors, be-tooke himselfe to the ministry, for his better mayntenance and livelyhood, and was

presented by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicaridge of Chistlet, aforesaid, beinge in his gift.

“And, touchinge his readinge of Divine Service, hee reads soe false, and with such ill gesture, and ridiculous behaviour, laughing when some women come into Church, and soe careles in readinge, that sometimes he reads the Ten Commandments twice over, at morning Prayer, besides many other slips, mistakings, and negligences not fittinge for a minister of God’s word.

“And touchinge his preachinge, hee is very unable and unfit, in respect hee never studyed Divinity, as may appeare by his weake and unlearned sermons, and yet will not suffer any other minister to preach there, although it bee a funerall sermon, and that the party deceased did desire it.

“And touchinge his life and Conversation, it is well knowne, that hee is a common lyer, a notorious swearer,” &c.

The petition concludes too much in the style of White’s “Century” to allow of any further quotation. The accusation of “unlearned sermons” comes with much propriety from people the majority of whom make their mark instead of signing their names.

The interest of the main subject of Mr. Larking’s volume has caused us to extend our notice beyond our original intent. We therefore haste to conclude with a question that has forced itself on us in the course of our examination. The book, as we have said, appears now very oppotunely, though it has been long in hand, that is to say, if it be the volume of “Surrenden Papers” announced in the report of the Council of the Camden Society for 1856; reported as “in progress” in that for 1857; and as “in the press” in 1859; but we cannot reconcile this with the fact that we find extracts from a letter of Sir Edward Dering, which appears *in extenso* here, printed in Mr. Forster’s “Arrest of the Five Members” (published in 1860) with the remark, “Since this letter was obligingly communicated to me, it has been, with many other very interesting papers from the Surrenden manuscripts, placed for publication in the hands of the Camden Society by the Rev. Lambert Larking.” Mr. Forster being a member of the Council, and a man of scrupulous care as to dates, of course cannot be mistaken in his assertion, and therefore we are obliged to conclude that there must be two volumes of Surrenden Papers. The interesting nature of the present selection induces us to hope that it may be so, but still, it will be somewhat remarkable that the one that was first announced should be the last to appear^k.

^k Whilst this sheet was passing through the press, we have seen a letter from Mr. L. to a friend, in which this matter is explained. It appears that the passage in Mr. L.’s collection was inconsiderately communicated to Mr. Forster, who printed it without any knowledge that Mr. L.’s authority had not been obtained for the use of it. But we think that Mr. Forster might have avoided the expression “since,” the papers, it appears, being actually in print at the time.

THE CHURCH IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

IN our annual notices of architectural progress we have duly recorded the erection of new churches, as well as the restoration of old ones. We have spoken, among others, of the splendid church at Haley-hill, the fruit of the pious liberality of Mr. Akroyd ; but we would now call attention to an edifice raised, mainly, by work-people, which is not as yet completed, and which we regret to observe stands in need of assistance. This is the church of St. Luke, Heywood, which is now being raised on the site of one of the most miserable buildings ever used for divine worship. As to the contrast between the old and the new edifice, the eye is the best guide, and therefore we gladly avail ourselves of some illustrations from the "Church Builder," a small quarterly publication, which is the organ of the Church Building Society. The descriptive matter we have abridged from the same source. Of the work itself, we have before now spoken in terms of merited praise^a.

The new church of St. Luke, Heywood, in the township of Heap, and parish of Bury, Lancashire, stands upon the site of an old chapel, which was in existence in 1557, as it is marked in Sexton's Map of Lancashire, published in that year. There is, however, no evidence to shew that this (so-called) parochial chapel was ever consecrated. It, however, continued to be the only building in the township set apart for the worship of the Church of England until the year 1838 ; when St. James's Church, Heywood, was opened by licence, and in 1840 a district, consisting of about half of the township, was assigned to it ; this left a large population (at the present day nearly 10,000) dependent on the chapel, which, as may be seen by the engraving, was in itself a disgrace to any Christian community. It was not even weather-proof ; in one place in the galleries (which surrounded three sides of the building) a tall man could almost touch the ceiling with his head ; the building was often oppressively close, and highly offensive ; there were not more than one hundred free seats, including those set apart for the children of the parochial schools ; and not longer ago than 1850 there was not so much as a font, for which a most unbecoming substitute had been provided. The reader may therefore imagine that it was the very opposite to what a church should be, and to what its noble successor is.

The first active steps to remedy this disgraceful state of things was taken, we believe, by a few of the Sunday school-teachers ; they, as early as February, 1852, commenced a weekly subscription among themselves and their scholars, which being steadily persevered in for more than

^a GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 349 ; May, p. 627.

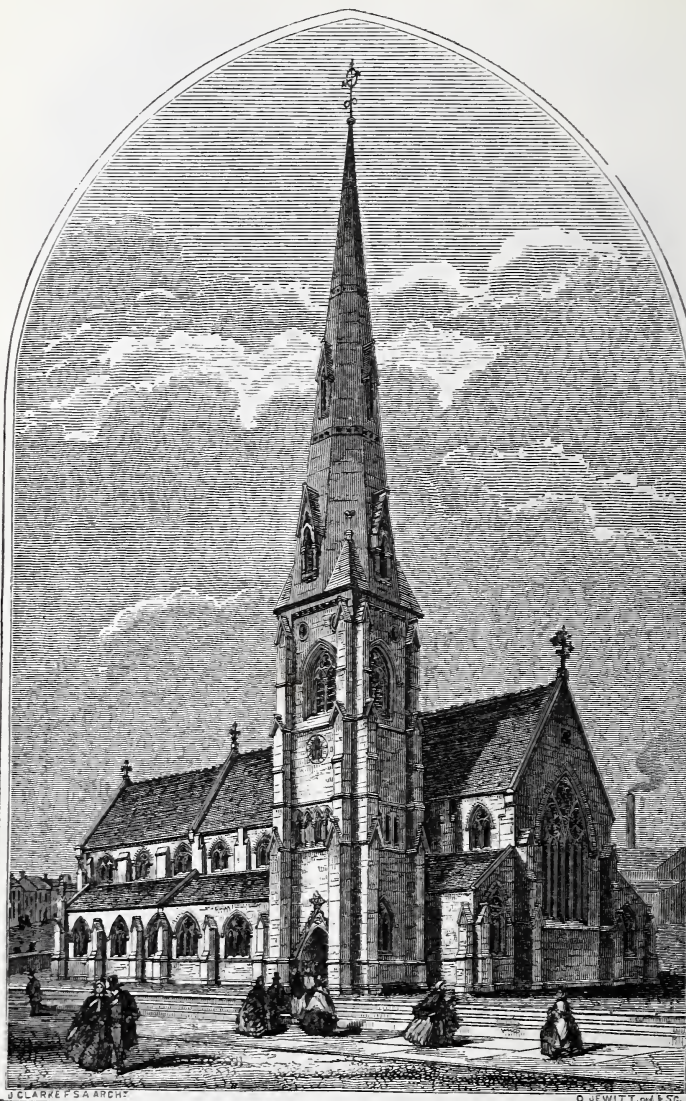
seven years, by November, 1859, produced in principal and interest a sum that, when handed over to the Treasurer of the Church-building



Heywood Old Church.

Committee, amounted to £539 8s. 1¼d. Thus some among the poorest members of the Church in Heywood have won for themselves the honour of laying, as it were, the foundation of a really magnificent church. But more than this—these very same boys and girls, young men and young women, have contributed more than £60 for a pulpit, their own special gift—and, though struggling with the difficulties occasioned by short time, are now exerting themselves to provide the church, for which they have worked so patiently, with a portion of its new communion plate.

This humble, unpretending effort on the part of the Sunday-schools for some time attracted but little attention. At length, however, in October, 1858, more than six years after the first move had been made, a public meeting was held with reference to the rebuilding of the church. The result was an unanimous resolution in favour of the old site, the appointment of a committee, and the receipt of liberal subscriptions; these, together with more recent contributions, at Feb. 20, 1862, amounted to £8,342 10s. 9d. This sum is further increased, by grants of £400 from the Incorporated Church Building Society, and of £250 from the Manchester Church Building Society, to £8,992 10s. 9d. This is exclusive of the cost of the Bamford Private Chapel, which has been built by Joseph Fenton, Esq., who has also given £500 to the general fund. Of a peal of eight bells, seven have already been presented by manufacturers or their workmen; and the embroidered altar-cloth, the lectern, and much carved work have been supplied by private munificence.



Heywood New Church.



Interior of Heywood New Church.

On Christmas-day, 1859, the last services were held in the old building, which immediately afterwards was taken down. The first stone of the new was laid on May 31, 1860, and the church (with the exception of the spire) is now fast approaching completion. But meanwhile the times have changed. The cotton manufacturing trade, which in 1859 and 1860 was highly prosperous, is now, it is well known, as deeply depressed; and as there is an estimated deficiency of £2,000 in the Building Fund, it is feared that considerable difficulty will be found in raising the sum required for a settlement of the contract, and putting the church and churchyard in a thoroughly satisfactory state^b.

The church is a parallelogram, (with the exception of the Fenton Chapel added on the north side since the design was made,) consisting of a chancel 42 ft. × 22 ft., and chancel-aisles 16 ft. 3 in., with a nave 80 ft. × 24 ft., and nave-aisles 16 ft. 6 in. wide. The tower is detached from the church, standing on the north side, and, with the spire, is 188 feet high, forming the principal entrance. A south porch faces Church-street; on the south side of the chancel is a vestry, with organ-chamber over and heating-room under. The church has been designed and carried out under the directions of Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., of Stratford-place, London. The materials are Yorkshire and Staffordshire stone for the outside, with Bath stone ashlar inside. Marbles and other stones have been used for the columns, and the carving of the interior will be completed, as well as the pulpit,—the gift of the school children,—of alabaster and Irish marble. Pitch pine, varnished, is used for the seats, and Memel timber for the roof; the decoration of the latter is left for the present. The passages of the nave and aisles are flagged with polished York paving; the chancel is laid with Garrett's tiles; and the sacrarium with Minton tiles. The reredos is contemplated, but, with various other matters of ornamental details, is left for the present. One painted window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of the late James Starky, Esq., of Heywood, has been presented by Messrs. Langton and Hornby;—others, no doubt, will follow.

The Fenton Chapel, which is attached to the north chancel aisle, is not shewn in the elevation. It is carried out with more costliness than the rest of the building; a screen by Skidmore will separate it from the body of the church. With this exception, St. Luke's, Heywood, may be said to be, primarily, the work of "factory hands," and we trust that those who have the means will not deny some little assistance to complete the labour of those who have so creditably striven to help themselves.

^b J. J. Mellor, Esq., Bamford Cottage, Rochdale, or the Editor of "The Church Builder," 7, Whitehall, London, S.W., will gladly receive contributions.

THE FAMILY OF LANGTON ^a.

THE ancient family of Langton derives its name from the village of Langton, situated upon the South Wolds of Lincolnshire, between three and four miles from the town of Spilsby. At a very early period this family appears to have been divided into at least three branches, from which circumstance some degree of confusion exists in the details which have come down to us respecting it. One portion of the family settled in the county of Lancaster; they possessed the parish of Newton for many years, and were also barons of Walton.

Another branch of the family settled some three centuries back in the county of Somerset, at Newton Park; and another portion of them at a later period took up their residence at Teeton, in Northamptonshire. The pedigrees of the Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire families I have now the pleasure of laying before you.

The first person worthy of note descended from the Lincolnshire family was Stephen de Langton, who has had various places assigned to him for his birth, yet I see no reason to despise the tradition that he was born at Langton by Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, although Weever in his "Funeral Monuments" says he was of an ancient family in Leicestershire, and Martin Tupper claims him as a Surrey man. Stephen de Langton was educated in the University of Paris, where he distinguished himself as a student, and was very much esteemed there by the King of France and all the nobility for his great learning. He became Chancellor of Paris, and was afterwards created by the Pope a cardinal under the title of St. Chrysogonus. Matthew of Westminster speaks of Langton as a man of deep wisdom, elegant person, faultless morals, and a fit and sufficient person, as far as man can be, to govern the Universal Church. A contest having taken place about the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury, on the death of Hubert Walter, King John insisted that John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, should be elevated to that see, but Pope Innocent determined that Stephen de Langton should be consecrated, and this took place at Viterbo, June 17, 1207. Upon this King John drove the monks of Canterbury out of the kingdom and confiscated their goods. Langton was a true patriot, for he together with six other bishops originated the association which resisted the tyrannical proceedings of King John, and ultimately obtained Magna Charta. It was Langton who, at the meeting of the heads of revolt in London, August 25, 1213, suggested the demand for

^a The substance of a paper read by the Rev. J. H. Hill before the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, March 31, 1862.

a renewal of the charter of King Henry I., which demand was persevered in until 1215, when Magna Charta was obtained. Stephen de Langton, in 1220, removed the bones of Thomas à Becket at a vast expense, with great magnificence, in a golden chest; so great was the expense that neither he nor four of his successors were able to recover the debt he cast his church into. In 1222 Langton held a council at Oxford, at which many regulations were made for the reformation of the Anglican Church. He died July 9, 1228, at Slindon, Sussex (his favourite retirement), and was buried at Canterbury.

Langton is said to have been the first who divided the Bible into chapters. He wrote commentaries on most of the books of Scripture, of which there are many MS. copies in our public libraries. One of the earliest miracle plays (a theological drama) is supposed to have been the production of the Archbishop. He bore for his arms, Quarterly, gules and or, a bend argent; or, according to Parker, Per pale, azure and gules, a bend or.

Simon de Langton, the only brother of Stephen Langton, was elected to the archbishopric of York, but taking part with his brother against the King, the Pope, on his reconciliation with John, made void the election. Simon was not a man who had much favour with the people, but through his brother's patronage he obtained the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and in favour to him Stephen de Langton, with the consent and confirmation of the Chapter, annexed and united to it, not only the parishes of Tenham and Hackington, but the whole jurisdiction of the diocese, with an exception and reservation only of some causes and churches. Louis, the French Dauphin, also in recompense of the disappointment caused by the loss of the archiepiscopal see of York, constituted him his chancellor of Dauphiny. Simon de Langton founded a hospital for poor and infirm priests in the parish of St. Margaret, Canterbury. This was valued at £28 6s. 1d. in the 28th of Henry VIII., and was dissolved 17th Elizabeth. He built a mansion at St. Stephen's, Hackington, in which successive archdeacons of Canterbury lived for the space of three hundred years afterwards. He also built and beautified the parish church of Hackington.

William Langton is another person worthy of remark. He was the sixteenth President of Magdalen College, Oxford (from 1610—1620), and was distinguished for his profound learning. He married Mary, daughter of Sir W. Stonehouse, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire. He died in the year 1626.

Peregrine Langton, another descendant of the same family, was remarkable for his benevolence and hospitality. He died February 19, 1766.

Next to him comes the celebrated Bennett Langton, the intimate friend and companion of Dr. Johnson. He was born at Langton in the

year 1737, where he was privately educated; from whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. By his diligent pursuit of learning he became well skilled in the Greek language. In 1764 he was chosen a member of the Literary Club, which consisted of the most brilliant men of the day, and he had the good fortune to number among his most intimate friends Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke, Garrick, Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Wharton, and Chamier. George III. appointed Bennett Langton to the Professorship of Ancient Literature in the year 1785, as a fit successor of Johnson. He died in 1801, æt. 64. He was the last survivor of the original members of the Literary Club. He married Mary, Dowager Countess of Rothes, daughter of Gresham Lloyd, Esq., by Mary Holt his wife, great-niece of Lord Chief Justice Holt. His grandson, John Stephen, was celebrated for his scientific researches; he obtained a patent for preventing dry-rot in timber. John S. Langton was born in 1794, and died at the early age of 37, in 1833. The present owner of the estate is Bennett Rothes Langton, who was born in 1840.

William Henry Powell Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somerset from 1851 to 1859, is a descendant of William Langton, of the above-named family. William Langton, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Littlebury, Esq., was the son of John Langton (ob. 1530) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Quadring, Esq. William Gore Langton married, 1846, Anna Eliza Mary, only daughter of the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

The arms of Gore Langton, of Newton Park, are:—Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters. Quarterly, first and fourth, Ar., three chevrons gu.; second and third, Arg., a cross moline sa., for Langton. Second and third grand quarters, Gules, a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée or.

At Langton, in Leicestershire, was born the celebrated Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was consecrated to the see in 1296. He was Lord Treasurer of England, and was in great favour with Edward I., King of England, who, in the 35th year of his reign, granted liberty of free warren to him at West and Thorpe Langton. Bishop Langton was deprived of his office of Lord Treasurer for having reprov'd the Prince (Edward II.), and refused him money for his extravagance during his father's lifetime. Bishop Langton was a great benefactor to Lichfield Cathedral, having built the Lady-chapel there, at an immense expense. He also gave plate, jewels, copes, and vestments of great value to the church, and procured thereto many charters and great privileges. The Bishop died Nov. 16, 1321, and was buried in the Lady-chapel of his cathedral.

There was also a Thomas de Langton, who was Bishop of Winchester from 1493 to 1500, in which year he died of the plague, having been

previously elected Archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel dedicated to him is on the southern side of Winchester Cathedral; it is profusely enriched with carvings in oak of armorial subjects. Amidst the ornaments Bishop Langton's motto, "Laus tibi Christi," is frequently repeated. The rebus of his name—"a musical note called 'long,' inserted in a 'tun,'"—occurs on the groining, amidst a profusion of others. Near the centre of this chapel is the Bishop's tomb, originally extremely elegant, but now entirely deprived of its ornaments. Whether this Thomas de Langton was born in Leicestershire we know not.

John de Langton was presented to the rectory of Langton in 1306, by Sir Thomas de Latimer, but he resigned the living in 1337. A second John de Langton was presented to the living of Church Langton by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, Nov. 9, 1440. He was twice Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1437 and 1444, and also Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1428 to 1447. He resigned the living of Langton in 1446.

The Langton family spoken of by Weever, and possibly descended from the Lincolnshire family, held lands at Hemington, in the parish of Lockington, in Leicestershire. At Church Langton, in the same county, we find that in the 2nd of Henry V. (1414) Thomas de Langton held lands there, and mention is made of a monument in Langton Church. This has now disappeared, although there are persons living who remember its position in the chancel. The monument had the following arms and inscription:—

1. Azure, an eagle displayed with two heads, or, a bend sable, Langton.

2. Argent, on a bend sable five bezants or, Palmer.

Of this family was John de Langton, a Carmelite friar in London, who was present when Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates, assembled with King Richard II. at Stamford in 1392, condemned the heresy of Crump, a Cistercian monk of Ireland: he wrote a book called the "Trial of Henry Crump, D.D.;" another against the errors of Dr. Crump; and also a book concerning the ordinary acts of the Carmelite friars. He died in 1400.

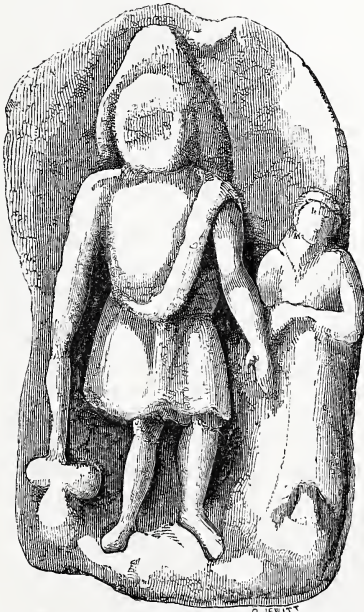
The family of Langton, at Teeton, Northamptonshire, was probably an offshoot of the family of Langton, of Langton by Spilsby.

Upon the north side of the parish church of Ravensthorpe, Northants., is a marble tablet to the memory of Thomas Langton, Esq., of Teeton, who died Aug. 21, 1660, æt. 70; as also to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Langton, Esq., (High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1735,) who died Sept. 2, 1762, æt. 60. It bears, Quarterly, sab. and or, a bend arg., Langton; impaling Arg., on a cross five bezants, Stratton; and is surmounted by the crest of Langton, Two winged serpents vert, interwoven and erect on the tails, vert.

Among others of the name, mention is made of a Robert Langton, LL.D., who founded a school at Appleby, Westmoreland; nor should be forgotten William de Langton, Dean of York, who died in 1375, the marble slab of whose tomb is still in existence at York Cathedral, but has been placed on the tomb of Archbishop Thomas Rotherham, the second founder of Lincoln College, Oxford.

ROMAN SCULPTURE.

WE mentioned a short time since^a that Sir Henry Dashwood exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a piece of Roman sculpture, which had been found on his property in the parish of Dunstew, near



Roman Sepulchral Monument, found at Dunstew, Oxfordshire.

Ilbury Camp. The figure was stated by Mr. J. H. Parker to be that of Vulcan. It has since been presented to the Society, and we are now able to lay before our readers an accurate representation of it.

^a GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 568.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH AND CHARLES I. (*concluded.*)

VIII.

WILL OF RICHARD TYRRY, PROVED MARCH 9, 1580.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, RICHARDUS TYRRY, civis Corcke, condo testamentum meum, et corpus meum sepulturæ tradendum in Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis, constituo meum filium legitimum Dominicum T. meum heredem et executorem. Item dicto D. omnia mea, terras, heredit, &c., cum meis bonis mobilibus, habend. in perpetuum. Item lego filio meo Georgio domum nunc mansionis Georgii Goldei durante meo termino. Item filio meo Willihelmo valorem et precium decem librarum de mercimoniis solvend. eidem W. per predictum D. Item filio meo Jacobo valorem et precium quinque librarum mercimoniorum, solvend dicto D. cum corporis sustentatione competenti et quotidiano victu et alimentis non desistat.

WILL OF RICHARD TYRRY FITZ ADAME, EXECUTED APRIL 14, 1582.

IN the name of God Amen. I, RICHARD TYRRY FITZ ADAME, of Corcke, doe make my last will, April 14, 1582, &c., my body to be buried with my ancestors in Christ Church. I doe bequeath my dr. Ellyne T. towards her preferment *xl*li**., and doe commit her to the tuicion of Catherine Galwey, wyfe to Edmonde Tyrry, and of Dominycke Galwey fitz John, tyll she come of perfecte age, and if it please God to call her out of this lyfe before she be preferred, my wyll is that the said *xl*li**. shall be to the two churches within Corcke, *xx*li**. (if it comes to that pointe) to Christ Church and thother *xx*li**. to St. Peter's. Item to my uncle Nicholas Tyrry all such felware as he hath of myne in his house, and to his daughter Johane T. *xx*. nobles. To myne ante Anstace Tyrry *xx*. nobles, and to her son Dominycke T. and her daughters Catherine and Genett Roche *xx*. nobles apeece. To Patricke Tyrry, husband to my said ante, *viii*., and also the pair of beads which I have frome him in pledge of *xxx*s. Item to James, John, and Clemente Tyrry, sones of my said ante and uncle, *viii*. apeece. To John fitz Christopher *viii*., and that he shall have all my sheepfell, paying for them according as they cost me in the towne, in the discretion of Edmonde Tyrry and Dominycke Galwey. To Genet Tyrry fitz Christopher *xx*. nobles. Item I appointe my said coosens, Edmunde Tyrry fitz Edmunde, Nicholas Tyrry, and Dominycke Galwey, executors of this my laste will.

The INVENTORIE of his goods taken after his death 12 daies, viz. April 26 : —First in golde and silver *xxviii*li**., feive taffita hatts price *xl*s., three pair of Jarnesey stockings *xviii*s., eight yards and a quarter purple buffen *xx*s., seventeen yards and halfe of black buffen in two remnents *xl*s., six yards and halfe of ashe collar *xv*s., ten yards and halfe of tawny buffen *xxiv*s., a piece of purple buffen conteyning *xiii*. yards and halfe *v*. nobles, three papers of buttons of six dusen every paper *xxx*s., two yards of flanyne kiersy *xs*., a pounce

a quarter and two unces of small dusen laces iv. nobles, a pounce and a quarter of Spaynishe silkes xls., a whole peice of blacke fustian xxxs., nene yards blacke fustian xxs., xiii. yards of yallowe fustian xxviss., three yards and an halfe of blacke bayes viiiss., thretine yards and halfe of silke program iiiii. viiiss., syx yards and halfe of silke program xxxiis. vid., a piece of Turkey program containynge fyftyne yards and halfe iiiii. xviss., two cappes viiiss., a box of combes xviss., 36 halfe peny combes xviiiid., four dusen points xviiid., 13 painted boxes, 25 quires of paper vis. viiiid., 42 waste gyrdles viiiss., 12 peny girdles xiiid., 900 sheepfell vii. xiiiiss., 280 calfevell xxs., three decker dere hids iiiii., with a fewe cony fell and some lambe fell blacke and gray vs., with David Carruill in Spaine nine hids, in Edmunde Tyrryes house certen tallowe in three barrells iv. marks.

PLEDGES.—Three golde rings, a certen silver pawne conteyninge peices in pledge of 140 sheepfell, two golde rings of Edmonde Tyrry in pledge of syx stones of tallowe and viiiss. in mone, a pair of beads of Patricke Tyrry in pledge of xxs., and two other pair of beads.

WILL OF JAMES UNAK, BURGESS, OF YOUGHILL, EXECUTED
FEB. 27, 1577.

IN the name of God Amen. I, JAMES UNAK, of Youghill, burgess, have made, the xxvii. of Feb., 1577, this my last will, &c., my bodie to be buried with my father in the buriall of my ancestors. I bequeth to Roger Skiddie, wardine, in recompence of such dutie which I neglected to pay him iis., to the parish prieste iis. To my sonn John Unak these parcels following, a nott of silver duple gilt being at Pierce Forest's, a piece of silver and also myne ring of gold, also a peire of iron handers, as many of the same parcells left to me son as are lent out in pledg to be redimed be my executors, whome hereafter I shall name. All my goods moveable to my wife and me daughters betwene them, thone moitie to the wife, thother to the daughters betwene them equally, my debts, funeral expenses, and the bequeasts afsd. to be first paid. I make my wife and two daughters my executors. To my brother Edmund my gowne of English cloth. I appointe the Senshiall and my unkle Piers Forest tutors of my children, to se theire things bestowed be thadvise of my cozen Gerald fitz James, and if their should happen any breach betwene said two tutors the ruling of it to my said cozen Gerald fitz James.

WILL OF WILLIAM VERDON, EXECUTED MARCH 3, 1567,
PROVED SEPT. 20, 1572.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, WILLIAM VERDON, bound for Fraunce, be the grace of God do make my last will, the tyrd March, 1567. I bequyt xxs. for the mentenance of our Lady is Chappel at Christ Church in Corecke, to parson Copinger, Sir Richard Barret, and my cosyne Sir John Corbally xxs. betwixt them, to my daughter Alson V. xlii. towards her marriage and her lvyng. That my son Harry V. be my heir and executor, and if he dye without h. m. that then the house next to John Fagan and myn interest in the house next Edmond Whitt to my brother Thomas V., said brother to be my heir, also the third part of my payable goodes to my dr. Alson, the other third to my wife, with the house wherein I dwell during her life, being vs. yearly to my brother H. I release my brother Richard Matowe all that he owes me, and all the cloding of my body. I ordaine my father Thomas Myaghe to be tutor

to my wife and children, as also my brother. I doe owe my cousin Nicholas Pouch viii*li*. To my brother Harry's dr. iiiii*li*. To my sister Alson V. a kyrtell of the gowne cloth that is in my shoppe, &c. In witness I have subscribed my name, with my blessing to all the wourld, from Blackrock.

WILL OF HENRY VERDON, CITIZEN OF CORCKE.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, HENRY VERDON, Citizen of Corcke, doe make my laste will, my body to be buried in Christ Church with my father and mother. I make my eldest son Robert V. my heir. Item my said son and my wyff Ellyn Lombarde my executors, and my son-in-law Patrick Gould, John Teig, and William fitz Water Gould overseers to see my goods, &c., devided between my thry sons, Robert, John, and William, my legacies excepted. I give my principall dwelling-house to my wyff during her life, but if she be married to pay yearly to my said heir vis. viii*d*. and the king's rent, reserving the shopp and taverne and the celler next the taverne to my said heir, and she to have tother celler, the backsyde, and the garden during her life, rem' to myne heir.

LEGACIES.—To my second son John V. the mess' next my principall house be north and the gardine next my brotheris great garden, to have for ever, rem' to my heir; to my thirde son William the small garden next the markett-house and the gardene att Lohire ny Mettye; to my dr. Ellice x*li*. upon my thauchouse by east my principall house, &c.; to my dr. Jowan my park of the Lord's garden towards the mentenance of her children; to my dr. Margaret, to be leaved of my goods, vi*li*. and a brasen service towards her marriage; to my dr. Ellene xx. nobles, and my best service of brass when she is married. That my mail cott or haboryone be sold for milch kine, to remain for the provision of the house; to my son John my second paire of handyrans, that my tastoure of silver be lefte with my house without definition; to William fitz Walter Goolde my second crosbowe; to my cousine Edwarde Goulde my second Casshocke, and my paire of white hosene briche and all; to the chapell with my buriall iiii*s*. iiiii*d*., for the reparatione of the same; to Robarde Tirrie my brother-in-law a paire of handyrans; to my sister, his wife, a small ring of golde. I leave the ring that Thomas Verdon leafte with me with my wiefe as a token, and she to delyver the litell ringe that she hath to my daughter Jowane; my gowne or my frissado cloke to John Longe; my best cassocke to my son Patricke Goulde; to my coosine David Verdon my dubleatt and my leddere gerkyne; to George Skyddie my best cape; to Mr. Copinger my close velvett cape; to Richard Mathowe a peire of hose; to Sir John Corbally my pincke cott or iiii*s*. iiiii*d*.; to parish prieste And if my heir dye, rem' John V., rem' William V., rem' to Harry V. my brother William's son; a barrell of salt to Ellice Tirrie. All that is oweing to me is written in my boocke, &c.

WILL OF RIC HARDE WALSHE FITZ JOHN, EXECUTED JUNE 10, 1583.

IN the name of God Amen. I, RIC HARDE WALSHE FITZ JOHN, of Corcke, doe make my last will, 10th June, 1583, my body to be buried in St. Peter's Church. I make my son John W. myne heir, to whom I leave my parke which George Golde holdeth, my garden in the tenure of John Watters, and myne owne halfe of the myll commonly called Nycholas Walshe's myll; item half my profite of Kill Barry, whose old evidences are in the kepinge of Sir Roger Skiddy, preste warden of Youghal; also parte of a messuadge in Dun-

garvan suburbs of Corcke, in length from the Queen-street on the west to the keelehouse lately builded by Christopher Galwey on the East, in breadthe from the lands of said C. G. benorthe to the land of Arture Skiddy besouth, the rest of said messuage I solde Andrew Galwey and yet received not half the payment; to have said park, &c., for ever, paying John Watters, his heirs, &c., iis. *vid.* yearly untill my heirs pay xx. nobles. To my sons Nicholas and Thomas the other half of Kill Barry and the two lyttle cellers in the mess' afsd., whereof the one is covered and thother uncovered. Item to my said sons N. and T. and to my daughter thother half of the myll afsd., which I holde by tearme of years from Maurice Roche fitz Richarde, the first halfe is myne owne. Item I leave to said Ellyne the meane profitts of a parcell of said Parke, which parcell is now in the tenure of her fosterfather Conoghor O'Hahyrny, and of another parcell lyeing between the said C.'s parcell and the south hedge of the Parke, to holde during her life. This Parke extendeth from the highe way besouth to Heynes acre benorth, and from the way that leadeth to Knockan na Mwoghythy to weste to the way that leadeth to my said myll and also to Edmond Cleve's land be easte. Item to my wyfe Anstace Lombarde the house where I now dwell and the garden adjoyning, and all my household stuff and corne, &c., not marryinge; otherwise to have one third of my goods. Also where Edmonde fitz Nicholas appointed me to receive of Edmonde Barrett the third parte of all the corne that he had last harveste, and thone half of all his kyne and caples, which I received not, I leave same to my wyfe and son John.

PLEDGES FROM THE TESTATOR.—George Golde hath from me a great crocke of an hundred and halfe weight in pledge for xs. halface, and a sylver pair of beads of nene score graven stones in pledge of xxs.; also another pair of beads of christall and silver in pledge of a noble halface, which pair of beads I gave in pledge, and the same oweth me iii. marks halface. And lastly, I make my wyfe and son John executors of this my last will, &c.

WILL OF WILLIAM WATER FITZ PATRICK, PROVED JAN. 22, 1628.

IN the name of God Amen. I, WILLIAM WATER FITZ PATRICK, being sick of body but of sound understanding, do make my last will, bequeathing my soule to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin, and the Angels of my garde, St. Michæl and all the Angels in heaven, my body to be buried in St. Peter's Church in my father's grave. My brother Christopher Water to pay all the debts I owe, to my mother and to boath my sisters, if so muche be left besids the paying, *xvi.* I bequeth my brother Christopher the brassen pan and aqua vita pott which Ellen Roch hath of myne; unto Michæl Galwey a gold ring. I make my brother Christopher my heire, and I will that he shall give my man Andrewe Skiddy for his paines and for his servis Witness' present, Michæl Gallwey, Robert Tirry, Thomas Meigh.

WILL OF EDMOND WHITE, CITIZEN OF CORKE, PROVED

JUNE 7, 1582.

IN the name of God Amen. I, EDMOND WHITE, thelder, citizen of Corke, do make my last will, my body to be buried in St. James' Chappel in Christe's Church, where myne ancestors lie. I give to the mayntenance of the waxe of said church iis. *iiii.*; to the building of the body of the said church iis. *iiii.*. To Sir Thomas Moyran, Sir John and Sir Richarde, to eyther of them *vid.*, to

my brother Sir Persiwall White the use of the town chambers where he and I dwell during his natural life, and if sickness should compel him it is my will that it be lawful for him to mortgage same for five marks; and after his decease to Edmond White the younger and his h. m., provided that if Margaret White or Genett W. have occasion while they be unmarried to the use of said chambers, they may freely use them. Item to Edmond White and his h. m. for ever the manor, &c., of Cnockbrack, Cowlecolytie, Annaghbegg, Arytwrryny^a, Cowleshesken, and both Pardistownes, conteyning five plowlands, and oweth only chieffe rent to the Barry-oge and successors vs. rent of every plowland yearly. Also the manor of Killomynock, cont. half a plowland free from any chief rent. Also to said E. W., his h. m., &c., the house wherein Philip Martel dwelleth, three sellers under said mess', now in the tenor of theirs of Adam Goulde, Phillip Martel, and Catherine Roche widdowe. Item to Phillip W., said E.'s brother, toward his maintenance at scole, the rent of my house now in the tenor of Edmond Magners, &c.; to my son William the manor of Cloghbirrighan in Kynalia, cont. half a plowland free from chief rent. Item that the blacke iron crocke which I have in pledge of my said son, and all other pledges which I have of my neighbours for mending of a certain gutter, be given back to each. To Margaret W., Gennett W., Alson W., and Ellis W., all such debts as are due unto me by Sir Cormuck mc. Teige and Donnell oge O'Collynan, equally to be devided between my said daughters. Item to Phillip W. afsd. theight parte of the myll in Shandon called the newe myll; and where I doe owe Phillip Martel *iv. viis. iiiii. d.*, that he have the house wherein he now dwelleth at *iv. marks* the year, till the rent doe satisfie his debt. To Anastas ny Morice my servant *iii. marks*, the chest that was my wife's, a little brass pann and the brandiron; to Margaret W. the brass crock and the little spice coffer. Item that all pewter dishes, candlesticks, &c., not in my chamber be to my brother Sr. Percivall during his life, and then to said E.; and I constitute said Edmond my heir and executor; and I ordain my brother Sir P. and Robert Gould fitz Stephen executors of this my last will, &c., this last day of Maii a° dni. 1582.

^a William Hodder, Esq., in 1666 passed patent under the Act of Settlement, for the lands of (amongst others) Annaghbegg, Turine, and Cooleseskinne. The change of the second of these names is curious.

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 29. Anniversary meeting of the Society. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and subsequently EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The statutes relating to the anniversary meeting were read by the Secretary, (viz., Chap. vi. Sections 1—9.)

The Chairman nominated George Scharf, Esq., and S. Hall, Esq., as Scrutators of the balloting lists.

The balloting lists were given to the Scrutators, who gave the name of each voter to the Secretary, by whom it was taken down in writing.

At 2.30 P.M. the President arrived, and at once proceeded with the delivery of his annual address, containing the usual obituary notices of Fellows, either on the home or foreign list, who had died in the interval between the 5th of April, 1861, and the 5th of April, 1862. The usual request to allow the address to be printed was moved by Mr. Tite, seconded by Mr. Blaauw, and acceded to by the President. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the alterations proposed by seventeen Fellows of the Society. These alterations were printed in the last number of this Journal^a, and were carried in their entirety, with the exception of the clause relating to the senior Vice-President, which was withdrawn by the proposers. We may here state, for the convenience of Fellows of the Society and others, that no more ballots will take place this session, until the nineteenth of June, the day which has subsequently been fixed by the Council, when the ballot under the new regulations will be proceeded with. The regulations themselves are as follows:—

That the Statutes, Chapter v., be altered in the following respects, viz.:—

Section 1. To strike out the words "at two several successive Ordinary Meetings before the said Candidate shall be put to the Ballot, which two Meetings shall be," and to substitute the words "at the successive Ordinary Meetings until the said Candidate shall be put to the ballot, which Meetings shall not be less than two."

