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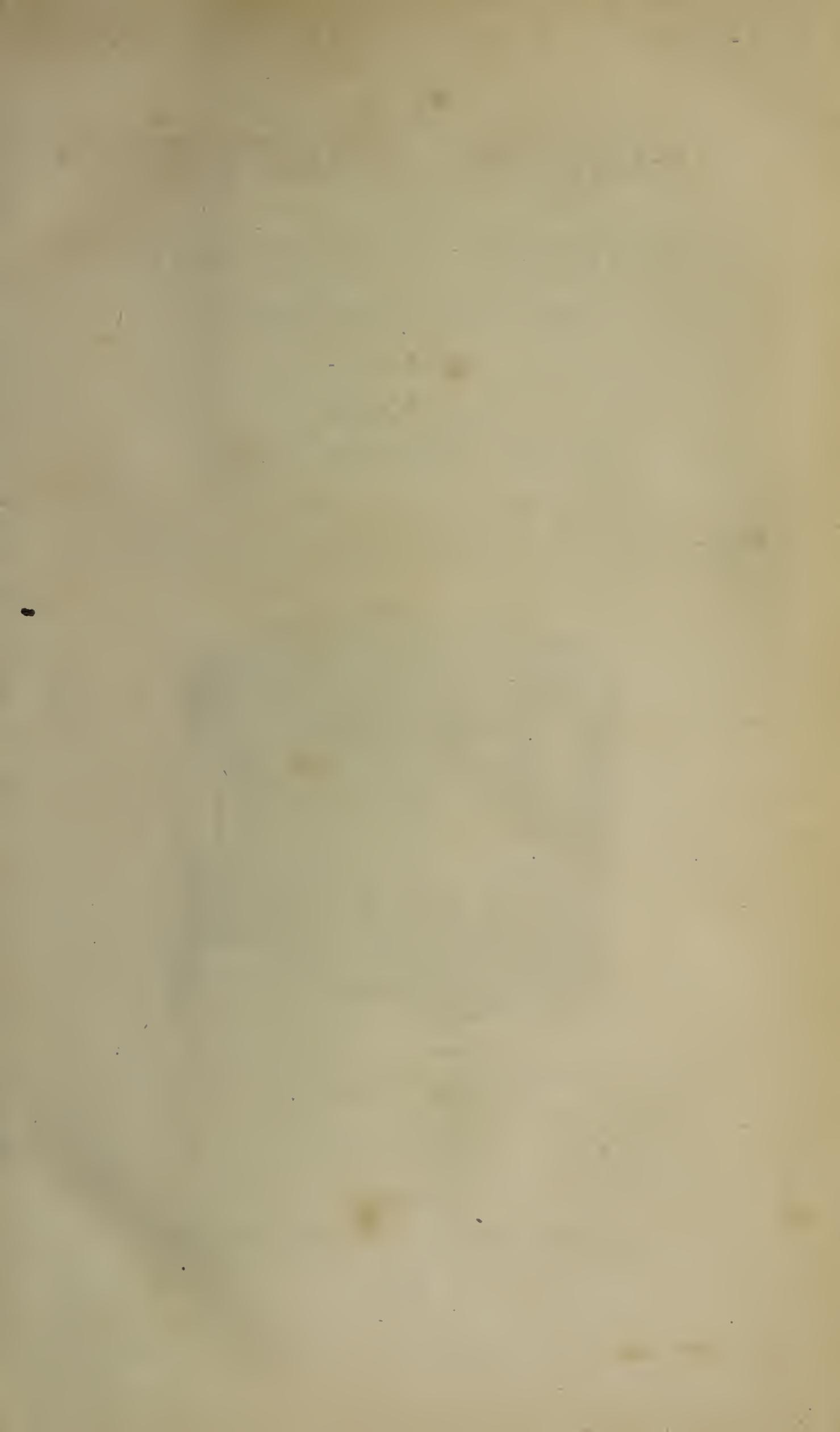
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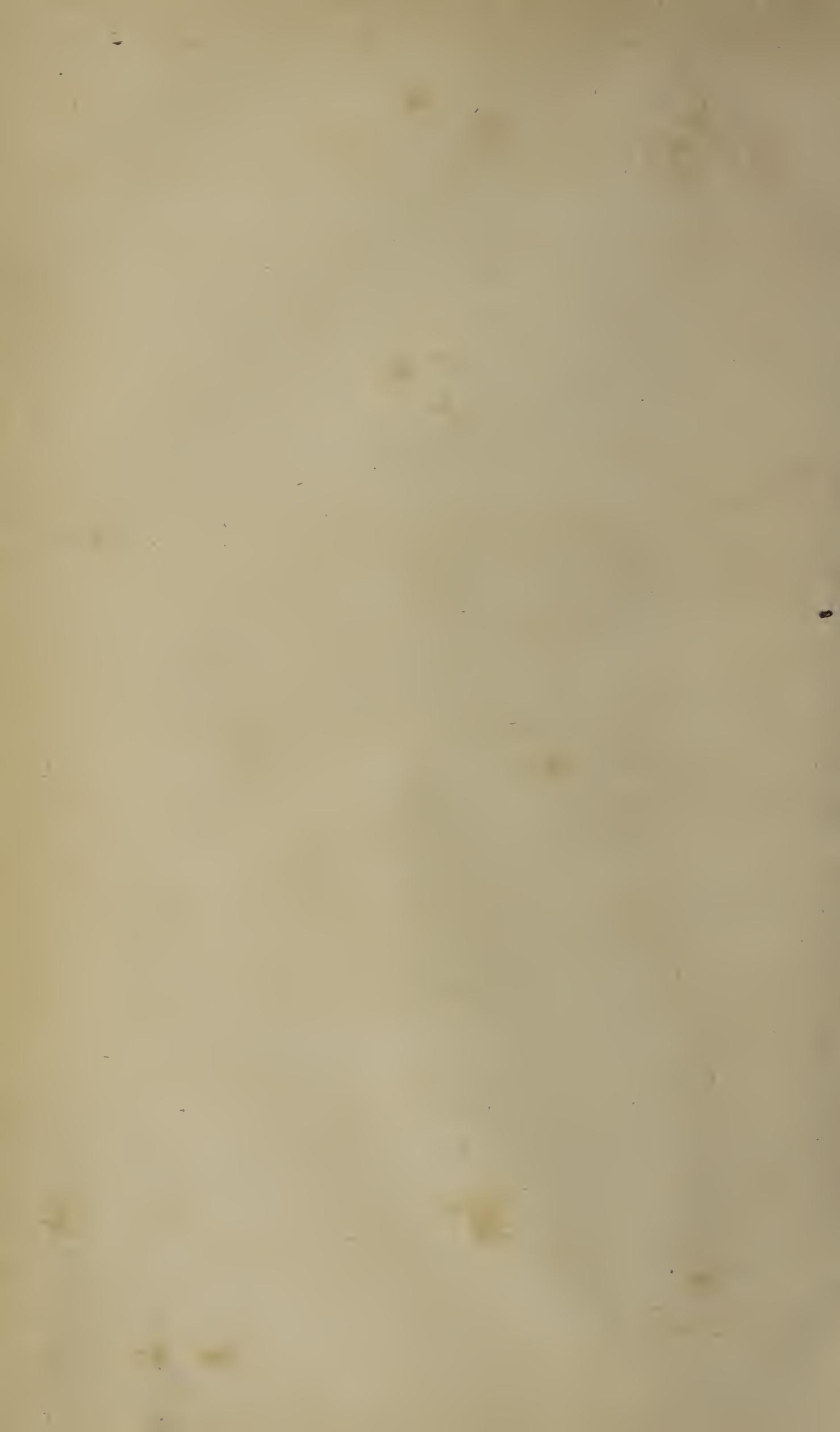












THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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M DCCC LXII.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XIII. OF A NEW SERIES,  
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTEENTH 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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**London:**  
JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.  
1862.

335168



## P R E F A C E.

THE close of another year again gives SYLVANUS URBAN the opportunity of communicating with his kind friends and patrons.

It will, no doubt, be remembered by them, that a year ago he explained the reason why the price of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE remained unaltered, and promised, instead of a needless reduction, that a larger amount of interesting matter should be given. This has been done, and each Volume since published will be found to contain about a hundred pages more than formerly, whilst very considerable expense has been incurred by the Proprietor in providing suitable Illustrations, wherever the subject treated demanded them. The promise that was made, that any advantages arising from the repeal of the paper duty should be given to his readers, has been, he ventures to affirm, kept in a liberal spirit.

But since this promise was made, and whilst it was being fully carried out, it appeared desirable to bring the claims of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as the special organ of Archæology and Family History, to the notice of the educated classes. This was a proceeding which, it might be thought, could hardly be misunderstood; probably it was not, but it certainly was misrepresented, and was commented on in some unfriendly quarters as an indication that the oldest Periodical in the world was about to disappear. The old friends of SYLVANUS URBAN well knew that such was not the case; they corrected the misrepresentation, and so effectually urged the cause of their ancient friend that he has now, instead of making his final bow, to return his thanks to many additional Subscribers, and to assure them that his every effort shall be devoted to shew with each succeeding year additional claims on their patronage.