That the following Sections be added, viz.:—

Section 9. The number of ordinary Fellows shall be limited to six hundred, exclusive of those who may hereafter be elected by immediate ballot

^a GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 569.

under Section 1, and exclusive also, in the first instance, of Fellows elected on the recommendation of the Council under the next succeeding Section.

Section 10. The Council may, at each ballot, propose for election not more than two persons distinguished for knowledge of antiquities or history, irrespective of the existing number of Fellows; but as vacancies occur the Fellows so elected shall be counted as other ordinary Fellows.

Section 11. Ballots for the election of Fellows other than those who may be elected by immediate ballot under Section 1 shall take place if there be vacancies, at not more than three Ordinary Meetings during the Session of the Society. The particular Meetings for this purpose should be fixed by the Council, and shall be indicated on the card of the Meetings issued to Fellows at the commencement of the Session. At these Meetings no papers shall be read, and no strangers shall be admitted. The ballot shall commence at a quarter to nine, P.M., and shall close at ten o'clock. The Candidates shall be balloted for in the order in which their names have been proposed; and the Council shall decide on the number of ballots to take place at each Meeting, having regard to the approximate number of existing ordinary Fellows. A list of the Candidates to be balloted for shall be suspended in the Meeting Room, at the Ordinary Meeting next preceding that at which the ballot is to take place.

That the Statutes, Chapter ix., be altered in the following respects, viz. :—

Section 1. By adding the following words at the end thereof: “the number of such Honorary and Corresponding Fellows shall not exceed one hundred.”

Dated the 26th March, 1862.

The ballot having closed for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, at the hour of 3.15 P.M. the lists were examined by the Scrutators, who reported that the following gentlemen had been unanimously elected to fill the offices aforesaid for the year 1862—1863.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.—The Earl Stanhope, President; the Marquess of Bristol, V.-P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P.; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P., and Auditor; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Director; Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.; B. B. Woodward, Esq., Auditor; John Evans, Esq.; William Henry Hart, Esq., Auditor; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A.

Ten Members of the New Council.—John Winter Jones, Esq., Auditor; John Bruce, Esq.; W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.; A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.; W. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Francis M. Nichols, Esq., M.A.; The Lord Bishop of Oxford; William Smith, Esq.; W. J. Thoms, Esq.; John Young, Esq.

Secretary.—C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

The above names were read from the chair, and the thanks of this meeting were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the balloting lists.

The purport of the above alterations must not be misunderstood. The number of Fellows has never yet reached six hundred, so that the limit here proposed cannot be said to involve any unwarrantable pretensions to exclusiveness on the one hand, or any unsound sacrifice of financial interests on the other.

May 8. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

The PRESIDENT'S nomination of Mr. Winter Jones as Vice-President was read. The following regulations for the admission of literary enquirers to inspect wills at Doctors' Commons, issued by the Judge of the Court of Probate in answer to a petition addressed to his Lordship by the President and Fellows of this Society, and by others, were read by the Secretary.

“Regulations concerning the Admission of Literary Inquirers to the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

“1. Application is to be made by letter directed to the Judge at ‘The Principal Registry, Her Majesty's Court of Probate, London,’ with ‘Department for Literary Inquiry’ in the corner of the envelope.

“2. The applicant is to state his name, address, profession or description, the object of research, and the period during which he proposes to attend. If considered necessary, he may be called upon for further explanation, or a reference.

“3. A card signed by the Judge will give the applicant free admission for literary purposes during the time specified therein, subject to the requirements of Regulation No. 5. This privilege will be liable to forfeiture for any breach of the rules or regulations, or any injury to, or want of care in the use of, the Books or Documents.

“4. The Department for Literary Inquiry will open at 10 A.M. and close at 3.30 P.M., except between the 10th of August and the 24th of October, when the hours will be from 11 A.M. until 2.30 P.M. On Saturdays and holidays the Department will be closed.”

“5. Every visitor will be required to sign his name in a book on each attendance, and for the present only three persons can be admitted at one time.

“6. The visitor will be allowed without fee to search the Calendars, to read the registered copies of Wills proved before the year 1700, the Probate and Administration Act Books to the same date, and to make extracts from such Wills and Books.

“7. He will not be allowed to trace or take an impression from the writing of any book or document in the Registry, or to use ink in making extracts.

“8. No more than two volumes can be produced for one reader at the same time.

“9. The Superintendent of the Department will arrange the days for the attendance of those who are entitled to admission, and, as far as possible, give facility for each person who has commenced a search and inquiry, to complete the same without interruption.

“Dated the eleventh day of March, 1862.

“(Signed)

“C. CRESSWELL.”

Mr. W. BAIN, of Cheltenham, exhibited and presented a receipt of a legacy to the rebuilding of "St. Paul's Church," bearing the signatures of Compton, Bishop of London, of Tillotson, and of Sir Christopher Wren.

Viscount COMBERMERE exhibited the grant of the abbey of Combermere to Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Cotton; date 33rd Henry VIII. This grant is interesting from its not occurring in Dugdale, who speaks of grants (vol. v. p. 322) made to the same Mr. Cotton in the 31st, 32nd, and 34th years of Henry VIII., but nothing is said about the grant exhibited this evening. A portion of the seal accompanied the grant. On the upper margin of the deed was faintly figured the Garter, and within the initial letter could be discerned a representation of Henry VIII.

E. WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Rector of Stoneyhurst College, some interesting relics formerly belonging to Sir Thomas More; namely, 1. Sir Thomas More's seal as subthesaurarius; 2. his private seal; 3. a gold crucifix ornamented in niello-work.

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, Patron of the Society, and H.R.H. Prince Alfred, exhibited through Mr. Woodward, Her Majesty's Librarian, six contemporary paintings by an artist named Vermeyer, who was stated to have accompanied Charles V. in his expedition against Tunis, and has in these pictures represented the following episodes. 1. Landing of the expedition near Carthage; 2. Attack on the Goletta fort, and skirmish with the Turks; 3. Capture of the Goletta fort; 4. Advance on Tunis, and defeat of the Turks; 5. Capture and sack of Tunis; 6. Convention with the Turks, and departure of the expedition. These most interesting paintings were discovered by the lamented Prince Consort, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's last visit to Coburg. Through his exertions they were cleaned and repaired, and brought over to England, where they have remained longer than was intended, for the sake of exhibiting them before this Society, an act of condescension on the part of the royal owner which needs only to be mentioned in order to be appreciated. It is seldom that such interesting objects have been laid before the Society. One of the pictures was of peculiar interest, as it gave an undoubted representation of the very curious carrack on which Mr. Windus, F.S.A., communicated a paper to the Society some months ago. On these pictures Mr. Woodward read some remarks based upon notes furnished by Mr. Ruland, Librarian to the late Prince Consort. We are not acquainted with any historical pictures which furnish so many curious details and illustrations of the naval and military history of the times.

May 15. W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. DOWNING BRUCE, F.S.A., presented to the Society the Irish urn and celt exhibited last winter.

Mr. CHARNOCK, F.S.A., also presented a celt found below the surface on the embankment of Loch Neagh.

Mr. E. P. SHIRLEY, M.P., F.S.A., exhibited some pottery and weapons found with ten human skeletons last autumn, at Pittern-hill, in the county of Warwick.

Mr. R. S. POOLE delivered an address on the correctness of the method of interpreting hieroglyphics originated by Dr. Young and developed by Champollion. He commenced by calling attention to the attack on Egyptology made by Sir G. C. Lewis in his "Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients." As Sir G. C. Lewis there admits that if the hieroglyphic inscriptions can be read and interpreted correctly there is a safe basis for historical enquiry, Mr. Poole mainly confined his remarks to the question of reading and interpretation. The key used by Young and Champollion was the Rosetta stone, which has three inscriptions, the lowest of which, in Greek, states that the tablet bears a decree in sacred letters or hieroglyphics, enchorial letters and Greek letters. The first and second of these characters must express the sacred and vulgar dialects mentioned by ancient writers. If the three inscriptions can be closely compared a step will have been made. It is observable that the enchorial characters are about as numerous as the Greek letters. The remaining hieroglyphic characters are 1,368; if the remaining lines were complete, the number would be about 2,030. This is too large a number of ideas for the corresponding (about 6,804) Greek letters. We must therefore infer that the hieroglyphics here are not wholly ideographs or symbols, but some phonetic. A further examination shews that certain hieroglyphic characters occur as frequently as the less common Greek letters, whereas others are found seldom, or but once. Hence it can only be inferred that the hieroglyphics are some phonetic, whether syllabic or alphabetic, some ideographic. The next step, if we follow Dr. Young, is a conjecture—that the words in rings in the hieroglyphic inscription and in parenthetic marks in the enchorial are royal names. By this means a small alphabet was formed, enlarged by the comparison of royal names of the Greek and Roman period. The correctness of the identifications thus conjectured is shewn by their harmony with architectural styles and their accordance with Greek inscriptions. Instead of resorting to conjecture, this step can be proved by an examination of the enchorial writings at Leyden with Greek interlinear transcriptions of Egyptian words, from which an alphabet can be formed, which, if applied to the Rosetta stone enchorial inscription, furnish the readings that were obtained by the method of Young and Champollion. In passing from reading to interpretation it is necessary to understand the language of which we have read the character. Coptic is shewn to be identical with ancient Egyptian by its structure, and by the comparison with it of the ancient Egyptian words

given with their meanings by Greek and Latin writers. If we compare small groups occurring above representations of animals and craftsmen, &c., we find that the alphabet formed from proper names furnishes words readily traceable in Coptic as the designations of these subjects. In this manner also we discover that there are certain ideographic signs used as determinatives, to determine the sense of phonetic groups. In concluding this part of the subject Mr. Poole insisted on the consistency of the method of Young and Champollion, and the error of considering it arbitrary.

Mr. Poole then spoke briefly of the important effects which Egyptology has produced in Biblical research, and in the study of comparative mythology, of comparative philology, and of ethnology, shewing how large an influence it has exercised on modern enquiry.

Mr. Poole then endeavoured to explain how it was that Sir G. C. Lewis had condemned Egyptology, arguing that his work shewed that he had not fully investigated the question. In particular, he observed that Sir G. C. Lewis speaks of the notices in the "List of Dynasties" as Manetho's only remains, whereas we have in the fragments preserved by Josephus important portions of his history, enabling us to form a favourable judgment of his character as an historian.

This masterly and luminous exposition of the principles of Egyptology was listened to by a numerous and brilliant audience, which included Sir G. C. Lewis.

After some remarks by Mr. Tite, Sir G. C. LEWIS rose to reply to Mr. Poole's address. He began by stating that nothing could be more temperate or legitimate than Mr. Poole's criticism on the remarks in which he had indulged in his work on the Astronomy of the Ancients. Those remarks he regretted the less as they had been the means of calling forth an exposition of so high a character from one of the champions of Egyptology, whose address he had listened to with so much interest. He saw nothing, however, in that address to modify the opinions he had put forward in his "Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients," respecting the current interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. He had no wish to dogmatize on the subject. To invite discussion among the learned, and to warn the public generally against a too credulous adhesion to the statements put forward by Egyptian scholars, were the only objects he had in view,—objects which it seemed to him absurd to suppose could be obscured by any sort of prejudice, as of a Classical against an Oriental scholar. As a general rule, in all dead languages with which we are familiar there has been an uninterrupted tradition from the time when they were spoken to the present day. To this rule the language of ancient Egypt was an exception, and an exception which should make us pause.

So at least contended Sir G. C. Lewis, though we think the opinion

which prevailed in the meeting was that Mr. Poole had satisfactorily disposed of this objection in his remarks on the Coptic language. Sir G. C. Lewis throughout his reply took no notice of what seemed to us one of the most important points brought forward by Mr. Poole. It is not correct to say that the happy guess about the proper names on the Rosetta stone is the only foundation on which Egyptologists now build their claims to a true reading of hieroglyphics; the Leyden papyri, referred to by Mr. Poole, corroborate in a remarkable manner the results obtained from a comparison of the inscriptions on the Rosetta stone.

Sir G. C. Lewis was followed by Mr. CHARLES GOODWIN, who made some very interesting remarks on the Coptic language, and on the grammatical structure of the ancient Egyptian as set forth by the ingenuity of Champollion. After a few words from Mr. Poole, the lateness of the hour put a close to a discussion which we should be glad to see resumed on a future occasion. Much remains to be said in answer to Sir G. C. Lewis, and nothing has yet been put forward by Mr. Birch, whose unavoidable absence this evening was much regretted. We should also be glad to hear from Mr. Poole some further particulars about the papyri.

May 22. Earl STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The heraldic exhibition, which was announced in our last number, was opened this evening. At the moment of going to press we have only time and space to state that two very interesting papers, by Mr. King, *York Herald*, and by Mr. Charles Percival, on English and Foreign Heraldry, respectively, were listened to with great attention by a numerous and brilliant audience. The Director also made some remarks on the value of heraldry to the archæologist, as an alphabet in which may be read the history of the past, and from which may be ascertained with precision the date of monuments of architecture. Among the principal contributors may be named Her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the Society; the Marquess of Bristol, the Earls of Derby and Winchilsea, Lord Bagot, Lord De L'Isle, Lord Clifford, Sir Thomas Winnington, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Sir Thomas Hare, Sir Stephen Glynne, Sir Robert Peel, G. G. Pigott, Esq., E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., Lady Ferrers, Miss Ffarington, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, Eton and King's Colleges, Caius College and Jesus College, Cambridge, J. More Molyneux, Esq., fourteen of the City Companies, Sir Harry Mainwaring, Lieut.-Col. Meyrick, and others, whom want of space alone compels us to omit. The pedigree of the Bagot family was one of unique interest, from being accompanied by the original evidences, with the seals attached, of which copies were intercalated in the pedigree. Sir Thomas Hesketh, too, exhibited a pedigree which offered peculiar interest, from having in it some of the portraits of members of the family

painted on it, beginning with those who were living in the time of Edward I. and ending with those of Robert Hesketh and his two wives, living about the time of James I. We regret that our space will not allow of our calling attention to some more of the very interesting objects exhibited. Descriptions of all the pedigrees will be published in the Proceedings. It is fair to state that the whole credit of any success which may be considered to have accompanied this exhibition is due to J. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, and J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., LL.D., who both collected and placed the specimens exhibited.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SIGNOR PIEROTTI'S LECTURES ON JERUSALEM.

THE following is the substance of the two Lectures, on (I.) the General Topography of Jerusalem, and on (II.) the History of the Temple Enclosure, to which we have adverted on a former occasion^a.

I. In his first Lecture Signor Pierotti remarked,—

“ Flavius Josephus was the only guide I had in working out the ancient topography of Jerusalem; the Bible assists but little in this respect; and it is therefore the city of the Herods—the Jerusalem of the time of Titus—which I have endeavoured to rebuild. To arrive at this result, I necessarily studied more especially the subterranean city. It was by discoveries beneath the surface that I hoped to elucidate the Jewish historian; and I have not been disappointed. For eight years not a single foundation was made without my seeing it, and of many works of this kind I had the sole direction. For eight years I lost no occasion of visiting cisterns, drains, conduits, and subterranean remains of all kinds; besides taking exact notes of building foundations made during the years which preceded my arrival. But I did not limit myself to this, for I had excavations made in some places expressly to discover the depth of the original rock. In working in such a manner, I found as much as it was possible to find, in the time, of the remains of ancient Jerusalem.

“ 1. Having obtained an entrance into the fortress called the ‘*Tower of David*,’ I proceeded to examine the three towers standing therein; namely, one to the west almost parallel to the Jaffa gate; another having ancient Jewish masonry, with the stones rusticated^b; and the third to the south of this. I found in these towers that their ancient Jewish walls were based on the rock, which rises there to a height of five feet above the level of the ground, and is covered with masonry of large

^a GENT. MAG., May, 1862, pp. 574, 575.

^b *Rustic work*. Ashlar masonry, the joints of which are worked with grooves or channels to render them conspicuous. . . Rustic work was never employed in medieval buildings. *Vide* Glossary of Architecture, s. v.

stones, also rusticated; that the central tower has Jewish Herodian masonry for some distance above the bottom of its fosse; that in the two other towers, the masonry above their bases is of the period of the Crusaders; that for the height of about 11 ft. they are massive; that the fosse on the northern and eastern sides for a great part of its depth, and throughout its bed, is scooped out of the rock: lastly, that the westernmost tower measures nearly twenty-five cubits in plan on every side; the oldest, forty; and the southernmost, twenty; and these are exactly the measurements as given by Josephus, (*Jewish Wars*, v. 4. 3). I am of opinion that the western tower was the *Hippic* tower, from which Josephus begins the description of the several walls of the city, (*Jewish Wars*, v. 4. 2); that the oldest tower, still rusticated, was the one dedicated to *Phasaelus*, and the other to *Mariamne*; and that therefore they are the very towers which Titus wished to preserve, to shew what were the fortifications of the city which he had taken, (*Wars*, vii. 1. 1.)

“2. In consequence of some excavations made at the extremity of the north side of the Protestant cemetery, which is found at the south end of Sion, outside the city, the rock was uncovered, and steps were found cut into it. On pursuing my investigations hence towards the east as far as the pool of Siloam, I found the rock in several places cut, either perpendicularly, or in toothings to receive masonry, and in some places in steps. The vertical cut is chiefly remarkable near the pool of Siloam, and some traces of it exist on the western crest of the Tyropæon valley. Ruins accumulated by ages conceal these traces of cutting, but I found them by excavating.

“3. I next proceed to *Ophel*, on the east slope of the Tyropæon valley, as far as the pool of Siloam; and going up by the bank of the Cedron, as far as the south-east corner of the present enclosure of the *Haram esh-Shereef*, I find only cut rock, existing or destroyed cisterns, (the latter having become caverns,) accumulations of ruins, and among these stones, some of which are easily broken up on coming into contact with the open air, while others are still solid and hard; I am therefore convinced that this part has been inhabited, and that this is the spot referred to in the Second Book of Chronicles, chaps. xxvii. 3 and xxxiii. 14, where it is said that Jotham and Manasseh fortified that position.

“4. At the *south-east extremity of the Tyropæon* valley, above the gardens of Siloam, there is a vast excavation filled with earth, now under cultivation, having a wall on the south-east side. Having examined it by digging about it, I found that the wall, especially at its base, is of Jewish construction; and the same may be said of the traces of wall which I found on the north-west side, and at the eastern extremity of the lateral parts. I have no doubt that this pool is of Solomon's time, or at least of Hezekiah's; but I am more inclined to attribute it to the

former. I consider it also to be *the King's Pool* and *the pool of Siloah*, mentioned in Nehemiah ii. 14 and iii. 15.

“ 5. From the *Mugaribeh gate* as far as the wall of the *Jewish Wailing-place*, and a little beyond the Hall of Justice, (*Mehkemeh*,) I go up the Tyropœon valley; and as far as this point I agree with all the authors who have written on Jerusalem. It is in this valley, at the beginning of the western wall of the Haram esh-Shereef, that Dr. Robinson found a pier and the first courses of an arch, and pronounced it to be the remains of the bridge which united the upper city to the Temple, of which Josephus makes repeated mention in his ‘Antiquities,’ xiv. 4. 2, and ‘Wars,’ i. 7. 2, &c. I am not of Dr. Robinson’s opinion.

“ 6. From the western extremity of the bridge I go up the street of the Temple as far as the *tower of Hippicus*. Along this whole line, any study is impracticable on account of the crowding of the houses, and the number of different ownerships.

“ The Tyropœon valley begins outside the Damascus gate, and joins the point where Dr. Robinson makes it deviate towards the west, as if it stretched towards the Jaffa gate. Therefore the valley, according to my conclusion, having its origin at the north-west corner, crosses the whole city. This point being settled, there results from it, that the present *Sion* was the *upper city* of Josephus; that *Acra* is the *anterior part*, west of the *Haram esh-Shereef*, including, perhaps, *Ophel*; and that *there* was the lower city (?); that the hill to the east and opposite to Acra, was *Moriah*; and that the hill to the east of the Damascus gate was *Bezetha*; and, in fact, that it lay to the north of the Temple. Into the Tyropœon valley, as marked here, the waters of the whole of Jerusalem still flow to the present day; and in it also, along its whole length, is constructed a drain for the sewerage of the city, which terminates below the pool of Siloam, and which I have often had occasion to repair, where I found that it was made to rest on the rock at a depth of twelve, sixteen, and eighteen feet below the present level, on account of the great accumulation of the soil. The course of the Tyropœon, as suggested by Dr. Robinson, north of Sion, is not admissible.

“ *The Second Wall*. I am of opinion that the second wall must have had its origin at the time of the construction of the Temple by Solomon, so as to fortify the western part of the sacred edifice; but in this I have no support from history. The second enclosure-wall is mentioned in the Bible only at the epoch of Josiah, when mention is made of the prophetess Huldah (2 Kings xxii. 14, and 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22), and it is also found mentioned in Zephaniah i. 10. The *second* city is there spoken of, which doubtless must have been the part of Jerusalem included in the second enclosure-wall.

“ *The Gennath Gate*. The gate which I call *Gennath* is buried for its

whole height, with the exception of a part of a semicircular arch formed of large blocks of stone, and which rises for about five feet above the surface of the sloping street. On excavating I found its whole height to be fourteen feet, and its width eight feet; its jambs are of large ancient stones, which are bonded on both sides with other masonry of Jewish style. The threshold of the gateway rests on the rock. It faces towards the west, but this cannot create any difficulty against including it in the ancient wall which extended from the Hippicus to the Xystus, as we know from Tacitus that the walls of the city had *many angles*.

“*Third enclosure-wall of Herod Agrippa.* The third enclosure-wall was circumscribed, according to Josephus, by the *tower Psephinus*, the *monument of Helen* of Adiabene, the *royal caverns*, and the *Fuller's monument*. After many studies carried on in the ground to the north of the wall of the present city, I came to the conclusion that the ancient perimeter did not extend any further than the present one, that is to say, that it began at the Jaffa gate, continued as far as the Damascus gate, and joined at the north-east corner of the Haram esh-Shereef.

“With respect to the *extension of the city towards the north*, I observe that no traces of works of defences, based on either art or nature, are to be found towards the north-west or north beyond the present enclosure. From the Jaffa gate to the Tombs of the Kings, and hence to the north-east corner of the walls, there is not the least vestige of wall foundation or any external wall. There are found there twenty-six cisterns vaulted in the rock, and four small pools. Could these have been sufficient for the wants of so extensive a part of the city? No. Moreover, in some parts are to be seen small spaces of scarped rock, but generally it is rough and rugged, never having been touched by an instrument. Are these signs of dwelling-places? Over the whole space spoken of the ground may be seen to consist of a reddish clay, that is to say, to be in its natural state. This excludes the idea of its having been once covered with houses.”

Signor Pierotti next explained his views of the position of *Helen's Monument*, which he considers to be north of the Damascus gate, where a heap of ruins, standing from 6 ft. to 8 ft. above the level of the surrounding soil, still remains. These are not remains of the tomb, but by marks on the rock a former structure can be traced, superseded probably by that one the remains of which still exist.

He then passed on to the *Royal Caverns*; these being very different from the *Tombs of the Kings*, with which they have been confused: he shewed them to have been vast quarries, penetrating southwards beneath Bezetha for a considerable distance.

With regard to the *Fuller's Monument*, he stated that he found remains of a great tower in the massive masonry at the north-east corner of the wall. All trace of the monument has now disappeared, but

he concludes that the Fuller's field occupied the whole of the plateau above the south side of the valley in this direction. The rocks on the east of the corner have been worked; there are remains of masonry at their base, but it is impossible to recognise the existence of a sepulchre; yet considering that close to the valley of the Cedron were the tombs of the common people, the cut rock opposite the north-east corner is probably the spot where the Fuller's monument stood.

The rock of the Columbarium is nothing else than the *Tombs of the Prophets* of the present day. The monument of Ananias is now called the sepulchre of St. Onophrius; it is decorated externally, and is found in the Aceldama. Herod's sepulchre should doubtless be placed on the west of the pool of Mamilla, although it is very difficult to recognise in those excavations any element to judge with certainty; but it is undoubted that these ruins were originally sepulchres.

II. As regards the Temple enclosure, Signor Pierotti considers that of all the points in the topography of Jerusalem, the one that is most clearly established, by comparing the monuments still existing with the descriptions given in ancient histories, is undoubtedly Mount Moriah.

The first mention of this mount is to be found in Genesis, when Abraham, by God's command, took thither his son Isaac. We learn further on in the Bible, that here stood the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite, which David purchased, and whereon he erected an altar. Here was afterwards built the Temple of Solomon. It was here, too, that after their captivity the Jews were allowed to rebuild their temple. Herod the Great pulled down this temple, and built on the same spot another of great magnificence. This was destroyed by the Roman legions under Titus, A.D. 70, and it was not until sixty years after, that the Emperor Hadrian caused the ruins to be cleared away, and on the same spot built a temple dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus. The Emperor Justinian erected a basilica dedicated to the Blessed Virgin at the southern extremity of Mount Moriah, about one hundred paces from the site of the ancient Temple. The Arabs converted the basilica into a mosque, now called El Aksa; they also purified the sacred stone, that is to say, Araunah's threshing-floor, and afterwards erected a second mosque on the spot.

The Crusaders, in 1115, transformed the mosque of Omar into a church, calling it *Templum Domini*, in memory of its being the spot on which Solomon had erected his Temple. In 1187, on the conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin, the two mosques were again dedicated to the Musulman worship, and from that period the Haram esh-Shereef has been a sacred enclosure, which till within the last few years no persons of another religion could enter. When, in 1517, the Sultan, Selim I., conquered Syria and Palestine, he ordered great restorations and decorations to be made in the two mosques, which were finished by

his successor, Suleyman the Magnificent; and they remain probably to this day very much in the same state in which they were then left.

Beginning with the wall forming the enclosure of the Haram esh-Shereef, on the eastern side, we find in the foundations, from the north-eastern corner to that on the south-east, that the stones were bound together with clamps of lead, and that they were also deeply bevilled to the depth of about three inches. This part of the masonry is to be attributed to the *Solomonian* period. Rising above this is masonry of a later date, which is of *Herodian* construction, and in which the stones are more finely wrought. In some parts of the enclosure, particularly near the Golden gate, and in the south-east corner, great blocks of stone are to be seen inserted in the walls. Such irregular construction shews evidently that they had been employed again in subsequent reconstructions, or repairs.

In passing along we come to *the Golden gate*. This is a double semicircular arch, decorated with ornaments which characterize the Herodian period. The arches rest on piers whose external construction shews traces of resemblance to the basilica of Bethlehem. At the point where the city wall takes a southern direction is a doorway which is entirely walled up, and which is, again, also of the same style as the Golden gate. From here to the south-western corner the wall seems to be of Solomonian construction.

On arriving at the western wall, a few feet from the south-west corner are to be seen the remains of what has been by some authors described as a bridge of the time of Solomon or Herod, which formerly may have connected the Temple with Mount Sion. Signor Pierotti thinks that probably the Emperor Justinian commenced a bridge in order to render access to his temple more easy, and afterwards desisted from so arduous an undertaking. At the part adjoining the wall was plainly visible the commencement of an arch and a pier, but on the opposite bank he found no traces of any masonry or foundations whatever, though he searched very carefully: consequently the bridge, though begun, had evidently never been finished. On turning towards the south we come to the wall where the Jews are in the habit of going to recite certain Psalms of David, or the Lamentations of Jeremiah, (hence known by the name of the *Jews' Wailing-place*). Passing on to the walls on the northern side there are several excavations, which enabled Signor Pierotti to make some interesting discoveries relating to the subterranean galleries, cisterns, conduits, and drains which exist under the enclosure of the Haram, where he found remains of most stupendous vaulting and wonderful masonry.

In prosecuting his researches on the northern side, Signor Pierotti visited the basement-story of the military barracks, where he discovered that the south side of the building consists of rock for the height of

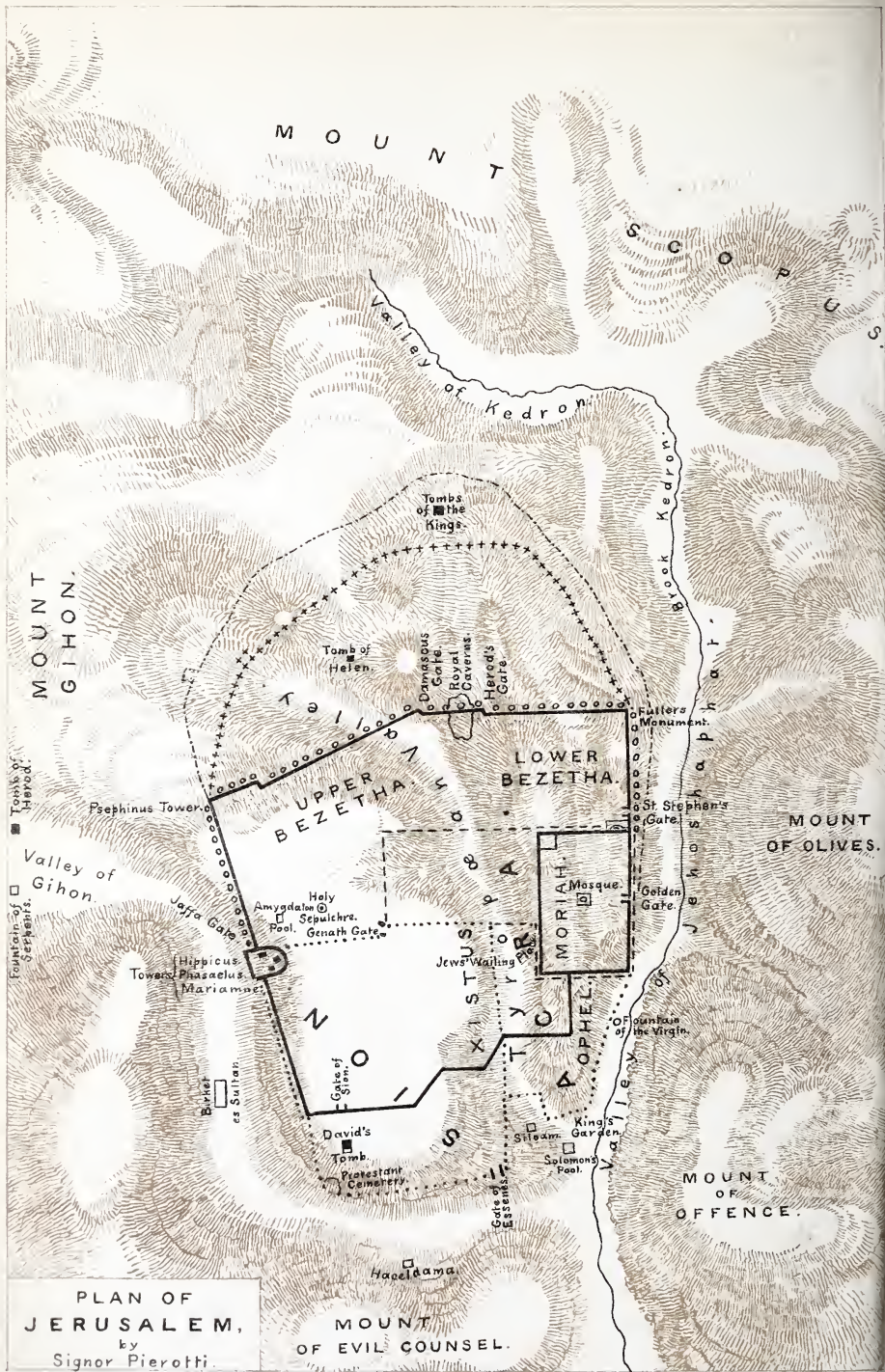
62 feet, and on this rests the masonry of the upper rooms. On examining the northern side he ascertained that its foundations were laid in the valley. This and subsequent researches persuaded him that a valley had existed between Moriah and Bezetha, that it began on the west at the Tyropœon valley and terminated on the east at the valley of Cedron.

The interior of the Haram esh-Shereef is almost entirely level; the whole is formed on the rock, which in one place has been levelled by artificial means, but is still seen rising up and forming part of the south wall of the barracks. The dwellings which skirt the northern side running from the barracks are the work of Selim I., and of Suleyman the Magnificent. The arcade built against the wall of the *Pool of Bethesda* is of subsequent date. In the eastern wall is found the Golden gate, whose side walls are certainly not Herodian. This gate has already been mentioned.

Continuing in a south-westerly direction we find traces of an artificial terrace. The subterranean structure beneath the terrace has been explored; it consists of 149 piers, which rest on the rock, and serve to support the vault.

El-Aksa, (the further sanctuary,) was built by Justinian. The columns have been covered with white plaster, but they are of the same stone as that made use of in the Basilica of Bethlehem, namely, the red breccia of Palestine. On the west of *El Aksa* is the *Mosque of Abu Bekr*, and then that of the *Mugaribeh*. The first has been built on an ancient wall erected there by the Knights Templars; the second is upon the site where Justinian had erected a hospital. On exploring the west side of the Haram, Signor Pierotti found work of the times of the Crusaders, Saladin, Suleyman, and the modern Arabs, beside (as upon the north, and upon the platform of the Mosque of Omar) various monuments in the Saracenic style.

The platform of the Mosque of Omar rises above the level of the Haram to the height of four or five feet on the north side, and six or seven feet on the south. Several flights of steps give access to the top; these are terminated by elegant pointed arcades, supported on columns of variegated marble and of various dimensions of base, shaft, and capital. These have probably belonged to Christian sanctuaries. The platform is the solid rock. The plan of the mosque is simple: two concentric octagonal aisles surround the circular central part, which supports a pointed dome. The form of the dome serves alone to characterize the building. The doorways and windows are of a pointed style, and the sixteen columns forming the inner aisle are of equal height and have the same capitals, but rest on unequal bases. The twelve columns which are found between the four piers that support the centre of the dome have a diameter different from the sixteen others, as well as different proportions of shaft, capital, and base, and they all support arches slightly pointed. The vaulting of the dome is of wood covered with Arabic gilding; the dome and arcades are inlaid with mosaics, which date from the time of the Sultan Selim I.



The rock, which occupies nearly the whole space covered by the dome, rises for about 5 ft. above the pavement; it has a bare, rugged surface. On the north and west sides it is cut perpendicularly, and from the shape of the cutting it may be attributed to the time of the Crusaders. On the east side, at its base, the rock presents a very irregular outline. Above is a hole bored in this rock, 3 ft. 6 in. thick. At the south-east corner is a staircase which leads to a kind of circular chamber of a diameter of about 25 ft., and about 8 ft. 6 in. high, the walls of which have been whitewashed, and it is lighted only by the hole already mentioned. In the centre of this chamber is a slab of Palestine breccia, which covers another cavity called Bir el-Arwah, 'the well of souls.' Signor Pierotti ascertained the depth of the cistern to be about 28 ft. The lower part of the cistern has channels connected with it, one to the north, the other to the south, and he has reason to believe that there is a third passage or conduit to the east, owing to the hollow sound caused by striking the pavement at the part called David's Judgment-seat. There is every reason to believe that this rock is nothing else but the summit of Mount Moriah, which was left untouched and apparent by Solomon on account of the sacred traditions respecting it, over which he erected the temple of the Almighty. The altar of sacrifice must have been on the site of the so-called tribunal of David, and the well into which the blood of the victims flowed was the two cisterns on the north.

Signor Pierotti fully described the various conduits and subterranean passages which led into and out of the several cisterns. Many curious facts were brought forward, shewing the very perfect way in which the system of draining was managed, not only by the channels for the passage outwards of the blood and offal of the victims sacrificed, but also by the provision of an ample supply of water in order to flush the drains. The numerous tanks of water, and the various conduits which evidently could be opened and closed by machinery at pleasure, shewed that, although complicated, the arrangement afforded sure means for the prevention of any accumulation of matter, which would have been most injurious to the health of, if not fatal to, those who were engaged in the services of the Temple. It is impossible in this report to give any idea of the extraordinary system of drainage which Signor Pierotti has discovered, as it would require not only much space but many plans and sections, but in his forthcoming work a full account of this part of his discoveries will be given, with the necessary diagrams carefully engraved.

With the account of the caverns beneath the Haram esh-Shereef Signor Pierotti's lecture was brought to a close^a.

^a The plan exhibits the chief places referred to in Signor Pierotti's Lectures. It shews the space occupied by the original walls of Jerusalem; the exterior of the walls in the time of Solomon, and again in that of Herod Agrippa; lastly, of the walls of Jerusalem as now standing. signifies the line of the first wall of Jerusalem. — — — — — signifies the line of the second additional wall, i. e. *temp.* Solomon. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ signifies the line of the third wall, i. e. *temp.* Herod Agrippa. ————— The thick line shews the present southern boundary of the city. It will be seen that the modern boundary follows, according to Signor Pierotti, the same line on the northern side as the third wall. The line thus — — represents the supposed extent of Jerusalem at the time of Herod Agrippa, as given by BARCLAY. The line thus + + + + the supposed northern extension as suggested by ROBINSON and SCHULTZ.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 2. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the chair.

Lord Talbot expressed regret that engagements in Ireland had of late prevented his taking part in the proceedings, and he noticed with satisfaction the interest of the communications made to the Society, and the constant liberality with which valuable objects of antiquity and art were entrusted for exhibition.

On the present occasion a satisfactory assurance would be received of facilities of access to the ancient wills at Doctors' Commons, long desired for literary and historical purposes. Lord Talbot pointed out the precious volumes brought to the meeting by the kindness of the Earl of Winchilsea, to whom he proposed a special vote of acknowledgment. The collections now liberally submitted for inspection comprised the large series of drawings of monuments, painted glass, heraldry, &c., in the cathedral churches of Lincoln, Lichfield, and St. Paul's, the fine painted glass formerly to be seen at Stamford, numerous curious sepulchral effigies in Northamptonshire, with many like memorials from other churches. This series of drawings had been formed for Lord Hatton by Sir W. Dugdale, about 1640; many of the original monuments perished in the civil wars. From the valuable stores at Eastwell-park had also been brought a volume of transcripts of charters, with numerous drawings of seals; also a superb book, portraying the ancient ceremonial of creating Knights of the Bath, from which engravings have been given by Upton, in his rare work on Heraldry in England. With these, moreover, Lord Winchilsea had most kindly brought a roll, of the early part of the fifteenth century, which Lord Talbot viewed with especial interest, being, as Mr. Duffus Hardy suggested, a Norman-French version of the *modus* for holding Parliaments, as sent for the regulation of the two Houses in Ireland. A curious petition had been pointed out to Lord Talbot on this roll, addressed by the Archbishop of Cashel to Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV., who was Lord Lieutenant in Ireland early in the fifteenth century, the period to which this valuable document has been assigned.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Lord Winchilsea for his liberality in communicating valuable documents, from his collection at Eastwell, on this as on previous occasions.

A communication was then read, stating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having received a memorial from the President of the Society of Antiquaries and others, including several members of the Institute, regarding the concession of facilities for consulting the wills at Doctors' Commons, their lordships had approved of a proposal submitted to them by the Judge of the Court of Probate, to carry out arrangements for inspection for literary purposes under proper restrictions.

Mr. C. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., proposed a vote, seconded by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., recognising the great importance of such a concession, long desired by the historical student and antiquaries in general.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, of Derby, gave an account of pottery-works and numerous curious vases found on the estates of Lord Scarsdale, between Derby and Duffield, as communicated by his Lordship to him

at the time of the discovery. He exhibited drawings of these curious vessels, some of which bear horseshoes, and ring-brooches or *fermails*, devices probably of the Ferrers family, possessors from the time of the Conqueror of the estates where these mediæval potteries have been lately discovered. The ware is glazed, of green colour; its date, it is considered by Mr. Jewitt, a very high authority in subjects of this nature, is prior to the reign of Henry III. He promised further notices, and stated that he hoped to be enabled to present a continuous series of vestiges of fictile manufactures in Derbyshire, from the Celtic period to that of the beautiful manufacture established at Derby on the cessation of the porcelain works at Chelsea. Mr. Jewitt's valuable memoirs on the porcelain works of Derby, Worcester, and Shropshire, lately given in the "Art Journal," have thrown a new light on the history of the fictile arts in this country.

The Rev. J. H. Hill gave a short notice of a collection of Roman relics, vases of bronze and glass, some of the latter displaying great richness of colour, lately found near Leicester, in a place of burial adjacent to the Roman road. The spot is near to that where a very curious deposit was found of Anglo-Saxon antiquities lately sent by Lady Berners for the inspection of the Institute.

Mr. G. Tate, of Alnwick, communicated a detailed account of the excavation of an early British town at Greaves Ash, near Linhope, Northumberland, and exhibited ground-plans, with other illustrations of the recent researches on the sites of circular dwellings and works of rude masonry in a remarkable mountain-fastness on the south side of the Cheviots. The investigation was carefully made by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, aided by the liberality of that noble patron of archæological research, the Duke of Northumberland. Considerable information had been gained in regard to the fashion and construction of the primitive dwellings, being circular huts from eleven to twenty-seven feet in diameter, rudely flagged, and probably roofed over with stones like the beehive-shaped huts still existing in Ireland, of which Lord Talbot mentioned examples. Mr. Morgan cited also similar rude dwellings on the hills in Monmouthshire. They have been noticed in Cornwall, and in the great entrenchment called Worlbury on the Somerset coast, and in Shropshire. A more extended investigation of the remarkable vestiges of this class in Northumberland will be made during the ensuing summer, under the generous encouragement of the Duke of Northumberland, in the neighbourhood of Wooler and on the Scottish Border.

Among objects of art and mediæval taste exhibited, were several choice specimens from the cabinet of the Rev. Walter Sneyd,—an Oriental engraved nautilus shell mounted in silver, with niello-work, also some beautiful embroidery. Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart., sent a gold cross, enameled, which belonged to the nuns of Syon, Isleworth, and may have been given by Queen Mary to the abbess when the monastery was restored, immediately after the death of Edward VI. Sir Thomas exhibited also a precious little book with the Prince of Wales' plume on the covers, containing a series of coats of noble families, executed by Esther Inglis in 1609, and presented by her to Henry Prince of Wales. There is also a portrait of her. The book belonged to the Princess Louisa Stuart, and subsequently to the Knights, a Lincolnshire family, and from them it came to the ancestor of Sir Thomas Gage. Several fine mediæval rings and examples of ancient jewellery

were also sent for inspection by the kindness of his Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman.

Two interesting portraits were exhibited by Mr. Carr, of Skipton, Yorkshire. One was a profile, rather less than life-size, on panel, of the patriot and reformer of Zurich, Ulrich Zuinglius, closely corresponding with the portrait in the Public Library there by Hans Asper; of this a drawing by Dr. Keller, of Zurich, was exhibited with Mr. Carr's contemporary portrait. The other portrays Jane Seymour, and bears much resemblance to the fine portrait of that Queen in possession of the Duke of Bedford, attributed to Holbein. In that exhibited she appears in the usual pedimental head-dress; the details and jewellery, &c., are carefully finished, as in other paintings of the period: on her bosom hangs a pendant composed of the initials A. B. with a large pearl. This ornament is not without interest. There can be little doubt that it had been a gift of friendship from Anne Boleyn, possibly when, with Jane Seymour, a maid of honour at the court of France in the suite of Mary, daughter of Henry VII., espoused to Louis XII. There exist in the gallery of portraits at Versailles two striking full-lengths, attributed to Holbein, representing these two *dames d'honneur* of Marie d'Angleterre. The early friendship then formed may have caused the choice of Jane Seymour by Queen Anne as one of her own maids of honour, a selection which proved fatal to her happiness, and ultimately cost her her life.

It was announced that at the ensuing meeting a special exhibition of examples of enamel and niello would be formed. It will continue open to the members and their friends from June 2 to June 14. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 26, Suffolk-street.

Lord Talbot, in adjourning the proceedings to the monthly meeting in June, observed that the most friendly encouragement had been given at Worcester in anticipation of the meeting of the Institute in that city, to commence on July 22. The dean and chapter, the municipal authorities, and the local literary or scientific institutions, had held forth to the Society the right hand of fellowship, and the approaching Congress had been generally regarded as an object claiming the cordial encouragement of the influential residents in the county, in which numerous objects of special local interest had been proposed for illustration, such as the porcelain manufactures of Worcester, the rare productions of the press of John Oswen in that city, in the reign of Edward VI., the mediæval manufactures of decorative pavement tiles at Droitwich and Malvern, the early establishment of the glovers, the cappers, the frieze-weavers, with various other branches of ancient local industry.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 23. GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Dr. Francis Ker Fox, of Brislington-house, Bristol, was elected an Associate.

Thanks were voted to the Royal Society, Archæological Institute, Canadian Institute, Numismatic Society, Somersetshire Archæological Society, &c., for presents to the library.

Mr. Chas. Whitley exhibited two Roman vessels of terra-cotta, found at Hoddesdon, Herts. They were of fine paste and of a grey colour; one was skittle-shaped, the other of a squat form.

Mr. Forman exhibited two Roman ansa-shaped fibulæ of bronze, the larger of which was found at Colchester; at the base of the arc is a fine twisted bronze wire. Mr. Forman also exhibited a girdle buckle found in an Anglo-Saxon barrow in East Kent; it is of base silver, and the surface is sculptured with a dice border filled in with diagonal zigzag lines. Mr. Forman also exhibited a pair of Merovingian ear-rings, of base silver but most elaborate fabric.

A series of buttons obtained from Mr. Whincopp's sale, extending in date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, were also laid before the Association, and presented some very curious types. Some brass ones of the time of Edward III. had very quaint devices. There is also a very delicate silver button richly wrought in filagree, said to have belonged to Heriot, the celebrated goldsmith.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a curious collection of figures professed to have been recently discovered by navvies in the vicinity of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell. No doubt was entertained as to their deceptive character. They consist of crowned monarchs clothed in ecclesiastical vestments, knights in various kinds of armour, archbishops, bishops, abbots, sub-deacons, deacons, priests and acolytes, with mitres, croziers, &c.; nuns and laymen in strange forms and attitudes; heads of processional staves, incense cups, patens, ewers, besides a quantity of triangular and circular plaques with loops, rude devices, &c. They are composed of a mixture of old and new lead, steeped in acid and dirt, and many are broken and pierced so as to give to them an appearance of antiquity. In every instance they have been cast in different moulds, and vary in height from 6 to 24 in., weighing separately from 8 oz. to 6 lbs. An amusing conversation took place respecting them, and some curious particulars were stated in regard to their fabrication.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a description of a shrine in the possession of the Bishop of Ely, which was again exhibited. It is a very beautiful object of gilt brass, about 7 in. in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide at the base. It is set with jewels, and has within a representation of St. George and the Dragon. It is of the earliest part of the fifteenth century, and will be engraved for the Journal. Mr. Cuming also read a curious paper on Effigies of St. George, which will also be printed in the Journal. The subject received much elucidation from the remarks of Mr. Planché, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. R. N. Philipps, and others.

Mr. Wakeman forwarded some remarks on Bogo de Clare, whose household accounts had been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne in illustration of the domestic manners of the reign of Edward I.

May 14. GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Presents were received from the Lancashire and Cheshire, and the Sussex Archæological Societies.

Mr. Turner exhibited some antiquities recovered from the Thames opposite the Carron Wharf, Upper Thames-street. They consisted of a knife-haft of bone representing a lady of the time of Henry IV. On her left hand she supports a hawk, an emblem indicative of rank as early as the twelfth century; a gourd-shaped bottle of brown earth, of the fifteenth century; a drinking-pot; a circular dish of Delft ware; fragments of a polychromic gally tile; boars' tusks, &c.

Mr. Gunston exhibited two bosses, apparently from targets or bucklers of the time of Henry VII., lately obtained from the bed of the river

Fleet. They are of latten; one is engraved with a meander, the other stamped in low relief with four circlets containing busts with foliage.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., exhibited the drawing of a stone jug cut in solid sandstone, found at Moor Grange, near to Kirkstall Abbey. It measures 9 in. in height and 8 in width.

Mr. Harpley exhibited two bronze figures obtained at Athens. Doubts were entertained in regard to their being genuine.

A paper by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, on Roman Inscriptions found at Bath, was read. This was in continuation of a former communication, and will be further extended, and the whole printed in the Journal.

Lord Boston laid before the meeting two very interesting articles,—a shoe-horn of the sixteenth century, and a leathern bottle in the shape of a pistol. The latter was referred for particular examination, and the report to be brought before the next meeting; the former is an interesting object. Mr. Cuming described it as belonging to the time of Elizabeth; it had been obtained by Lord Boston from the effects of a convent sold at Brussels a few years since. It is formed of fine ox-horn, and measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, the black tip being hollowed out to hang upon a hook, and is surrounded by four rings. The white convex surface is divided into three panels, having engraved illustrations of SPES, CARITAS, and FIDES, with a date of 1595. The engraving has been most carefully executed, and rubbed over with a black pigment. It will be engraved in the Journal.

Mr. Cuming read a paper illustrated by a profusion of examples of the Norman *fermail*, brooch or buckle. He traced their history, and particularly described various specimens, reading the legends inscribed upon several of them. The paper will be printed and illustrated in the Journal.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 28. The President, W. TITE, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

At this meeting the Royal gold medal and other prizes were presented. Mr. Tite said that since the year 1843 Her Majesty the Queen, the patroness of the Institute, had placed at the disposal of the Council a gold medal, to be given every year to any distinguished British or foreign architect or eminent person who might have contributed to the science of architecture by any works or publications of acknowledged merit. The medal had in consequence been presented to many of the leading architects of this country and abroad, beginning with Professor Cockerell, and the Cavaliere Canina of Rome, and this year the Council had recommended to Her Majesty that the reward should be given to the Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor of Cambridge, a most distinguished writer and accomplished critic on architectural matters. Her Majesty had been pleased to approve this nomination, and Mr. Tite therefore now presented the medal to the Professor, prefacing it with an account of his various works, commencing with his "Architecture of the Middle Ages," published as early as the year 1835, and concluding with the last publication, "An Account of Chichester Cathedral, and the Fall of the Spire of that Church^a."

^a GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 275.

The Rev. Professor gracefully acknowledged the very high compliment paid him by the Council in this distinguished mark of the Royal favour.

After the other prizes had been presented, the Rev. G. Williams read an elaborate paper, by Signor Pierotti, on the "Ancient Architecture of Judæa," illustrated by a large number of plans, drawings, and sketches of the ancient buildings of Jerusalem and Palestine, including the cave-tomb of Abraham at Machpelah. This paper gave rise to an animated discussion, which occupied the rest of the evening.

May 19. At this meeting, among other business transacted, it may be noticed that Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, was chosen an honorary member of the Institute.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The Annual Meeting was held, the MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, President, in the chair.

The financial state of the Society was announced as satisfactory, and the Council was re-elected, with Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A., Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., and Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., in the place of the members retiring.

The following are the chief points of the Report of the Council:—

"During the present year the following publications have been issued to the members:—

"Letters of John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton, during the reign of Elizabeth. Edited by Miss Sarah Williams.

"Proceedings in the County of Kent in 1640. Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A.

"Parliamentary Debates in 1610. From the Notes of a Member of the House of Commons. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, late Student of Christ Church.

"The first is a volume of very amusing character, abounding in gossip and personal allusions; and, from the care with which it is edited, the Society will feel the loss which historical literature has sustained by the early death of its accomplished editor.

"The 'Proceedings in the County of Kent' contribute a vast amount of new and valuable information upon a very important period of our history; and the same may be said of the volume of the 'Parliamentary Debates in 1610,' in which is detailed at far greater length than has hitherto been recorded the commencement of the great struggle between the Crown and the House of Commons.

"The following articles have been added to the list of suggested publications during the past year:—

"A Collection of Letters from Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew. To be edited from the Originals, in the library at Lambeth, by John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A.

"Narrative of the Services of M. Dumont Bostaquet in Ireland. To be edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A.

"A Collection of Letters of Margaret of Anjou, Bishop Beckington, &c. From a MS. formerly belonging to the Puleston Family. To be edited by Cecil Monro, Esq.

"The Council has further the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Way, whose labours on the *Promptorium* were interrupted by his removal into the country, has kindly taken advantage of a temporary visit to London to resume his task. The Council trusts that, in the course of the present year, the Members will receive the conclusion of this important work; unquestionably the most valuable contribution to philological knowledge which has been published for many years.

"The endeavours so frequently made by former Councils to procure increased facilities for searches for literary purposes among the registers of early wills in the Prerogative Court are doubtless in the recollection of the Members. Those en-

deavours have not proved in vain: a small room for literary inquirers has now been set apart at Doctors' Commons. Literary persons are indebted to Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, for this valuable concession, which it may reasonably be hoped will contribute to the greater accuracy of all future genealogical and historical publications."

The regulations for the admission of literary inquirers will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, on a former page^a.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 24. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Frederick Wilson, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

MM. le Duc de Blacas, A. de Barthélemy, and Henry Cohen were elected honorary members.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman exhibited a cast of a brass coin of Cunobeline, of the type engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. xviii. p. 36, and Ruding, pl. v. 29; having on the obverse CVNOB, a horseman with shield to the right; and on the reverse TASCIOVANTIS, an armed figure standing. This coin was found at Abingdon, and the legend of the reverse is remarkable as proving that the name of the father of Cunobeline was Latinized under the form of TASCIOVANS, as well as under the far more usual form of TASCIOVANUS.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited three coins of Cunobeline, found at Colchester. The first was in gold, of the small size and of the usual type. The legend on the obverse is, however, CAM-CVN, instead of the ordinary CAMV, though the die has been so much larger than the coin that the first letter does not appear on the coin, and only a portion of the N is visible. There is no legend under the horse on the reverse, but this is also probably in consequence of the coin being smaller than the die, as on a coin with the same legend on the obverse engraved in Gibson's Camden's *Britannia* (ed. 1698), pl. ii. 12, the letters CVN are shewn beneath the horse. The second coin was a very fine specimen of the type of Ruding, pl. v. 21, with CVNOBELIN, and the head of Jupiter Ammon to the left, on the obverse; and CAM., a horseman with a round shield to the left, on the reverse. The third coin was of the same character as that engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. xx. p. 157, No. 2, with a winged animal on the obverse, and Victory on the reverse, with the legend CVN.

Mr. Vaux exhibited a cast of a groat of Henry IV., V., or VI., found at Bermondsey, in the house of Sir John Pope, which was built about the year 1420. This coin is in a beautiful state of preservation, and has been presented to the Museum by J. C. Buckler, Esq.

Mr. Madden exhibited a cast of a rare silver coin of Michael VII. and Maria (1071—1078), lately presented to the British Museum by Madame Tremifidi.

Mr. Madden exhibited a cast of a pattern of a halfpenny of the reign of George III. It is similar to the halfpennies designed by the French artist Droz, save that Britannia is nude. The work is beautiful, but the design evidently the mere whim of the artist.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a very finely-preserved brass coin of Carausius, with the reverse ADVENTVS AVG.

Mr. Madden exhibited a coin in billon belonging to the family of

^a GENT. MAG., June, 1862, p. 717.

Gallienus, but which by some has been considered to be either an altered or a false coin, and the authenticity of which is not yet satisfactorily determined. The coin may be described as follows:—*obverse*, DIVO CAES Q. GALLIENO, radiated head to the right; *reverse*, CONSECRATIO, an altar. If the coin proves to be authentic it is of great rarity, if not unique, and commemorates the death of Quintus Julius Gallienus, third son of Gallienus and Salonina, and younger brother of Saloninus, of whom numerous coins exist.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 28. A general meeting was held, by permission of the Master and Wardens, at Bakers' Hall, Harp-lane, Tower-street, where the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman FINNIS.

Mr. Deputy Lott gave a history of the Bakers' Company, his lecture being illustrated by old charters, registers, &c.; and at the close of the meeting,

Mr. Henry W. Sass, Hon. Sec., exhibited and gave some account of various pieces of antique gold and silver plate belonging to the Bakers' Company.

The company proceeded to the church of Allhallows Barking, where they were received by the curate, the Rev. John Maskell, who afterwards read a paper, in which he gave many interesting particulars respecting former vicars of the parish.

Mr. Charles Baily then read the following paper, by Mr. J. G. Waller, on "Brasses and Monuments" found in the Church of Allhallows Barking* :—

"Notwithstanding the destruction of the major part of old London by the fire of 1666, there are still left a few of the ancient churches. These, happily, preserve a great number of monuments, more, indeed, than one might have expected. Of these, Allhallows Barking is probably second only in interest to that of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The brasses are especially interesting as relics saved from a great catastrophe, and some have in themselves special claims.

"I take the earliest to be a coat of arms, Party per pale, a fleur-de-lis, and bordure engrailed, enclosed within a circular fillet, on which is engraved 'Pries to Palme Wilton Tong g' gyt yey—Ky dieu de sonn alme eyt mercy.' It probably belongs to the close of the fourteenth century. The next example worthy of attention is to the memory of John Bacon, a woolman, who died in 1437. He is represented by the side of his wife Joan, in the ordinary costume of the time, his feet resting on a woolpack, in allusion to his trade. His wife is not commemorated by any date of decease, so she was the survivor, and without doubt erected the monument. On this view, we assume that the date is pretty nearly that of the execution of the memorial—a very important point in connection with ancient monuments. It is of about the best period for the art of engraving monumental brasses. For if we examine those executed from 1410, and twenty years subsequently, we shall find a grace of execution and a simplicity of design not previously seen, and, what is more, that will not be found in foreign brasses of the same time. The most beautiful example of this period is that to the memory of Prior Nelond, at Cowfold, Sussex. Besides this, however, we have numerous instances all over the country: I may instance Cobham, Kent, Beddington and Kingston, Surrey, among those in the vicinity of London. And I wish especially to mention the beauty of drawing that at this period is thrown into the figures of hounds at the feet, for it is scarcely to be surpassed, and it is a strong argument in favour of the indigenous character of the English art that no foreign examples can compete with us in this particular.

* See notice of a pamphlet on this subject by the Rev. Mr. Maskell, GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 450.

The heart, on which is inscribed 'Mercy,' placed above the figures encircled in a scroll, is frequently found so introduced at this period of monumental history. Formerly the heart was considered the seat of the soul and the emotions, and the inscription is probably an invocation, meaning 'mercy on the soul.' It is sometimes shewn between the hands of the deceased, as if the latter were offering it in prayer.

"The next to which I will direct your attention is the Flemish brass to the memory of Andrew Evyngar. It is the best we have in England of its period of execution, with the exception of that to Thomas Pounder, at St. Mary Key, Ipswich. It is also remarkable that in both instances the artist has committed errors in the heraldry, a proof of the work being executed abroad. The arms are those of the Salters' Company and of the Merchant Adventurers. In the former the chevron is turned upside down, and in the latter the lions are passant only, instead of being passant regardant. The latter arms are also in the Ipswich brass, and similarly in error.

"The brass is exceedingly well engraved, the male figure having the appearance of a portrait. Above the figures is the composition known as a *pieta*, or deed chest, in the lap of the Virgin Mother. There are not many instances of this subject on monumental brasses, and only in those of late date. There are sufficient indications of the use of colour to make out the whole plan, but it requires to be judiciously searched for. The diaper background, representing tapestry, is red, and the same is employed at the back of the chair in which the Virgin is seated. The merchant's mark is given at the foot of the figures, as in the brass of Thomas Pounder, at Ipswich, probably by the same designer. Notwithstanding the wilful defacement of the inscription, the whole is easily deciphered, and reads as follows:—'Of your charite pray for the sowls of Andrew Evyngar, cytezen and salter, of London, and Ellyn hys wyff, on whoos soulys Ihesu have m'ey. Amen.' On the scrolls, that to the male figure has, 'O filij dei miserere mei;' to the female, 'O mater dei memento mei.' Both these prayers are allusive to the group represented above the figures.

"The brass is inlaid into a stone, with symbols of Evangelists incised at the angles of this sentence, 'Ne reminiscaris domine delicta nostr' vel Parentum nostroru neque vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.' The following are placed one above the other below the figures, likewise incised upon the stone, 'Sana domine animam meam quia peccavi tibi. Ideo deprecor majestatem ut tu Deus deas iniquitatem meam.' The first is in the antiphon of the litanies of the Sarum breviary; the latter in the third nocturn of the office for the dead, and the responsory in the second nocturn of the same.

"The father of Evyngar was, doubtless, a Fleming; he was a brewer, and bequeathed to the church of Allhallows 6s. 8d. for tithes and oblations forgotten, and £1 6s. 8d. for making, painting, and setting up the rood in the same church; to a priest of good name and fame, to sing a trental of St. Gregory in the said church for a whole year next his decease, 40s., 41s., or 42s., as his executors might best agree with him, &c. He also left property at Antwerp to his wife, to revert in five years to his son Andrew. This connection of the family with Flanders is so far interesting, as it gives a reason for the monument being executed abroad. I may remark that the use of incised work on the stone as well as brass exists only, as far as I am aware, in this example.

"The next in interest is one to the memory of William Thynne, Master of the Household to Henry VIII.; date 1546. This was in a very mutilated condition, but has recently been restored, at the cost of the Marquis of Bath. When the fragments were removed from the slab, it was discovered that the reverses were engraven also, and, from the character of the execution, the older portions were not of earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth or, at most, the end of the fifteenth century. The figures were composed of portions of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice, and of a female figure. The reverses of the inscription fillets were scarcely earlier than the monument, for which they merely supplied material. They were composed of fragments of inscriptions mostly belonging to one memorial, and preserving the Christian name and rank of deceased, one 'Sir' John, &c. There cannot be the smallest doubt but that these were the results of the rifling of the tombs of the then recently dissolved monasteries—most likely those of London itself.

"In many respects it is an interesting memorial of the period. The figures are

good examples of costume, and the inscription, which is lengthy, is illustrative of the religious feeling which ensued upon the overthrow of the ancient faith. Much might be said upon inscriptions of this period of transition, and it is one well worthy of attention for its historic value.

"I now pass on to a mere fragment, part of the decorations of a tomb, which has not preserved either name or the arms of the person intended to be commemorated. This, which represents the Resurrection, is not of common occurrence upon brasses, but is, nevertheless, one of the few subjects from Scripture which occur upon monuments. All those known upon brasses are of late date, and the points worthy of remark are, that we do not observe that rigid adherence to the costume of the time which is the rule in mediæval work. The Roman soldiers are somewhat fancifully attired, as if the artist was aware that some difference should be made between the soldiers of Pilate and those of Kings Henry VII. and VIII.

"There is another point, also, which must not be overlooked. In these late representations of this subject the soldiers are not all asleep, but some are witnesses of the miracle.

"Now this treatment, which we at the present time think most natural and consistent, was not that which prevailed in earlier ages. I would only allude to the beautiful composition at Lincoln Cathedral, a cast of which can be seen at the Crystal Palace, as a type of many others in which all the soldiers guarding the tomb are represented in profound slumber. Some writers—for instance, M. Didron—have thought much of this, and see in it the result of a deeper faith, which required no witnesses to establish their belief. However this may be, the fact belongs to the history of religious art, if not, indeed, to be regarded as one of the signs of the times.

"The last memorial I shall select for notice is an almost effaced slab in the north aisle, once having the figure of a priest under a canopy incised upon it. It now has inlaid upon it a brass inscription to the memory of Thomas Vyrly, vicar, who died in 1454. Besides this, there are two small detached wings, and a form which has hitherto been a puzzle to assign a name to or to give an explanation of. One might suppose it was intended to be a chalice, but for the stem, which is more like a bell-handle. Some have supposed it may have been a face of metal to an incised slab, but there is an escalloped ornament which renders this view impossible. Something has been defaced or beaten out in the centre, which, if remaining, would possibly have led to a solution. It has occurred to me whether it might not be a form of the pax, and the part defaced a representation of the Virgin and Child. But I can only offer it as a suggestion, for all those with which we are familiar are of a different shape. At the same time, however, they are of a much later date.

"In the above remarks I have avoided any elaborate description, or even a review of the entire number of memorials seriatim; that has already been accomplished by Mr. Maskell: I have rather pointed out those distinctions which render the monuments particularly worthy of regard. I would, in conclusion, observe that the preservation of ancient memorials cannot be better attained than by making a registry of them in the manner of Mr. Maskell's pamphlet. We are apt, very complacently, to ascribe the wholesale destruction and pillage, of which we have so much evidence, to the fury of the Puritans. I am convinced, by long observation, that by far the greatest mischief has been done in later times; by neglect, by cupidity of workmen, and the general disregard of those to whom the preservation of such memorials have been consigned."

Mr. George R. Corner then read some particulars respecting the wills, history, &c., of persons to whom monuments had been erected in this church.

In the church of Allhallows Barking, among other specimens of iron-work, are three beautiful pieces of wrought iron, in the shape of sword-bearers, which are used when the Lord Mayor pays a visit to the church, as is the custom at other city churches.

From Allhallows Barking the company proceeded to St. Olave's, Hart-street, (which escaped the Great Fire of 1666,) where they were welcomed by the rector, the Rev. A. Povah, who read a paper, in which he gave much curious information respecting the deeds and registers of

the church, referred to the brasses and other monuments, giving biographical sketches of the more eminent persons to whom monuments were erected, and some account of the rectors of the parish from the fourteenth century downwards. Some pieces of ancient plate belonging to the church were shown to the company by Mr. Sass and one of the churchwardens.

The company next proceeded to pay a visit to the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, where the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., gave an extempore account of the edifice, and read some very interesting extracts from the churchwardens' books, which commence from the year 1494. The information which he furnished was specially selected by him as supplementary to that given in the history of the church and parish by the late rector, the Rev. T. B. Murray. Mr. Hugo traced the history of the church from the earliest times, down to its destruction in the Great Fire, and from thence to its repeated erection, first after that event by Sir Christopher Wren, and next in our own day by Messrs. Laing and Tite; and after drawing attention to several of the monuments, the rev. gentleman selected a few of the most prominent of the rectors for a series of brief memoirs.

Mr. T. S. Smith exhibited and gave explanations respecting a number of ancient books and documents belonging to the church and parish.

In the evening a number of the members and their friends dined at Bakers' Hall, Mr. Alderman Finnis in the chair.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 12. DAVID LAING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. William Henderson, Linlithgow, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Stuart called attention to the claims which the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE had on the more general support of archæologists, as being their chief organ of communication, and combining literary ability with valuable illustrations.

Professor Simpson and other members adverted to the present state of "Edin's Hall," a curious fort on the Lammermoors, near Dunse, and to an apprehension which had been expressed that the proprietor was about to sanction its demolition. With regard to the latter point, Mr. W. F. Skene was able to state that the proprietor had no such intention.

The following communications were read:—

I. Account of Underground Chambers and Galleries recently excavated on the Hill of Conan, in Forfarshire. By A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This paper gave the details of the excavations of these singular remains, which were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Jervise, with the ready co-operation of Mr. Lindsay, the tenant of West Grange of Conan, on which farm they were found. The chambers occupy the south-east slope of the highest point of the field, which till lately was an uncultivated moor, from which spot there is an extensive view of the adjoining country. The first discovery was of a beehive house, partially excavated from the rock, with converging walls, covered at the top by a flag, of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 10 feet in diameter at the bottom. From this chamber a passage, partly cut out of the rock and covered with flags, leads to other similar

galleries, of which one is about 46 feet, and another about 20 feet, in length. One of these communicated with the surface by an entrance about 18 inches in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. Fragments of urns or earthen vessels were found in the galleries, and in various parts quantities of charcoal, calcined bones of animals, horses' teeth, and fragments of other bones. An enamelled bronze pin also occurred. A part of the surface of the field, close to the chambers, was found to be paved with rude flagstones. The form of this spot was circular, and about 20 yards in circumference. Among the flags was found a portion of a bronze ring, also a quern, and other stone vessels. Near the end of one of the passages was found a cluster of stone coffins on the surface, some of them containing portions of human skeletons and rounded pebbles. The paper was illustrated by a plan, and sections of the chambers and galleries.

Mr. Stuart noticed the similarity of the remains found in connection with raths in Ireland, and thought it probable that a fort had originally been placed on the Hill of Conan.

II. Notice of Excavations within the Stone Circles of the Island of Arran. By James Bryce, LL.D., High School, Glasgow. In this paper Dr. Bryce gave a report of careful investigations made by him in the course of last year in various stone circles in Arran. These were carried out with the sanction and at the expense of the Duke of Hamilton, who manifested the interest which his Grace took in the investigations by accompanying Dr. Bryce during most of one of the days occupied in the work. The group of circles which formed the subject of enquiry are situated on Mauchrie Moor. Six of them are tolerably perfect, and two are very incomplete. Of these Dr. Bryce furnished a careful plan, with details of the dimensions and the relative position of the stones. In the circle first examined a cist was found in the centre, containing an urn, but without any remains of bones. Another circle also contained a central cist, less than three feet in length, in which were found an urn and two flint arrow-heads. On continuing the trench, another short cist was discovered about three feet from the first, on a radius of the circle, and containing the skull and other bones of a human skeleton, and two flint arrow-heads. The next circle was found to be paved with small stones, under which appeared flags, probably portions of a cist; but the ground had been previously disturbed, and the objects disarranged. Another circle was found to have a central cist, about three feet in length; but it contained nothing, and did not appear to have been ever occupied. In a circle formed of low granite boulders instead of erect pillars, a very perfect cist was found in the centre, about three feet in length, and containing fragments of an urn, besides bits of bone and three flint arrow-heads.

Dr. Bryce was prevented from the examination of some single pillars, but intends to carry it out at another time. The result of his present excavations served to convince him that whatever other end the stone circles may have served, their first purpose was sepulchral. From a minute report furnished to Dr. Bryce by Professor Allen Thomson, of Glasgow, on the skull and other bones, it appeared that the person here interred had been a young person, and not improbably a female, and that some of the bones might possibly be remains of some of the lower animals.

Mr. Stuart adverted to the great value of the minute and accurate

observations recorded in the last two papers; and Mr. Laing expressed a hope that Dr. Bryce might be induced to continue his interesting investigations.

III. Notes in reference to the Inscribed Stone near Yarrow Kirk, Selkirkshire. By John Alex. Smith, M.D., Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot. The curious monument which forms a subject of discussion in this paper was discovered at Annan Street, formerly a moor covered with sepulchral memorials, near the Kirk of Yarrow, about fifty years ago. On its surface are portions of inscriptions in Latin, which seem to commemorate several interments. The letters are debased Roman capitals, of the type called Romano-British, and greatly resemble those on numerous inscribed pillars in Wales. The most perfect part of the inscription records—*HIC JACENT. IN. TVMVLO. DVO FILII LIBERALIS.* It has been supposed that another stone of nearly the same size was found on the same spot about the same time. This stone is figured in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," from a drawing made by Mr. George Scott, who accompanied Mungo Park in his last expedition to Africa. This drawing was given to Sir Walter Scott, who afterwards presented it to the Society of Antiquaries. The figures thus drawn represent concentric circles and other figures, and they seem to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott the title which he wrote on the drawing—"Druid Stone figured with the sun and moon." Dr. Smith being impressed with the idea that the two stones were really one, and the supposed circles merely the work of a hasty and imaginative draughtsman, has investigated all the circumstances connected with the discovery of the stone at Annan Street, and has come to the conclusion that there never was but one stone—viz., the slab with Latin inscriptions already referred to. An interesting letter from the Rev. James Russell, minister of Yarrow, addressed to Dr. Smith, corroborated the view thus arrived at. This venerable monument, and the "Cat Stane" in the parish of Kirkliston, are the only remains in Scotland of this primitive type; and it is to be hoped that Dr. Smith will complete his readings of the inscriptions in regard to some parts of which he as yet feels uncertain.

Mr. Stuart, while admitting the force of Dr. Smith's observations, had some hesitation in believing that there had not originally been two stones. Among other reasons which he alleged, it seemed to him difficult to suppose that the drawing made by Mr. Scott was entirely fanciful, as the figures on his sketch so closely resembled those which have since been discovered on flags, and are now figured in various books. He had examined the stone itself, and neither it nor the cast suggested to him any resemblance to the figures drawn by Mr. Scott.

IV. Account of the Edinburgh Plate Marks since the year 1457: and Chronological List from 1681. By J. H. Sanderson, Esq. Mr. Sanderson began by giving an historical analysis of the early Acts of Parliament, Acts of Town Council, and other enactments providing for the use of certain marks on silver plate, with a view to protect the public, and to regulate the proceedings of the Corporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh; and concluded with a chronological list of Edinburgh plate marks, including the hall marks, for which a castle was first enjoined to be used in 1483; the date marks, beginning in 1681; and the duty mark, which dates from 1784.

Mr. Laing stated that it would be very desirable if owners of ancient plate would communicate to the Society copies of the marks upon it.

Dr. Bryce exhibited a skull, urn, bones, and fragments of flint found in cists in stone circles, Arran.

Dr. J. A. Smith exhibited sketches of masons' marks in Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys. He contrasted these with similar marks in Jedburgh Abbey from sketches by Mr. Alexander Jeffrey, of Jedburgh, and some remarkable examples from the Old Church of Leuchars and buildings at St Andrews and elsewhere from sketches by Dr. Arthur Mitchell.

Mr. Monteith of Carstairs exhibited a curious cross of oak, recently found near Dundrennan; as also a collection of iron relics, found in a pit during recent draining operations at Carstairs.