Of the subjects treated in the present Volume SYLVANUS URBAN points to several on the recent International Exhibition, its Picture Galleries, and the treasures collected in the Loan Museum at South Kensington, as proofs that he bestows an intelligent regard on matters of the present day as

well as those of other eras. The papers on Cornish Churches, on the Polychromy of Swedish Churches in the Middle Ages, and on the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as various others, have, he knows, been read in many quarters with extreme interest; and he has had the advantage of receiving an account of the great Discoveries in Orkney direct from the gentleman at whose charge they were made, whilst some of the most competent Runologists have chosen his pages as the medium for communicating with the learned world on the subject. It is indeed with pride that he alludes to the many distinguished men who are enrolled among his Correspondents. Some, whose names in compliance with their own wish do not appear, keep him correctly informed as to the Proceedings of the various Learned Societies; and relatives or friends constantly supply him with Obituaries of all the most prominent persons as they in turn pass away. This is the co-operation that he has so long experienced, and with which he trusts he shall long be favoured.

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In consequence of the miscarriage of an additional proof-sheet, some inaccuracies appear in the Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie, at pp. 492—494, which may be thus briefly corrected. The name of the deceased was "Charles Frederic," not "Charles Frazer;" his age was 35, not 36, at the time of his death; and the date of his sailing for the Zambesi was Jan. 12, not Jan. 6, 1861.

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JULY, 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.*

### KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting will be held at Hythe, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, on the 10th and 11th July.

### ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Society, whose first meeting is reported at some length in another page, will visit Hexham Abbey Church, on Wednesday, July 23.

### MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

MR. URBAN,—I have one volume in my set of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE that I never saw in any other, and therefore think it must be rare; perhaps you can tell me. It is called "Miscellaneous Correspondence: containing Essays, &c., on various subjects sent to the author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE which could not be conveniently inserted at length, or properly abridged:" 1742—1748; 360 pages.—I am, &c.

THOS. BARTON.

*Threxton-house, near Watton,  
June 12th, 1862.*

[Some account of this volume will be found in the "Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban," in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Feb. 1857, p. 152.]

### DEED OF GIFT TO THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

MR. URBAN,—I wish to make a remark on the grant to the abbey of St. Michael's Mount, a copy of which appears in your number for the present month, (p. 747). St. Michael's Mount "in periculo maris" is not the Cornish Mount, but Mont St. Michel in Normandy; the priory at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, was attached to the Abbey at Mont St. Michel until the for-

feiture of alien priories. The document of which Mr. Barton sends a copy is not an original grant, but a confirmation, as Bishop Marshall in the twelfth year of his episcopate (about A.D. 1205) granted the church of Otterton and other churches to the monks of St. Michael. (See the grant in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exon.*, p. 253.)—I am, &c.

LEON H. COURTNEY.

*2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn,  
June 18th, 1862.*

[In Mr. Barton's letter, as above, for "Bremer," read "Brewer."]

### MEANING OF THE WORD 'TORCHER.'

MR. URBAN,—In Turner's "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. i. p. 25, note, it is asserted by (I presume) the intelligent editor, that "the signification of the word 'torch' is obscure." But it is still quite common to speak of *torching* slates or tiles; and by this is meant plastering the under face of them, so as to secure the joints with plastering-mortar. The word 'torch' in this sense evidently comes from the French *torcher*, to 'wipe' or 'rub over.' *Torchon* is a rubber; *torchon de paille* a handful of straw, such as may be used either in rubbing down a horse or else in thatching a house. Cotgrave, Miege, and Sobrino agree in their definitions of *torcher* and *torchon*.

I hope on some future occasion to furnish you with a list of several words which, like 'torch,' in our sense of it, have no place in any so-called dictionary of the English language.—I am, &c.

JAMES RAWSON.

*Lichfield, June, 1862.*

*Press of other matter obliges us to keep over Documents, Correspondence and Reviews, which are in type.*

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

SECOND ARTICLE.

ONE of the first questions which suggests itself to the student of Mediæval Art is how to account for the extreme paucity of woodwork, more especially furniture, executed during the earlier periods. Wood of course is a much more perishable article than stone, but, even taking this fact into consideration, it can hardly be denied that nothing is more difficult than to find a piece of thirteenth-century woodwork. I suspect the solution of the question is to be found at Westminster, Beauvais, and Noyon, where three of the most curious pieces of furniture are still preserved. It is true that they belong to the fourteenth, not to the thirteenth century, but they tell us very plainly why we have lost so very many movables made in a similar manner. The fact is that they have been covered with painting and gilding—a fashion which continued with us through a great part of the fourteenth century, and with the Italians very much later, for Vasari tells us that before his time it was the fashion to decorate both the walls and furniture of the rooms with painted subjects, and adds that Niccolo Delli was particularly good at this sort of work. At South Kensington will be seen several marriage coffers thus decorated; several also were exhibited at Florence last year, and in one of the rooms of the Uffizii is a curious piece of furniture which presents us with the usual allegorical triumphs of Fame, Death, &c. Now it is very easy to conceive, when this sort of furniture got injured, that it would receive a coat of common paint, and perhaps descend from the parlour to the kitchen, and thence be eventually converted into firewood; for when once the paintings were destroyed all artistic value of the work was destroyed with it, which is by no means the case with carved furniture, which has always some interest, even when in fragments.

One of the curious features of the Mediæval Court is the attempt to revive this sort of furniture; and this not in one or two solitary cases, but in such profusion that it forms the most conspicuous feature of the Court. It is very true that the London papers, as a general rule, have fulminated against it, and critics have loudly exclaimed against the wickedness of making such dry bones as furniture live and tell stories for our instruction or amusement; but, after all, here the fact is proved that such things can be done decently in the present time, and that they cost very little more than the usual good upholstery-work. For instance, compare the price of Mr. Morris's cabinet with the lectern ornamented by what is called pyrography: the one is thirty guineas and the other forty; but the former has two most beautiful figures painted on it by Mr. E. B. Jones, while the latter has some commonplace little figures of apostles burnt in by the new process. One would exceedingly like to know the prices of the pagan sideboards in the Furniture Court, could they be come at: it would most probably be found that for similar sums, form, colour, and ideas might have been obtained from some of our rising painters; whereas in the present state of things we are obliged to be contented with swags of flowers, dead game, and other things which, when we have once seen them, we do not want to see again.

In the Mediæval Court there are no less than five exhibitors of furniture, more or less painted. These are—1. Messrs. Marshall, Morris, and Co.; 2. Mr. Burges; 3. Messrs. Prichard and Seddon; 4. Mr. Forsyth; 5. Mr. Fisher.

The firm of Marshall, Morris, and Co. is an association of architects and painters, who have set up a shop in Red Lion Square, in the same manner as the Italian painters, such as Giotto, did in the Middle Ages. They execute stained glass and furniture from their own designs, and we have here a considerable number of specimens of their skill in the latter branch. The general characteristic of their furniture is an Eastern system of diaper combined with rather dark-toned pictures; in fact, they may be said to lean rather to what is called the Venetian school of colour; at the same time, it is only fair to state that their furniture is more what would have been used by the middle classes in the times of our forefathers than that of the other exhibitors. But if their work can hardly be called cheap, it is certainly not dear, when we consider that it speaks

and tells a story, which assuredly cannot be said of most modern furniture.

The work of Mr. Burges is equally painted all over, but the tone of colouring is much brighter, and the articles are more what would have been found in the houses of the nobility. Here we see the literature of Pagandom and of the Middle Ages, worked up by our modern artists, side by side in the same bookcase or buffet. On the former article of furniture no less than fourteen different artists were employed.

Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, on the contrary, have reserved their colour for the panels of the work, carrying it out by means of marquetry on the rails and stiles; the groundwork is of oak. Although a different system is used, the effect is excellent, and the furniture is less liable, from its materials, to be injured than that above named. But here a curious fact is to be noticed. All Messrs. Prichard and Seddon's work which has painted figure-panels looks well: thus the large portfolio and writing-table looks well; the organs look well; the chair (painted, by the way, by Miss Seddon, the sister of the exhibitor) looks well: but the little writing-table, where only marquetry is employed, by no means comes up to the mark of the others.

The fourth exhibitor is Mr. Forsyth, who sends a bookcase and escrutoire combined, the design of which is due to Mr. Norman Shaw, architect. Here, again, we have a great deal of marquetry, and the painting is reduced to a few ornaments and a little gilding; the ironwork, however, is very beautifully executed by Levers of Maidenhead.