Among the most important donations to the Museum were the following:—1. Portions of human bones, urns, stone implement, bronze ring and pin, &c., found in excavating in and near underground chambers at Cairn Conan; two glazed tiles found in the old church of Finhaven, Forfarshire; oblong stone pierced with a hole at one end, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, found at Tyrie, Aberdeenshire; enamelled and inscribed brass cross found on a Russian soldier at Inkermann; terracotta lamp from Tarsus—by A. Jervise, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. 2. Square stone, two inches long, with a small hole through one end, found near the ruins of St. Salvador's Chapel, Shapenshay, Orkney—by D. Balfour, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Trenaby. 3. Flint arrow-head found at Hedderwick-hill, Dunbar—by Mr. J. Pringle Park, Gifford. 4. Two flint arrow-heads found at Pitfodels, Aberdeenshire—by Mr. F. Smith, Pitfodels; and 5. Iron implement displaying a Scots thistle, and beyond it a fleur-de-lis-shaped blade; probably a halbert-head: it was found some time ago in Jed Forest, above Jedburgh—by John Alex. Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 1. W. H. R. READ, Esq., in the chair.

J. A. Erskine, Esq., of Bootham Terrace, York, was elected a member.

The Rev. J. Kenrick presented an impression received from the Rev. W. V. Harcourt of the seal of the priory of Augustinian monks, commonly called Black Canons, at Drax, in the West Riding, in the hundred of Barkston Ash, and near the confluence of the Aire and the Ouse. From the elaborate paper on the Holy Trinity Priory, in York, by Mr. Stapleton (printed in the York volume of the Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute), it appears that the lands of Drax, or, as it is called in Domesday, Drac, formed part of the large possessions of a Saxon thane named Inglesuen, which, by the Conquest, fell into the hands of Ralph Paganel, a Norman chief. From the manor of Drax he made a grant of a site called Nesse, or Rednesse, on the bank of the river Aire, to the church of St. German, now the abbey church of Selby. The church of Holy Trinity, in Micklegate, which existed before the Conquest, had been laid in ruins by the invasion of the Conqueror, and Ralph Paganel, as he says, "inflamed by the fire of divine love, and desiring to treasure up in heaven what he should hereafter receive a hundred fold," re-established and re-endowed the priory in the reign of William Rufus, A.D. 1089, making it a dependency of the French abbey of Marmontier, at Tours. Among his gifts to it was the fishery of the vale of Drax. William Paynell, his son, by the advice of Turstin, Archbishop of York, in 1178, founded a priory of Black Canons, dedicated

to St. Nicolas, on a site north of the village of Drax, near the Ouse, and endowed it with the draught of nets in the Ouse, and the advowson of several churches; also bovates of land, and the various particulars of which such grants are usually made up. William Paynell married Avicia du Rumilly, of the noble family which possessed the honour of Skipton. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the revenues of the priory of Drax were reckoned at £121 8s. 3d. The seal exhibits a figure of St. Nicolas in his episcopal habit, and crosier, giving his benediction, with a kneeling figure below. The legend is *S. Monasterii de Drax ad causas*, implying that it was specially used for legal proceedings. It is different from that given in the last edition of "Dugdale," which has the same device, but the legend is *Sigillum Sancti Nicolai Episcopi*; it is said to have been taken from the seal to a deed in the records of the Duchy of Lancaster. The original of the impression exhibited is in the possession of Colonel Thompson, of Kirk-Hammerton, to whom Drax Abbey belongs; but it was found in 1859. By the kind permission of the owner it was exhibited to the meeting, with some other articles found on the site of the priory. Mr. Stapleton in his paper has followed the descent of the family of the Paynells to his own time, and finds that Lord Arundel of Wardour and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh were the existing representatives of the founder of the Holy Trinity. William Paynell, the founder of Drax, left an only child, Alice, who married, first, Richard de Courcy, one of the barons who fought at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, and secondly, Robert de Gaunt. She left an only child, Avicia, who married Robert Fitzharding, of the noble Gloucestershire family of that name. The arms of the priory are three sheldrakes, allusive to the name Drax.

Mr. Dallas also read a paper on recent additions to the natural history collections of the Society, in which he expressed his concurrence in the opinion expressed by Mr. Gosse, that "from the positive statements made even at the present day by the inhabitants of the Norwegian coast, there seems every reason to believe that the recesses of the Northern seas are inhabited by one or more species of gigantic animals of elongated form, the occasional appearance of which at the surface, perhaps exaggerated by the imagination of the observers, has given origin to the wide-spread tradition of the existence of a great sea-serpent."

April 2. The Rev. Canon Robinson delivered a lecture on "The Settlement of the Saxons in England." He discussed the supposed mythical existence of the Saxon chieftains Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern the British chief, and the beautiful Rowena, and was of opinion that although what history ascribed to these characters was not "above suspicion," yet it was possible to carry the mythical theory too far; he therefore was inclined not to deny the personality of these heroes. In speaking of the ultimate fate of the Britons, and the manner in which the invaders established themselves in the territory they had won, he referred to the many battles that took place between the two peoples, the gradual withdrawal of many of the British to the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and the enslaving of the remainder by their conquerors. He entered at some length into a comparison of the various dialects of the country with the language of the Welsh, and concluded by enlarging on Mr. Kemble's theory of Saxon colonization and settlement in this country.

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.]

COATS OF ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF STAMFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

NORTH LUFFENHAM. (*Rutland.*)

In the east window is some good stained glass which sadly wants judicious restoration by cleaning and re-glazing. The following coats of arms are there:—

1. Gules, two chevrons or.
2. Gules, three water-bougets argent.
3. Argent, on a chief gules a rose between two cross crosslets or.
4. Gules, six crosses botony or.
5. Argent (?), two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes of the last.
6. Azure, a bend cottised (?) between six escutcheons (3 and 3) argent, each charged with a griffin rampant or.
7. This shield is very dirty and hardly distinguishable, but it seems apparently to be, Vair (ancient), impaling Checquy or and azure, two bars gules, within a bordure vair azure and or.
8. Or, three chevrons (?) gules.
9. Gules, three annulets or.
10. Gules (?), three annulets or, each charged with a cross crosslet of the second, impaling Checquy azure and or, a fesse gules within a bordure vair azure and argent.
11. Or, a bend gules between two chevrons of the field.
12. Gules, a cross flory or.

Within the communion-rails is a monument to the Hon. Henry Noel, second son of Baptist Noel, Viscount Camden, died Sept. 20, 1677:—Or, fretty gules, a canton ermine, a crescent for difference. Crest, A buck at gaze argent, attired or.

Next to the above is a stone thus inscribed:—"Here lyeth Col. Henry Markham, who was very instru'tal in y^e happy restauration of K. Charles y^e 2d, and was one of y^e 48 Gentlemen of y^e Privy Chamber to y^e said King of ever blessed memory." From a monument on the south wall, just above, erected by his widow, Hester, the daughter of Christopher Weaver, in 1673, we learn that he died the 15th day of January, 1672. On it are these arms:—Quarterly: 1. On a canton a lion rampant; 2. Checquy, over all a bend; 3. On a fesse cottised (?) two garbs; 4. On a bend cottised three bears' (?) heads coupéd; 5. On a cross saltier engrailed nine annulets; 6. A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed; 7. A lion rampant; 8. As No. 3. Crest, A winged lion, holding a lyre sans strings.

On the dexter side of the above is a monument to Samuel Wynter, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who departed this life the 24th day of December, 1666:—Checquy or and sable, a fesse or; impaling Or, on a fesse cottised argent two garbs of the field.

On the south wall of the chancel:—

1. Mrs. Susanna Noel (Howland), wife of Mr. Henry Noel, second son of Edward

Lord Noel and Hicks Viscount Campden, Oct. 10, 1640:—Noel, impaling Argent, two bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second—Howland.

2. John Digby, Esq., who died May 19, 1758:—Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent, impaling Paly of six, sable and argent—Fardell (?).

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to Simon and Roger Digby, Esqs., 1582, on which are two shields: the dexter, Digby, impaling Argent, on a bend sable six fleurs-de-lis or, 2, 2, and 2—Clapham; and that on the sinister, Digby, impaling Checquy or and azure, a fesse gules fretted argent—Cheney.

On the north wall of the north aisle is a monument to Jonathan and John Barker, Gents.; the former died Jan. 6, 1668, and the latter Nov. 2, 1675. On it are these arms, Or, three martlets; but the arms of the family are, Per fesse nebulée sable and or, three martlets counterchanged, so that the fesse on the monument has become obliterated by time or some other cause.

On the north wall of the centre aisle is a hatchment, bearing—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross or; 2 and 3, Azure, a saltire engrailed ermine, Heathcote; on an escutcheon of pretence argent two chevronels gules, each charged with a mullet of the field. Crest, On a mural crown azure a pomeis as in the arms, between two wings displayed ermine.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM. (*Rutland.*)

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to Mr. Leonard Towne, Gent., who died Dec. 9, 1796:—Argent, a chevron sable between three cross crosslets.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which is a good full-length effigy of a lady, *c.* Edw. II.; at the end is—A bend indented (?), a label of three points.

On the north and south side of the tower is a shield, each charged with a cross pance, and on the west side is another charged with a fesse between six cross crosslets.

CASTERTON PARVA. (*Rutland.*)

On the floor of the chancel is a good brass (*c.* 1410) to Sir Thomas Burton, Knt., and his wife Margaret, with their effigies, who died August 1, 1381:—Sable, a chevron between three owls argent, crowned or.

TINWELL. (*Rutland.*)

On the south wall is a monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecil, Esq., and sister of William Lord Burghley, who was first married to Richard Wingfield, Esq., and after his death to Hugh Allington^a:—1. Wingfield, with a crescent gules for difference, impaling Cecil. Above is the crest of Wingfield, On a wreath argent and gules, between two wings addorsed argent, a roundle per pale argent and gules, ermine and ermines. 2. Cecil, with a crescent gules for difference; above is the crest of the family. 3. Sable, a bend engrailed argent, charged with a crescent gules for difference, between six (2, 1, 3) billets of the second—Allington; impaling Cecil. Above is the Allington crest, A talbot passant ermine, charged with a crescent gules.

In the north window, recently filled with stained glass to the memory of Nelson Graham Arnold (a son of the rector), Lieut. 1st Madras Fusiliers, died at Lucknow Oct. 6, 1857, aged 23:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, on a chevron engrailed argent five pears of the first, between three pheons or; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable. Crest, A demi-tyger reguardant holding in the paws a pheon, as in the arms.

(*To be continued.*)

^a She was buried November 13, 1638.

DEED OF GIFT TO THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL'S
MOUNT.

MR. URBAN,—I should be glad if you would give a place in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the following deed of gift, of the early part of the thirteenth century. It is a deed by William Bremer, bishop of Exeter (1224—1244), giving the church of Otriton and its chapel of Hederlaund in free and perpetual alms to the convent of St. Michael's Mount. The document does not bear any date, but this can be fixed within six years, as one of the witnesses is Serlo, dean of Exeter, who held that office between 1225 and 1231: the other witnesses named are, Bartholomew, archdeacon of Exeter; Richard, chancellor of Exeter; Roger, archdeacon of Totness; John Rof; Walter, parson of Huneton; and Bartholomew, parson of Niweton.

The document, which is in excellent preservation, is a strip of parchment $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It has the seal still appended by a silken cord. On the obverse is the figure of a bishop, and the inscription "SIGILLUM WIL[LIELMI EXONIENS]IS EPISCOPUS." The reverse exhibits the Virgin and Child, and the inscription "AVE MARIA GRA DOMINUS TECUM." I am, &c. THOS. BARTON.

Threxton House, near Watton, Norfolk,

May 1, 1862.

Universis Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Willielmus, Dei gratiâ Exoniensis ecclesiæ minister humilis, Salutem æternam in Domino. Ad universitatis vestræ volumus pervenire notitiam nos divinæ Karitatis intuitu, de consilio et assensu Decani et Capituli nostri Exoniæ, concessisse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Michaelis de monte in periculo maris et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Ecclesiam de Otriton, cum capella sua de la Hederlaund, et omnibus pertinentiis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in proprios usus convertendam, ad susceptionem peregrinorum et hospitem sustentationem. Et eandem ecclesiam de Otriton, cum dicta capella et dictis pertinentiis suis, eisdem monachis auctoritate episcopali confirmasse, dum tamen ibidem capellanum pro voluntate sua ydoneum inveniant in mensa sua exhibendum, quem eisdem amovere liceat cum sibi expedire viderint, et alium sibi utiliore substituere. Salvo nobis et successoribus nostris jure et auctoritate episcopali in omnibus et ecclesiæ Exoniæ dignitate. Ut autem hæc nostra concessio et confirmatio robor optineat firmitatis, eam præsentis scripti testimonio et sigilli nostri appositione roboramus. Hiis testibus domino Serlone Decano Exoniæ, domino Bartholomeo Archidiacono Exoniæ, domino Ricardo Cancellario Exoniæ, domino Rogero Archidiacono Toton', magistro Johanne Rof, Waltero parsona de Huneton, Bartholomeo persona de Niweton, et multis aliis.

(In dorso.) Littera donationis Ecclesiæ de Otriton et Capella de la Hederlaund nobis facta ab Episcopo Exoniensi.

STEWKLEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I am sorry to see, by an angry letter in the "Builder" of May 17, which has only just come into my hands, that Mr. Street has chosen to consider my letters on Stewkley Church as a personal attack upon him, and has retorted by a personal attack upon me.

I should have thought it must have been obvious to every one that I had merely made use of Stewkley Church as a peg to hang my letters upon, and that my remarks were intended to be general, applying to many other churches besides Stewkley, and many other architects quite as much, or more, than to Mr. Street. I studiously avoided using the name of that gentleman, and I entirely disclaim any intention of a personal attack upon him, but if he chooses to put the cap on his own head, I cannot help it. I believe him to be really more conservative than the generality of the present race of conceited young architects. Nothing can be better than his intentions and his words: I could wish that his acts corresponded better with them. But in this respect he is not alone: I must in justice say the same of my friend Mr. Scott. His words are most noble,—worthy to be written in gold; he thoroughly appreciates the value of ancient examples, and the importance of the study of the history of his art in his own country; unfortunately, both he and Mr. Street allow deeds to be done under the sanction of their names which do not at all correspond with their words, and more destruction in practice has been carried on under their sanction than perhaps under any other two names that could be mentioned. There is, however, this distinction between the two: Mr. Scott frankly acknowledges that he is unable to control the destructive propensities of the workmen, and cannot make ignorant builders and clerks of the works see the value of ancient art, and the importance of preserving every fragment of its history,—he laments this, and does his best to remedy it; Mr. Street, on the contrary,

either denies it or glories in it. Sometimes he maintains that he puts up better work than what he pulls down, and therefore does good and not harm, and defends this practice on the ground that the architects of the thirteenth century did not scruple to pull down and rebuild work of the twelfth; but he forgets that for the cases to be really parallel, the architects of the nineteenth century should pull down and rebuild the structures of the eighteenth, which they are perfectly welcome to do, to their hearts' content. But the interval of six centuries makes a material difference, and the man who wilfully destroys a building of the twelfth or thirteenth century is as great a barbarian as one who wilfully destroys an important historical document of the same period.

Mr. Street begs me to avoid "unkind or angry feelings." I am afraid he judges of others by himself. I am perfectly unconscious of having entertained any such towards him; my remarks were intended to apply to a hundred others just as much as to him. He complains of my not sending my letter to him: I purposely abstained from doing so, because I know how irritable he is, and thought he would construe my doing so into an insult; and as I had not named him, I was not called upon to do so.

Mr. Street accuses me of "attempting, behind his back, to deprive an architect of his work." This is a misrepresentation of the truth; it was not until after he had distinctly said that "he would much rather be without it" that I suggested taking him at his word, not from any ill-will towards him, but simply on the ground that it is impossible for any architect with so much work upon his hands to give that degree of personal care and attention which the work of *real* restoration requires; it must be watched from day to day by some competent person. And at the same time that I said it was impossible for Mr. Street to do this, I said also that the same remark applied with even greater

force to Mr. Scott, who has still more work upon his hands. I entirely disclaim the slightest feeling of ill-will or animosity against either of these gentlemen, whilst I adhere to the truth of what I have said.

On a former occasion I was very sorry to find that my remarks on Mr. Scott's design for the Foreign Office were taken up as a personal attack on that gentleman, (by others, not by himself); nothing could be further from my intention: I merely took an opportunity of making a public protest, in a manner likely to attract attention, against the Modern Fashion of introducing the bastard Italian Gothic into England, commonly called Ruskinism, and expressed my regret that *he*, who can do so much better, had in any degree yielded to the fashion of the passing hour. I have never in any instance done what the Ecclesiological Society does every year, select some unfortunate architect to gibbet him by name because he does not happen to agree with their opinions. My remarks have always been general, and not applied to any individual. If I have happened to come in contact with Mr. Street, it has never been by choice; and I have never named him until he has come forward to attack me personally.

It is singular that Mr. Street should have seen my second letter in the "Builder" and not the first; precisely the same publicity was given to each of them, each was addressed to Mr. URBAN and inserted in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and then copied into the "Builder." Mr. Street sneers at the former as a "Magazine of small circulation;" it is true, I fear, Mr. URBAN, that the circulation is not so large as it ought to be, and Mr. Street should set his brother architects the example of taking it in, as some of the leading members of the profession have already done; but its circulation is increasing every month, and I believe it to be more than double that of another Periodical, which is Mr. Street's favourite organ.

He sneers at my ignorance of the details of Gothic architecture—of which

let others judge. The number of letters which I have received from persons whose good opinion I value quite as highly as Mr. Street's, cordially thanking me for coming forward to protest against the innovations and destructive practices of Modern Fashion, are more than enough to console me for Mr. Street's anger.

He challenges me to mention any instance of destructive work carried on under his direction. I am not in the habit of paying any attention as to what modern architect is employed to spoil our old churches under the name of *restoration*; I always consider that the same mischief is pretty certain to be done in any such cases, either from ignorance on the one side, or from want of time on the other to give the constant care and attention required. Still less do I keep any list or record of the *restorations* which each architect has made, but if Mr. Street will favour me with a list of those he has made it will probably supply all the information required. The only two which occur to my memory at the moment as coming under my personal observation, are the chancel of Westwell Church, in Oxfordshire, which was a most remarkable and curious example of the thirteenth century, with a circular east window and the original painted patterns on the walls; it was pulled down and rebuilt under the sanction of his name, if not absolutely under his direction, in order to put on a new roof;—and the chancel of St. Michael's Church, in Oxford, which had the east end and the south wall needlessly rebuilt under his immediate directions, in order to raise the eastern triplet some feet higher from the ground, to make room for raising the altar-platform and introducing an Italian Gothic marble tomb, by way of reredos, which he generously presented to the church—a proof of his liberality and his zeal, but not of his discretion.

Mr. Street sneers at history and ancient authorities as the ideas of twenty years ago, and fancies that because he and his school have gone abroad for their examples, and caricatured them, that they have invented a new style of architec-

ture, whereas, in truth, not one of them has shewn a spark of invention. Some of them have gone back to the twelfth century, the period of transition before the Gothic style was developed, and finding a few examples of that period, such as Islip Church, near Oxford, and some French churches, in which very tall arches are carried on very short pillars, they have considered this as a new idea, and have stereotyped it in their recent churches, under the expectation probably that the brilliant architects of this glorious nineteenth century will soon develop from these transitional buildings a new style far superior to the despised Gothic of the dark ages. This new style that is to be, has been a long time coming; we have all heard of it from writers in the "Athenæum" and other publications for many years past, but it has not come yet, nor do we appear much nearer to it than we were twenty years ago.

There is another subject which has been started in connection with Stewkley Church on which I have been requested to record publicly the results of my experience,—the expediency of scraping off the whitewash and the mortar from the walls of old churches, and the best mode of doing so when desirable. I should draw a wide distinction between the two things. The repeated coats of whitewash with which the zeal of churchwardens has loaded almost all ancient work during the last two centuries should be removed, but with the greatest possible care, to preserve the old painting which generally remains under it. The best mode of doing this is, first to wet it thoroughly, to destroy the adhesion of the size, and then let it partially dry before touching it. When it is between wet and dry, let it be scraped with a bone paper-knife, and it will generally come off easily in large flakes. Do not let any metal tool be used, because, being harder than the stone, it is sure to scratch it, and injure the sculpture. "Manchester card" being made of wire and acting like a file or rasp, is a most mischievous material

to employ for scraping: it is sure to destroy any old painting, and round off the sharp edges of any sculpture.

The original thin coat of plaster with which the walls of all our old churches were covered at the time they were built, and always intended to be covered, as a receptacle for the painting, should not be disturbed if it can possibly be avoided; the scraping off all the old plaster and leaving the rough stone walls or the rubble groining of the vault exposed to view, which was never intended to be seen, is entirely a mistake,—though it has been frequently practised of late, and is one of the popular errors of Modern Fashion.

Mr. Street considers his plain barrel ceilings without ribs or bosses as "the thirteenth-century type of roof." I shall be much obliged to him if he will refer me to three examples of that period, and for every one I will engage to refer to a score of this type of the sixteenth. It is a curious fact that at the very time that Mr. Street is endeavouring to introduce this type into England, they are being destroyed in all directions in France because they are there considered so abominably ugly. It is the usual covering of village churches of the Flamboyant style in most parts of France.

Mr. Street has no respect whatever for old walls; he cannot see that the masonry, or the mode of construction, varied in each succeeding period, and that the walls are an essential part of the history of the building; he thinks that his guarantee, that he would replace every *carved stone*, is quite sufficient: it appears to me that merely preserving the *carved stones*, or the frames of the doors and windows, is not preserving the building; nothing is more common than to find the old stone frames preserved and replaced in walls of a much later period, when the plan and character of the structure are entirely altered. I have seen the stone door-frames and window-frames of a church of the fifteenth century used up again in a modern stable,—was this

preserving the building? It was a common measure of economy to preserve old doors and old windows at all periods, but this is the first time I have heard the practice commended as equivalent to preserving the building.

Mr. Street considers me as very inconsistent for denouncing the Presbyterian system of enclosing the area of the church in a series of high pews, by which half the available space is practically lost, (and for which I have adopted the popular and appropriate name of *donkey-boxes*,) and at the same time defending galleries, the object of which is to increase the accommodation. I can see no inconsistency in this, my object is simply to accommodate the largest number of worshippers that the building is capable of containing with decency, propriety, and comfort; and for this purpose a gallery is often a necessary evil, which I think should be tolerated whenever it really does increase the accommodation, and is not carried across the side windows nor made needlessly ugly. In some cases, where the gallery forms part of the original design, as in the cathedral of Frankfort, I can see no reasonable objection to it. A church built upon the plan of the church of the Preaching Friars at Ghent in the *thirteenth* century would, I believe, afford accommodation to the largest possible number of worshippers in the same space of ground, and would at the same time, with a slight modification, afford convenient places for forty family pews, or two hundred persons, in addition to the large number in the area, without being any eyesore or at all in the way. Many families of the upper and middle classes have been so long accustomed to be together in church, that they now greatly dislike being separated, and I do not see why this accommodation should not be afforded when it can be done without injury to the effect of the building. More than twenty years have elapsed since I first saw the church at Ghent, and it struck me then, and has often occurred to my memory since, as the very best model for a town church

that I had ever seen; and I had often regretted not being able to get drawings of it, until quite recently, when on looking over the portfolio of my friend Mr. Buckler, I lighted upon his sketches of it, and he kindly allowed me to publish them. The mouldings and the foliage of the capitals were distinctly of the style of the middle of the thirteenth century, and agreed with the date of 1240 recorded in history for its commencement; the windows were rather later, and probably, as in most of the French cathedrals, the chapels between the buttresses were added in the fourteenth century.

If I have said anything harsh of Mr. Street I am sorry for it, but his attack upon me was entirely uncalled for. I am quite aware that the architects are very commonly the scapegoats of their employers, just as the churchwardens of the last century are made. If amateurs would study the buildings of their own country instead of always looking abroad, they would find them quite as well worthy of attention. If the same zeal, and ability, and enthusiasm had been employed in describing and illustrating, and writing about the buildings of the city of Wells, for instance, as have been employed on those of Venice, they would have been found equally worthy of attention, and with this advantage, that they are genuine work of the glorious thirteenth century, instead of bastard imitations of it in the fifteenth and sixteenth, which, however pretty and picturesque they may be, are certainly not in any way superior as works of art. That the Italians were always the first sculptors in the world nobody questions, but their architecture is as bad as their sculpture is good; and Englishmen should really look at home and study to exalt the glories of their own country before they go abroad and bestow all their zeal on foreign countries.

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HENRY PARKER.

Oxford, May 23.

FORGED BRITISH COINS.

MR. URBAN, — Allow me to express my regret that I should in my former letter have fallen into any error with respect to the coin belonging to Mr. C. Roach Smith, as to which there appears to be no evidence to connect it with Grundisburgh.

As I have not had the opportunity of making any extended enquiry into the authorship of these false coins, my response to the suggestions of Mr. Roach Smith and "F.S.A." would of necessity be short; but under any circumstances I am not inclined to go deeply into the question, as the person from whom the two coins in the British Museum and that in my own collection were purchased is now dead, and though no doubt he in this instance imposed upon others, it is charitable to hope that,

after all, he may possibly have been imposed upon himself. From what I have been told, there is some reason for believing this to have been the case with respect to some of the articles which were in his possession; and it was suggested to me in Suffolk that these VERBOD coins had, like some other modern antiques, been the work of two brothers residing in that county. I am not certain whether I remember their name correctly, and indeed it might perhaps be considered libellous to give it, I must therefore leave their history to be traced by some Suffolk antiquary, merely adding that I have seen no recent specimens of their skill.—I am, &c.

JOHN EVANS.

*Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted,
May 8, 1862.*

RELIGIOUS CLASSIFICATION OF THE NOBILITY, *temp.* JAMES I.

MR. URBAN, — MS. Français, No. 4,720 of the old Bethune Collection, in the truly Imperial Library here, has one or two documents which may be useful to historical inquirers, and a note of their contents may interest some of your readers.

Page 1 is headed "Jergon," and is a key to the cipher of some ambassador, probably the French emissary to Rome in the reign of James I. The King of England is called *le fruit*, the Queen *la pomme*, the Prince of Wales *la poire*, the Duke of York *la cerise*, and so on.

The second paper in the volume, on page 7, is a beautifully preserved letter of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Nevers, dated in 1602. In it the Queen expresses gratitude to the Duke for his constant friendship and good offices, and she refers to some "coup" which the Duke had received which grieved her much; but, she assures him, that his wound only renders him more handsome in her eyes, "par le lustre que donne aux Princes la vertu de magnanimité." This epistle is signed "vostre tres affectionnee Cousine, Elizabeth R."

King James is the writer of the next letter, also addressed to the Duc de Nevers. It is in French, as the others, and expresses the King's content at the good effect of the enterprise which the Duke had embraced with certain other princes. It is signed "vostre tres affectionné Cousin, Jaques R.," and dated from "Grenewich, 19 June, 1614."

Another beautifully written letter of King James follows, dated from his "palace at Westmestre, 16 March, 1617;" expresses his Majesty's sorrow at the recent affliction which has visited the Duke in the death of his "chere compagne," the Duchess of Nevers. This letter is endorsed "A mon cousin le Duc de Nevers, Pair de France, Gouverneur pour nostre bon frere le Roy Tres Chrestien de Champagne, de Brie," &c.

A very curious list of the chief nobility of England follows, but it is not dated. I copy it at length, and must premise that A. signifies *Catholique ouvert*; B. *Catholique secret*; C. *Protestant*; D. *Puritain*. The errors of spelling are retained here as characteristic of the writer, and as evidence of his nationality.

LES COMTES.

B. Arundell.
 C. Oxford.
 B. Northumberland.
 A. Shewesbury.
 C. Kent.
 B. Darbi.
 B. Worcester.
 A. Rutland.
 C. Cumberland.
 C. Sussex.
 C. Huntington.
 C. Rash.
 Southampton.
 C. Redford.
 C. Penbroke.
 C. Hartford.
 C. Essex.
 C. Lincolne.
 C. Nortinghan.
 B. Suffolke.
 B. Horthampton.
 C. Dorset.
 C. Salisburie.
 C. Exeter.
 C. Mongomerie.

VIS COMPTS.

C. Moncaque.

C. Lisley.
 C. Rochester.
 C. Cambrome.

BARONS.

A. Abergauennie.
 C. Audley.
 D. Zouche.
 C. Willoubie.
 C. Laware.
 C. Barkley.
 A. Morley.
 A. Stafford.
 C. Scrope.
 C. Dudley.
 A. Sturton.
 C. Herberd.
 A. Darcey.
 A. Montagle.
 C. Lands.
 A. Vaux.
 A. Windsor.
 C. Wentuorth.
 A. Mordant.
 C. Cormwell.
 A. Evers.
 C. Wharton.
 C. Rich.
 C. Willcube.

C. Sheffield.
 A. Paget.
 A. Rorcy.
 A. Howard.
 C. North.
 C. Chandes.
 C. Hunsdon.
 C. St. John.
 C. Burley.
 A. Compton.
 C. Noruis.
 B. Haward.
 C. Knowle.
 C. Wotton.
 C. Elsmer.
 C. Russelt.
 D. Grey.
 A. Peters.
 C. Harrington.
 C. Danuers.
 B. Gerard.
 C. Spencer.
 C. Say.
 C. Stanhope.
 C. Carew.
 A. Arundell.
 C. Cauendish.
 C. Knyuet.
 Cliften.

There are other curious papers in the volume, of various dates. The book is lettered "Choses Diverses," is bound in red morocco, and bears the cipher of

Philip de Bethune on the back and sides.—I am, &c.

LEOPOLD MASSEY.

Paris, Jan. 11, 1862.

THE CHURCH HOUSE, &c.

MR. URBAN, — Under the article "Blackett or Hackluyt?" in your May number, you are asked for an interpretation to the names "The Ring Hall," "The Church Howse," and "The Bell Howse." The two last designations are easily ascertained, but the meaning of the first appears not so specific. The Church House, as we gather from Aubrey and others, was a building near the church, to which belonged spits, crocks, seething-kettles, and other utensils for dressing provisions when the parishioners assembled at festive gatherings about the churchyard and grounds at Whitsuntide and similar times. "Here the housekeepers met. The young people were there too, and had dancing, shooting at butts, &c., the ancients sitting by, and gravely looking on." In con-

nexion also with these places and scenes, the churchwardens were wont to buy quantities of malt, which they brewed into beer, and sold out to those who wished to regale themselves. The profits, as there were no poor-rates, were given to the poor, according to an old Christian rule, "that all festivities should be rendered innocent by alms;" and under a banner on some adjoining tree, maidens, for the same charitable purpose, stood gathering contributions.

The Bell House. In the town and neighbourhood of Whitby you shall take twenty of its operative people to the church, and, pointing to the steeple, ask them to name that part of the building, and nineteen of the number will answer the "bell house," that is, the belfry or tower. We have heard,

too, the expression of dislike at so much "bell-house clatter," bell ringing, or steeple music.

The Ring Hall does not present itself so definitely. May it mean the hall in former times of some guild or company, where the bell rung, for instance, at the

two ends of the day for "the craft" to begin and leave off work, as the Town-hall bell marks, here and in many other places, the hours to our artizans for a similar purpose? G.

Whitby, May 9, 1862.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN,—In your Magazine for 1781, vol. li. p. 305, and for 1782, vol. lii. p. 169, some interesting suggestions are made concerning "the singularity in Cornish churches of having a north aisle, and the absence of a vestry." This aisle is considered to have been added as a chantry chapel, and as a place of sepulture of the founder. Unfortunately many, it would appear, were either destroyed or walled out from the church. The letters afford an amusing example of the state of archæological knowledge at the period, for one writer suggests that "sentry fields" meant lands for the support of the chantry priests; another explains

the term as a corruption of sanctuary; while you, with happier fortune, modestly interpret it as "probably" meaning "cemetery," and refer to the corresponding instance of "Centry Gate" at Canterbury. These fields were not always glebe land, but generally adjoined the churchyard. The "Centry garth" of the "Rites of Durham" would have been a still more pertinent illustration.

Ground-plans of such churches, Landewednack, Cury, Manaccan, Mawgan, Germoe, and Zennor, are given in Arch. Inst. Journal, vol. x. p. 230.

I am, &c.

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

THE TEMPLE ENCLOSURE—A CORRECTION.

MR. URBAN,—My attention has been called to the report of the meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, in the 576th page of the last number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, in which I am made to say, in answer to a question of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Fergusson has "marked off from what he considers to be the enclosure wall [of the ancient Temple], on one side *six hundred cubits*, on another *five hundred cubits*," &c. This statement is altogether erroneous as regards the measures mentioned by me on that occasion, and I shall feel obliged if you would allow me to correct it in your next number.

What I did say was this, that Mr.

Fergusson, assuming the south-west angle of the Haram to be a right-angle,—which according to Signor Pierotti's survey it is not,—measures from that angle *four hundred cubits* on the west wall, and *four hundred cubits* on the south wall, and then draws his north and east walls at right angles and parallel to the south and west walls respectively, and assigns that square as the Temple area. I may have said *six hundred feet* instead of *four hundred cubits*, the statements are nearly equivalent, which would account for part of the error in your Report.—I am, &c.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

King's College, Cambridge,

May 22, 1862.

ANCIENT LETTER-BOOK.

MR. URBAN,—A volume of very curious original letters has lately fallen under my eyes in the Imperial Library

here, and I put down for the information of your readers a few notes of the contents, knowing that for many persons

such memoranda have a special interest.

Latin MS. No. 8,586, described in French as a collection of divers letters written to the Messrs. Hotman, father and son, and also written by them, from the year 1555 to 1623. The volume commences with various epistles in Latin to Henry Bullinger and other persons, from Francis Hotoman, chiefly on ecclesiastical matters, and very important. And following these are the drafts of four letters by his son while he was at Oxford, addressed from Christ Church to Sir Thomas Bodley and others, in 1581 and 1584. Three refer especially to the brothers Poulet, one of whom died at the University under circumstances which called for particular explanation on the part of the writer of these letters, who was probably one of their tutors. Other letters are there also from Oxford, full of University news, addressed to John Saville, Wake, Haydon, Fisher Dean of Exeter, the Bishop of Exeter, William Camden the historian, Benett, Lhuyd, Watkinson, Thomas Saville, and others; the last of these being addressed by Francis Hotman the elder to Sir Amias Poulet, the English ambassador at this period (1580), by which it appears that Hotman, the son, was resident in Sir Amias' family*. A list is subjoined of other letters which have an English interest.

Hotman to Dr. Hovenden, Chancellor of Oxford, dated from Nonsuch, in Sept. 1582, introducing some young Germans.

To Dr. Humfrey, on the same subject. A third to Sir Philip Sidney, returning thanks for letters of introduction to Mr. Atey.

Hotman to his father, expressing thanks for news which he has communicated to the Earl his master, as well as to Sidney and Walsingham. In this letter the writer asks his father for one of his works, that he may get it dedi-

cated to Monsieur Sidney, nephew to the Earl his master, and esteemed as the most learned, virtuous, and courteous gentleman of England — high praise, which posterity has since ratified. The writer was at this time (Oct. 1582) at Windsor, where he says the Court had removed on account of the plague.

Hotman to Dr. James, Windsor, Oct. 12, 1582.

To Dr. Hovenden, and others of the same period.

To Sir Amyas Poulet, Windsor, Nov. 17, 1582, Cuff, Mr. Geffrey, Dom Matthew, Reynold (about a letter which had been sent by Theodore Beza to the Archbishop of Canterbury), to Mr. St. Ouen, Saville, Watkinson, Dr. Underhill, Hakluyt the voyager, introducing one Cevallerius, D. Lilio (Euphues Lilly), Drs. Humfrey and Hovenden.

Hotman writes a letter at this time to the Chancellor of Oxford, urging him specially in the affair of William Sibthorpe, respecting whom his master had written that he might be admitted to the University; and from this letter we learn that Hotman's master was the Earl of Leicester, and he mentions that Sibthorpe has an elder brother, whom all men, and especially Sir Amyas Poulet, love dearly, and make much of.

Hotman to D. Lhuid, Cuff, Stone, Dr. James, Bernard, Monsieur Florio, Garth, Saville, Sir Philip Sidney; all dated from Windsor and Richmond in 1582 and the beginning of 1583.

Hotman to Atey, Oxford, Oct. 1583.

Hotman to Atey, secretary to his Excellency at the camp. This is dated from Utrecht, on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, in 1586; the writer's circumstances being evidently changed, and himself in need of money; but in this letter he alludes once again to Sir Philip Sidney, "humani generis delitium Sidneius illustrissimus;" and in a following letter to Lipsius, the writer mentions Sir Philip's death in terms of eloquent praise and sorrow. Another long letter to Arthur Atey relates entirely to Leicester's conduct in the Low Countries, and his probable return to England.

* It may be necessary to remark that the various spellings of the original have been followed in this communication.