Lastly, Mr. Fisher exhibits a chair, painted all over with rather bright colours: he also contributes some decoration and embroidery.—To resume, Messrs. Morris, Marshall and Co. send six articles, Mr. Burges five, Prichard and Seddon five, Mr. Forsyth one, and Mr. Fisher one, making eighteen articles of furniture all more or less painted.

As might have been expected, there are a great number of pieces of carved oak furniture scattered up and down the various Courts: thus, Mr. Skidmore has a sideboard and bedstead; Mr. Forsyth, some of the new stalls designed for Chichester Cathedral by Mr. Slater (the old ones, by the way, were coloured chocolate, with a great deal of gilding); Kirk and Parry, a font cover, not very successful; Mr. Thurston, a billiard-table, with the Wars of the Roses carved all round it in very low relief—so

low, indeed, that it calls loudly for colour, to render the groups, which are designed with a certain amount of spirit, more distinct. A clergyman, the Rev. R. S. Baker, presents us with an eagle, carved with his own hands : it is very true that it sadly wants conventionalism to make it what a church eagle should be, but inasmuch as Mr. Baker has studied most conscientiously from the living bird, his work, although leaving much to be desired, has ten times the spirit in it than we see in any other of the numerous eagles in the Exhibition.

As to organs, the visitor comes upon them everywhere ; sometimes they are roaring in the middle avenues of transepts, sometimes you come upon them in sequestered nooks, close upon China or Japan. As a general rule, the cases are not much to speak of, nor the colouring of the pipes pleasant to look at. Messrs. Prichard and Seddon's are an exception, for the architecture of the cases is good, there are pictures in bright and pleasant colours, and the pipes are admirable, Mr. Seddon having, like so very few architects, studied nature (butterflies' wings) for the purpose. If the designers of the other organs had followed his example, there can be no doubt but that a very different result from what we see would have been attained.

Before leaving the Mediæval Court, it would be disrespectful to omit noticing the works of sundry amateurs and artists who are now turning their talents in the development of mediæval painting. Thus Mr. Gambier Parry sends a specimen of painting such as may be seen in his own church at Highnam ; Mr. L'Estrange has photographs of some of the subjects in his gigantic task in painting the nave-roof at Ely ; he has used conventional drapery, such as we see in the manuscripts of the twelfth century, but the hands and heads are drawn from life. Unfortunately, this conventional drapery hangs as no drapery could possibly hang, and it may be a question whether the employment of it is a step in the right direction. Probably a study of the Elgin Marbles, and of the figures on the west front of Wells Cathedral, would give Mr. L'Estrange all he wants without being false to nature. Mr. Smallfield has a painting of a Majesty, to be fixed inside the arch of the tomb now erecting in the church in Wells-street, to the memory of the late incumbent, the Rev. James Murray. Just above the furniture of Messrs. Marshall, Morris, and Co., is to be seen the original paint-

ings by Mr. E. B. Jones for the stained glass lately fixed in Oxford Cathedral. Mr. Jones is a colourist, and consequently declines to trust the choice of the tones of his colours to the glass-painter; he therefore makes a finished coloured painting in oil, and the result is that the best modern stained glass windows are due to his designs.

This naturally leads us to the subject of stained glass; but the visitor will be most grievously disappointed when he finds with how little judgment the Commissioners in their wisdom have chosen to place it. Stained glass, from its very nature, is intended to be looked through, and generally at a considerable distance: imagine, therefore, how these conditions are ignored when the glass at the Exhibition is made to line two sides of a gallery, one side of which looks on to a wall coloured red, and the other on to the interior of the building. Add to this, that the space from side to side is by no means very wide, and the reader will have some idea of the immense disadvantages with which the manufacturers of stained glass have to contend. Nor do those fare better whose productions are placed at the ends of the transepts, for there is quite as much light in front of them as behind, and the consequence is, that the colour in nearly every instance is swallowed up. There is, however, one piece of glass in the north-west transept which comes triumphantly out of the ordeal. This is a sort of procession, the work of Messrs. Heaton and Butler, and the reason why it looks so well, appears to us to be simply this, that they have massed their colours, and not distributed them about in small pieces.

The windows in Florence Cathedral are executed on this principle, which indeed should always be kept in view in work that has to go up to any height. At the same time, it must be allowed that Messrs. Heaton and Butler's work would have been still better had they followed their Florentine example in other things; for if we look at the incomparable glass of the Duomo we shall see that, although the colours are few and massed together, yet every one is made up of no end of pieces of different tints of the same colour; these, again, are toned on both sides, but there is very little shading, properly speaking. Now Messrs. Heaton and Butler have got their colours well massed, but they have tried to get variety by shading instead of using different tints of the same colour. The consequence is, that their work lacks the jewel-like effect of the Florence glass.

The back-ground of blue is, however, an exception to the above remarks, and looks really very bright.

The rest of the glass has been so badly placed, especially that in the galleries, that it is impossible to give a correct judgment on work of which no one can obtain a correct view. We all know what very disappointing a thing stained glass is; how, as a general rule, what looks well in the shop is almost sure to look wretched when placed in its proper position, and *vice versa*. Such is the case here, and therefore the worst glass in many instances looks the best. However, there is some glass which would never look satisfactory in any position, and we are very sorry to say that there is by no means a deficiency of it in the present Exhibition. Looking at the English glass-painters as compared with the French, they may be described as certainly searching out a way for themselves, and not copying the old windows in the slavish manner the French do. Thus some of the latter exhibit glass which it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish from old, but there are all the same faults of drawing, with no end of acid stains and smudging to get the exact tone of ancient work; on the contrary, the English do try to do something better, but, alas! their draughtsmen are not artists, and the result is, what? that one of the largest orders (*viz.* that for the stained glass of Glasgow Cathedral) has been sent to Munich. This is very sad, for German work is very lifeless, and the style of the Munich drawing and ornament is certainly very dissonant to the severe architecture of the cathedral of St. Mungo. But the English glass painters have only themselves to blame. They will not give their pupils a proper academy education, and they will not get the rising artists to draw for them in the interim. It is very true that one or two of the exhibitors represented in the gallery are artists, e.g. Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Powell, of the firm of Hardman and Co.; but what can one man possibly do in a large firm, where he has to direct all the work as well as do the more important drawings? He never can have time for thinking, and he must sooner or later develope into a machine—a superior machine, if you will, but still a machine.

In this gallery nearly every firm is more or less represented, but they are all so well known that it is needless to point out many names. Marshall, Morris, and Co. have a very beautiful window, representing the parable of the Labourers

in the Vineyard. The grisaille portions are excellently managed, and the bottom panels are very vigorous and good. A Crucifixion, however, above, is anything but a success. Messrs. Powell exhibit a portion of the new east window at Waltham Abbey, from the designs of Mr. E. B. Jones. This window, which in its place looks exceedingly rich and jewel-like, is here simply a mass of confusion. Another design of the same artist is executed by Lavers and Barraud. Clayton and Bell and Hardman have also some fair windows; but those executed by Ballantine and Co., of Edinburgh, are rather examples of what to be avoided than of what to be followed.

A glance at the foreign exhibitors at once tells us that mediæval art has by no means taken that deep root among them that it has with us. It is very true that we hear of churches and cathedrals being restored in every direction, but we do not find that it is applied to domestic purposes as we find it in England, and as it would be more so if our architects were only artists, and could decorate a room with figures as well as design a regulation church. One would naturally expect to find, at all events, a goodly show of mediæval art in the French Court, after all we read of the numerous restorations of churches, and the architectural and archæological works published in that country; but when we come to look carefully into the matter, with the exception of certain pièces of jewellery and *orfèvrerie*, our neighbours appear to be obstinately bent upon adopting for their domestic architecture what the advocates of pagan art dignify with the title of the common style of the present day; and very common it is, being a lineal descendant of the rococo of Louis XV. One thing, however, must be acknowledged, viz., that they certainly beat us in goldsmiths' work, bronze-work, and, above all, in enamelling. M. Trioullier has a very fair copy of the chalice of Rheims; M. Poussielque Rusand has some beautiful enamels, where two or more colours are fused together in the same compartment; M. Bachelet has a bronze font designed by M. Viollet-le-Duc, beside two candlesticks, for St. Clotilde; while M. Rudolphi exhibits a large chasse covered with champlève enamels,—his blues, however, not being equal to those of the other goldsmiths above-named. Add to this that almost all the French jewellery is beautifully executed, a good proportion of it being in what is intended to be mediæval art, and the fact can scarcely be

doubted but that our neighbours are rather ahead of us in this matter.

Among other things in the French Court, the colossal statues in lead and copper for the *flèches* of the Sainte Chapelle and of Notre Dame should not be forgotten. They are excellently done, having been beaten out on a cast-iron mould. They are, however, soldered together, like silver statuettes would be, and the question naturally arises, whether lead statues executed in this manner, no provision being made for the expansion and contraction of the metal, would not be liable to split under the action of the sun; for we know that the statues on the *flèche* at Amiens are put together by what plumbers call laps, so that a proper amount of expansion and contraction may be ensured.