John Hotman to William Camden, Paris, June, 1617.

Arthur Wake to Hotman, May 30, 1581.

Jo. Jefferay to his very good friend Mr. Docter Hotman, July 2, 1581, with a curious postscript in English, adjuring the Doctor not to forget his English, as it was "for lacke of use that y^e frear forgatte his pater noster."

Arthur Wake to Hotman, July 13, 1581.

William Camden to the Right Worshipfull Mr. Docter Hottoman, in Christchurche, Oxon. A beautiful letter, but undated.

H. C. to John Hotom, Oxon, Jan. 29, 1582.

W. Watkinson to Dr. Hottoman, Christ Church, Oxon, Jan. 29, 1582, alluding to Hotman's residence in the house of Sir Amyas Paulett.

Thomas Savile to Hotman, January, 1582.

Thomas Smith to the same, of the same month, addressed to the Right Worshipful Mr. John Hotoman, at my Lord North his house in Charterhouse.

Thomas Saville, dated from Merton College, in Feb. 1582, to the Worshipful his very good friend Mr. Docter Hotoman, at Courte.

William Camden, March 6, 1582, dated from Westminster, giving the names of the preachers selected by the Queen for the season of Lent, and news of a quarrel and fight between the servants of certain nobles, consequent on a marriage. The names that occur herein are Knevett, a lady of the Vavasour family, the Veres, Earl of Oxford, and others.

Juliet St. Barbe, from Christ Church, Oxford.

Henry Cuffe, January, 1582.

William Camden, June 13, 1582, Westminster, sending a copy of his *Britannia*.

John Bennet, Christ Church, July 10, 1582.

Robert Garth, e Musæo Lincolnensi, July 22, 1582.

Thomas Savile, 1582, and Latin verses addressed to Hotman by the same writer.

H. Cuffe, August 8, 1582.

John Luid, dated from New College, Aug. 20, 1582.

Richard Hake, addressed to Hottam at Christchurch.

Thomas Savile, Aug. 1582, superscribed to Hotman "at y^e Courte. Els leaves theame at Mr. Fountaynes Lodging in Blackfryers to be delivered as y^e superscription giveth."

Another letter from Savile, dated from Merton College, Nov. 1582.

W. Camden, mentioning proceedings in Parliament respecting the profanation of the Sabbath.

Various, of H. Cuffe, T. Savile, about Camden; of Camden, March, 1583; Albericus Gentilis, dated from Oxford, and others whose names have been already mentioned.

To Richard Hakluyt, a long letter from Stephen Parmenius, dated from St. John's, Newfoundland, August 6, 1583, recounting the particulars of a voyage from England: abounding in incident, and an exceedingly interesting contemporary narrative. Probably this is the most curious letter in the volume, and it deserves printing.

There are letters of Richard Andrews, who writes from Oxford in the year 1606, and many of William Camden the historian, full of domestic news of the period, a great inundation in Worcestershire in 1607, a visit of the King of Denmark, and the death of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Probably I have noted enough. The MS. was once Colbert's, and is well worth attention.—I am, &c.,

L. MASSEY.

Paris, March 14, 1862.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES AT ATHENS.—The archæologists who have been charged by the King of Prussia to make researches and excavations at the Acropolis have recently made a remarkable discovery. They have laid bare the threshold at the entrance of the Parthenon of Athens, and this was, on the 11th of April last, crossed for the first time after 1500 years, and in presence of all the learned world of the Greek capital. They have also discovered in the Erechtheon a skiff in white marble in good preservation, and a statue of the best epoch of ancient art. In spite of the disturbed political state of the country, the explorations are being vigorously pursued.

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT.—M. Cavedoni, of Modena, has just discovered a curious sepulchral monument in that city. It consists of a marble slab, 40 centimètres by 32 ($15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12), and was found near the sarcophagus of Turpiannia Tertia, within the courtyard of M. Pioppi's house, and at a depth of about 12 feet. It bears the Greek word *Syntrophion*, and below, seven round loaves arranged in a straight line, and marked each with a cross, and lying between two fishes. This monument is evidently of Christian origin, and probably of the third or fourth century.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.—A letter written from Rome, early in May, states that the excavations on the Palatine Mount continue to attract much attention. The immense quantity of rubbish which covered the pavement of the building erroneously styled the Temple of Apollo has been removed, and access obtained to the vaulted rooms below, two of which are now quite cleared. The first, immediately below the Casina Farnese, appears to have been stripped of all its ornaments at a comparatively recent date, and then filled with earth. Adjoining this is another room, which had not been despoiled. The walls are of Albano stone, and the corners travertine. The researches of the depredators seem to have ended before coming there, for on removing the soil many works of art were found. Among them were a column, ornamented with acanthus leaves, and having instead of a capital two pine-apples connected by leaves, a thyrsus in the form of a candelabrum, also surmounted by a pine-apple and foliage, and numerous fragments of a red marble cornice. The old pavement of rich marbles has been carefully preserved, and all the objects found are retained on the spot and arranged for inspection, instead of being removed. A great number of persons visit this new museum, and are well repaid for their trouble, as all the articles belong to a good period of art.

EARLY CRYPT AT ANTWERP.—An interesting antiquarian discovery has just been made at Antwerp of the crypt in the ancient church in which St. Walburgis

resided during his stay in Antwerp in the seventh century. The church was destroyed by the Normans shortly after, the crypt alone escaping. It was well preserved, and has lost nothing of its original character, and gives a very exact idea of the mode of construction at the period when Christianity commenced taking root in the north of Europe. Measures have been taken for the ulterior preservation of the monument.

PORTSWOOD PRIORY.—A mediæval key was recently dug up on the site of the Priory of St. Denys, close to the Portswood station of the South-Western Railway. It is of bronze, about two inches long; the stem is solid, and tapers towards the end, the wards forming the letter H. The inner periphery of the handle ring projects near the stem, which is characteristic of ancient keys. This key, no doubt, belonged to a small box or secretaire. It is covered with a thin coat of verdigris, which has prevented corrosion. Some door-keys formerly found among the ruins of St. Denys, being of iron, are much corroded with rust. Mr. Skelton, the architect, who has purchased the ruins, carefully preserves any objects that may be discovered, but unfortunately a few rusty keys, some fragments of mosaic pavement, and some mutilated stone coffins, are almost all that have as yet been found. The coffins, several years ago, were cleared of the bones of priors and monks, and used as hogs' troughs by a neighbouring farmer.

EXCAVATIONS AT KNARESBOROUGH.—Some trenching undertaken for other than archæological objects has recently led to the discovery of the foundation of the chapel of the Holy Cross, belonging to the Friars of the order of the Holy Trinity. The Abbot, St. Robert, founded a chapel at Knaresborough in the reign of Richard I., and probably he was buried there. The Priory was founded in the reign of John, or Henry III., and the ruins now being exposed appear to be the chapel. The building was probably cruciform, and what would appear to be the north transept is already bared; the towers or turrets are placed at the angles. The ornamental work in the mouldings scattered about shew the building to have been of fine and elegant workmanship, and the tooth-ornament so peculiar to the style is most conspicuous. A stone coffin containing three skeletons has already been found, and it is not improbable that some very curious and interesting relics may be brought to light. Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., is the owner.

DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.—We learn from a letter from Jerusalem that the foundation of the inner wall of Jerusalem (referred to in Lam. ii. 8, under the name of rampart, and also Isaiah xxii. 11, where the two walls are spoken of), has lately been discovered. As far as it is laid bare it consists of very large stones, and the solid masonry is just the same as that of the western wall of the Temple. It is about four yards distant from the present wall. The spot was visited by many Europeans, among whom are mentioned the Austrian and French Consuls, as also Dr. Rosen, the Prussian Consul, who is distinguished for his topographical knowledge of the Holy City, and they all agreed in pronouncing this remnant of hoary antiquity the foundation of the "rampart." It was discovered while digging to lay the foundation for a new building, "Abode of Peace," erecting for the Jewish poor at the expense of a deceased benefactor. On the same plot of ground was also discovered a very large, equally ancient cistern, 36 yards long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 14 deep.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

A Memoir on Northumberland, descriptive of its Scenery, Monuments, and History. By WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, M.A., &c. (London: Longmans.)—The space that we can devote to literary notices being limited, Mr. Gibson's Memoir, which was issued in a pamphlet form a year or so ago, has remained unrecorded, though not forgotten. It now comes before us, enlarged and partly rewritten, as the first of a series of pocket volume County Histories, to be written in a popular style, with the view of affording an inexpensive Handbook of what is most memorable or worthy of notice in the historical, architectural, and natural features of each district. If all the authors perform their task as well as Mr. Gibson, they will inaugurate a new era in topographical literature. His little work consists of eleven chapters, which, properly starting with a rapid and life-like survey of the natural features of Northumberland, carry us through its general and ecclesiastical history, detail its architecture, whether sacred, military, or domestic, its agriculture, its industries, its vast mining operations—and conclude with a notice of its literary worthies. These very diverse matters are all treated with a clearness that shews the author to be a man equally well versed in the present as in the past, and, as we have said, we hope that his fellow-labourers may prove themselves worthy associates. We would, in conclusion, suggest that a second edition of this volume would be greatly improved if accompanied by an index, and an outline map; indeed, books of this nature cannot be looked on as complete without such helps, and we trust that the succeeding volumes will be furnished with them in the first instance.

Catalogue Raisonné; or, A List of the Pictures in Blenheim Palace: with Occasional Remarks and Illustrative Notes. By GEORGE SCHAEFF, F.S.A. (London: Dorrell and Son.)—Visitors to Blenheim will fail to derive as much pleasure as they should do, if they neglect to provide themselves with this well-arranged Catalogue. The remarks and notes have a value of their own; and the Introduction, by Mr. Whateley, is well worth perusal for its answer to the invectives of Macaulay directed against the Great Duke and his wife.

The Norwich Spectator. (Cundall and Co.)—We have received a copy of the April number of this new periodical. It has an article on "Church Progress," which is sound, and to the purpose, but we notice the magazine for a painfully interesting paper called "Notes on the Desecrated Churches in Norwich," which will well repay perusal. It appears that they amount at least to thirty-six, beside six smaller chapels; so that when Norwich had not one-third of its present population (*circa* 1400), it had more than twice as many churches, and several of the number that have perished were at least equal in architectural appearance to any that remain. The details are avowedly gathered from Blomefield's "Norfolk," but their collection will be acceptable to those who do not possess that work, and useful even to those who do; and may shew to all parties that, in whatever else we may be superior to our forefathers, we have no ground to exalt ourselves on account of our pious liberality. Forty-two churches and chapels appear to have been destroyed in and about Norwich since the Reformation, and only six new ones have been built.

The East Anglian, No. XVI., (Tymms, Lowestoft,) among other matters, has a valuable Visitation of Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. J. H. Sperling, who has collected, by personal survey of the churches of the district, a fairly complete list of its worshipful families; his list gives nearly three hundred coats of arms.

Books with a Meaning. (Hogg and Sons.)—We have received the first two volumes of a monthly issue under this name. One is *Where do We get It, and How is It Made?* which is by Mr. GEORGE DODD, and gives a very readable account of the way in which we are supplied with the everyday comforts and luxuries of life. The range of subjects is necessarily a large one that lies between the culture of wheat, of which Mr. Dodd first speaks, and the colours produced from coal tar and guano, with which he closes; but though his notices are, of course, brief, they are clear, and will add considerably to the stock of knowledge of most readers. The other work is by Mr. H. G. ADAMS, and is a really good naturalist's calendar. It is entitled *The Wild Flowers, Birds, and Insects of the Months*, and is very pleasantly written. The author being himself a poet, has shewn taste and discrimination in quoting notices appropriate to his subject from others, and he concludes his book with a "practical section," the object of which is to shew how easily and cheaply birds and insects may be preserved, and a knowledge of the wonders of creation thus extended, particularly among the young. We must add that the volumes are handsomely bound and illustrated, and if the series is carried out as it has been begun, its title, of *Books with a Meaning*, will be amply justified.

The Book-Hunter, &c. By JOHN HILL BURTON. (Blackwoods.)—We are sorry to say that we are not satisfied with this book. It originated in a series of papers in "Blackwood's Magazine," and though

it has been largely added to and altered, it is but a superficial production after all. The writer evidently knows no more of his subject than any other moderately well-informed man, and therefore he has nothing of any importance to tell. Still, those who like gossip about such men as Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber, and Hazlewood and Surtees, may bestow an hour on Mr. Burton, though his jokes are none of the most brilliant, nor his facts of any especial novelty.

Reges et Heroes; Origines Romanæ. (Longmans.)—These are two new books, with notes for the use of schools, lately issued by the Rev. E. St. John Parry, M.A., the head-master of Leamington College. The first is a selection of tales from Herodotus, relating to the Kings and Heroes of Greece and the East; the second is an outline of the early history of Rome, taken from the first five books of Livy. The editor's aim has been to supply a reading-book for Greek, and for Latin, which shall not only be interesting in itself, but shall give to the young scholar ideas and information that may be of use to him in his after-course. The notes are calculated to afford such an amount of help to an intelligent boy as may save him from fruitless labour, and no more, as Mr. Parry justly thinks that anything beyond this will come best from the master. Established school-books, we know, are not easily displaced, but the number is daily enlarging, and, if we mistake not, these will soon be classed among them.

The Flowering Plants of Great Britain. (Christian Knowledge Society.) We promised some time ago* to give a specimen of the letterpress of this work, and we accordingly now select a few passages from the description of the plant known to botanists as *Lychnis Flos Cuculi*, which is the ragged Robin or Cuckoo-flower of unscientific people. It is on these popular names of our com-

* GENT. MAG., NOV. 1861, p. 553.

mon flowers, and the pleasant associations connected with them, that the author thus agreeably dilates:—

“1. *L. Flos Cuculi* (Ragged Robin, or Cuckoo-flower).—*Flowers* loosely paniced; *petals* deeply 4-cleft, crowned; *leaves* very narrow. Plant perennial...

“It is interesting to trace in the old names of our flowers the old modes of thought and habits of life to which some of them point. The cuckoo was evidently a favourite bird, for many a pretty flower yet bears its name. There was the pungent Cardamine of the fields and woods, which still has, as well as the Anemone, the name of Cuckoo-flower. Then we have this bright and ragged Lychnis, while the Cuckoo-buds of the old poets are known to moderns as buttercups. There was the Wood Sorrel, which was called Cuckoo’s-meat, because, as Gerarde said, it came at the time when the cuckoo might need it for her food. There, too, is the Cuckoo-pint, which is still a rustic name for the Arum, and which may have been so called because its half-folded vase-like leaf might hold some drop of dew or rain to refresh the early bird; or its name may be a corruption of Cuckoo-point, given because the purple or green column in the centre of its leaves was growing when the cuckoo was singing...

“There was an association with the times and seasons in the names Wake-robin, Day’s-eye, Winter-weed, May-thorn, Blackthorn; St. John’s-wort, of Midsummer-day, and St. Patrick’s Cabbage, of St. Patrick’s-day; and Evening Primrose, and Snow-drop, and Spring Cresses. The rustic list had its classic allusion in the name of the Grass of Parnassus; and its touches of sentiment in those of the Forget-me-not, Pansy, Heartsease, True-love, and True-love-knot; while the Wayfaring-tree, and Traveller’s Joy, and the Queen of the Meadows, all remind us that those who so called them had an eye for the beauty of the landscape and its vegetation. Poor Man’s Weather-glass, Shepherd’s Needle, and Shepherd’s Purse, all tell a tale of rural imaginations; while the old names of Fuller’s Teasel, Fowler’s Service, Dyer’s Weed, Bed-straw, Fleabane, Dyer’s Rocket, Glass-wort, are still records of old uses of plants. The intercourse with foreign lands and the improvements in horticulture have so well filled our kitchen-gardens with a provision for the tables, that Salad Burnet, Lamb’s Lettuce, Sauce-alone, Hedge-

mustard, Winter Cresses, Poor Man’s Pepper, and Corn-slad, grow now un-gathered, and we only wonder, while thinking on their names, at the simple taste which enabled our fathers to relish such a vegetable diet.

“A large number of plants were named for their healing virtues, and though the herbalist often overpraised his simples, yet a few of them deserved their repute. In some, however, whose praises filled the pages of the old writers on plants, we can find no powers to correspond with their alleged properties; and we can only think that fevers were allayed by the water in which the herbs were mingled, and wounds healed by time, rather than by the reputed remedies; so that we could join in the recommendation given by Sir Kenelm Digby for some of the plasters then in use, that they should be applied to the weapons rather than the wounds. If Carpenter’s Herb, and Sickle Herb, and Scurvy-grass, and Toutsaine, and Wound-wort, Shepherd’s Spikenard, Fever-few, Self-heal, Poor Man’s Parmacetti, and Soldier’s Milfoil, had some small degree of healing virtues, yet we should be sorry to trust our afflicted friends to the cures effected by Palsy-herb, or Whitlow-grass, or Lung-wort, or Liver-wort. These last names, indeed, remind us of the notion that plants indicated by some external sign the healing powers which they possessed, so that the spotted leaves of the Lung-wort shewed that it was good for diseased lungs, and the lobed form of the Liver-wort leaf marked its uses to man; while, on the same principle, the spotted stem of the Viper’s Bugloss indicated its power to remedy the bite of the reptile.

“Some of the prettiest of our country names are derived from resemblances apparent to us all. Such are Sundew, Satin-flower, Allseed, Arrow-head, Awl-wort, Pearl-wort, Monkshood, Bladder-wort, Golden Rod, Bee Orchis, and many another; and the appropriateness of some which we see in our every country walk gives us a feeling of pleasure as we think of them. The winding habit of our favourite woodland climber is well described by the name Woodbine, and its honey-bearing tubes by that of Honeysuckle; the names of Bitter-sweet and Deadly Nightshade are no less appropriate. The name Foxglove, which is but a corruption of Folks’-glove, or Fairies’-glove, has a thought of poetry in it; that of Speedwell was given by one who loved flowers, and that of

Thrift by one who marked how, growing as it can on the scantiest soil, it resembled the virtue which made good use of small means. Gold-knobs, Gold-cups, Goldings, and King-nobs, were pretty names for the buttercups which clothe our meadows in such numbers and varieties, that old Culpepper says, 'So abundant are the sorts of this herbe, that to describe them all would tire the patience of Socrates himself; but because I have not yet attained to the spirits of Socrates,' he adds, 'I shall describe their most usual forms.' Besides those which we have given, the herbalist describes as common names in his day, for these plants, Frog-foot, Trail-flower, Poll-locket, Goulious, and Crowsfoot, so that, as he says, 'This furious biting herb hath obtained almost enough to make up a Welshman's pedigree, if he fetched no further than John of Gaunt, or William the Conqueror.'...

"Many of our common wild-flowers received their names as expressive of the pious feelings of our ancestors. . . . Wherever we find the word Mary or Lady in any way connected with the flower, we may generally infer that the latter is but the remains of 'Our Lady,' and that both refer to the Virgin. Nor was it the flower alone which received this associating name; the little insect which the merry child bids 'fly away home,' the Lady-bird, *La vache de la Vierge* of the French, was named, too, after 'Our Lady.' Lady's Tresses, Lady's Mantle, Lady's Slipper, Marygold, and Rosemary, Herb Bennet, Herb Robert, St. Peter's and St. James's-wort, Sweet Cicely, Sweet Basil, are but a few of the names which probably originated from the monastery; and ancient associations are recorded in the names of Holy Herb, Holy Oak, Star of Bethlehem, Procession-flower, Herb of Grace, Trinity Herb, and many others; while a remembrance of old superstitions lurks in such names as that of Enchanter's Nightshade.

"But our Meadow Lychnis, our Cuckoo-flower, has been long forgotten in the remarks which its name suggested. It is a very pretty flower, often sprinkling the grass far over the moist meadows with its rose-coloured jagged petals, which grow on a reddish-coloured stem, two or three feet high, during June and July. The lower part of the stem is hairy, and the upper part clammy. It is often, in country places, called Ragged Robin, or Bachelor's Buttons,

a kind of button having been formerly worn which was made of pieces of cloth cut somewhat in the form of its petals." (pp. 97—99.)

We have already spoken of the accuracy and beauty of the plates, and we conceive that our readers will join with us in the opinion that the text is also fully as deserving of approbation.

Comprehensive History of India. (Blackie and Son.)—This work is now completed in three handsome volumes, which contain twenty-five plates and maps, and some hundreds of woodcuts. To its ability and fairness we have before borne witness, and we have only to add our hope that its reception will be as favourable as it deserves to be.

The Carterets; or, Country Pleasures. By E. A. R. (Hogg and Sons.)—A well-written book, the scene of which is the "garden of England," Kent. Knole, Penshurst, Sevenoaks, and all their celebrities—the chalk hills and their wild flowers—the Weald and its trees—farming in general, and hop-gardens in particular—the gipsies, and similar rural themes, are all pleasantly treated. There are illustrations by Dalziel, and the binding is of a very fanciful description. Recommendations enough, surely, for one small volume.

Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy during the Great Rebellion. Epitomised by the Author of "The Annals of England." (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—We regard the appearance of this small volume as exceedingly well-timed. It is not to be supposed that it will effect any change in the views of decided opponents of the Church, even if they are unable to deny the truth of the statements made, but persons who are open to conviction will do well to procure it, and judge for themselves how far Mr. Walker has made out his case, his book being but little known at the present day.

Monthly Intelligence.

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

THE past month has been marked by two events at home, of which we shall speak in some detail, viz. the Volunteer Review at Brighton, and the Opening of the International Exhibition. On the Continent, there has occurred little to require comment. The Roman question apparently remains *in statu quo*, in spite of the hopes and fears excited in many quarters by the visits to Paris of both the French Minister and the French General, who are supposed to be irreconcilable antagonists. Whether both, or either, will return to Rome, seems only to be known to their common master, if to him. Victor Emmanuel has paid a visit of a few days to the South of Italy, and, we are told, has been enthusiastically received. A conspiracy has been discovered at Milan among some of the non-Piedmontese officers and soldiers, which seems to shew that "Italian unity" is not much to be relied on; and an attempt, by some of the Garibaldian party, to make an inroad on the Tyrol, has produced a "grave complication" for the Government at Turin. In Prussia, the newly-elected Parliament has met, with the result that might reasonably have been expected. Several of the existing Ministry have been unable to secure their return; many known adherents under all circumstances to "the King's Government," have met the same fate; and the Liberal party is of course strengthened very considerably. The sittings were opened on the 19th of May, not by the King in person, but by the Minister President, in a seemingly injudicious speech, which speaks of carrying out "the well-known principles of the King," without being "led astray by the pressure exercised by the change of parties." Such unconciliatory language seems to rank King William I. with those unfortunate rulers who "learn nothing, and forget nothing."

APRIL 21.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton.

—The number of Volunteers collected at this, was considerably larger than at the former review, in 1861. They amounted to very nearly 20,000 men, two-thirds of whom were supplied by the metropolis, and the remainder, except one regiment of cavalry, and one

corps from Buckinghamshire, came from the southern counties, between Dover and the Isle of Wight. The force comprised a Cavalry and an Artillery division, and two divisions of Infantry. To insure complete success in the handling of the troops the War Office, while offering the command of brigades to several of the more experienced Volunteer com-

manders, so as to preserve the character of the force, intrusted the command of both divisions, as well as most of the brigades, to officers of the regular army, who were drawn, with their staffs, from their respective posts in camp and garrison at different parts of the south coast. Thus, the first Infantry division was placed under the orders of Major-General Crauford, Inspecting General of the brigade of Foot Guards; while Major-General the Hon. A. Dalzell, under whose orders the second division of Infantry was placed, is the General commanding the district of Shorncliffe and Dover, including the troops at Brighton and Canterbury. Among the commanders of brigades were Brigadier-General Haines, C.B., commanding the third division of Infantry at Shorncliffe; Major-General Taylor, who commands a brigade at Aldersholt; Brigadier-General Brown, of the second Infantry brigade at Aldersholt; and Brigadier-General Garvoek, who has charge of the first Infantry brigade at Dover. The heads of the Volunteer force proper were represented by Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock, who each had command of a brigade of Infantry, and a similar post of honour had been offered to Lord Elcho, who declined it on the ground that his own corps had a prior claim to his services. The command of the whole force was given to General Lord Clyde. Many of the London Volunteers reached Brighton on the Saturday or Sunday, but the great body came by early trains on the Monday morning. So well was the appointed time kept, that the first of these trains left the London-bridge and Victoria stations at 5.30, the hour fixed in the programme, and at 7.30 telegrams were received from both the starting-points announcing that all the regiments expected from town were accounted for, and were actually on their way down. Each train consisted of twenty-two carriages, and contained accommodation for

eight hundred men and forty officers. The trains were started as nearly as possible at intervals of ten minutes, and nothing could be more orderly and satisfactory than the manner in which the Volunteers arrived, reached the platforms, and were seated in the trains. The London Scottish and the 19th Middlesex were the first to arrive in Brighton, and they were closely followed by the Inns of Court corps, which, owing to the distance of its head-quarters from either of the metropolitan railway termini, had had to parade at the early hour of 4.30. The Pavilion Gardens, the gardens of the Old and North Steyne, St. Peter's Church enclosure, and the level enclosure, were allotted for the use of the troops during their halt in the town; each corps had a particular rendezvous assigned to it, to which it was marched on leaving the station, and where it was joined by those which had come down before. Some of the early arrivals, such as the Inns of Court, had breakfast ready provided for them, and they were allowed to pile their arms and ramble about the town. The last corps arrived from London by 10 o'clock, but the country corps did not observe the same punctuality, for it was past 11 when some of them made their appearance at the rendezvous. At half-past 10 o'clock the first gun was fired, which was the signal for the brigading of the troops,—a process which was speedily accomplished; but it was full noon before the order was given to march towards the scene of action. Though the distance is not great, the road is heavy, and was much crowded, so that the progress was not very rapid, and it was considerably past one before they were all placed in line on the White Hawk Down. It was on the western slope of the Down facing the Race-hill, and divided from it by a wide dip, that the troops were drawn up. The Cavalry, which consisted of the 18th Hussars, and the Hants. Light Horse, occupied the right of the line, next stood the Artillery brigade, and then the Infantry, which, drawn up in line of contiguous

columns, extended almost the entire length of the Down.

Among the troops present was one comparatively small body, the Garrison Brigade of Artillery, which possessed some features of peculiar interest, for not only were the guns (18-pounders) in their charge of the same weight and calibre as those which rendered such effectual service at the crisis of the struggle at Inkermann, but they now form a portion of the regular coast defences, and were brought from their ordinary stations to take part in this review. Four of the guns were drawn from Hailsham to Brighton in two days, this service being performed exclusively by Volunteers. In connexion with the coast batteries there are farmers living in the neighbourhood who register their own names and the number of horses and oxen in their possession, undertaking whenever necessity arises to horse the guns and move them from point to point. The part they took yesterday as moveable guns of position was precisely that which they would take in actual warfare. They were moved about with ease by powerful farm-horses, harnessed with ropes to the gun-carriages, and at their heads, hardly controlling them to a sober marching-past pace, were unmistakable farm labourers in their long smock-frocks. This brigade also included a number of men apparently required not as trained artillerymen, but to assist in working the guns. These did not carry rifles, and were armed only with short dirks, but in their own sphere of action it was clear they would be as dangerous opponents to any invading force as men who might be more formidably equipped.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., accompanied by the members of his staff, came upon the ground shortly before 2 o'clock, and proceeded across the valley to the White Hawk Down, where the troops were drawn up awaiting his arrival. Having been received with a general salute, Lord Clyde rode slowly down the line, carefully inspecting each corps, after which he repaired to the Grand

Stand, where the whole marched past, and then took up their positions for the evolutions that were to follow. These were based on the supposition that an enemy, having landed on the coast somewhere between Newhaven and Rottingdean, had advanced by Ovingdean and established himself in force on the extreme spur of the eastern ridge of the horseshoe, which before it reaches the cliffs overlooking the sea rises to a considerable height. The position is one of considerable strength—stronger, indeed, than it would be agreeable to find an invader actually in possession of. To this point the Inns of Court, with a couple of light guns, were pushed, and during the remainder of the day they represented the “enemy.” It was to dislodge them from this important position that the attacks of the Volunteer army were directed. These were for a long time unsuccessful, but at last the enemy were supposed to be driven into the sea, and the affair terminated. The troops then marched off the ground to the railway station, and were despatched to their respective destinations with the same order and regularity which marked their arrival. The result of the day shewed that the Volunteers have reached such proficiency in their drill that with proper handling they may be relied on to act together in large masses with steadiness and efficiency; and Lord Clyde has since made a very favourable report on the subject to the War Office. Fortunately the success of the day was not marred by any casualty, and as the weather was very fine, the concourse of spectators was immense.

APRIL 30.

The Japanese Ambassadors.—These remarkable foreigners, after passing some time in France, arrived in London this day in order to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition. They crossed over from Calais to Dover in a steamer provided for them by the Emperor of the French, travelled by special train to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and thence to Claridge's hotel,

Brook-street, where they occupy in the whole some thirty or forty apartments in the best parts of the house, including what are called the state-rooms, which have been occupied by turns by the Empress of the French on the latest occasion on which Her Majesty visited this country, by the Queen of Holland, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and other august personages. The mission, which numbers thirty-six individuals, is composed of three principal persons—namely, the Chief Minister, Také No Ouchi Shimodzuké No Kami, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Matsudaira Iwami No Kami, Second Minister Plenipotentiary; and Kiogoka Noto No Kami, third Minister Plenipotentiary, a vice-governor, a confidential adviser, eighteen officers, fourteen servants, and Mr. Macdonald, an attaché of the English Legation in Japan, who acts as interpreter. The principal minister is a man of fifty-two, and the two others are twenty years younger. The first two, beside being envoys, are governors of provinces in their native country, and the third holds rank there equivalent to an Under-Secretary of State with us. Their primary and ostensible object in visiting Europe is to urge upon the Governments with whom they have treaty powers the gradual and careful opening of the ports of Japan, which their Government have stipulated to open for commercial purposes, in preference to an attempt to develop with anything like inconsiderate haste relations of that kind with the Japanese, which might possibly lead to disturbance, and so defeat or unnecessarily retard the ends which enlightened men on all sides have in view. For this purpose they have been empowered to treat with the Governments of France, England, Holland, Prussia, Russia, and Portugal; but they are over and above strongly animated with the desire to see as much as possible of the arsenals, camps, dock-yards, and the various manufacturing processes in those countries which they will visit in turn. Their conduct shews them to be persons of great intelligence,

and much aptitude in acquiring information. They have visited almost every establishment of note in London—have been to Windsor and Hampton Court, had interviews with Ministers, been in the Houses of Parliament, appeared at balls, and attended at the opening of the Exhibition, where their remarkable dress excited much attention. But they themselves appear to have been most interested in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where they have remained for hours at a time, their draughtsmen and native secretaries being kept fully employed in sketching and recording all the wonders there presented to their view. They have also acquired a surprising knowledge of both the language and customs of our country, when the short time that they have been here is taken into account; and, perhaps rather extravagantly, have been represented as little differing in their habits and manners from English gentlemen.

MAY 1.

Opening of the International Exhibition.—This event took place on the day and in the manner fixed, and was a very imposing ceremonial.

The Royal Commissioners for opening the Exhibition left Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Chamberlain, attended by their respective suites, with Lord Derby and Palmerston accompanying them, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards; and the *cortège* proceeded through Hyde Park to the Exhibition, which it reached about one. Previous to this the Lord Mayor, with the civic functionaries, had gone from the Mansion House in state.

At the Exhibition so excellent were the arrangements that, in spite of the crowd, little difficulty was experienced in entering. The time allotted for entrance (half-past ten to half-past twelve) proved amply sufficient, and by the latter

hour all had fallen into their places. The aspect of the building from every prominent position was of course striking, but, there can be no doubt, to those who entered with vivid recollections of 1851, in a great degree disappointing. The beautiful diffusion of light, which was so remarkable a feature of Sir Joseph Paxton's building, is wanting; the long vista, broken only by the space of the crossing of the great transept, and interrupted only by objects of rare beauty, far exceeded anything to be found in the present building; the greatest novelty in the construction of which are the two vast domes at the eastern and western end, greater in their span and almost in their elevation than any of the edifices of the sort which are the glories of ancient and modern architecture. One of these, moreover, it had been found necessary to conceal by a coloured awning, for the sake of musical effect. Still the scene which presented itself to the eye from the front of the galleries of the nave was one of great beauty.

Almost immediately after one o'clock, a flourish of trumpets announced that the official personages had assembled in the South Central Court, and the procession being formed, it proceeded by the south side of the nave until it reached the western dome, where a canopy and chairs of state were placed for a portion of the inaugurating ceremonies. Here Earl Granville, in the name of his fellow-commissioners, presented an address to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in which, after alluding to the lamented decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, he gave some particulars as to the Exhibition now about to be opened. His lordship said:—

“About 22,000 exhibitors are here represented, of whom about 8,000 are the subjects of Her Majesty, and 14,000 of foreign states. The arrangement and design of the building is such that the exhibited articles have been generally arranged in three great divisions:—

“1st. Fine arts, in the galleries especially provided for that department.

“2nd. Raw materials, manufactures, and agricultural machinery, in the main building and the eastern annexe.

“3rd. Machinery requiring steam or water power for its effectual display, in the western annexe.

“Within these divisions the classification adopted is in most respects similar to that employed in 1851, the British and colonial articles being kept separate from those sent by foreign countries, and each country having its own portion of the several departments allotted to it.”

After a suitable reply from the Royal Duke, the procession was re-formed, and proceeded slowly by the north side of the nave to the eastern dome, where the musical performance and the remaining portions of the ceremony were to take place. Here chairs of state for his Royal Highness, for the Princes of Prussia and Sweden, and for the other Royal Commissioners, were placed in front of the orchestra. This comprised 148 violins, 50 violas, 45 violoncellos, 45 double basses, 6 piccolos, 10 flutes, 10 oboes, 10 clarionets, 12 bassoons, 12 horns, 6 cornets, 6 trumpets, 9 trombones, 3 ophicleides, 4 serpents, 4 bombardons, 4 euphoniums, 12 side-drums, 3 sets of kettle-drums, including the “big drum” manufactured for the Handel Festival, and was supported by 2,000 voices. Three musical pieces were performed, composed by Meyerbeer, Sterndale Bennett, and Auber, the words of the second being furnished by the Poet Laureate; the direction was divided between Messrs. Costa and Sainton.

On the conclusion of the special music, the Bishop of London, who was accompanied by the Archdeacon of Middlesex and the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Irons, said the collect in the Communion Office, some of the versicles after the Lord's Prayer, and a special prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer and the blessing. Though the words of the prayer could only be heard by a few of those nearest the platform, a spirit of reverence appeared to pervade the assemblage, who stood up during this act of direct devotion, as they did through the Hallelujah Chorus, which followed. The National Anthem, given with the whole force, both vocal and instrumental, of the orchestra, followed; and

at its close the Duke of Cambridge, speaking in the name of the Queen, formally pronounced the Exhibition to be open. The cheers which followed on this announcement were mingled with the Royal salute fired in Hyde-park, on the site of the Exhibition of 1851. This concluded the ceremonial of the day. The Duke of Cambridge gave his arm to his mother, the Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden led out the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Mary, the various officials followed in a modified sort of order, and the crowd moved at will through the building. A more successful ceremonial of the sort, or a more splendid pageant, has probably never been witnessed. The number of persons present was not ascertained; it has been variously estimated at twenty-five, thirty, and forty thousand. The greatest order was observed, and the proposed arrangements were all carried out, except that, owing to a misconception of signals, the National Anthem was played in the wrong place as well as in the right one, and thus completely drowned the voice of Lord Granville, whose address to the Duke of Cambridge was therefore inaudible, except to the persons immediately around him.

APRIL, MAY.

The Civil War in America.—Of late, the news from America has been more confused and perplexing than ever. Almost all communication with Europe is in the hands of the Federal party, and they avail themselves of this to put forward statements which cannot but be received with distrust. Little seems certain except the fact that the war has at last commenced in earnest. It is known that a sanguinary battle of two days' duration has been fought at a place called Pittsburg Landing by the Federals, and Shiloh by the Confederates, on the 6th and 7th of April. Amid a mass of exaggeration, which at first described the battle as more bloody than Waterloo, we now see that the Confederates were the assailants, and that on the first day they had so greatly the advantage, that

the Federals were only saved from entire defeat by the opportune arrival of some gun-boats. On the following day they received reinforcements, the fight was renewed, and at last Beauregard retreated, carrying with him, however, some 7,000 or 8,000 prisoners. General Beauregard had retired to a place named Corinth, where his fortifications are stated to be of immense strength, but whether they have been assailed, or with what result, is not at present (May 24) known in England. In other quarters, the onward progress of the Federals seems more certain, though it is not clear that such progress means victory. The position of Yorktown has been evacuated by the Confederates, who are described as "perfectly demoralized" by their opponents, yet are allowed to fight stubbornly whenever overtaken; and, as at Manassas Junction, contrived to leave their post at Yorktown when it became unsafe two days before the Federal general, McClellan, was aware of the fact. The city of New Orleans has surrendered to the overwhelming force of the Federal navy, but it is evident from the conduct of the inhabitants that this is a mere conquest made by the sword, and only to be held by the same means. It would appear that the forts which defend the city stood a six days' bombardment from a powerful fleet, but they were passed in the night, when it became impossible to hold an open city, and the Confederate general retired, carrying with him his troops and stores to renew the contest. The destruction of property, particularly cotton, seems to have been immense, and is sternly carried out wherever the Federal troops approach; and any hopes that the slaves may be induced to rise, seem altogether fallacious; it appears, on the contrary, that they suffer as much as any one in proportion to their means, by the destruction of their little plots of provision ground, and are very far indeed from hailing the Northern men as liberators. This is to be rejoiced at, as rendering less probable any servile insurrection, which could only add to the horrors of the war, without at all hastening its conclusion.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 6. 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.

May 13^a. The Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, to the Bishopric of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. James Chapman, D.D.

The Ven. Thomas Earle Welby, D.D., Archdeacon of George, Cape Town, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of St. Helena, upon the resignation of the Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 29. Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, to be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in H.M.'s Civil Establishments; Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner.

Ralph Moore, esq., to be an Inspector of Coal Mines and Ironstone Mines, under the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 151.

Alexander Watson, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Vancouver.

Mr. Albert Eugen Denso approved of as Consul at Kurrachee, for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Mr. George Gérard approved of as Consul at St. Helena for the United States of America.

May 2. Colonel Thomas Rawlings Mould, of the Royal Engineers; Col. Alfred Francis W. Wyatt, of the 65th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leslie, of the 40th Regiment; and Lieut.-Col. Robert Carey, half-pay, 40th Regt., Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces in Australia, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

May 6. John Archibald Russell, esq., barrister-at-law, to be H.M.'s Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, vacant by the resignation of John Leycester Adolphus, esq.

May 13. Joseph Moseley, 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 pro-

tected territories near or adjacent to the said Forts and Settlements.

James Richard Holligan, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council of the Island of Barbadoes; and Fleetwood Wilson, esq., to be Auditor-General for the said Island of Barbadoes.

Anthony Musgrave, esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

Rear-Admiral Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of H.M.'s Hospital at Greenwich, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Fairbrother Carroll, deceased.

Edward Walter Bonham, now H.M.'s Consul at Naples, to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Naples.

The following gentlemen, being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Calcutta, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 104; viz.:-

Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and

Sir Charles Robert Mitchel Jackson, Knight, and Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Knight, Judges of the Supreme Court; and

Henry Thomas Raikes, esq., Charles Binny Trevor, esq., George Lock, esq., Henry Vincent Bayley, esq., and Charles Steer, esq., Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to be Judges of the High Court.

And John Paxton Norman, esq., and Walter Morgan, esq., barristers-at-law, and Francis Baring Kemp, esq., Walter Scott Seton-Karr, esq., and Louis Stuart Jackson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Judges of the said High Court.

May 20. John Hay Drummond Hay, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Minister resident at the Court of Morocco, and Harry Smith Parkes, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, C.B., late Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, to be Honorary Equerry to Her Majesty.

Andrew Archibald Paton, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Lubeck, to be H.M.'s Consul at Ragusa and the Bocca di Cattaro.

May 23. The Right Hon. Charles John,

^a The two following notices appeared in an inaccurate form in the "Gazette" of May 9.

Earl Canning, the Right Hon. John, Earl Russell, the Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Right Hon. William Thos. Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, to be Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Frederick C. Brown, esq., now British Consular Agent at Ibralia, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Ibralia.

Isaac Farrington, Robert Grimes Pedder, and Ebenezer Bronstorpe, esqs., to be Non-Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

May 6. *Borough of Lambeth*.—Frederic Doulton, esq., in the room of Wm. Roupell, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme, in the county of York.

Borough of Oldham.—John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq., of the Grange, Urmston, in the county of Lancaster, in the room of William Johnson Fox, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. At St. Peter's Collegiate School, Adelaide, the wife of the Rev. Canon Farr, a dau.

Feb. 21. At Hobart-town, Tasmania, the wife of Major E. Hungerford Eagar, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen., a son.

March 7. At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Capt. R. B. Baker, H.M.'s 39th Regt., a son.

March 8. At Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. B. Butt, Cameron Highlanders, Chief Inspector of Musketry in Bengal, a son.

March 11. At King William's-town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Col. Staunton, Commanding 2nd Brigade, a dau.

March 15. At Delhi, the wife of Patrick Hunter, esq., Capt. 82nd Regt., a dau.

March 16. At Delhi, the wife of G. W. Cockburn, esq., 42nd Royal Highlanders, and 1st Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

March 19. At Shergotte, Behar, the wife of Capt. Clement J. Mead, Bengal Artillery, a son.

March 27. At Poona, the wife of Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a dau.

April 1. At Roorkee, N.W.P., India, the wife of Capt. Edward C. S. Williams, Principal of Thomason College, a son.

At Rawul Pindee, Punjab, the wife of Capt. F. R. Pollock, Acting Commissioner, a dau.

April 6. At Camp, Kurrachee, the wife of Major Gildea, 81st Regt., Commandant Queen's Depôt, a dau.

At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. F. S. Taylor, Engineers, a dau.

At Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Palmer, a dau.

April 13. At Milton, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Francis, a son.

April 14. At Starboro' Castle, the wife of W. J. Tonge, esq., a son.

April 15. At Hazeldean, Cambridge, the wife of John Barrett-Lennard, esq., a dau.

At Upper Clatford, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Ore Masefield West, a son.

April 16. At Weymouth, the wife of Major Fanshawe Gostling, H.M.'s 49th Regt., a son.

At Hales-Owen, the wife of the Rev. E. A. Kempson, Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire, a son.

In Westbourne-crescent, the wife of Unwin Heathcote, esq., a son.

April 17. At Woolston, Southampton, the wife of Lieut. Henry R. Stewart, H.M.S. "Dauntless," a son.

April 18. At Bramley, Surrey, the wife of G. P. Money, esq., B.C.S., a son.

The wife of the Rev. B. F. Westcott, Harrow, a son.

At Preston, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Reed, a dau.

At Ledbury, Herefordshire, the wife of Dr. C. F. Lewis, a son.

At Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrénées, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Lawson, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of R. T. Buckle, esq., M.D., H.M.'s 15th Regt., a dau.

At Edgbaston, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lillingston, a son.

April 19. The wife of S. Prall, M.D., West Malling, a son.

April 20. At Stanchester-house, Drayton, near Langport, the wife of the Rev. William Arthur Allen, a dau.

At Turner-hall, Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Turner, a dau.

April 21. At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Francis Limpus, a son.

April 22. At Woolwich, the wife of Major Godby, R.A., a dau.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain Theobald, Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

At the Rectory, Middleham, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. James Alexander Birch, a son.

At Rowley-fields, Leicester, the wife of Capt. Costobadia, a son.

At Astley-bridge, Bolton, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Birley, a dau.

April 23. At Dalse-court, Hereford, the wife of Col. Feilden, a dau.

At Guyers, Corsham, Mrs. Nugent Chichester, a dau.

At Woodside, Tetsworth, the widow of the Rev. Frederick Bussell, Vicar of Great Marlow, a son.

At the Rectory, Glatton, Hunts., the wife of the Rev. G. Wingfield, twins, a son and dau.

April 24. In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Emily Kingscote, a dau.

In Portman-sq., the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.

In St. George's-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maude, a son.

At Howard-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, (the residence of her brother-in-law), the widow of Major Edward Becher Marsack, 13th Regt. H.M.I.F., Madras, a son.

At Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Benson, a son.

At Wainsford, Lympington, Hants., the wife of H. Fawcett, esq., of Broadfield, Yorkshire, late Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, a dau.

In Hertford-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Cameron, a dau.

April 25. At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward FitzGerald Campbell, bart., 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. St. George, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the wife of Capt. Grey, Grenadier Guards, a son.

The wife of Edward S. Dendy, esq., Chester Herald, a son.

At Corsecombe Rectory, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. Edward Armitage, a dau.

In Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, the wife of Captain Edwin Mainwaring, late 16th Regt., a dau.

In Lowndes-sq., S.W., the wife of Henry Barnard Hankey, Commander R.N., a dau.

In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, the wife of Commander Geo. D. Broad, R.N., a dau.

At Downe-lodge, Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Stephens, a dau.

April 26. At Woolwich-common, the wife of Col. Francklyn, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.

At Manchester, the wife of Colonel Harris Greathed, C.B., a dau.

At the Hall, Pinner, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Desborough, R.A., a dau.

At the Woodlands, Woolwich, the wife of Major Fred. G. Pym, Royal Marines, a son and heir.

At Cottingham Rectory, Northants, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Starkey, Rector of Bygrave, Herts, a son.

April 27. At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

At Gibraltar, Lady Walpole, a son.

At Burnham, Somersetshire, the wife of Chas. F. H. Shaw, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a son.

At the Parsonage, Grange-in-Cartmel, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Smith, a dau.

April 28. At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Moberly, a son.

At Bamborough, the wife of Capt. H. J. Wilkinson, 9th Regt., a son.

At Farnham, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Jones, a son.

In Welbeck-st., the wife of Thomas Davison Bland, esq., of Kippax-park, Yorkshire, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Hunt, Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset, a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, Rector of Stow-Bedon, Norfolk, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Brabazon Hallows, Vicar of Cilcain, Flintshire, a dau.

April 29. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Lennox, Royal Engineers, a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Henry Carmichael Grant, a son.

At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilkins, a dau.

The wife of Stephen Lewin, esq., Mayor of Boston, a dau.

At Halsham Rectory, Holderness, the wife of the Rev. Percy M. Shipton, a son.

In Weymouth-st., Portland-place, the wife of the Rev. Charles E. Donne, a dau.

At Halton-lodge, Halton, Cheshire, the wife of Commr. C. H. Berthon, I.N., a dau.

In Thurgarton Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. H. Guillebaud, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Antony B. Valpy, a dau.

At Milton Bryan Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, a dau.

April 30. In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-pk., the wife of Major Castle, a dau.

At St. Andrew's, Fife, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. D. Maitland, Retired List, Bengal Army, a dau.

At the Willows, Breck-road, Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Nevison Loraine, of twins.

In Norfolk-cresc., Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank-hall, Northumberland, a dau.

At Leysters Parsonage, Tenbury, the wife of the Rev. T. Swinton Hewitt, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Henbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. John Hugh Way, a son.

At Holywell Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph, a dau.

May 1. In Eaton-place, Mrs. C. Wriothlesly Digby, a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-hill, the wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, a dau.

At Crayke, near York, the wife of the Rev. William Inge, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of John FitzPatrick, esq., M.D., Madras Army, a dau.

At St. Alban's, the wife of the Rev. Henry D. Nicholson, a son.

At Walton-house, Eastry, Kent, the wife of James Rae, esq., a dau.

At Dodderhill Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. George J. Wild, a dau.

May 2. In Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., the Lady North, a son.

At the York Hotel, Albemarle-st., the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

At Fleetwood, the wife of Dr. R. T. Scott, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a son.

At Sandgate, the wife of Captain Purvis, R.A., a dau.

May 3. At Compton Castle, the wife of S. W. Sandford, esq., a son.

At Rowley, East Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hichens, a dau.

May 4. In Cadogan-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a son.

At Rowington, near Warwick, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hudson, M.A., a son.

At Pitsea, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hasted, a son.

At Stirling, the wife of Capt. E. W. Cuming, 79th Highlanders, a son.

At Wilton, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Dacres Olivier, a dau.

May 6. At the Cloisters, Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, a dau.

At Lansdowne-villa, Clifton, Lady Oakeley, a son and heir.

At Wanston, Hants., the wife of Major Burnaby, R.E., a dau.

At Great Rollright Rectory, near Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Rendall, a son.

At Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

At Borris-house, Kilkenny, the wife of Arthur Kavanagh, esq., a dau.

At Millom Vicarage, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. E. E. Allen, a son.

In Warrington-gardens, Maida-hill, the wife of Innes C. Munro, esq., of Poyntz-field, N.B., a son and heir.

May 7. At Brooks-lodge, the Park, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain Stotherd, R.E., a son.

At Crewe-green, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. John Ellerton, a son.

At Swansea, the wife of Thomas Evans, esq., H.M.'s Inspector of Mines, a son.

At Moreton Corbet Rectory, near Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Robert Faulkner Wood, a dau.

May 8. At Tutshill, Gloucestershire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Keating, Retired List Madras Army, a son.

In Great Coram-st., the wife of the Rev. J. Swayne, a dau.

In Mansfield-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Capt. Hartwell, of the Buffs, a dau.

At Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, the wife of George D. Beresford, esq., of Aubawn, co. Cavan, a son.

At Upper Tulse-hill, the wife of Capt. Paterson, 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

May 9. At the Vicarage, High Easter, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Gepp, a son.

At Kettering, the wife of the Rev. James Hunnybun, a son.

May 10. At Winkfield, Berks., the wife of Major Kitson, a son.

At Galatz, the wife of Major Stokes, R.E., H.M.'s Commissioner for the Danube, a dau.

At Dresden, the wife of R. Honison Craufurd, younger, of Craufurdland-castle, a son.

At Goonvrea, Perranarworthal, Cornwall, the wife of Fredk. M. Williams, esq., a son.

At Beyton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Herbert S. Hawkins, a dau.

May 11. At Sandgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, R.A., a son.

At Little Addington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. A. Boodle, a dau.

At Milford, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Harry Fitz-Gerald Shute, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Horatio Samuel Hildyard, Rector of Lofthouse, Yorkshire, a son.

At Calton Parsonage, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Carlisle Ward, a dau.

May 12. In Eaton-sq., the wife of T. M. We-guelin, esq., M.P., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. James B. Smeaton, Vicar of Hannington, Wiltshire, a dau.

At the Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. John Greene, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of E. F. Radcliffe, esq., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Diss Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Chas. R. Manning, a dau.

May 13. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a dau.

At Shipston-on-Stour, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Haverfield, a dau.

At Red-hall, the wife of W. Wybrow Robert-son, esq., H.M.'s Bombay C.S., a dau.

May 14. At Dublin, the wife of Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff in Canada, a dau.

May 15. At Windlesham, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, a dau.

At Prestbury Vicarage, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, a dau.

May 16. In Kildare-terr., Westbourne-park, the wife of Capt. Tarleton, R.N., a son.

At Donnington Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Peter King Salter, a son.

At Southacre Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, a dau.

In Westbourne-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gibb, a dau.

At Longnor, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Lionel Corbett, a son.

May 17. At the Palace, Salisbury, the wife of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.

At Hayes, Middlesex, the Lady Maria Spearman, wife of Edmund Robert Spearman, esq., a son.

In Oxford-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Edward Sackville West, a dau.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Archibald Gordon, esq., M.D., C.B., Principal Medical Officer in the Mauritius, a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of F. B. Outram, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Kensington-gore, the wife of Hugh Ham-mersley, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. A. Seaton, Rector of Colton, Staffordshire, a dau.

At Skipton-in-Craven, the wife of Major Wm. Cookson, a son.

At Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of the Rev. Francis P. Fleming, M.A., Incumbent of Kidmore, Oxfordshire, a dau.

May 18. In Eaton-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Cavendish, a son.

May 19. At Ball's-pk., Herts., the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a dau.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park, the wife of Ralph Disraeli, esq., a dau.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. Frederick S. Dale, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, a dau.

At the Principal Chaplain's Quarters, Aldershot, the wife of the Rev. H. Huleatt, a dau.

At Worthing, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Julius Henry Rowley, a son.

At Westerham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Rogers, a dau.

May 20. At Broadwater, Godalming, the wife of Col. C. E. Fairtlough, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alison, C.B., a son.

At the Parsonage, Alderholt, the wife of the Rev. R. H. E. Wix, a son.

At Hinwick-hall, Bedfordshire, the wife of Richard Orlebar, esq., a son.

At Hartlip Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. F. Lagier Lamotte, M.A., a dau.

In Portland-pl., the wife of the Rev. James Cook, of Peopleton, Worcestershire, a dau.

At Camp-villas, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 4. At Dinapore, North India, the Rev. Townsend Storrs, B.A., to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Flyter, of the late 64th Native Infantry.

March 12. At St. Helena, Joseph C. Lambert, esq., R.A.M., Colonial Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. A. Lambert, of Monk Bretton, Yorkshire, to Johanna Mary, only dau. of the late E. Fitzpatrick, esq., of St. Helena, and niece of the late H. Y. Weston, esq., Sheriff.

March 18. At Calicut, Malabar, Edmund Thompson, esq., M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Anthony Thompson, esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Major John Ward, Madras Army.

March 19. At Gampola, Ceylon, Charles, second son of Col. H. C. Bird, to Elizabeth Anne Maria, eldest dau. of the late Simon Enright, esq., M.D., of Ennis, co. Clare.

March 20. At Meerut, Capt. Henry A. Cockburn, Bengal Army, second surviving son of John Cockburn, esq., of Edinburgh, to Lucy Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. Auchmuty Tucker, C.B., Brigadier Commanding at Rawul Pindee.

March 25. At Morar, Gwalior, Travers D. Madden, esq., Lieut. 31st (Punjab) Regt. N.I., second son of John Travers Madden, esq., J.P., Inch-house, co. Dublin, to Caroline, dau. of Col. Arthur Wheatley, Retired List, Bengal Cavalry.

March 26. At Yercaud, Shevaroy-hills, Robert Hoskyns PHELIPS, esq., 4th Regt. M.N. Infantry, eldest son of the late Rev. R. C. PHELIPS, to Mary Sarah, second dau. of Major G. Proudfoot, Madras Army.

March 29. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Richard Cowper Medlycott, second son of the Rev. R. D. Lagden, Rector of Stock Gayland, Dorset, to Francisca Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Emile Menetrier, of Lyons, and granddau. of the late Capt. Howell, R.N.

At Calcutta, Capt. John Lewis Loch, of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, to Lucy Harriette, dau. of the Rev. John Carysfort Proby, formerly Bengal Chaplain, Rector of St. Peter Cheeseshill, Winchester.

April 9. At Montreal, Gilbert Prout Girdwood, esq., Assistant-Surgeon Grenadier Guards, to Fanny Merriman, eldest dau. of Thomas E. Blackwell, esq., of Clifton, England, and Montreal.

April 10. At Madras, John Charles Loch, esq., to Ruth, fifth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Pennycook, C.B. and K.H.

April 21. At Corfu, John Ralph Carr, Capt. H.M.'s 4th (K.O.) Regt. of Foot, eldest son of Ralph Carr, esq., of Hedgeley, Northumberland, to Emily Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Pearson Stockley, Bombay Army.

At the British Embassy, Paris, J. M. Cookesley, M.D., to Henrietta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Fisher.

April 22. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy Robert B. Feilding, son of the Earl of Denbigh, to Lady Louisa Thynne, dau. of the late Marquis of Bath.

At the British Consulate, Nice, and afterwards at the English Chapel, Major-Gen. G. Bruce Michell, Retired List H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Lady Frances E. Legge, eldest dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dartmouth.

At Twickenham, the Rev. T. B. Coulson, Vicar of Skipsea, Yorkshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major Alexander Shaw, late of H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry.

At Brightstone, Isle of Wight, Robert Harry Inglis, son of the late Richard Walter Synnot, esq., to Mary Maria Harriett, second dau. of the late Jams Blair Preston, esq., Physician-General to the Madras Army.

At the Bishop's Mission Church, Inverness, Lieut.-Col. J. G. R. Aplin, 48th Regt., eldest son of the late Admiral Aplin, R.N., to Jane Sophia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Fulton, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Beeston Regis, Norfolk, the Rev. Edmund Forster Hutton, B.A., Rector of Elmerton, near Runton, Norfolk, to Maria A., eldest dau. of the Rev. Cremer Cremer, Rector of Beeston Regis.

At Minehead, William Henry Young, esq., of Aller-lodge, Weston-super-Mare, only son of the late Rev. William Young, B.D., Rector of Aller, Somerset, to Ellen Martha, younger

dau. of the late Rev. Bennett Michell, B.D., Vicar of Winsford, in the same county.

At Brighton, Frederick Talbot Tasker, esq., of Bedford-row, London, second son of John Tasker, esq., of Dartford, Kent, to Agnes Rosamond, second dau. of Col. Philip Downing Ottey, of Montpellier-road, Brighton.

At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Richard Newlove, M.A., Vicar of Thorney, Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, to Lucy Helen, youngest dau. of the late Henry Highton, esq., of Leicester.

At Sherburn, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry T. Barff, B.A., son of the late Thomas Barff, esq., of Wakefield, to Mary Caroline Pardo, only dau. of the Rev. James Matthews, M.A., Vicar of Sherburn.

At Dresden, James Gay Child, esq., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Marie Therese, elder dau. of the late Herrn Adolph Victor, of Leipzig.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Maxwell K. Morris, Capt. 95th Regt., to Emily Harriette, dau. of Robert Buchanan, M.D., St. Leonard's-villas, Paddington.

At St. Oswald's, Chester, John Percy Bankes, esq., of Willow-green, Northwich, to Elizabeth Margareta, only dau. of the late William Francis Morrell Ayrton, esq., of Abbot's Grange, near Chester.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edwin Henry Alger, esq., of Windsor, to Frances, youngest dau. of James Bligh, esq., of Canterbury.

At Hurstpierpoint, William D., eldest son of the late James W. Freshfield, jun., esq., of Bank-buildings, London, and of the Wilderness, Reigate, to Elizabeth Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. Carey Borrer, Rector of Hurstpierpoint.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Thos. Millard Bennett, esq., of Wellington, Herefordshire, son of the late Wm. Bennett, esq., of Ashgrove, in the same county, to Eliza Mary, only dau. of Samuel Long, esq., of Wotton-under-Edge.

April 23. At Alberbury, Shropshire, the Rev. Edward George Childe, fourth son of Wm. Lawn Childe, esq., of Kinlet-hall, co. Salop, to Frances Christina, eldest dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart., M.P., of Loton-park, in that county.

At Woodcote Chapel, William Thos. Mercer, esq., M.A. Oxford, Colonial Secretary, and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong, third son of the late George Mercer, esq., of Gorthy, N.B., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Perth, to Mary Philipps, third dau. of the Rev. Philip H. Nind, M.A. Oxford, Vicar of Southstoke-cum-Woodcote, Oxfordshire.

At Hildenborough, Tunbridge, Thos., fourth son of E. Beeman, esq., of Walters, Tunbridge, to Jane Matilda, eldest dau. of John Greenwood, esq., of Hilden, Tunbridge.

At Rudgwick, F. W. Bawtree, second son of C. S. Bawtree, esq., of Mistley Abbey, Manningtree, Essex, to Caroline, fourth dau. of

the late John Churchman, esq., of King's-house, Rudgwick.

At Lightliffe, George Bankart, esq., of Bradford, to Marianne Hirst, second dau. of John Foster, esq., of Cliffe-hill, near Halifax, and Hornby Castle, Lancashire.

At Southbarr, Renfrewshire, George D. D. Cleveland, Major 98th Regt., son of General Cleveland, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Agnes, dau. of the late James Jamieson, esq., Park-gardens, Glasgow.

At the Cathedral, Killaloe, Augustus Vivian, Lieut. 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., younger son of the late Rev. Charles Paisly Vivian, of Hatton-hall, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to Ethel, eldest dau. of George Charles Julius, jun., esq., and granddau. of the late Francis Spaight, esq., of Derry Castle, co. Tipperary.

At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Waite Browne, esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, son of the late Ven. I. H. Browne, Archdeacon of Ely, and Rector of Cotgrave, to Fanny, second dau. of John Chalfont Blackden, esq., of Ford, Northumberland.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Isaac 'Espinasse, esq., of Hemel Hempsted, eldest son of James 'Espinasse, esq., of Boxley-lodge, Kent, to Harriet Augusta, widow of James Field, esq., of Great Berkhamsted, and youngest dau. of William Smith, esq., of Hemel Hempsted.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Henry J. Tebbutt, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Tebbutt, of Hove, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Josiah Squire, esq., of Dorking, and late of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

At South Shields, John Streatfeild Lipscomb, esq., M.A., Second Master of the King's School, Canterbury, to Frances, third dau. of Thomas Salmon, esq., of South Shields.

At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, C. J. Dundas Napier, esq., Lieut. and Quartermaster R.M.L.I., to Celia, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Chapman, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Loughborough, Robt. Jefferson Spofforth, Lieut. H.M.'s 59th Regt., only son of Robert Spofforth, esq., of Millfield, York, to Harriette Anne, third dau. of the late John Edward Brooke, esq., of Hotham-house, East Riding, Yorkshire.

At Bedford, Capt. T. W. W. Pierce, H.M.'s 10th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Ellen Susanna, only dau. of Jas. Bannister, esq., of Adelaide-square, Bedford.

At Hendon, Capt. E. Dover Edgell, fourth son of Harry Edgell, esq., of Cadogan-place, to Josephine, fourth dau. of the Rev. Theodore Williams, Vicar of Hendon.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Major Gaisford, of the Indian Artillery, retired, to Katharine Louisa, eldest dau. of the late James Hudson, esq., for twenty years Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society.

At St. John's, Paddington, Richmond Moore, esq., Commander H.M.S. "Shannon," eldest son of the late Macartney Moore, esq., Bengal

Civil Service, to Mary Ann, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Olivier, of Potterne, Wilts., and Lansdown-erescant, Bath.

At Kenwyn, Truro, Edmund R. May, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Catharine Seton, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Royal Engineers.

At Wyton, near Huntingdon, the Rev. Frederick Selwyn Ramsden, fourth son of Robert Ramsden, esq., of Carlton-hall, Notts., to Mary Jane, eldest dau.; and at the same time, the Rev. James Stewart, Rector of Little Stukeley, near Huntingdon, only surviving son of the late Hon. Montgomerie Granville John Stewart, of Castramont, N.B., to Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. Joseph Parker, Rector of Wyton.

At Dibden, Hants., Henry Robert Stone, esq., of Stone Cot-hill, Sutton, Surrey, and formerly of Calcutta, to Georgiana Jane, widow of Alfred Parker, esq., and only dau. of George Jessop, esq., of Mount-house, Hythe, Hants.

At Bexley, Kent, the Rev. Thos. Davidson, youngest son of James Davidson, esq., of Seckton, Axminster, Devon, to Catherine Letitia, only dau. of the late Capt. William Patriek Deas, of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

April 24. At Norwich Cathedral, the Rev. Godfrey Harry Arkwright, of Sutton-Searsdale, Derbyshire, to Marian Hilaré Adelaide, youngest dau. of the Hon. George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., James Arthur Morrah, Lieut. and Adjutant 2nd Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, to Emma Maria, second surviving dau. of the late Charles Boulton, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Boulton, of Montagu-sq.

At St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Charles, son of the late Charles Markham, esq., of Northampton, to Rosa, dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

At Byculla, Bombay, Chas. Dyneley Baynes, esq., H.M.'s 91st Regt., to Caroline Elizabeth, third dau. of Major Candy, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At the Cathedral, Montreal, George Meade Lewis, esq., of Madeira, and late of New York, U.S., to Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and Chancellor of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

At Twickenham, Captain Chas. Ward Hawes, of the Guides, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Maria Elinor, only child of the late William Atkins, esq., of Asheote-house, Somerset, and grand-dau. of the Hon. John Petty Ward.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. C. Pengeley, to Augusta D'Ojly, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Edward James, second son of the late Col. Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, and of Halbeath, Fifeshire, to Margaret Anne, eldest dau. of James Murray, esq., of Woodside-terrace, Glasgow.

At Sutton, Surrey, Robert Storrs, esq., of Doncaster, to Mary, third dau. of the late Wm. Simms, esq., of Carshalton, Surrey.

At Sandbach, Cheshire, William Ferguson Currie, esq., of Broughton-hall, near Chester, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. John Armistead, Vicar of Sandbach.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., St. George Gregg, esq., to Ada, dau. of the late W. H. Goore, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Allesley, John Edwin Winnall, esq., of Burton-house, Ross, Herefordshire, eldest son of J. Winnall, esq., of the Hawthorns, Ledbury, to Helen Sophia, eldest dau. of A. H. Pears, esq., of Allesley, Warwickshire.

At Burton, the Rev. Oswald H. L. Penrhyn, Incumbent of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, to Charlotte Louisa Jane, fourth dau. of Edmund Geo. Hornby, esq., of Dalton-hall, Burton, Westmoreland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick Charles Shells, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, to Susanna Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William D. Barker, esq., M.D., of Weymouth.

At Stibbington, Hunts., Thos. Herbert, eldest son of Thomas Watson, esq., of Bitteswell, Leicestershire, to Jennie, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Wing, Rector of Stibbington.

At Westleigh, Sidney Craven Higgs, esq., youngest son of Commander Higgs, R.N., of Instow, North Devon, to Mary Frances Dottin, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dashwood Lang, B.A., Vicar of Westleigh.

At Hitchin, Albert Frederic Hurt, esq., of Alderwasley-park, Derbyshire, to Alice, second surviving dau. of Fredk. Peter Delmé Radcliffe, esq., of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

At Leeds, the Rev. Wm. Thorold, Incumbent of Middleton, to Fanny, only dau. of George Nelson, esq., of Grafton-house, Leeds.

At St. Peter Port, Guernsey, the Rev. W. W. Merry, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, and Curate of All Saints' Church, Oxford, to Alice Elizabeth, only dau. of Jos. Collings, esq., of Grange-place, Guernsey.

At Canterbury, the Rev. T. H. Lee Warner, youngest son of the late Rev. Daniel Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, and Tiberton Court, Herefordshire, to Henrietta Jane, third dau. of Henry Foley, esq., of Ers-ham-house, Canterbury, and Weston, Hunts.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Michael Angelo, esq., of the War Office, to Ann Bell Grant, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Griffith, esq., barrister-at-law, of Windsor, and Frenches Estates, Barbadoes, and formerly Solicitor-Gen. of the same Island.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, the Rev. O. E. Slocock, M.A., Pembroke Coll., Oxford, second son of Edmund Slocock, esq., of Belle Vue-house, Chelsea, late of Newbury, Berks., to Jane, eldest dau. of T. S. Pidgeon, esq., of Pembridge-villas, Bayswater.

At Walcot, Bath, James Thomas Pringle, esq., of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire, Lieut. R.N., to Ann Parminter, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. J. L. Black, of H.M.'s 53rd Regt.

At Kensington, the Rev. Jas. Henry Beresford Harris, Chaplain to the Forces, son of Capt. James Harris, R.N., of Breinton-lodge, Hereford, to Rose Anne, youngest dau. of H. Kingsford, esq., of Queen's-gate-gardens, late of Littlebourne, Kent.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. Thomas Parkes, M.A., son of Thomas Parkes, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Frances Maria, younger dau. of William Heginbottom, esq., J.P., of Ashton-under-Lyne.

At Fornham St. Martin, Montague Charles Browning, Capt. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, third son of Henry Browning, esq., of Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq., and Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, to Fanny Allen, only dan. of the Rev. Edward Hogg, Rector of Fornham St. Martin, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, the Rev. Charles J. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Caithness, to Matilda Catherine, elder dau. of the late Geo. St. Vincent Wilson, esq., of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., the Rev. Wm. Henry Woodman, only son of William Woodman, esq., of Newton-road, Bayswater, to Margaret Cassandra, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Worthy, of Westbourne-park-villas,

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Gerard Oswin Cresswell, esq., of Sedgford, Norfolk, son of the late Francis Cresswell, esq., of King's Lynn, to Louisa Mary, youngest dau. of Wm. Hogge, esq., of Thornham, Norfolk, and of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

At Stoke Damarel, Capt. G. W. Sanders, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanora Sarah, eldest dau. of Wm. F. Fisher, esq., of the Sanctuary, Shobrooke, Devon, and of Stoke-villa, near Devonport.

At Elberton, Gloucestershire, Wm. H. Miles, esq., second son of Sir William Miles, bart., of Leigh-court, Somersetshire, to Mary Frances, only dan. of the Rev. John Kynaston Charleston, Vicar of Elberton.

At Brampton Abbots, Wm. Henry, eldest son of Henry Minett, esq., solicitor, Ross, to Emily Ann, eldest dau. of Daniel Dew, esq., of the New-house, Brampton Abbots.

April 26. At St. Helier's, Jersey, William H. Gardner Cornwall, esq., Capt. 41st (Welsh) Regt., second son of the Rev. Alan G. Cornwall, Rector of Newington Bagpath, Gloucestershire, to Margaret Mary, only dau. of the late Colin Campbell, esq., Capt. 55th Infantry, and of Mrs. Campbell, of St. Helier's.

April 28. At St. Mary's, Chelsea, Charles John Manning, esq., of Princes'-gardens, Princes-gate, to Louisa Augusta, second surviving dau. of the late Sir Augustus and the Hon. Lady Henniker.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Capt. C. D. Grant, of H.M.'s Madras Army, to Mary Robson, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Hunt, esq.

April 29. At Albury, Surrey, Thomas Goldie Dickson, esq., Edinburgh, to the Hon. Louisa

Charlotte Addington, second dau. of the Rev. Viscount Sidmouth.

At the Cathedral, Gloucester, Philip Pennant Pennant, esq., of Bodfari, Flintshire, to Mary Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Bankes and Mrs. Edward Bankes, and grand-dau. of the Hon and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, the Rev. T. W. Huthwaite, of Coven, Staffordshire, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Huthwaite, to Martha Anne, eldest dau.; and also the Rev. Robert Arrowsmith, Vicar of Walsgrave-on-Sowe, and Stoke, Warwickshire, to Beatrice, third dau., of the late J. S. Evans, esq., of Coventry.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt. A. A. Currie, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Emily Louisa, dau. of the late James MacGregor, esq., formerly M.P. for Sandwich.

At Swimbridge, Devon, the Rev. Matthew Lowndes, Vicar of Buckfastleigh, Devon, to Harriette Eliza, dan. of J. G. Maxwell, esq., Bydown-honse, near Barnstaple.

At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. John Edward Waldy, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Upper Homerton.

Frederick Eustace Bertram, esq., of Chalcot-villas, Haverstock-hill, to Elizabeth, dau. of M. O'Connor, esq., of Berners-st., London, and of Glenageary, Kingstown.

At Dewsbury, the Rev. Samuel Holmes, B.A., to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late James Nowell, esq., of Stonefield, Yorkshire.

At St. James's, Notting-hill, J. J. Webb, esq., of Sonthea, Hants, to Josephine Florence, eldest dau. of Henry Batchelor, esq., late of Abbeville, co. Dublin.

At St. Philip's, Old Brompton, Horatio Pettus Batchelor, Capt. H.M.'s 73rd Regt., to Laura Lonisa, dau. of W. C. Wryghte, esq., of Rich-lodge, Earl's-court, Old Brompton.

At Foley-house, Rothesay, Lieut. Edward Francis Lodder, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Jackal," to Georgina Douglas, dau. of John Muir, esq.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Lieut.-Col. Gerald Graham, Royal Engineers, to Jane, widow of the Rev. Barry Blacker, late Rector of West Rudham, Norfolk, and dau. of G. Durrant, esq., of South Elmham-hall, Suffolk.

At Shenley, Walter, youngest son of the late Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., of Portland-place, London, and Colney-house, Herts., to Louisa Ann Lowdham, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Foster, Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, and Vicar of Abbotsbury, Dorset.

At Great Milton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. W. G. Sawyer, Incumbent of Little Milton, youngest son of Charles Sawyer, esq., of Heywood-lodge, Berks, to Margaret Alice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. A. Sheppard, of Great Milton-house.

At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Capt. James Hare, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of S. B. Hare, esq., of Calder-hall, Mid-Lothian, to

Alice Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Tait, esq., Sheriff of the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, and niece of the Lord Bishop of London.

At Shelton, Staffordshire, Wilberforce, son of John Heelas, esq., the Holt, Berks., to Alice Hay, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. B. Grant, Rector of Shelton.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., James Allan, eldest son of the Rev. J. S. Wigget, of Allnabay, Berks., to Caroline Frederica, only dau. of the late Gen. D'Oyly, Col. of H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At Claydon, Suffolk, the Rev. E. Gillett, Vicar of Runham, Norfolk, to Ellen Elizabeth, dau. of the late G. E. Francis, esq., of Martham Grange.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Joseph Furnell, esq., of Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, to Grace Susanna, widow of Alfred Larkman, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Major F. Carpenter, of H.M.'s 15th Regt.

At Hove, Brighton, Major Percival Robert Innes, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Carne, eldest dau. of the late Archibald Colquhoun Ross, M.D., of Madeira.

At Wem, Salop, Thomas Harrison, eldest son of the late Thomas Seacombe, esq., the Bache, Chester, to Frances M. Avis, youngest dau. of Edward Gwynn, esq., Wem.

April 30. At Tunbridge Wells, Archibald, fourth son of John Godley, esq., of Killigarhouse, co. Leitrim, to Jane, third dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton, and grand-dau. of Thomas, 22nd Lord le Despencer.