If, however, the visitor wishes to see the real Middle Ages, he must visit the Japanese Court, for at the present day the arts of the Middle Ages have deserted Europe, and are only to be found in the East. Here in England we can get mediæval objects manufactured for us with pain and difficulty, but in Egypt, Syria, and in Japan you can buy them in the bazaars. Even at Constantinople we have seen damascened work, translucent *champlève*, and painted enamels all placed side by side in the same shop, and all modern. But in the Japanese Court we see still rarer articles; there are cases filled with the most wonderful little groups of men and animals carved in ivory, and just as much colour and gold delicately applied as relieves the tone of the ivory. These little groups are, we believe, to hang at the end of a girdle or purse, for they have all a hole through them. Other objects of attraction are the bronzes, most marvellously cast and of different colours. And here it may be remarked that the Japanese seldom use one coloured gold in their gilding; on the contrary, whenever this metal is employed it is always done so in differently coloured alloys, or else a toning answers the same purpose: but with all this the Japanese colouring is never gaudy, and when compared with the Chinese it is much lower in tone. Among other curiosities we find a rope made of human hair, and a coat of mail, the links not riveted. In the Indian department there are also some pieces of mail, but of a most curious description, the principal links being in the form of a circle with a bar across it, whereas the connecting ones are very small, (a little more than one-eighth of an inch,) and carefully riveted. As to the

Japanese mail, one would be curious to know whether it was a coat of this description which resisted the pistol bullet in the late attempt to assassinate the Ambassador or his *attachés*. The ingenuity of the Japanese is still further illustrated by specimens of paper made to imitate cloth, by a numerous collection of surgical instruments, and by the egg-shell china, to say nothing of the many specimens of lacquer cabinets and other pieces of furniture. Truly the Japanese Court is the real mediæval court of the Exhibition.

If we turn to China we see at once the difference. The Chinese likes glaring colours, although he manages to make them harmonious to a certain degree. He likes angles in his ornaments, and his monsters have no relation to nature, as Leonardo da Vinci says they should have. The enamels, however, are very fine; one vase alone must measure at least four feet in diameter: it is one of the spoils of the Summer Palace, as is also the skull, or rather the upper part of one, set in pure gold, ornamented with chased foliage; concerning which the policeman on duty will tell you that it is the skull of Confucius.

India, again, presents us with most exquisite gold filagree; and, indeed, so does Egypt: indeed, it may be observed that this mode of working the precious metals obtains in almost every country. Very often its use is confined to the lower orders, as in Norway and Sweden, but it is always beautiful, and there are always a number of patterns which have been handed down from generation to generation. Egypt and India also exhibit most beautiful stuffs woven with gold thread, some of the *kinkhab* of the latter country strongly reminding us, by the fineness of the work and the comparative smallness of the pattern, of those few tissues of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which have been rescued from the shrines of the saints or the sepulchres of the rich. Turkey has some few ornaments in silver filagree, but her Oriental civilization is evidently dying out. It is much to be regretted, however, that there is no Persian department, for, with the exception of the Japanese, they of all nations have most preserved the mediæval feeling. When, however, we leave the Asiatic departments and enter the European, an immediate change comes over us; we have left the Middle Ages, and are in the midst of the worst rococo style. Nothing can possibly be more dreary than a walk through the rubbish

forming the Austrian and Zollverein departments, bad taste and perverted ingenuity culminating in a monster album offered by the city of Vienna to the city of London. The ornamental borders of natural foliage on the covers of this big book are actually in imitation of Berlin wool-work, only executed in minute tesserae of leather—a material of all others which admits cutting into all sorts of curves, and staining all sorts of colours and shades. The mention of tesserae reminds one of the very excellent life-size mosaic in the Italian (not Roman) Court. Here the glass tesserae all present the broken or conchoidal surfaces to the spectator, and the result is a most brilliant and sparkling effect, very different from the equally large mosaic in the Russian department, where all the surface is elaborately polished, giving the effect of a highly-glazed inferior oil painting. The authorities of Brompton would appear to have lost sight of this circumstance of getting life by means of a rough surface, for we read that the earthen tesserae of their so-called British mosaic are to be made by machinery, and must therefore have a smooth surface. The Russian painted and gilt glass for domestic uses has a good deal of the old Byzantine spirit in it, and some of their goldsmiths' work covered with small ornaments is remarkably good, particularly the coffee and tea-pots which puzzle so sorely our modern silversmiths. Russia is also the country where niello is still most successfully practised on.

The other European countries have little interest to the mediævalist; it is true that here and there an object or two may be found after a long search, such as the drinking-horn in the Danish department, but as a general rule there is very little to notice, and that little is hardly worth the trouble of finding out. There can be but little doubt but that England is the country where the revival of the arts and architecture of the Middle Ages is, if not the most advanced, at least the most generally spread; and it is only to be hoped, should there be another Exhibition at the end of the next eleven years, that there will then be as great an advance over 1862 as the latter shews over 1851.

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ARCHÆOLOGY IN SUSSEX <sup>a</sup>.

WE have before now had to speak of Sussex as one of our English counties that possesses a truly working Archæological Society. The reports of its meetings that we publish from time to time fully bear us out in this, and we are glad to introduce to our readers a new volume of its Collections, particularly as a longer period than usual has elapsed since the last was issued <sup>b</sup>; but the time has been well spent in producing it, as it is replete with interest. Beside the customary Report, list of members, &c., it has fifteen articles, contributed by such well-known antiquaries as Sir Henry Ellis, the Rev. Messrs. Campion, Dennis, Hutchinson, Ley, and Turner, and Messrs. Blaauw, Butler, Durrant Cooper, Figg, M. A. Lower, and Smart, most of whom have selected subjects of real importance.

First we have Some Memorials of Old Lewes, by Mr. Figg, a very pleasantly written paper, which is illustrated by engravings, some of which the Council of the Society have courteously placed at our disposal. Mr. F. inclines to the opinion that Lewes, if not a Roman station, was at least in the neighbourhood of one. He investigates its topography and antiquities, through the convenient medium of a walk about the town, dwells on the ruined churches and religious houses, speaks of the mansions of the county families which formerly made Lewes their winter residence, and touches on scenes of persecution in various ages, from the Marian burnings in the High-street, to the maltreatment of the Quakers by the Independents in the time of the Commonwealth. We draw from his paper the following account of the illustrations:—

“The West Gate stood across the High-street, about forty feet eastward of Cutlers’ Bars. It is difficult to form an idea of its strength from any existing drawings, of which there is one by Lambert, made in 1772, shewing the inside of the southern tower.

“From another view looking at the west front, it seems to have been flanked with round towers, one of which appears for many years to have been used as the town prison.”—(p. 10.)

“On the south side of the High-street, and a short distance eastward of the Star Inn, is *St. Nicholas-lane*, which derived its name from the church dedicated to that saint, which stood in the open space opposite, in front of the present Crown Inn. This lane leads from the High-street southwards, into the way which runs from Southover to the East Gate, and which was within the walls of the town.

“Some time subsequently to the year 1319, the church of St. Nicholas, which probably belonged to the priory of St. Pancras, and which stood on the north side

<sup>a</sup> “Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society.” 8vo., xx. and 345 pp. Lewes: G. P. Bacon. 1861.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Nov. 1860, p. 537.

of the High-street, at the top of School-hill, became dilapidated, and was afterwards long known as the 'Broken Church.' The tower remained until the year 1761, and in it hung *Gabriel*, the town bell<sup>c</sup>; the lower part being used as a blacksmith's shop. In 1834, when the pipes for the purpose of supplying the town with water were laid, the trench was dug through this spot, and the ashes and other matters found proved that it had been a smithy.

"Little further is known about this church until the 34th of Queen Elizabeth (1592). On the 30th of March, in that year, the Queen granted (amongst other hereditaments in Sussex and many other counties in England) to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, of London, gentlemen, to hold of the Queen, as of her manor of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage, 'All that the late chapel or church of St. Nicholas, decayed and ruined, commonly called the 'Broken Church,' now converted into a tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Lewes, in the county of Sussex: ' annual rent 8d.

"The constables of the borough appear to have had possession of this site before the grant to Tipper and Dawe, for in the Town Book, in 1571, it is stated that 'this year the Constables and Fellowship leased, for twenty-one years,' a piece of waste ground within the walls of the Broken Church, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d., towards the defrayment of the town charges.

"On the twelfth of April, in the year 1592, Tipper and Dawe sold the Broken Church to John Corle, of Lewes, 'shomaker;' and on the twentieth day of May following, John Corle enfeoffed the same unto 'Richard Byshopp, Edmund Aspten, George Freeman, William Stempe, John Pelland, William Claget, Thomas Springet, Edward Newton, John Puckell, jun., John Harman, Edward Homewood, Richard Aspten, William Burrell, jun., Richard Kidder, jun., John Holter, jun., John Byshopp, George Claget, Thomas Trayton, jun., and William Pennell.' This deed is witnessed by Lawrence Newton, constable in 1584 and 1593, and others.