At the Chapel of the Spanish Embassy, Manchester-sq., the Conde de Ribeira Grande, to Donna Luiza de Souza Holstein, second dau. of the Duke of Palmella.

At Rugby, Morgan Crofton Molesworth, esq., Capt. in the Royal Engineers, second son of the late Capt. A. O. Molesworth, Royal Artillery, and nephew of the Viscount Molesworth, to Georgina, only child of A. Duke, esq., of Rugby.

At Plymouth, Iltid, second son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, D.C.L., of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire, to Cecilia M., youngest dau. of Capt. Arthur Jerningham, R.N.

At Lisburn Cathedral, Lewis Mansergh, youngest son of the late John Buchanan, esq., of Lisnamallard, co. Tyrone, and late Lieut. 88th Connaught Rangers, to Eleanor Margaret, second dau. of the late William Whitla, esq., of Lisburn.

At Enstone, Oxon., Percival Lewis Walsh, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon., son of the late Percival Walsh, esq., of Appleton, Berks., and grandson of the late Percival Walsh, esq., of Stanton Harcourt, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. J. Jordan, Vicar of Enstone.

At Woolwich, William Frederick Rowe, esq., Master R.N., to Felicia Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Commander Budgen, R.N., Woolwich.

At the United Presbyterian Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, John, eldest son of George Hare Philipson, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

to Williamina Bennett, only dau. of the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Samuel K. Webster, Vicar of Ingham, Lincoln, to Rose Anna Saunders, eldest dau. of John Saunders, esq., of Belitha-villas, Barnsbury-park.

At Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, Thomas Westfaling, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gordon Westfaling Freston, Rector of Daglingworth and Great Witcomb, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Wybrow, Vicar of Stretton.

At Caversham, Oxon., Philip Henry Nind, esq., M.A. Oxford, to Elizabeth Frances, second dau. of the late J. Sivewright, esq., of Pepparpark, Berks., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the counties of Berks. and Oxon.

At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. H. R. Nevill, Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, and Hon. Canon of Norwich, to Margaret Tierney, eldest dau. of the late Charles Rendell, esq., of Westbury-on-Trym.

At Shinfield, Berks., John, youngest surviving son of John Hargreaves, esq., of Broad-oak, Accrington, Lancashire, and Hall-barn-park, Bucks., to Mary Jane, only dau. of Alexander Cobham Cobham, esq., of Shinfield-manor-house, Berks.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, Stanley John Lowe, esq., Capt. of H.M.'s 25th (King's Own Borderers), and eldest son of Stanley Lowe, esq., of Churchstow, Devon, to Annie, younger dau. of W. F. Dobson, esq., of Gravesend.

At Brighton, Thomas Francis Hancock, esq., of Tye's-place, Staplefield, Sussex, youngest son of the late John Hancock, esq., of Fulham, to Ellen Carthew, dau. of the late Thomas Hennah, esq., of the East India House.

May 1. At Thurlby, George Hutton Riddell, esq., Carlton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, to Janetta Gonville, fourth dau. of Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, bart., Thurlby-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Boston, Samuel Bayly Vernon Asser, esq., of Mark-lane and South Norwood, London, to Charlotte Westwood, niece of Joseph Wren, esq., J.P., and granddau. of Thomas Wren, sen., esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, co. Durham.

At South Hackney, Laurence Morris, youngest son of William Dealtry Jackson, esq., of Homerton, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Thomas Craven, esq., of Tryon's-place, South Hackney.

At Huddersfield, the Rev. Henry Freer Radford, Rector of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, eldest son of Henry Radford, esq., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Kate, eldest dau. of George Armitage, esq., of Milnsbridge-house, Yorkshire.

At Staplehurst, Kent, the Rev. T. Wm. Onslow Hallward, M.A., youngest son of the Rev. John Hallward, M.A., Rector of Swepstone-cum-Snaresstone, Leicestershire, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Henry Hoare, esq., and Lady Mary Hoare, of Staplehurst-house.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. Francis P. Girdlestone, youngest son of the late Rev. W. E. Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling and Salt-house, Norfolk, to Louisa Anne Charlotte, second dau. of John Hammond, esq., Bailiff of Jersey.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. John Henry Leach, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Mary Henrietta, second dau. of C. Derby, esq., of Great Cumberland-place.

At Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. J. Burleigh Colvill, Chaplain of the County Gaol, Reading, to Ann Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Chapman, esq., of London.

May 5. At the British Legation, Brussels, James Johnstone, esq., of Alva, N.B., to Sarah Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, Ireland.

May 6. At the British Embassy, Paris, Samuel Molesworth, esq., nephew and heir-presumptive of the Right Hon. Viscount Molesworth, to Georgina Charlotte Cecil, youngest dau. of the late George Bagot Gosset, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the Marchioness De Vinchiatiuro.

At Walcot, Bath, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Richard Parke, R.M., to Louisa, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Grey, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.

At Sandbach, Cheshire, Robert Hartley, youngest son of the Rev. Francis Lipscomb, Rector of Welbury, Yorkshire, to Mary Katharine, second dau. of Major Woodgate, late 20th Light Dragoons.

At Willesden, Thomas Pearse, esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, to Maria Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Robert Finch, esq., of Dolley's-hill, Willesden.

At Mold, the Rev. John Price, Incumbent of Christ Church, Glanogwen, to Emily Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Williams, Rector of Ysceiflog, and Canon of St. Asaph.

At Meanwood, Leeds, the Rev. Adam Clarke Smith, of St. John's, Middlesborough, to Ellen, youngest dau. of R. G. Horton, esq., of Meanwood.

At Shrewsbury, Charles John, only son of John Morris, esq., of Oxon-hall, Shropshire, and of Wood-Eaton-manor, Staffordshire, to Constance Singer, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Burton, esq., of Longner-hall, Shropshire.

May 7. At Crosby-hall, Lancashire, the seat of Nicholas Blundell, esq., the Hon. Capt. Everard Sturton, 10th Hussars, to the Hon. Fernina, dau. of Lord Bellew.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, H. Brougham Loch, esq., C.B., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Villers.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Major William Kingsmill, of Broad Clyst, Exeter, son of the late Rev. W. Kingsmill, of Southampton, to Emily Cordelia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Chas. Fonnereau, esq., of Christ Church-park, Ipswich, and niece of John Chevalier Cobbold, esq., M.P.

At Cheltenham, Richard Charles Webb, esq.,

of Brockworth, Gloucestershire, and late of Belmont Castle, Essex, to Caroline Georgina, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox Kirby.

At Henley-on-Thames, John William Davy, esq., only son of Capt. Davy, R.N., of Ingoldsthorpe, and Kilverstone-hall, Norfolk, to Wilhelmina Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. G. Ferrand, Rector of Tunstall, Suffolk.

At St. Mary's, Islington, James Smollett, youngest son of Professor Donaldson, of Bolton-gardens, Russell-sq., to Emily, youngest dau. of J. F. Gruning, esq., of Grove-house, High-bury-grove.

May 8. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Col. M. Dawes, late of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord Wm. Fitz Roy, K.C.B.

At Heslington, George William, third son of Sir Robert Bateson, bart., of Belvoir-park, co. Down, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Geo. John Yarbrough, esq., of Heslington-hall, York.

At Richard's Castle, Herefordshire, Godfrey C. Bloomfield, Cap'tain H.M.E.I.S., to Ellen, youngest dau. of Thos. Charles Bridges, esq., of the Lodge, Ludlow.

At St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, the Rev. John Kingston, Rector of Cattistock, Dorset, to Isabel, only dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Santiago de Chili.

At Sedbergh, Yorkshire, W. D. P. Swain, esq., second son of W. W. Swain, esq., late Major 36th Regt., to Emma, youngest dau. of J. Elam, esq., J.P., of the Thorns, Sedbergh.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, the Rev. W. H. Harris, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of Chas. Jeffery.

At Maidstone, John William Mostyn, esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon, to Emma, youngest dau. of Daniel Scratton, esq., of Penenden.

At Chislehurst, Kent, M. Wilks Collet, esq., of Rosemont, near Liverpool, to Antonia Frederica, eldest dau. of the late J. Edlmann, esq., of Hawkwood, Chislehurst.

At Stoke Newington, Geo. Hardy, esq., of Brenchley, Kent, to Ellen, sixth dau. of the late E. A. Hutton, esq., of Church-st., Stoke Newington.

At Bath, Edwin Burnett, esq., solicitor, of Dorchester, Dorset, to Mary Gertrude, eldest dau. of the late H. C. Selby, esq., Queen's Advocate, of the Island of Ceylon.

May 10. At Homer, Hereford, Henry Simmons, esq., of Wrotham, Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late G. Cooper, esq., of Church Strutton, Salop.

At Bramley, Baron Frederick Eisendecker, of Mannheim, to Charlotte Ann, third dau. of the late Hutches Trower, esq., of Unsted-wood, Surrey.

May 13. At All Saints, Notting-hill, John A. Cumming, esq., late Lieut. H.M.'s Royal Regt., son of the late Col. Alexander Cumming, of the Bengal Cavalry, and nephew of the late Gen. Sir John Cumming, K.C.H., to Jane, youngest dau. of the late J. Barton, esq., of Winchester.

At Enfield, Lieut.-Col. M. C. Dixon, of the

Royal Artillery, V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c., son of the late Major-Gen. M. C. Dixon, R.E., to Henrietta Lætitia Eliza, eldest dau. of Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., of Wildwood, Enfield.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John B. McClellan, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Bottisham, second son of Capt. McClellan, of Clementhorpe-house, York, late 10th Royal Hussars, to Emily Elliott, youngest dau. of James Parker Pierce, esq., of Camden-road-villas.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edmund Macrory, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, younger son of Adam John Macrory, esq., of Duncairn, co. Antrim, to Elizabeth Stevenson, second dau. of Henry Manisty, esq., Q.C., of Bryanston-sq.

May 14. At Sunninghill, Berks., Charles Harcourt Chambers, esq., only son of the late Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, Chief Justice at Bombay, to Lucebella, only dau. of the late Marcus Theodore Hare, esq., R.N., and the Hon. Mrs. Hare.

At Hyde Chapel, Gee Cross, Walter, third son of Edmund Potter, esq., M.P., to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Leech, esq., Gorse-hall, Stalybridge, and Palace-gardens, Kensington.

At Norton Canes, the Rev. Robert Baker Stoney, youngest son of the Rev. W. B. Stoney, Rector of Castlebar, Ireland, to Eliza Bealey, fourth dau. of Wm. Harrison, esq., of Norton-hall, and Eastland-house, Leamington.

At St. Mark's, South Norwood, Briton Hodges, esq., M.R.C.S., to Sarah Anne Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Lakeland, M.A., Vicar of West Burton, Notts.

At Lower Tooting, the Rev. George W. Hills, to Martha Jane, younger dau. of the late James Stilwell, esq., of the Avenue, Lower Tooting.

May 15. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lord John Manners, M.P., to Janetta, eldest dau. of Thomas Hughan, esq.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Col. St. G. Herbert Stepney, C.B., Coldstream Guards, to Marianne, second dau. of the late John Mackenzie, esq., Ness-house, Inverness, N.B., and widow of George Grogan, esq., of Seafield, Sulton, co. Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Lowe, Grenadier Guards, son of W. Drury Lowe,

esq., of Locko-park, Derbyshire, to Ellen, eldest dau. of J. Pocklington Senhouse, esq., of Netherhall, Cumberland.

At Farmington, Major Edw. Wm. Boudier, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Emily Maria, third dau. of H. E. Waller, esq., of Farmington-lodge, Gloucestersh., and Kirby-hall, Yorksh.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Alfred Herbert Jenner, Rector of Wenvoe, Glamorganshire, second son of the late Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe-castle, in the same county, to Everilda, youngest dau. of the late George Thornhill, esq., M.P., of Diddington, Huntingdonshire.

At St. Peter's, Bayswater, P. F. Bellew, esq., son of the late Major Henry W. Bellew, Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, to Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of Major-Gen. John Fordyce, R.A.

At Lydney, the Rev. Joseph Foster, third son of Sampson Foster, esq., to Letitia Frances, seventh surviving dau. of the Rev. B. Philpot, Vicar of Lydney, Gloucestershire.

At All Saints', Hereford, Richard James Hereford, esq., late Capt. of the 73rd Regt., eldest son of Richard Hereford, esq., of Sutton, Herefordshire, to Elizabetha Mary, only surviving child of the late John Kelly Tuder, esq., R.N., of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

At Llangatoc-juxta-Usk, Monmouthshire, the Rev. George S. L. Little, Incumbent of Buildwas, Salop, to Sophia Louisa, only dau. of the Rev. W. Corfield, Rector of Llanfoist, Monmouthshire.

May 20. At St. James's, West-end, near Southampton, Capt. A. De C. Scott, R.E., to Rosalind, third dau. of Henry Dumbleton, esq., of Thornhill-park, Southampton.

At Birmingham, J. Denham Smith, esq., of Highbury, to Sophia, dau. of the late Richard Phillips, F.R.S., of the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Wm. Scott, esq., M.D., son of Capt. Scott, R.N., Odiham, Hampshire, to Mary Sophia, dau. of Henry Hogg, esq., J.P., of Davenshaw-house, Congleton, Cheshire.

At Sidmouth, George Alexander, esq., of the Glen, Sidmouth, and Bursall-lodge, Suffolk, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Gibbes, Incumbent of All Saints', Sidmouth, and grand-dau. of the late Sir George S. Gibbes, of Bath,

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 OF CAPUA.

April 22. At Turin, aged 50, H.R.H. Charles Ferdinand, Prince of Capua.

The deceased, who was born Oct. 10, 1811, was the second son of Francis I. King of the Two Sicilies, and brother of Ferdinand II., and Christina, the queen-dowager of Spain. On the 5th April, 1836, he married an Irish lady, Penelope Caroline, daughter of Grice Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford, (born July 19, 1815), which gave great offence to his brother, who banished him from the Court, and sequestered his appanage. The Prince has since lived an unsettled life, in France, England, Belgium, but more particularly in Malta, where he courted the acquaintance of the Italian malcontents, and made warm professions of Liberal opinions. Since the expulsion of his nephew Francis II. from Naples, the Prince has resided much at Turin, being engaged in soliciting the restoration of his patrimony from King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Parliament. He has left issue a son, Francisco, Count of Mascali, born March 24, 1857; and a daughter, Vittoria, born May 15, 1838.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE AND
MONTGOMERY.

April 25. At Paris, aged 70, the Right Hon. Robert Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery in Wiltshire, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Baron Herbert of Shurland, in the Isle of Sheppy, co. Kent, in the peerage of England.

The deceased peer was the eldest surviving son of George Augustus, 11th Earl, by his first marriage with Eliza-

beth, second daughter of Mr. Topham Beauclerk, and was born in London Sept. 19, 1791. His Lordship married, Aug. 17, 1814, the Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Laurino, and widow of Prince Rubari, of Sicily; she died Dec., 1857. He succeeded to the family honours and estates, on the death of his father, Oct. 26, 1827. His Lordship was hereditary Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford, and High-Steward of Witton. He was esteemed a Liberal-Conservative, but he took little part in public affairs. Having left no issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, George Robert Charles, eldest son of his half-brother, Lord Herbert of Lea, who is now in his 12th year.

SIR WILLIAM H. DON, BART.

March 19. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 36, Sir William Henry Don, Bart.

The deceased, who was the only son of the late Sir Alexander Don, Bart., by Grace, daughter of John Stein, Esq., (she afterwards married Sir Jas. Maxwell Wallace,) was born in 1825, and succeeded to the title when only two years old. He was for a short time in the army, and was extra aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1844. In 1845 he became lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards, but retired from the service in the course of the same year, and has since followed the profession of an actor. In 1847 he married Antonia, daughter of M. Leburn, of Hanover; and in 1857 Emily, daughter of Mr. John Sanders, of London, by whom he has an only daughter, Harriet Grace Mary; the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

It is not our purpose to trace Sir William in his self-chosen career, but we copy from the "Hobart Town Mercury" and the "Melbourne Argus" some slight notice of his last days. The first says :—

"It is our painful task to announce the untimely death of Sir William Don, Bart., who expired at Webb's Hotel shortly after two o'clock on the morning of the 19th March. Sir William left Melbourne in very bad health on a professional visit to Tasmania, in the hope of benefiting by change of climate. During his stay in Hobart Town he has been prevented by debility from taking any leading part in theatrical business. In the burlesque of "Kenilworth," the part of Queen Elizabeth was assigned to him, and his reluctance to disappoint the public induced him to appear at the first representation of this piece on Saturday night last, although, as he stated to his audience, he had to drag himself from his bed to do so. This was his last appearance. On his leaving the theatre on Saturday he was seized with a violent attack of the malady from which he subsequently died, and from that time continued in a very precarious condition. On Monday morning, Sir William was pronounced somewhat better, and during that day and on the following morning hopes were entertained that he would rally. The performances at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday evening had been announced as under the patronage of the officers and cadets of the Volunteer corps, and great preparations had been made to give *éclat* to the occasion. Lady Don was naturally most anxious not to leave the bedside of her prostrate husband; but Sir William was most earnest in his wish that she should fulfil her engagement, and every suggestion to the contrary appeared to occasion him so much distress that her ladyship proceeded to the theatre. During the absence of Lady Don a great change took place in the condition of the patient, and on her return the first words that greeted her were that Sir William was much worse. Although perfectly conscious, and able to take leave of his sorrowing wife and the few attached friends that were about his bedside, he was evidently rapidly sinking. Lady Don administered the last offices of affection to him, and in her arms he peaceably expired. The final event came with unexpected suddenness. Sir William was in his thirty-seventh

year. His death was, we believe, the result of disease of the larynx, coupled with great general debility."

The other local journal remarks :—

"The theatrical profession has lost in Sir William a most enthusiastic member. His admiration of his art was intense, and his success as an actor appeared to afford him more unalloyed satisfaction than his patrician descent or his relationship to earls and duchesses. On no subject was his conversation more animated, and to nothing did his ambition point more stedfastly than to acquire distinction on the stage. Possessing a fine sense of humour, a quick perception of the ludicrous sides of life and character, a remarkable talent for mimicry, a strong nerve, a ready wit, and great self-possession, he was thus gifted with many qualifications essential to a good actor; and without arriving at any remarkable eminence as a comedian, he was always amusing, and frequently invested a character with quaint and fantastic attributes of his own devising. In private he was an agreeable companion, with a rare flow of anecdote, and an impulsiveness of manner and vehemence of language which were very piquant. Measured by the years he lived, his life was a very short one; estimated by the incidents which were crowded into it, and by the romantic vicissitudes of fortune he underwent, it was a very long one. Inheriting from his mother, Lady Wallace, considerable literary ability, it was the intention of Sir William Don to write his life whenever a fitting moment should arrive. That fitting moment never came, and the life and its lesson remain unwritten."

COL. SIR W. L. FREESTUN, K.C.T.

April 16. In Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, aged 57, Col. Sir William Lockyer Freestun, K.C.T.

The deceased, who was the second son of Edward Freestun, Esq., of Primrose-hill, co. Waterford, by Mary, only daughter of Wm. Lockyer, Esq., of Wembury-house, Devon, was born at May-park, Waterford, in 1804. He entered the army as ensign in the 5th Foot, and served for 23 years, and was on the staff of the British Legion under Sir de Lacy Evans, in 1835-6-7, in which service he became Colonel, and was three

times wounded. He received the order of Charles III. (Knight Commander), and also the first class of the orders of San Fernando and of Isabella the Catholic. He served on the staff in Syria in 1840-1-2 (with the local rank of Major) as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was presented with a gold medal by the Sultan. He was first elected, in the Liberal interest, Member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1847, and continued its representative till the last general election in 1859, when he lost his seat. In 1860 he received the honour of knighthood, and he was a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for Dorsetshire. In 1846 he married Josefa Benita, relict of Charles Pratt, Esq., of Totton-house, Hants., and the Belvidere, Weymouth, who survives him.

MR. CHARLES CROCKER, OF
CHICHESTER.

Oct. 6, 1861. At Chichester, aged 64, Mr. Charles Crocker, the sexton of the cathedral, and a poet of no mean order.

The deceased, who was a self-educated man, was born of poor parents at Chichester, on the 22nd of June, 1797. Before he was twelve years old he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and this occupation he continued to follow, contentedly, for more than twenty years, composing verses while at work, and writing them down as he could find leisure, when some lines that he contributed to the "*Brighton Herald*" attracted attention, and immediately steps were taken for publishing a volume of their author's poetry, to which a numerous list of subscribers was obtained. The profits derived from the sale of this volume enabled him, to use his own words in the Preface to his last edition,

* He had the wisdom to see that his humble occupation, whilst fully employing his hands, left his mind at liberty to engage in intellectual pursuits, "without any hindrance to his work." The account that he gives of his struggles to acquire some knowledge of grammar and the laws of versification, in the Preface to the first edition of his *Poems*, is most interesting.

"to provide his family with many comforts which, but for the publication of these poems, they would never have known."

Among those into whose hands the volume fell, and who took a warm interest in Crocker's welfare, and encouraged him by his countenance and advice, was Robert Southey, who entertained a high admiration of his talents and character, and who expressed his opinion that his sonnet "*To the British Oak*" was "one of the finest, if not the finest," in the English language.

In 1839 Mr. Crocker exchanged his original occupation for one more consonant with his habits and tastes; and for upwards of six years he was employed by Mr. W. Hayley Mason, the publisher of all the editions of his works, in the book-selling department of his business. In 1845 he resigned this situation, having received the appointment of sexton of the cathedral, to which was soon after added that of bishop's verger. The former of these terms does not exactly convey the proper idea of the duties which devolved on Mr. Crocker: his real business was to attend in the cathedral, and accompany strangers round the building; and most admirably were these duties performed by him. He at once heartily devoted himself to his new occupation. By reading and careful observation, he soon mastered the architectural details of the cathedral, and became so conversant therewith, that "a tour round the building" under his guidance was really instructive. He also published a little work entitled a "*Visit to Chichester Cathedral*," which, by its correctness and useful character, contrasts very favourably with the trash that is too often to be found in provincial towns under similar titles.

Mr. Crocker was essentially a contented man. Amid the hard trials and privations of his early years, or when his prospects had brightened, and the world looked favourably and smiled on him, he was still the same—contented, cheerful, unpretending, unassuming.

Of his literary talents it is now unnecessary to speak, as the complete edition of his Poetical Works, published in 1860, has been widely circulated, and has obtained the warm praise of the most competent judges.

The deceased poet was buried in the sub-deanery churchyard, without the North-gate of Chichester, and though but three mourners left his humble home,—his son, his son-in-law, and a valued friend,—yet, as a voluntary mark of respect, upwards of fifty gentlemen, who had assembled or waited in the neighbourhood, immediately joined, and followed his remains to the grave; these included the Dean of Chichester, the canons residentiary, and very many of the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the city and county. A special service was also performed in the cathedral, with the anthem from the Burial Service, “Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts,” &c., followed by the Dead March in Saul on the organ.

He was twice married, and he has left a widow and three children to lament the loss of a kind and careful husband and father.

REV. JOHN HAMPDEN GURNEY.

March 3. At his rectory-house, in his 60th year, the Rev. John Hampden Gurney, M.A., Rector of St. Mary’s, Bryanstone-square, and a Prebendary of St. Paul’s.

Mr. Gurney was the eldest son of Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, (of whom a memoir will be found in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for April, 1845,) and brother to Mr. Russell Gurney, the present Recorder of London. His mother was Maria, daughter of William Hawes, M.D., the Founder of the Royal Humane Society, and aunt to Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for War (whose death has occurred since his own). He was born in Serjeants’ Inn, on the 15th of August, 1802. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, the year of

the first Classical Tripos, in which he stood third, (next to the Chancellor’s two medallists,) his name also appearing at the close of the Senior Optimes in the Mathematical Tripos.

Mr. Hampden Gurney was for some years Curate of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, and whilst there he published a sermon preached at the Wycliffe Commemoration, on the 20th of December, 1837. In Oct. 1841, he was appointed Chaplain of the Lutterworth Poor-Law Union. In 1848 he was presented by the Crown to the district rectory of St. Mary’s in Marylebone, then vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dibdin.

In his pastoral office Mr. Gurney was indefatigable. He was a most earnest and popular preacher; and published many of his sermons, as well as the lectures which he composed for the Young Men’s Christian Association, and various pamphlets on questions affecting the Church and the poor.

Among his sermons are,—“A Pastor’s Warning, suggested by the Death of Sir Robert Peel,” 1850; “The Lost Chief and a Mourning People,” a Sermon on the death of the Duke of Wellington, 1852; “The Grand Romish Fallacy; and Dangers and Duties of Protestants,” 1854; “Better Times and Worse; or, Hints for improving the Church’s Hold on the People,” 1856; “Sermons chiefly on Old Testament Histories,” 1856; “Sermons on Texts from the Epistles and Gospels, for particular Sundays,” 1857; “The Sequel of a Sad Story: Four Sermons on the Indian Mutiny,” 1857; and a “Third Series of Sermons,” 1860.

His lectures were published under the titles of—

“Historical Sketches; illustrating some important Events and Epochs from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1546.” 1852.

“St. Louis and Henri IV.: being a second series of Historical Sketches.” 1855.

“God’s Heroes and the World’s Heroes: being a third Series of Historical Sketches.” 1858.

He also published new-year's and other occasional addresses.

Mr. Gurney paid considerable attention to Psalmody, and published a selection before he came to London. He afterwards compiled a Psalm-book, which was used in several of the churches of Marylebone; and in 1853 he published "Church Psalmody; Hints for the Improvement of a Collection of Hymns [compiled by T. V. Fosbery] just published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

He was also the author of pamphlets on the New Poor-Law, the Scotch Church question, and of "Four Letters to the Bishop of Exeter on Scripture Readers."

Mr. Gurney married, at Edinburgh, on the 24th of October, 1839, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Grey, Minister of St. Mary's, Edinburgh.

JAMES ELMES, ESQ.

April 2. At Greenwich, aged 79, James Elmes, Esq., Architect, formerly Surveyor to the Port of London.

Mr. Elmes studied architecture under Mr. George Gibson. He gained the silver medal in architecture at the Royal Academy in 1804, and afterwards designed and carried out various buildings in London and the neighbouring counties, and in Ireland.

His name, however, was best known as a professional author, and his most useful and popular work was that on Dilapidations, first published in 1826. He was also the editor, in succession, of several periodical publications, as "Annals of the Fine Arts," commencing in 1817; "Magazine of the Fine Arts and Monthly Review," commencing in 1821; and, we believe, one called "Elmes's Quarterly Review."

We have endeavoured to compile the following list of his literary productions:—

"A Letter to Thomas Hope, Esq., on the Insufficiency of the existing Establishments for Promoting the Fine Arts

towards that of Architecture and its Professors." 1813.

"Hints for the Improvement of Prisons, and for a more Economical Management of Prisoners, partly founded on the Principles of John Howard." 1817, 4to.

"New Churches. A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on that part of the Speech of H.R.H. the Prince Regent which recommends the attention of Parliament to the Deficiency in the Number of Places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church." 1818, 8vo.

"Lectures on Architecture, comprising the History of the Art." 1821. Second Edition, 1823, 8vo.

"Discourses delivered before the Asiatic Society, and Miscellaneous Papers, by Sir William Jones; selected and edited by James Elmes." 1821, 12mo.

"Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren; with a Brief View of the Progress of Architecture in England, from the Beginning of the Reign of Charles the First to the End of the Seventeenth Century, and an Appendix of Documents." 1823, 4to.

"The Arts and Artists; or, Anecdotes and Relics of the Schools of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture." 1825, 3 vols., 12mo.

"A General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts: containing Explanations of the principal Terms used in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving: Historical Sketches of the different Schools, &c." 1826, 8vo.

"Metropolitan Improvements; or, London in the Nineteenth Century: being a Series of Views from Drawings by T. H. Shepherd, with Historical, Topographical, and Critical Illustrations." 1827, 4to.

"A Practical Treatise on Architectural Jurisprudence; in which the Constitutions, Canons, Laws, and Customs relating to the Art of Building are collected from the best Authorities." 1827, 8vo.

"A Practical Treatise on Ecclesiastical and Civil Dilapidations, Reinstatements,

Waste, &c.; with an Appendix containing Precedents, Estimates, &c." Third Edition, enlarged, 1829, 8vo.

"London Bridge; from its Original Formation of Wood to the Present Time; with a Particular Account of the new London Bridge." 1831, 8vo.

"A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs; containing Accounts of all the Public and Private Buildings, Offices, Docks, Squares, &c., &c., in the British Metropolis." 1831, 8vo.

"A Guide to the Port of London; including the Bye-Laws and Regulations for the Mooring, Unmooring, and Removing of Ships and other Vessels. With Directions for the Observance of the same." 1842, 8vo.

"*Horæ Vacivæ*. A Thought-Book of the Wise Spirits of all Ages and all Countries, fit for all Men and all Hours." 1851, 16mo.

"Sir Christopher Wren and his Times; with Illustrative Sketches and Anecdotes of the most Distinguished Personages in the Seventeenth Century." 1852, 8vo.

"Thomas Clarkson, a Monograph: being a Contribution towards the History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Slavery." 1854, 12mo.

Mr. Elmes relinquished his office of Surveyor to the Port of London, and that of Vice-President of a Society for the diffusion of the knowledge of the Fine Arts among the people, in the year 1848, in consequence of loss of sight; which, however, he partially recovered a few years since. His death took place after a lingering decay, unattended with great suffering. His body was interred at Charlton on the 5th of April.

His son is the architect of the Town-hall at Liverpool.

THE REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM
HOPE, M.A.

April 15. At his residence, 37, Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

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He was born on January 3, 1797, at the above-mentioned place, being the second son of John Thomas Hope, Esq., and of Ellen Hester Mary, only child of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart., of 37, Upper Seymour-st.; Ealing, Middlesex; and Netley, Shropshire.

He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1820, and took his M.A. degree in 1823. He was ordained to the curacy of the family living of Frodesley, Shropshire, but his health did not long permit him to remain an active member of the profession of his choice, and for which he was so eminently calculated. During his residence at Oxford he devoted his leisure hours to the study of geology, especially entomology, with great zeal, the late Dr. Kidd being at that time Regius Professor of Medicine, whose lessons on zoological subjects strongly fostered the growing taste of the young student, who throughout his future career ever looked up to his teacher with kindly regard, which has been quite recently testified by his donation to the Oxford University Museum of a portrait of Dr. Kidd, copied from the only likeness in the possession of that gentleman's family.

On leaving college Mr. Hope pursued his zoological studies with great earnestness, not confining his attention to insects (which, however, subsequently became his more especial favourites), but extending it to every branch of English animated nature, of which sufficient proofs appear in various notices in Mr. Yarrell's volumes on British Birds and Fishes. His success as a collector of English insects was very great, and the extent of his collections, as well as the readiness with which he contributed them to persons engaged upon special works on various families, genera, &c., are abundantly testified by the constant reference to them in Mr. Stephen's great work on English insects in general, commenced in 1828, in Gravenhorst's *Ichneumonologia Europæa*, 1829, in Schonherr's work on the *Curculionidæ*, and in Gory's great works on the *Ceto-*

niadæ and *Buprestidæ*. He did not, however, confine his attention to English insects, but formed, at great expense, a very extensive exotic collection, which became famous on the continent for the numerous Indian, African, and Asiatic rarities which he succeeded in amassing together.

He was, at an early age, elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. The Zoological Society of London was founded in 1826, and the Entomological Society in 1833, in both of which he took an active interest from their first establishment, and in 1835 he succeeded the late Mr. Children as the President of the latter Society, which office he held for the period limited by the bye-laws of that Society.

His contributions to the publications of these various Societies were very numerous, including monographs of various interesting groups, such as the genera *Compsosternus Euchlora*, *Helæus*, *Mimela*, *Phyllophora*, *Cassida*, *Erotylus*, *Stenochoridæ*, and *Buprestidæ* of New Holland. He also published Catalogues of his Collections of *Lucanidæ* and *Hemiptera*, and of Italian and Mediterranean *Crustacea*. His papers in the Linnæan Transactions comprised illustrations of many of the most beautiful insects ever figured. He also contributed a valuable series of observations on the Entomo-geography of India, which appeared in Dr. Royle's work on the Himalayas. Instead, moreover, of confining his attention to the technical description of the numerous new species of insects contained in his cabinets, he extended his enquiries to many practical points in their economy, such as the supply of silk, the insect parasites of the human body, the investigation of the insects mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, account of the various species of insects which have been used for food by man, and the ravages of insects on growing crops and on the submarine wooden constructions of our harbours, &c. He also published a separate work, on "Coleopterous Insects," in three vols., 8vo.

During the last twenty-two years of his life the state of Mr. Hope's health required his residence for a considerable portion of each year in the warmer parts of Europe, and at Naples and Nice he continued his investigations, especially on the marine productions of those localities, forming large collections of fishes, crustacea, &c., as well as of birds, shells, &c.

Being desirous of keeping these large collections entire, and actuated by a strong devotion to his Alma Mater, he executed, in the year 1849, a deed of gift making over his whole collection, as well as his library of books and engravings, to the University of Oxford, under certain conditions of a very liberal character, with the view to their being rendered available for promoting the study of natural history at Oxford. He still, however, continued annually to make large additions to the stores which he had thus assigned to the University; thus in 1857 he secured the whole of Mr. Westwood's collections of insects, books and drawings, and subsequently he acquired Mr. Wollaston's second and greatly enlarged collection of Madeira insects, the collection of Orkney birds formed by Mr. Hubbard during many years' residence in those islands (unrivalled for the beauty of the specimens and of the various groups of young birds with their parents and nests), as well as the Bell collection of reptiles. By this means the University now possesses a collection of insects inferior only in extent to those in the national Museums of London, Berlin, and Paris, and an entomological library unrivalled both in the number and rarity of its contents.

Mr. Hope did not, however, confine his attention to natural history, since his donation to the University of Oxford comprises one of the largest collections of engraved portraits and topographical illustrations ever formed, together with several thousand volumes (exclusive of those of natural history) of biographical, historical, topographical, and fine-art works, voyages, travels, &c., including the Jussieu collection of academic *éloges*,

illustrating the collection of engravings, which cannot be considered as amounting, at the lowest estimate, to fewer than 200,000. Of these, the portraits cannot be fewer than 140,000, the topographical engravings from 40,000 to 70,000, and the natural history engravings from 20,000 to 30,000. The collection is contained in 830 Solander cases, the larger sized engravings being at present placed in about 50 portfolios and guard-books of large size.

The collection of engraved portraits is partially arranged in series, and is especially rich in the divisions of royalty (English and foreign), nobility, clergy (both English and foreign of all denominations), lawyers, statesmen, military and naval officers, authors, painters, sculptors and architects, philosophers, medical professors, zoologists, botanists, geologists, &c.

The collection has been formed by the purchase of numerous smaller collections entire, as well as by constant additions of individual engravings or detached series; thus the whole of the celebrated Diamond and Merriman collections of medical portraits have been acquired, to which very large additions have been made by Mr. Hope. The series of naturalists, as may readily be conceived from Mr. Hope's predilections, has been especially attended to; thus the portraits of Linnæus are very numerous and unequalled, exclusive of two original oil paintings, a fine bust, and the full-length statue of the illustrious Swede, in the quadrangle of the New Museum. The portraits of Wellington, Nelson, and Napoleon are very fine and numerous, each here requiring a separate large folio volume and a Solander case. There is also an illustrated Granger, arranged in fourteen folio volumes, (not included in the above estimate). The collection is especially rich in foreign portraits, which have been acquired by Mr. Hope during his long residence abroad: among these are to be mentioned a number of German portrait-albums of various dates, often accompanied by manuscript observations.

With regard to the numbers of portraits in any of these series, it would be difficult, in their partially arranged condition, to offer a definite statement. Catalogues of some portions have, however, been prepared. Thus a portion only of the English prelates amount to 1,815, and of the inferior English clergy to 3,599: of peers a portion has also been catalogued, amounting to 2,420, together with 1,023 peeresses; a portion of the smaller sized portraits of foreign medical men has been catalogued, amounting to upwards of 4,000. A similar portion of the smaller sized portraits of painters amounts to 3,758.

Independent of the biographical, historical, scientific, and literary character of the collection, it possesses many engravings valuable in an artistic point of view; amongst which may be mentioned those by Daumont and Desrochers (of which there are above 600), an extensive series by Vandyck, engraved by Pontius and other old masters; together with considerable numbers by Kilian, Moncornet, Nanteuil, Schmidt, Vermeulen, Vertue, Houbraken, &c. There are also 90 life-sized original portraits by Lonsdale.

The topographical engravings comprise views of all parts of the world, and are arranged in about 150 Solander cases, and in 24 large-sized portfolios. They include very extensive illustrations of physical geography and geology, with many beautiful original drawings of volcanic action.

The natural history series contains large collections of all the classes of the animal kingdom, fossil and recent, and includes numerous original drawings by Donovan, C. Curtis, Spry, and others.