"These feoffees appear to have been among the principal inhabitants of the borough of Lewes, and most of them, either previously or afterwards, served the office of constable. Richard Byshopp was in that office in 1592, and probably on that account his name stands at the head of the list.

"After this time the Broken Church seems to have been held by the borough of Lewes. On the 18th of January, 1667, another feoffment was made by Richard Kidder, 'sonne and heire of Richard Kidder, late of Lewes.'

"This deed of 1667 expressly sets forth the uses to which the Broken Church is conveyed to the new feoffees; namely, 'To the intent, neverthesse, that they and their heires shall and doe, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter, permit and suffer the Constables for the tyme being for the borough of Lewes, aforesaid, to receive, take, and enjoy, all and singular, the rents, yssues, and profitts of the said decayed church or chappell, and premises, for and toward the defraying of the necessary charges and expenses which they are at during the time that they continue Constables, according to the ancient custome, which hath been used beyond the memory of man.'

"This deed is witnessed by Ferdinand Brian, who was constable in 1668, 1676, and 1683; and others.

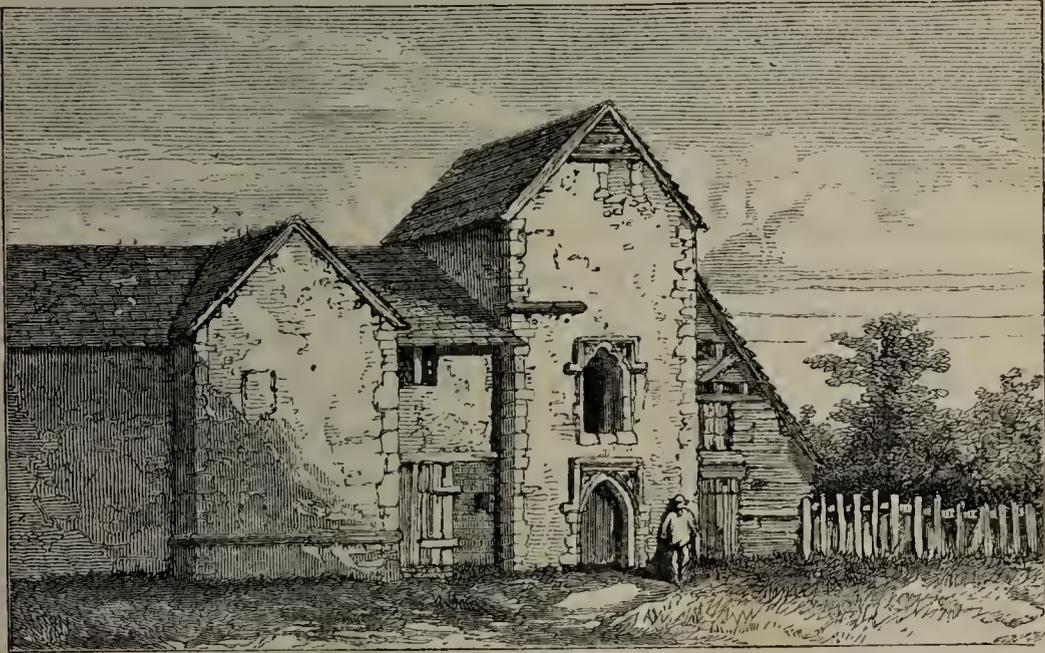
"'Gabriel,' the Town Bell, seems to have been used as the curfew bell, for, under the year 1690, the Town Book states that an agreement was entered into with Thomas Barrett, of Lewes, an eminent clock-maker, by which he was to have twenty shillings for mending the clock, 'to be paid to him as sone as hee hath mended him.' 'Also hee is to have four pounds paid to him yearely for ringing the bell at four in the morninge, and *eight at night.*'

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<sup>c</sup> "1555, 'The Common Bell' was new cast this year."



St. Nicholas Hospital.



St. Peter's Church.



Inside of the West Gate, South Side.

“The remains of the Broken Church continued in the possession of the constables till the year 1761, when the tower (the only portion left) was pulled down, on account of its ruinous state, and the site was thrown into the High-street.”—(pp. 29—31.)

“On the north side of the High-street stands the mansion (so long inhabited by that branch of the Shelleys which settled in Lewes), formerly distinguished as an inn, by the sign of ‘The Vine;’ it was evidently an Elizabethan house, by the inscription in the spandrils of the doorway of the porch, ‘I. S., 1577.’ It has since been modernized, and nothing remains to identify it with the late Tudor period except the front doorway. Adjoining this property is the Grammar-school, a building of recent erection. Immediately in front of the school, on the opposite side of the street, stood St. Peter’s Church, of which some portions remained about the middle of the last century, and were of late Perpendicular character. The site is now occupied by the rectory and two modern houses.

“‘Richard Samson, Bishop of Chichester, having received a complaint from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Peter, of their inability to support a rector and repair the church, with the permission and authority of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, the King’s Vicar-General, with the consent of the Archdeacon of Lewes, and the assent of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester,’ the parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout were united by deed, dated at Aldingbourne, March 20, 1538.

“The ancient boundaries of the parish of St. Peter are now wholly unknown, but it has been stated that it was all within the borough of Lewes.”—(p. 8.)

Mr. M. A. Lower contributes two papers. One is the Will of Henry Marshall, parish priest of Wilmington, who died in 1550 or 1551; and the other, Old Speech and Old Manners in Sussex. Of the first we need only say that it is suitably furnished with genealogical and topographical notes, and makes a welcome addition to our knowledge of the well-to-do incumbent of the time of the Reformation; as the testator appears to have been learned, rich, and charitable. From the second paper we shall make a few extracts, as the best way of at once enlivening our own pages and exhibiting the author’s mode of dealing with a thoroughly congenial subject:—

“The old pronunciation of local names is rapidly disappearing; though whether this be altogether for the better I will not undertake to decide. *Herstmonsoo* is certainly some improvement upon *Horsemowncez* (*Herstmonceux*) and *Hailsh-am* upon *Hellsom*, though both are obnoxious to criticism. Bodgam, Norjam, Hefful, and Maövel have pretty well succumbed to Bodiam, Northiam, Heathfield, and Mayfield. Chalvington and Selmeston seem to be irremediably fixed to *Chanton* and *Simson*, and with the fashionable example of Brighton, *olim* Brighthelmston, before them, they can scarcely aspire to orthoepical reform. The changes I most object to are those which shorten the final syllables *ford*, *ly*, and *ham*. These are old generic terms, and ought to be retained in their full, honest, Anglo-Saxon length. ‘Genteel’ people are beginning to call *Seaford*, *Seaförd*—a pronunciation that would have greatly astonished Sir Nicholas Pelham, its gallant defender in the days of Henry VIII., for his epitaph assures us that—

‘What time ye French sought to have sack’d *Seafoord*,  
This Pelham did repel ’em back aboard.’

“So again in the search after orthoepical truth some people get rid of our old Sussex *lys*, and instead of *Hothly*, *Ardingly*, say *Hothlé*, *Ardinglé*. *Ham* in like manner is shortened into *h’m*, as, for instance, *Bayh’m*, *Beddingh’m*. ‘Can you

tell me,' once asked a stranger to the locality, 'where Withyham is?' 'No,' was the reply, 'never heard on it.' 'Then you don't live hereabouts?' 'Yes, I live jest over yender, at Withyham, I do,' was the answer.

"Being *Sussexiensis Sussexiensium*, a thorough-bred South Saxon, I feel a special interest in picking up and jotting down a few matters which, though 'unconsidered trifles' to most people, may hereafter be of use in shewing the revolution which the present age seems destined to effect in the usages and habits of society."—(pp. 210, 211.)

"I have some thoughts of writing a treatise on the irregular verbs of the English language, which appear to have been formed more upon caprice than reason. In many respects the Sussex talk seems more proper than that which grammarians now recognise as correct. Any departure from a regular formation, though tolerated by usage, and explainable on philological grounds, is to be regretted; although, in the present state of our language, it cannot be avoided. The Sussex peasant says *catched*, and *blowed*, and *bursted*, and *choosed*, and *creeped*, and *drawed*, and *frezed*, and *growed*, instead of *caught*, *blew*, *burst*, *chose*, *crept*, *drew*, *froze*, and *grew*—making regular what in literary English is abnormal.

"In other instances the irregularity of the imperfect tense, in Sussex talk, differs from that of literary English. *Brung*, *crope*, *holp*, and *rid*, for example, are used instead of *brought*, *crept*, *helped*, and *rode*. The verb *do* makes *dud*, which I take to be a synæresis of *do-ëd*. There was an ancient boast among the Hastings fishermen in regard to the capture of a whale, which had eluded the strength or the skill of the people of another southern port:—

"'A mighty whale comed sailin' down the flood;  
The Folkstoners couldn't catch un, but the Hastin'ers *dud*!'"—(pp. 214, 215.)

One extract more, on the stay-at-home habits of Sussex men in former days, is all that we have room for:—

"Our county, only in comparatively recent times hewn as it were out of the great primeval forest of Anderida, which covered the south-east of England, was among the last of southern shires to receive civilizing influences, while the proverbial badness of its roads was a still greater obstacle to improvement. Oak timber felled near the county-town, less than two hundred years ago, was three years in its transit to Chatham from the latter cause; and even at a much later date the carriages of our country squires were dragged to church by an equipage (if one may so abuse terms) of six oxen. Deterred by bad roads and dangerous forest-haunting vagabonds, the King's justices in eyre durst approach no nearer the county-town than East Grinstead and Horsham, for holding their courts of assize. These are matters of history; it is therefore no wonder that Sussex men in general, and Sussex peasants in particular, were no great travellers. People coming from a distance of twenty miles were looked upon as 'furriners,' and there is a story told of a labourer, who upon the spur of an altercation with his 'better half,' deserted his home at Heathfield and travelled as far as Ditchling, where feeling quite out of his element, he returned homewards, and finding himself again at *Hefful*, exclaimed—'I've had quite enough of furrin parts—nothin' like old Englan' yet!'"—(p. 218.)

A good Biographical Sketch of Samuel Jeake, sen., of Rye, by Dr. Smart, collects together all that is known of the author of "The Charters of the Cinque Ports;" it is drawn up from a collection of MSS. at Brickwall, Northiam, and is really a paper of much interest.

Sir Henry Ellis supplies an Inventory of Goods belonging to the Lord Admiral Seymour at certain places in Sussex. The property had belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, and from the inventory of Cheseworth we see how meanly the chambers of even the poet Surrey, and his sister, Lady Richmond, were furnished; there are also some financial details about the iron-works in Sussex, which will have their value with certain classes of investigators.

The Rev. Mr. Turner treats of the College and Priory of Hastings and the Priory of Warbleton; the Rev. Mr. Ley describes Waldron, its church, its mansions, and its manors; and the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson gives a full account of his parish of Ditchling. Some curious mural paintings (apparently retouched) in Slaugham Church are described by the Rev. Mr. Campion; and a collection of Monumental Inscriptions from East Blatchington is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Dennis. Mr. Blaauw has printed a number of Licences to Fortify Towns and Houses in Sussex, which extend from the year 1258 to 1479.

Mr. Durrant Cooper gives the Letters and Will of Dr. Andrew Borde, a summary of which we printed some time since<sup>d</sup>, and therefore need not here dwell on; and an important paper on the Protestant Refugees in Sussex. This treats of the various immigrations of Huguenots, in 1562, 1568, 1572, and 1685, very many of whom reached Rye, as the nearest port to Normandy. The descendants of many of them are to be found in Sussex at the present day, though the names are often strangely changed, and Mr. Cooper has devoted much labour to tracing them out.

The last paper that we shall notice is one by Mr. Slade Butler, on The Vicars of Rye and their Patrons. The list of the former includes three bishops, viz., Scambler, bishop of Norwich; Fletcher, bishop of London; and Bagot, bishop of St. Asaph; among the latter we have Edward I., II., and III., the last of whom granted the rectory to the abbot of Stanley, in Wiltshire; it afterwards reverted to the Crown, has been held by the earls of Dorset (*temp.* James I.), and the Comptons, and is now in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Butler has appended to his paper a full list of the Monumental Inscriptions in Rye Church and Churchyard, as also of those in the burying-ground of the Baptist Chapel at Rye. They do not, in general, present any features of great interest, but they are no doubt printed as part of the body of monumental inscriptions which it is the aim of the Society to collect and preserve for genealogical purposes. The brass of Thomas Hamon illustrates the paper. Mortuary poetry is seldom of a very high order, and the poets of Rye are certainly not above the average; but they have a ground of complaint against Mr. Butler, who prints their effusions as

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<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1860, p. 404.

† HEARE LYETH THE BODIE OF

THOMAS HAMON WHO DEPARTED



LOE THOMAS HAMON HERE ENTERD DOTH LYE  
 THrice BVRGESSE FOR TIE PARLIAMENT ELECTED  
 SIX TIMES BY FREEMENS CHOYCE MADE MAIOR OF RYE  
 AND CAPTAINE LONG TIME OF TIE BAND SELECTED  
 WHOSE PRVDENT COVRAGE.IVSTICE GRAVITIE  
 DESERVES A MONVMENT OF MEMORYE

HIS WYFE MARTHA PROCVRED

DAY OF IULY AN<sup>O</sup> DOMINI 1607

UTTING SC.

Hamon's Monument, Rye.

prose. The following brief specimen of his mode of treating them will probably be enough :—

“ With patience to the last he did submit, And murmur'd not at what the Lord thought fit ; But with a Christian fortitude resign'd, His soul to God at his appointed time ; Therefore for me no further sorrow take, But love my wife and children for my sake.”

The volume concludes with a paper of Notes and Queries, and a full Index ; it has some twenty illustrations, is handsomely printed and bound, and is, both externally and internally, very creditable to all concerned. We are glad to see, from the Report of the Council, that the finances of the Society are in a satisfactory state, and that a rule has been recently made, that defaulters of three years' standing shall, after due notice, be struck off the list ; as so much grace is given, no one can say that this proceeding is too peremptory, and its general adoption would do much towards placing our Archæological Societies in a satisfactory state as to money matters.

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### THE CAMPANA COLLECTION.

THE magnificent collection of antiquities and works of art formed by the Marquis of Campana is now lodged in the Palais d'Industrie, at Paris, having been purchased for the French nation, and was opened on the 1st of May last. Its founder not only expended his whole fortune in forming it, but borrowed 5,000,000 francs from the Roman Mont-de-Piété, on the security of the collection, with the view of enlarging it. He proved unable to redeem his pledge, and the Papal Government recently disposed of it piecemeal. The Emperor of Russia bought a small part ; the remainder—and, in an artistic and scientific point of view, by far the most interesting part—was obtained by the French Government. The acquisition comprises—1. A collection of Etruscan antiquities ; 2. Greco-Roman antiquities—many hundreds of objects in glass, bronze, marble statues, and more than fifty paintings ; 3. A collection of majolica, enamels, &c. ; 4. A collection of more than five hundred pictures of the Italian schools, from the Byzantine epoch to that of Raphael. But to these treasures additions have been made from other sources, and the whole comprises not only the ancient Campana collection, but the objects brought by M. Ernest Renan from Syria, by M. Henzey from Macedonia and Thessaly, and by M. Perrault from the north of Asia Minor ; as also casts of the bassi-relievi of Trajan's Column, which the French Government recently directed to be taken at Rome, and those of a great number of fine antique statues, which France does not possess. It is stated that not fewer than 12,000 objects are comprised in this remarkable museum.