There is, moreover, a considerable number of engravings, of a more miscellaneous character, including many by the old masters.

In the year 1855 the first stone of the New Museum at Oxford was laid (Mr. Hope's various donations having materially advanced that measure), on which occasion the honorary degree

of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University.

In the year 1861 Mr. Hope further testified his devotion to the University by founding and endowing a Professorship of Zoology, with more especial reference to the invertebrated classes, Mr. Westwood being nominated by him as the first Professor. It is, moreover, understood that he has made provision for the endowment of a Keepership of his engravings, as well as for annual additions to his entomological and artistic collections. In the last-mentioned year his various collections of natural history were removed to the New Museum, and his collection of engravings to the gallery of the Radcliffe Library. His latest donation to the University consisted of the remarkable collection of British essayists formed by his father, consisting of upwards 1,200 volumes.

In 1835 Mr. Hope married Ellen, younger daughter of George Meredith, Esq., of Nottingham-place, Marylebone, and Berrington Court, Worcestershire. He died without issue.

CHARLES MARCH-PHILLIPPS, Esq.

April 24. At Cheltenham, aged 82, C. March-Phillipps, Esq., the head of an old Leicestershire family, and formerly M.P. for the county.

The deceased was born May 28, 1779. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas March, of More Critchill, Dorset, by his cousin Susan, daughter of Mr. Charles Lisle, of Moyles Court, Hampshire. He was elder brother of the late Right Hon. Samuel March-Phillipps, Under Secretary for the Home Department^a, and of the late Rev. Chancellor Phillipps, of Hathern. One of his sisters married the Hon. and Right Rev. H. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield. Mr. C. March-Phillipps was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1802, M.A. in 1805, without taking honours like his two brothers. He married, in 1807, Harriet,

youngest daughter of John Ducarel, esq., of Walford, Somersetshire, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. He succeeded his father in 1817, and was High-Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1825. Mr. Phillipps was a Whig of the Fox school. In the year 1818 he represented the county of Leicester, having then displaced the late Mr. G. A. Leigh Keck, and again in 1831, with Mr. Thomas Paget, of Humberstone, for his colleague.

Mr. March-Phillipps is succeeded in his estates by Mr. Ambrose Lisle March-Phillipps, his eldest son, born March 17, 1809, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. This gentleman, who will be easily recognised as the Eustace Lyle of St. Geneviève in "Coningsby," the ardent and charitable Roman Catholic, quitted the Church of England for Rome about twenty years ago. He married, July 25, 1833, Laura Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Ugbrooke, Devon, granddaughter of the fifth Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, and has issue both male and female. The second son, the Rev. Charles Lisle March-Phillipps, is vicar of Sheepshed, Leicestershire. The only daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Fitzgerald, died some years ago.

Mr. Phillipps was an active magistrate, and for many years took a leading position on the Loughborough bench. In religion he was a firm but tolerant Churchman. As a landlord he was most considerate. But a few months since he received a costly piece of plate from the tenantry of his Leicestershire estate, in token of their regard. Mr. Phillipps was one of the wealthiest commoners of the county, having himself accumulated much property, in addition to the possessions he inherited from his ancestors.

The ancient family of March claims descent, maternally, from Jordanus de Insula, or L'Isle, who received lands in the Isle of Wight from William I. They had been long established in Dorsetshire, when the father of the deceased in 1777, on the extinction of the family of

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 520.

Phillipps of Leicestershire, his relatives, assumed their name. Sir Ambrose Phillipps, Knt., purchased the house and estate of Garendon from the Duke of Buckingham, in 1683, and about the same time the estate of Gracedieu, from the Beaumont family. He was made King's Sergeant by James II., and died in 1691, and was buried in Sheepshed Church, where an elaborate monument is erected to his memory. He was succeeded by his son William, who in turn gave place to his son Ambrose. This gentleman was a traveller, and an admirer of classical architecture, and it is to him that Garendon owes its chaste south front, the temple, the magnificent gateway (a reproduction of the arch of Titus at Rome), and the obelisk. He represented the county in Parliament for fourteen years. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother Samuel, who, though twice married, had no issue. He left the estates of Garendon and Gracedieu for life to his widow,—who married Sir William Gordon, Knt.,—and entailed them on her decease upon the descendants of his aunt, Mary Phillipps, who married Mr. Edward Lisle, of Hampshire. This lady had seventeen children, the tenth of whom married Mr. Thomas March, of London. Mr. March had a son Thomas, of More Critchill, Dorset, who, on the death of his maternal second cousin, Mr. Samuel Phillipps, assumed the name of Phillipps, and, on the death of Lady Gordon, inherited the family estates.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 2. At Publow Parsonage, aged 35, the Rev. *Lewis Henry Coyle*, M.A., Curate of Whitchurch, Somerset.

April 7. The Rev. *Edmund Yalden White*, late Curate of Crondall.

April 13. At Carrington, the Rev. *Thomas Mitchinson*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Carrington, and of Frithville, Lincolnshire.

Very suddenly, whilst about reading himself in, the Rev. *Henry Scambler*, Perpetual Curate of Tatham Fell, Lancashire, and late Perpetual Curate of New Hutton, Westmoreland.

April 22. Aged 63, the Rev. *Samuel Stones Rusby*, M.A., Rector of Coton, Cambridgeshire.

April 24. At Howden, aged 70, the Rev.

Thomas Guy, M.A., Curate and Vicar for forty-seven years.

April 27. The Rev. *Charles Lloyd*, Student of Christ Church, only son of the late Right Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

April 29. At Heckfield Vicarage, Hants., of typhoid fever, aged 66, the Rev. *F. C. Blackstone*, B.C.L., thirty-seven years Vicar of that place, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, aged 83, the Rev. *William Burgess*, B.D., Vicar of Kirby-le-Soken, with the Vicarages of Thorpe-le-Soken and Walton-le-Soken, Essex. He was for fifty years Secretary of the Colchester and East Essex Bible Society.

May 1. At Heacham, aged 43, the Rev. *R. Couper Black*, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

May 2. At the Vicarage, Isle Brewers, aged 66, the Rev. *Joseph Wolff*, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Isle Brewers. See OBITUARY.

May 4. At Southrepps, aged 84, the Ven. *George Glover*, Archdeacon of Sudbury, Commissary of Norfolk, Vicar of Gayton, and fifty-eight years Rector of Southrepps. The Archdeacon in the early stage of his career identified himself strongly with the Whig party, and was the author of several pamphlets on Catholic Emancipation, the settlement of the tithes, and other questions which occupied the public attention about thirty years ago. He was the intimate friend of "Coke of Holkham." The Archdeacon had been for some time in failing health, and at his last Visitation was unable to deliver a Charge. He had held the Archdeaconry of Sudbury since 1823. "To a person remarkably fine," says a local paper, "was added a mind of no common vigour, and a spirit of indomitable courage in what he believed to be the cause of truth and justice. He was an ardent upholder of liberal, or, as they were then called, Whig politics, when Whigism was anything but a passport to Government favour. If his manner was somewhat overbearing, his honesty no one could question; in his parochial and archidiaconal duties he was conscientious and earnest; and in private society he was highly esteemed. For many years past he had ceased to take part in political matters."

May 7. At Maperton-house, Wincanton, Somerset, aged 68, the Rev. *Samuel Wildman Yates*, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mary, Reading.

May 8. At Bankfoot Parsonage, near Bradford, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Peter Henderson*.

May 9. At Dursley, aged 28, the Rev. *Anthony Williams*, M.A., Vicar of Coaley, Gloucestershire.

May 10. At his residence, Barrow-hill, Bath, aged 58, the Rev. *Edmund Riley*, M.A. The deceased, who formerly resided at Clifton, removed to Bath about four years ago, after which he built a castellated mansion just beneath the brow of Rush-hill, overlooking Englishcombe. Here he resided with his wife, who was his junior by many years; but a separation took place six months ago. He re-

tired to bed in his usual health the night before his death. Early on the following morning the servant heard a noise in her master's bedroom, and on going up she found him on the floor wrapped in a blanket, he having in vain, it would appear, endeavoured to reach the bell. Medical assistance was at once procured, but he died very shortly after.

May 11. Aged 25, the Rev. *William Christopher Evans*, M.A., Assistant-Curate of St. John's, Cardiff, and fourth surviving son of David Evans, esq., Brecon Old Bank, Merthyr Tydfil.

May 12. At Oxhill Rectory, Warwickshire, aged 29, the Rev. *Thomas Langford*, Rector of Oxhill.

May 14. Suddenly, aged 67, the Rev. *Robt. Mosley Feilden*, Rector of Bebington, Cheshire.

At Fulbourn, aged 74, the Rev. *W. Gale Townley*, Rector of Upwell-cum-Welney. Mr. Townley was for many years Chairman of the Isle of Ely Sessions, from which he retired three years ago from failing health. He was very liberal to the poor of Upwell and Welney, sparing no expense in the case of sickness or calamity. In Fen matters he took a deep interest, and like his deceased brother, the late Member for Cambridgeshire, he was in politics a Whig.

At Scremby-hall, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Henry Brackenbury*.

At Shrawley, Worcestershire, aged 31, the Rev. *Richard Eliot*, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford.

May 15. At Leamington, aged 33, the Rev. *Charles Arthur Furlong*, eldest son of the late William Furlong, esq., Dublin.

May 17. At Lyme Regis, aged 43, the Rev. *William T. Alban*, Rector of Mevagissey, Cornwall.

At Quinton Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *S. B. Ward*.

May 18. At the Middlesex Hospital, aged 33, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, the Rev. *Arundell Blount Whatton*, B.A., LL.B., senior Curate of St. George's, Hanover-sq., only son of the late William Robert Whatton, esq., F.R.S. and S.A.

May 19. At Sidmouth, aged 76, the Rev. *James Blencowe*, eldest surviving son of the late Samuel Blencowe, esq., of Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire.

May 20. In Clapham-road, aged 77, the Rev. *George Harker*, formerly for many years Vicar of St. Nicholas', Rochester, and minister of St. John's, Chatham.

At Drayton-grove, West Brompton, aged 59, the Rev. *George Radcliffe*, D.D., Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 19, 1861. At Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late J. Yule, esq., of Giblees, East Lothian.

Jan. 21, 1862. At sea, off Melbourne, Thos.

Sheldon Green, M.B., late Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Feb. 5. In Natal, killed by a fall from his horse while riding in a dense fog, William, second son of the Rev. Charles Barter, Rector of Sarsden, Oxfordshire.

March 15. At Futtehghur, Bengal Presidency, from the effects of an accident, Legh Delves Broughton, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, second son of Col. W. E. Delves Broughton, R.E.

March 16. At Burdwan, Bengal Presidency, aged 40, Lieut.-Col. George Gladwin Dennis, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Col. G. G. Dennis, C.B., Bengal Artillery, and grandson of the late Col. G. H. Dennis, H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry.

March 19. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 36, Sir William Don, bart. See OBITUARY.

March 20. At Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Lieut. Theodore B. Hollinworth, R.N., of H.M.S. "Prometheus," youngest son of the late Adm. Hollinworth, of Southsea.

March 31. At Northorpe, near Kirtton in Lindsey, aged 78, Thomas Fox, esq.

April 1. At South Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Michael Doheny, one of the Irish insurgents of 1848. He was a native of Cashel, co. Tipperary, and of respectable parentage. The following is the substance of a highly laudatory notice of him in a New York paper. "During the stormy agitation for the repeal of the Union, though only a very young man, he was one of the most conspicuous members of the Repeal Association, and as a keen debater had few equals. His pen contributed some of the most terrible leaders fulminated in the columns of the Dublin 'Nation,' at the time when John Mitchell edited that journal. The deceased was for a long time also associate editor of the 'Tipperary Free Press,' and we believe at an early period of his career served as a parliamentary reporter in London. He was likewise a member of the Irish bar, but devoted very little time to the practical business of the law, being entirely taken up with the revolutionary movements of his compatriots. The bold stand which he took among the Young Ireland party in 1848 caused a large reward to be offered for his apprehension; but after a series of hair-breadth escapes he succeeded in reaching England in disguise, and made his way safely to this country. His career here is well known. He was admitted to the bar in this country, took an active part in political and military matters, and was considered an excellent 'stump orator.' He served for a time as Colonel of the 9th New York State Militia Regiment, and when the war broke out was chosen Lieut.-Colonel of the Tammany Regiment, but declined. A few months ago he accompanied the remains of Terence Bellew M'Manus to Ireland, where he was most enthusiastically received by his countrymen. Colonel Doheny leaves a wife and a small family."

April 3. At Kenure-park, co. Dublin, Mary, dau. of the late John Matthews, esq., of Eyarth, Denbighshire, and sister-in-law of Sir Roger Palmer, bart.

April 4. At Kingston, Canada West, aged 33, George Hampden Wilkieson, esq., Capt. 62nd Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. William Wilkieson, of Woodbury-hall, Cambridgeshire.

April 6. At Cannington, near Bridgewater, aged 78, Hannah, relict of Capt. John Taylor, R.H.G.

April 7. At Rochester, aged 80, William Walker Bentham, esq.

At Kurrachee, Elise Susan Annabella Bidwell, wife of Capt. Frederick Talbot Cornewall, Major of Brigade, and eldest dau. of Major Bidwell Edwardes, K.H., of Cheltenham, and late of H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons.

April 8. At Bodwigiad Hirwain, aged 47, Morgan Morgan, esq., J.P. for the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan, and late High Sheriff of Brecon.

April 9. At the residence of his son-in-law, (Mr. Thomas Ambrose, Armley-hall, Leeds,) aged 73, Robert Morrow, esq., late of Darlington, who with the first locomotive engine opened the first railway in England for public traffic, viz. the Stockton and Darlington.—*Leeds Mercury.*

April 10. At Rudding-park, Yorkshire, Laura, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart.

April 11. At Hardmead Rectory, aged 35, Anne, wife of the Rev. Bartlet G. Goodrich.

April 15. At the British Legation, Athens, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Wyse, of the manor of St. John, near Waterford, and was born in 1791. He received his education at Stonyhurst, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained honours. He afterwards entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the bar. He represented Tipperary in Parliament from 1830 to 1832, and Waterford City from 1835 to 1847; was a Lord of the Treasury from 1839 to 1841, and Joint Secretary to the Board of Control from 1846 to 1849, in which latter year he was appointed H.M.'s Minister at Athens, and was at the same time made a Privy Councillor. In 1857 he was created a Civil Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The deceased was known in the literary world as the author of "Walks in Rome," "Oriental Sketches," and other works. He married, in 1821, the daughter of Prince Lucien Buonaparte, from whom he was separated in 1828.

April 17. At Nice, aged 72, Lady Elizabeth Clifford, wife of Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod. Her Ladyship was eldest dau. of Lord John Townshend, second son of George, first Marquis Townshend, and sister of the present peer. She was born August 2, 1789, and married, October 20, 1813, Vice-Admiral Sir

Augustus Clifford, by whom she leaves issue several sons.

April 18. At Paris, after a long and painful illness, the Dowager Lady Nugent. She was Susannah, dau. of the Baron d'Arabet, of the Holy Roman Empire, and married, in 1811, Sir James Nugent, bart., of Ballenlough, who died in 1843.

At Ladock Rectory, the residence of her son, aged 83, Mary Anne, wife of Richard Wise, esq., M.D.

At her residence, Nightingale-vale, Woolwich Common, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Tanswell, widow of Lieutenant Maurice B. Tanswell, Royal Horse Artillery. Mrs. Tanswell, who was a lady of great energy of character and of a most benevolent turn of mind, was the originator of a fund for the benefit of the wives and families of men ordered for foreign service, before they could receive the allowance from Government or their husbands. She organized a penny subscription; and this, joined to the profits of fancy fairs (the first of which was held in her own grounds), caused the sum to amount to more than £1,000, which is invested for the benefit of the married people of the Royal Artillery, under trustees. During the past winter, on the brigades being despatched for Canada, this fund was the means of many being placed out of want.

April 19. The Countess Dowager of Sandwich (mentioned at p. 658), was the dau. of Armar Corry, first Earl of Belmore, and consequently great-aunt of the present peer. Her ladyship was born April 3, 1781, and married, July 9, 1804, George John, sixth Earl of Sandwich, by whom she had issue two daus., the late Lady Ashburton, and the late Countess Walewski, and an only son, John William, the present Earl of Sandwich.

At Brighton, aged 70, Miss Agnes Hunter, dau. of the late Sir John Hunter.

April 20. Of paralysis, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Robinson Gale, of Dover.

At the Crescent, Ripon, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Robinson, R.N.

At the Shrubbery, Uxbridge, aged 71, Frances Mary, widow of the Rev. John Smith, B.D., Rector of Acton, Middlesex.

At Pau, France, Capt. H. E. Willett, late of H.M.'s 36th Regt., eldest son of Edw. Willett, esq., Norwich.

April 21. At Leamington, very suddenly, aged 77, John Ryle, esq., of Anglesey, near Gosport, formerly M.P. for Macclesfield.

At Brighton, aged 73, Mary Fraser, widow of Capt. John Taylor, R.N.

April 22. At Turin, aged 50, H.R.H. the Prince of Capua. See OBITUARY.

At Woolwich, (at her son-in-law's, Captain Henry Tribe, R.M.L.I.) aged 75, Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Colonel George Fead, C.B., Grenadier Guards.

At Wartling Vicarage, Sussex, (the residence of her son-in-law,) aged 58, Emma, widow of the late Thomas Drinkwater, esq., of Gibraltar.

In Welbeck-street, aged 20, Olga, wife of

John Ossinin, Professor of the Ecclesiastical Academy at St. Petersburg, and dau. of the Very Rev. Eugene Popoff, Chaplain of the Imperial Russian Embassy in London.

At Reigate, Maria, relict of the Rev. John Hornbuckle, late of Reading.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 22, Mary Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. William Cross, of Morton-on-Swale.

April 23. Aged 17, Agnes Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Eardley C. Holt, of Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq.

At her residence, Stanhope-pl., Hyde-park, Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Vincent, esq.

April 24. In Montague-square, aged 75, Col. Charles Allix, late Grenadier Guards, of Swaffham-house, Cambridgeshire.

In Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lillie. He served with the 23rd Fusiliers throughout the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and was severely wounded at Orthez. During the Kandian rebellion at Ceylon in 1848, while serving in the Ceylon Rifles, he was appointed to the command of the only troops engaged, consisting of a detachment of that corps and of the 15th Regt., and received the special thanks of the governor, Lord Torrington, for the judicious arrangements he made, and the gallant manner in which the insurgents were defeated. He had received the Waterloo and Peninsular war medals, with six clasps.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Charles March Phillipps, esq., of Garendon-park, and Grace Dieu Manor, both in the county of Leicester. See OBITUARY.

At Woodcot-house, Oxfordshire, aged 69, Frances Charlotte, widow of Geo. Mercer, esq.

At Bishopston, Stockton-on-Tees, aged 87, Miss M. C. Wilson, sister of the late Brigadier-Gen. E. P. Wilson, H.E.I.C.S.

In Chester-terr., Regent's-park, suddenly, aged 61, Richard Perry, esq., elder surviving son of the late John Perry, esq., of Moor-hall, Harlow, Essex, and formerly of Blackwall, Middlesex.

At Lenwood, near Bideford, Devon, Margaret, wife of Major Wren, of Lenwood, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Incedon, esq., of Yeotown, in the same county.

At Bishopsworth Parsonage, Bristol, aged 86, Sarah, relict of Richard Randall, esq.

April 25. At Paris, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. See OBITUARY.

At the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, aged 89, Lieut. Thos. McDermott, 25 years Military Knight of Windsor, late of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, and Staff Corps. Lieut. McDermott served during the Irish rebellion, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Peninsula.

At St. John's-wood, Frances Marianne, wife of the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, Vicar of Willian, Hitchin.

At Lemmington-hall, near Alnwick, Helen,

second dau. of the late Thos. Davidson, esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland.

Aged 44, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. H. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Cholsey, Berks.

At St. John's-wood, aged 78, Hannah Mary, widow of William Davies, esq., and last surviving child of Luke Hansard, esq., printer of the Journals of the House of Commons.

At St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, of paralysis, aged 71, Mary, wife of Charles Higgins, esq., J.P.

At Bayswater, Elizabeth Charlotte Louisa, wife of Capt. Richard Lambert, of Lyston-hall, Essex, eldest dau. of the late John Campbell, esq., of Lyston-hall, Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery.

April 26. After a short illness, on her arrival from India, aged 30, Lady Gertrude Pepper. She was the youngest dau. of the 6th Earl of Airlie, and married G. A. Pepper, esq., in 1859.

At Fremington, North Devon, Wm. Arundell Yeo, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Devon and Cornwall.

Aged 51, Robert James Attye, esq., of Dagongrange, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Warwick.

At Dorchester, Charity, relict of Admiral Ryves, C.B.

At his residence, The Shrubs, Powick, Worcestershire, aged 51, Wm. Weaver, esq., R.N.

In Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, aged 64, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. R. Hughes, late of the Bengal Army.

April 27. At the Rectory, Boughton, Norfolk, aged 82, Susanna, relict of the Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, formerly Rector of Blickling and Erpingham, in the same county.

April 28. In Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., aged 54, Col. Frederic Gottreux, C.B., late 1st Madras N.I.

At Rome, aged 67, John Howard Galton, esq., of Hadzor-house, Worcestershire.

At West-end, Hampstead, aged 59, William Lavie, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Gloucester, aged 24, Mr. George Cuff Lovegrove, of St. John's College, Oxford, youngest son of the late John Lovegrove, esq.

April 29. Suddenly, at Upstreet, Chislet, aged 54, Christian, wife of Frederic Gore, esq., R.N.

At Brighton, Alicia, second dau. of the late Major Scott, of Harbledown, Kent.

April 30. At Brighton, aged 81, John Knight, esq., late Secretary of the Bank of England.

At Nice, George Ramsay Dunbar, esq., Fellow of New College, Oxford, second son of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart., of Northfield.

At Bath, Flora, second dau. of the late Richard G. Long, esq., and sister of Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts.

In Bloomsbury-sq., aged 53, John Wheelley Gough Gutch, M.R.C.S., only son of the late John Mathew Gutch, esq., of Barbourne, Worcester, and eldest grandson of the late Rev.

^a For a memoir of this gentleman, see GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 682.

John Gutch, formerly Registrar of the University of Oxford.

Lately. At Minster, in Sheppey, aged 88, — Atkinson, an agricultural labourer. The deceased had worked constantly upon the Abbey farm there for a period of more than fifty years; and since the formation of the Sheppey Agricultural Association, he annually carried off the prize awarded to the labourer who had worked the longest for one master, or on the same farm through a succession of masters; which latter was his case.

May 1. At his seat, Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire, aged 63, Frederick Richard West, esq., late M.P. for Denbigh and Ruthin. This gentleman was the only son of the late Hon. Frederick West, and cousin to the Earl Delawarr; he inherited large estates from the family of Myddelton Biddulph, of Chick Castle, North Wales. Mr. West married an only sister of the Earl of Chesterfield.

At St. John's Parsonage, Wakefield, aged 65, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Thos. Kilby.

May 2. At Penshurst, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. Henry Lee, late of the 15th Hussars.

At Kensington, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Harvey Ashworth, M.A.

At Aspley, near Woburn, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Boteler C. Smith, of Aspley.

At the Vicarage, Dronfield, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the Rev. W. D. B. Bertles.

At the Savings'-bank at Chelsea, of which institution he had been Actuary from its establishment in Jan. 1819, aged 86, John Henry Ollive, esq.

May 3. At Coton-house, Warwickshire, aged 34, Lady Skipwith.

At Houghton-hall, Cheshire, aged 45, Capt. Charles Hugh Key, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Admiral Mends.

At Mount Pottinger, Belfast, Capt. W. Burt, R.N., only son of the late Wm. Burt, esq., who was secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Plymouth, and author of "Christianity, a Poem," "Observations on Nature," and numerous other works.

May 4. At his residence, Liverpool, aged 81, Thomas Thornely, esq., late M.P. for Wolverhampton.

At Cheetham-hill, Manchester, aged 21, Margaret Beaumont, wife of the Rev. J. Allanson Picton, M.A.

In Trinity-sq., aged 54, James Ormiston McWilliam, esq., M.D., C.B., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. See OBITUARY.

May 5. In Lowndes-sq., Henrietta, fourth dau. of Sir Adam Hay, bart., of Haystoun, Peeblesshire.

In Bryanston-sq., Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Poynder, esq., of Hillmarton-manor and Hartham-park, Wilts.

May 6. At her residence, Kilburn, aged 82, Sarah, widow of William Friend, esq., formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At Brighton, Sophia, widow of Sir John Ignatius Burke, bart., of Glusk, co. Galway, and eldest dau. of the late William Dawson, esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, Berks.

At Dover, Caroline, wife of H. M. Fielden, esq., and dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart., Rolleston-hall, Burton-on-Trent.

At Rinhams, Danbury, Essex, aged 69, Anna Maria, wife of J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq., and elder dau. of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart., of Boreham-house, Essex.

At Southsea, aged 16, Julia Selina, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Poole, R.A.

At Shelton Rectory, Staffordshire, Francis Ludovic Hay, eldest son of the Rev. F. B. Grant, Rector of Shelton.

May 7. At the Grove, Binfield, Berks., aged 59, Charles Parker, esq.

At his residence, Pentonville-road, aged 87, John Richard Farre, M.D., formerly of Charterhouse-sq., and late Consulting Physician to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

At Shalfleet-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 25, Harry Hall, esq., son of the late Rev. Hugh White Hall, M.A., of Deddington, Oxon.

May 8. At Bilbao, Spain, in which country he had for the last few years lived in retirement, aged 42, the Hon. Francis Villiers, the youngest of the four sons of George, fifth Earl of Jersey. After leaving Eton he entered the army, the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regt., in August, 1837, and obtained the rank of captain in 1843. He was some time aide-de-camp to General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, and afterwards, in 1843, he proceeded to Madras to relieve Lieut.-Col. Havelock, K.H., 14th Dragoons, as military secretary to the then Governor, the late Lord Elphinstone. The deceased represented Rochester in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to February, 1856, when losses connected with sporting pursuits obliged him to retire to the Continent.

At Wisbech, Dr. Whitsed. By his death an alderman's chair becomes vacant in the Corporation. Dr. Whitsed had served the office of Mayor twice, in 1845 and 1851, and was most highly esteemed in the borough.

May 9. At Avena, Ballisodare, Sligo, aged 52, Robert Culbertson, esq., J.P.

May 10. Suddenly, at his residence, Thonock-hall, near Gainsborough, aged 73, Henry Bacon Hickman, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, premier bart.

At Castle Strange, co. Roscommon, (the residence of her brother, Col. Mitchell, R.A.), Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Edward Mitchell, esq., of the same place.

At the house of her sister, (Mrs. Kemble, Grove-hill, Camberwell,) aged 63, Jean Bonamy, eldest dau. of the late Philip Melvill, esq., Lieut.-Gov. of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

At the Butts, New Brentford, aged 80, Roger Williams, esq.

At Halstead-pl., Kent, aged 45, David Power, esq., Q.C. Mr. Power was well known as one of the leading counsel of the Norfolk Circuit,

and until recently filled the office of Recorder of Ipswich. He had only been married about two years, and leaves a widow and one child.

At Longdon, Staffordshire, aged 64, Joshua Seddon, esq., M.D.

May 11. In New Ormond-st., Queen-sq., Major George Miller, H.M.I. Army, son of the late Major Miller, C.B., formerly of H.M.'s 14th Regt., and nephew of the late Col. F. Miller, formerly of H.M.'s 87th Foot.

At Salisbury Tower, Windsor, aged 74, Major James Masterson Pennington, Military Knight of Windsor, late of the 5th and 48th Regts.

Aged 22, Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Sale, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield.

May 12. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher Wilkie, formerly of H.M.'s 35th and 38th Regts.

Aged 23, Eleanor Susan, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk.

May 13. At Cheltenham, suddenly, aged 62, Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, bart.

In London, aged 49, Eleanor, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby-hall, Lincoln.

In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 66, Robert Hosking, esq., formerly Governor of Pentonville Prison.

At his residence, Greenwich Hospital, aged 83, Lieut. Frederick Bedford. This officer, in consequence of wounds, entered Greenwich Hospital, June 23, 1802, and consequently had nearly completed sixty years in that institution. He was midshipman of the "Jason," and lost an eye and sustained other injuries at the capture of the French frigate "Seine" in 1798. He became Senior Lieut. of the "Dasher," and in 1801, when commanding the boats in pursuit of a convoy, lost a leg, and had his boat sunk by a shot from the enemy.

At Brust, Isle of Man, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Leatham, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

May 14. At her residence, Fareham, aged 69, Harriet Barberina, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Francis Parry.

At Ollerton, Sophia, relict of Philip Palmer, esq., of East Bridgford, Notts.

At Petworth, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. T. Sockett, late Rector of Petworth.

May 15. At his residence, Queen-sq., St. James's-pk., aged 64, Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for War. See OBITUARY.

At Walworth, aged 77, John Joseph Ashby Fillinham, esq., F.S.A.

At his residence, the Green, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, aged 82, Robt. Fenwick, esq.

At Sevington, near Ashford, Kent, aged 43, Thomas Palmer, esq., of St. Leonard's-street, West Malling.

May 16. At Brighton, aged 66, Samuel Platt, esq., of Belmont, Wimbledon-pk., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

At Thorpe Hall, Essex, aged 88, John Martin Leake, esq., a Bencher of the Middle Temple. The deceased was called to the bar as long back as November, 1797, and was literally the

father of the present generation of the legal profession, being some years the senior of any other name still retained upon the Law List. Not needing to employ his legal attainments for his own pecuniary advantage, Mr. Leake devoted them most assiduously to the service of the public. He qualified as a Magistrate of Essex in 1811, and, as Chairman for a very long period of the County Quarter Sessions, few men have administered the law with more impartiality and ability. Mr. Leake was also remarkable for his public spirit and benevolence in matters affecting the well-being of the community in which he lived, more especially towards the poor.

At Adderbury, near Banbury, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Henry Mapleton, late Rector of Christchurch, and Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Notting-hill, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Shorland, Rector of Martyr-Worthy, Hants.

At Edinburgh, Henrietta, widow of William Cullen, M.D., and youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Jardine.

May 18. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-pk., aged 33, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Twisleton.

At Bath, aged 90, Major Willoughby Bean, formerly of the Coldstream Guards,

May 19. At his residence, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, aged 70, from the effects of an accident at the opening of the International Exhibition, Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq., M.P., of Walford-manor, and Hatton Grange, co. Salop. The deceased was the son of the late Robt. Slaney, esq. He was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1817, and was a Commissioner on the Health of Towns from 1843 to 1846. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Shropshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1854. He sat as M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Liberal interest from 1826 to 1835, from 1837 to 1841, from 1847 to 1852, and from 1858 to the time of his decease. During these periods he introduced many measures for the improvement of the condition of the working classes in towns, as by the opening of parks and places of recreation for them. He also took great interest in the furtherance of co-operation and provident societies, and few men enjoyed in a higher degree the respect of the House of Commons.

May 20. Aged 78, Sir Wm. Walter Yea, bart., of Pyrland-hall, co. Somerset.

In Woburn-sq., London, aged 71, Col. Sir George Henry Hewett, bart., of Netherseale, Leicestershire,

At Great Oxendon, Northamptonshire, aged 78, George Harrison, esq.

May 21. At his residence, Camberwell, Capt. Wm. Linder, R.N. He was one of the officers of the fleet at the Nore who were made prisoners by Richard Parker at the mutiny of the Nore, 1797.

May 22. At Durrant-house, near Bideford, Sarab, wife of Capt. E. P. Charlewood, R.N.

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,			
			Apr. 26, 1862.	May 3, 1862.	May 10, 1862.	May 17, 1862.
Mean Temperature			54.2	53.6	57.5	51.9
London	78029	2803921	1394	1314	1249	1125
1-6. West Districts	10786	463373	224	189	191	202
7-11. North Districts	13533	618201	271	290	238	221
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	195	193	194	180
20-25. East Districts	6230	571129	308	294	263	219
26-36. South Districts	45542	773160	396	348	363	303

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.
Apr. 26	669	203	227	243	52	1394	994	965	1959
May 3	624	186	233	221	39	1314	987	984	1971
„ 10	622	175	202	202	48	1249	1015	931	1946
„ 17	568	162	180	176	25	1125	938	932	1870

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, May 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,423	57	11	Oats ...	455	23	4	Beans ...	274	36	8
Barley ...	62	38	11	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	0	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	53	2	Oats.....	22	1	Beans	39	4
Barley.....	36	11	Rye.....	36	6	Peas.....	40	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 22.

Hay, 2l. 0s. to 4l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 0s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

	4s.	0d.	to	4s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 22.	
Beef	4s.	0d.	to	4s.	6d.	Beasts	1,050
Mutton.....	4s.	6d.	to	5s.	0d.	Sheep	10,330
Veal	4s.	10d.	to	5s.	4d.	Calves	553
Pork	4s.	4d.	to	4s.	10d.	Pigs.....	185
Lamb	6s.	8d.	to	7s.	6d.		

COAL-MARKET, MAY 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 15s. 0d. to 16s. 0d. Other sorts, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

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.		
April	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	54	63	57	29. 91	fair, cloudy	9	51	59	52	29. 59	rn. cly. shrs. hl.
25	55	71	58	29. 81	hy. rn. th. lt. fr.	10	52	59	54	29. 57	cldy. showers
26	56	65	52	29. 82	do. fair, slt. rn.	11	51	59	52	29. 65	rain, cly. shrs.
27	54	62	53	29. 99	fair, cloudy	12	50	56	52	29. 60	foggy
28	54	64	53	30. 09	do.	13	50	58	48	29. 86	cloudy, fair
29	53	63	54	30. 24	do.	14	51	54	48	29. 88	do. do.
30	55	65	57	29. 95	do.	15	47	50	50	29. 89	constant rain
M.1	56	72	53	29. 91	rn. fr. cldy. rn.	16	52	63	57	29. 86	cldy. fair, rain
2	53	63	50	30. 10	do. do.	17	54	67	57	30. 08	do. do. cloudy
3	48	52	50	29. 99	cloudy	18	61	68	57	30. 10	do. do.
4	53	70	59	29. 69	do. heavy rain	19	66	73	60	30. 01	foggy, fr. cldy.
5	60	73	60	29. 91	do. fair	20	62	65	52	29. 89	fair, cloudy
6	64	75	57	29. 99	cl. fr. hy. r. h. t. l.	21	54	56	47	29. 54	cldy. rain, hail
7	61	57	54	29. 81	do. hvy. rain	22	55	61	50	29. 61	do. fair
8	57	63	55	29. 89	do. fr. sh. cl. rn.	23	52	62	57	29. 77	rain, fair, hail

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduce. l.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 ⁷ / ₈ 4	92 ¹ / ₈ ³ / ₈	92 ¹ / ₈ ³ / ₈	238 9 ¹ / ₂	17. 20 pm.	228 ¹ / ₂	30 pm.	108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
25	93 ³ / ₄ 4	92 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₄	238	18. 20 pm.	226 ¹ / ₂ 7		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
26	93 ³ / ₄ 4	92	92		17. 20 pm.			108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
28	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	238	20 pm.	226 7		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
29	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	237 ¹ / ₂ 8	18. 21 pm.	228		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
30	93 ³ / ₄ 4	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ¹ / ₈	236 ¹ / ₂ 7	17. 20 pm.		27. 28 pm.	108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
M.1	Stock Ex	change	closed.					
2	93 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₄	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	236 ¹ / ₂ 8	17. 20 pm.	228		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
3	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2	236	18. 21 pm.	228		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
5	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	236	21 pm.	227 ¹ / ₂	27 pm.	108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
6	93 ³ / ₄ 4	92	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	236 8	19. 22 pm.	226 ¹ / ₂		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
7	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈		18 pm.	229		109 ³ / ₈
8	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	236 7 ¹ / ₂	18. 21 pm.	227		109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
9	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	238	19. 21 pm.	227 9	30 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
10	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	236 7 ¹ / ₂	18. 21 pm.		30 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
12	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	238	16. 19 pm.			108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
13	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂	236 8	15. 16 pm.		27 pm.	108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
14	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂	236	14. 15 pm.	227 ¹ / ₂ 9		108 ³ / ₈ ⁵ / ₈
15	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	235 7		227	26 pm.	108 ⁷ / ₈ ⁹ / ₈
16	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈		14. 17 pm.			109
17	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈		15. 18 pm.		29 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
19	93 ³ / ₄ 4	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	91 ⁷ / ₈ 2 ¹ / ₈	235 7	18 pm.	227 9	26. 28 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
20	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	235 7	15. 18 pm.	228 ¹ / ₂		109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
21	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	235 6 ¹ / ₂	14. 17 pm.		29 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
22	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	236 ¹ / ₂ 7	13. 15 pm.	228	25. 26 pm.	109 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₈
23	93 ¹ / ₂ 4	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	91 ¹ / ₂ 2	235	10. 15 pm.			109

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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