## CORNISH CHURCHES.

## III. CURY—GUNWALLOE—MULLION.

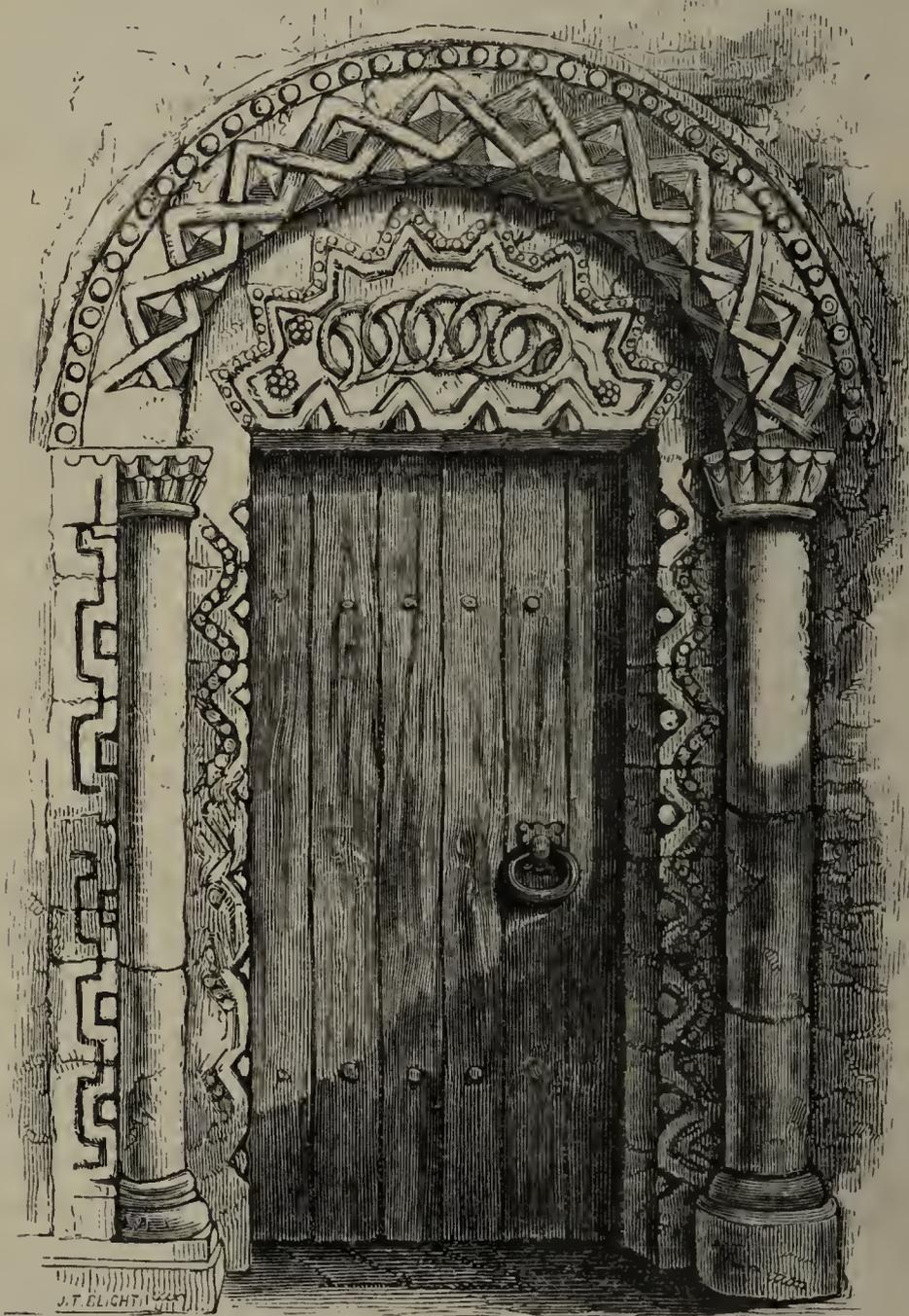
THE district of Meneage measures about ten miles, from its northern boundary to its termination at the Lizard Point—the southernmost land of England; and its greatest breadth from east to west—that is, from sea to sea—does not exceed ten miles. Within this small compass there are no fewer than twelve parish churches. Some of these are situated in secluded spots, embosomed in rich foliage; whilst others stand on open and exposed situations on the table-land. One, Gunwalloe, on the very margin of the sea, is often dashed by the foam in stormy weather.

Various are the interpretations given to the word Meneage, such as *menég*, ‘stony;’ *mean-ake*, ‘the deaf stone;’ *meneog*, ‘kept in by the sea:’ it is also said to mean the ‘heath-stone,’ from the fact of the beautiful Cornish heath, *Erica vagans*, growing plentifully over the serpentine rock of the district. “Menege,” says Norden, “is a parcell of lande contayning the most part of this Kirrier hundred; a frutefull and plentifull place for people, corne, fleshe, fishe, tynn, and copper.” This reference to tin and copper is not correct,—at least the district is not now disfigured by unsightly mine works; it is almost wholly an agricultural country. One side of Mount’s Bay is formed by its western coast. The headlands, coves, and arched rocks along this shore are of the most varied and beautiful description; the peculiar character of the serpentine rock giving to the cliffs greater brilliancy of colour, though they have not the same savage grandeur as those at the Land’s End.

When the wild downs in this tract of land were dense forests, through which wild beasts prowled, and about that period when the inhabitants began to change their Celtic religion for a purer faith, then, says tradition, saints came from afar, and here made their abodes in little hermitages. Of these were St. Rumon and St. Corantyne, afterwards Bishops of Cornwall. “St. Corantyne,” says Dr. Borlase, “who is now called Cury, was the first Cornish apostle of note that we know of. He was consecrated Bishop of Cornwall by St. Martin, Bishop of Tours in France, and, being said to have converted all Corn-

wall, died in the year 401." Dr. Whitaker, however, who appears to have taken considerable pains to controvert Dr. Borlase on all points, states that St. Corantyne "certainly died in a much earlier year."

In the Domesday Book Cury was taxed under the jurisdiction of Buchent, now Bochym, a barton in the parish, and at that time of some note. In the reign of Henry VI. we find it called Curytowne. In Wolsey's Inquisition it is entered as Curyton, and was then presented with Breage, Germoe, and Gunwalloe as one living, Breage being the mother church.



South Doorway, Cury.

The church of ST. CURY (or Corantyne) is about one mile from the sea, and consists of a chancel, nave, south transept, north aisle, a tower at the west end of the nave, and a small porch. Originally it was undoubtedly cruciform. The south

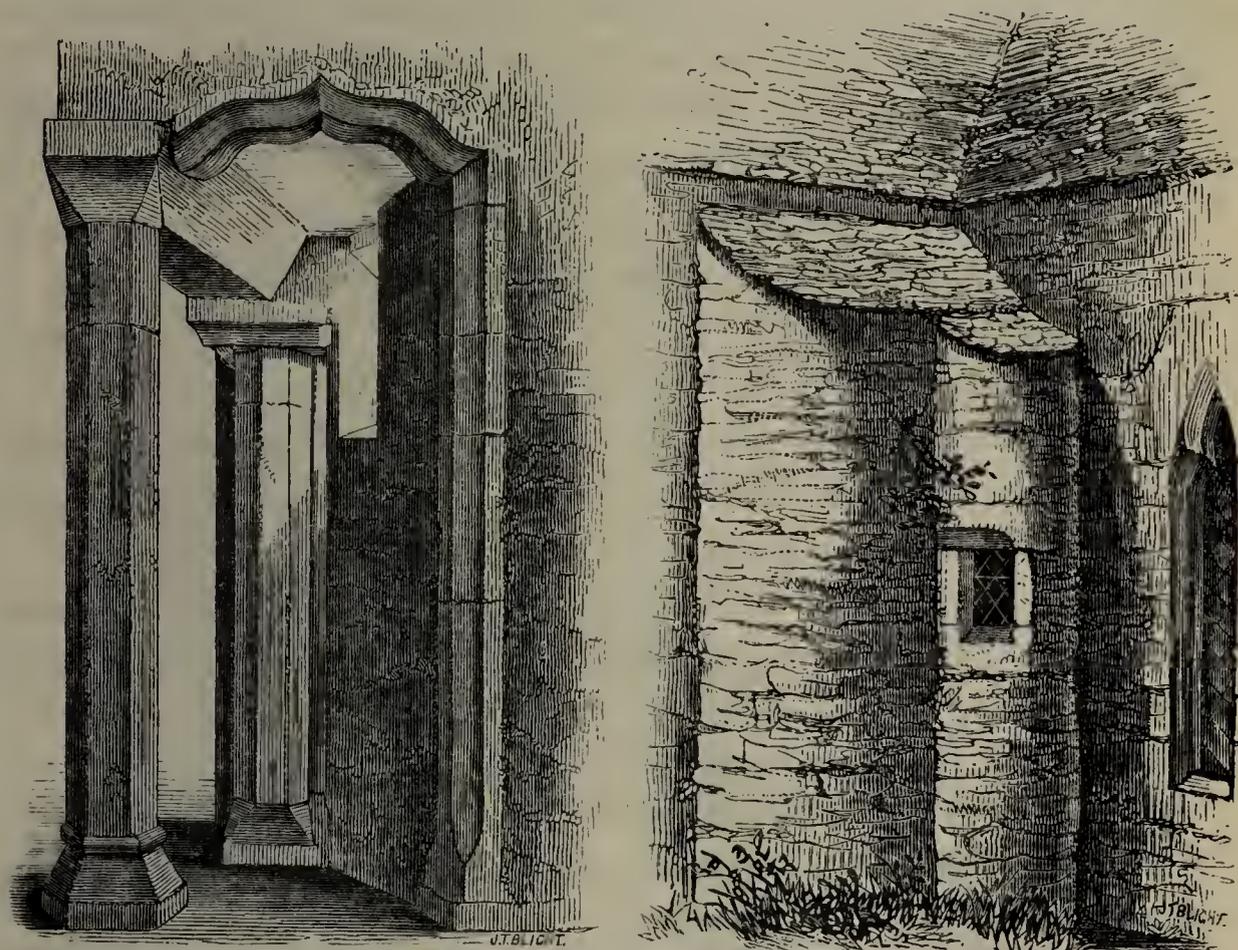
doorway, probably the sole relic of an earlier church, is in the Norman style, perhaps of the latter part of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

The nave, chancel, and transept appear to have been erected at the end of the fourteenth century.

The window in the transept is modern and filled with stained glass, as is also the chancel window.

The aisle, of fifteenth-century character, is connected with the nave by six four-centred arches. The piers are shafted at the angles, the space between each being a plain cavetto mould. The capitals are ornamented with a simple and angular kind of foliage. The east window of this aisle is the largest in the building, and has four lights with geometrical tracery; the splay of the arch internally is filled with quatrefoil ornamentation—a very rare feature.

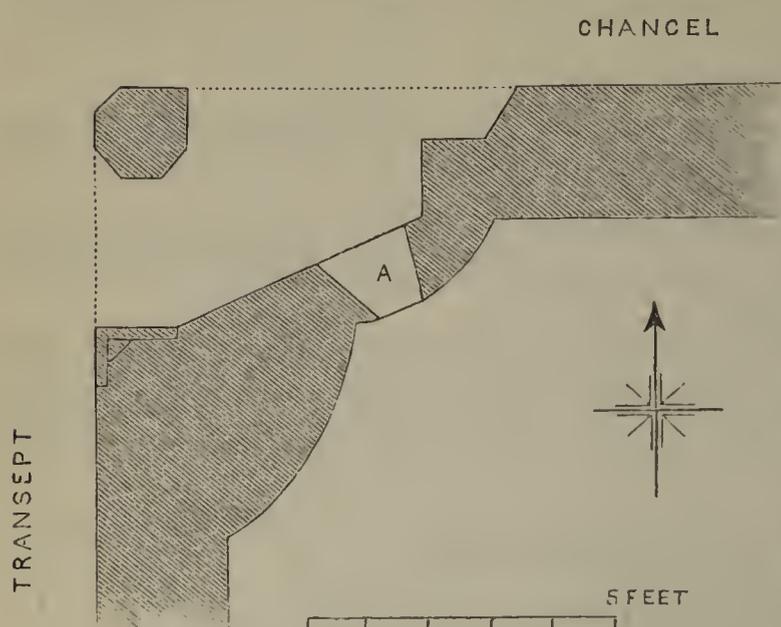
At the junction of the chancel and transept a remarkable hagioscope is formed by a large chamfer of the angle, sup-



Hagioscope and Exterior of Low Side Window, Cury.

ported by a detached shaft and arches to small responds of similar character. Externally the wall has been thickened out into two rounded projections, on the inner side of the smaller of which is a window, which may have been used as a “low

side window;" within, it is four feet seven inches above the



Plan of Hagioscope, Cury. A. Low Side Window.

floor, and its dimensions are 1 ft. 4 in. high by 9 in. wide. A similar arrangement is found in other churches of the district, as at Landewednack and St. Mawgan<sup>a</sup>.

The font is supported by a central pillar and four slender shafts; the bowl has a circular form of or-

amentation similar to that on the font at St. Levan<sup>b</sup>.

The tower, of two stages, has battlements and pinnacles; it is constructed entirely of granite, which material must have been brought from a considerable distance. The mullions of the windows and the piers are also of granite.

There are three bells in the tower; the oldest is dated 1761, and has for its legend "Jesus de Nazareth Rex Judacorum."

Either Cury Church, or that of Menheniot, in East Cornwall (for both are named after St. Corantyne), was the first in which the Liturgy was read in English. Dr. Whitaker says it was Menheniot.

St. Cury Church is now in a state of good repair, the late incumbent, the Rev. Saltren Rogers, now Vicar of Gwennap, having done much to restore it to its original appearance.

In the south part of the churchyard is an ancient cross of granite, nine feet high, one of the tallest monolith crosses in Cornwall<sup>c</sup>.

A mile westward from Cury is the strangely-situated church of GUNWALLOE; the coast here is formed by sand hills, called *towans*, overgrown with herbage.

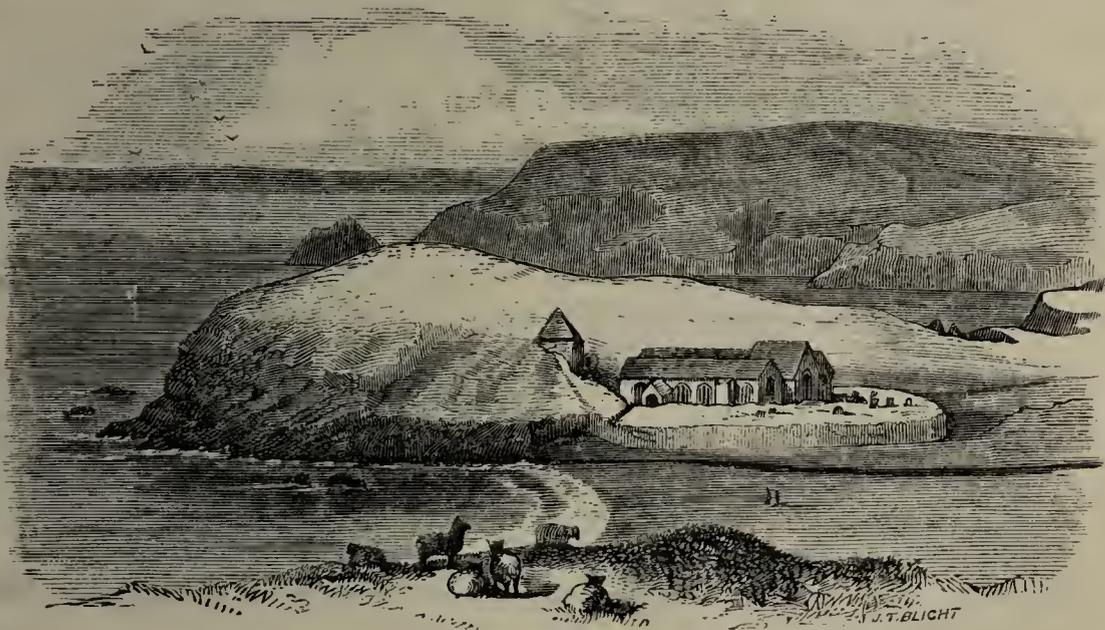
Those who have visited Gunwalloe Cove will agree with the

<sup>a</sup> It is remarkable that precisely the same arrangement is common in Pembrokeshire, and one very similar to it in Somersetshire and other parts of the country.—ED.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 394.

<sup>c</sup> See Blight's "Crosses, &c., in West Cornwall," p. 36.

Rev. C. A. Johns, who says, in his "Week at the Lizard," that it is "as delightful a spot in which to spend a long summer's day as can be well imagined." Though so lovely in summer, the winter storms that have blown on the coast have caused many a shipwreck here. Even now may be seen on the smooth beach of sand of the little adjoining cove of Poljew, portions of a ship which was driven on the coast but two or three months since: after striking on the rocks she broke in two. The crew remained on the fore part, and effected a landing on a huge isolated rock; thirteen, however, were washed off before aid could be rendered. It is a singular fact,—and shews by what a narrow chance lives may be lost or saved in such moments of extreme danger, when men "are at their wit's end,"—that the whole crew might have been saved had they retreated to the after part of the ship; for when the storm abated articles perfectly dry were taken out of the cabin. This is but one instance of the many wrecks that have occurred near the spot. No apology is needed for alluding to these tales of misery, for the church itself is said to have been erected as a votive offering by one who here escaped from shipwreck. Where he had been miraculously rescued from the



Gunwalloe Church.

fury of the mighty deep, he vowed that he would build a chapel in which the sounds of prayer and praise to God should blend with the never-ceasing voice of those waves from which he had so narrowly escaped. So near to the sea is the church, that at times it is reached by the spray, and the waves have frequently broken away the walls of the churchyard.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of the above tradition. Another which attempts to account for the situation of the church will not, perhaps, be so readily credited. It is said that the builders intended to erect the church on higher ground, nearer the centre of the parish, at Hingey; but as fast as materials were brought to the place they were, by some mysterious agency, removed during the night to the present site. And here the church was built, it being found useless to contend with a supernatural power.

Dr. Whitaker tells us that St. Winwaloc, or Wynwallow, the patron of the church, was a Cornishman, and that he resided on this part of the coast as a hermit. Others state that he was of noble Welsh extraction, and became Abbot of Landeveneck in Bretagne, where he died in 529.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (A.D. 1288—1291), this church is referred to as “*Ecclesia Sancti Wynwolay;*” “that is,” says Hals, absurdly, “the church of the holy, victorious, or conquering Wallo.” In Wolsey’s Inquisition, 1521, it is given in valuation and consolidation with Breage, Germoe, and Cury, by the name of the vicarage of Wynnanton. The manor of Wynnanton, or Winington, formerly claimed jurisdiction by sea and land over the whole parish.

Not only is the church most unusual in its situation, but it has the peculiar arrangement of a detached belfry, built on the solid rock against a steep ascent westward of the church. The rock forms a large portion of the west, north, and south walls. There is no tradition relating to the belfry; probably, however, funds were not available for the building of a tower to the church, and this was erected as a temporary receptacle for the bells.

Two of the bells appear to be of early date. One has this legend:—

“*Voce mea viva depello cuncta nociva.*”—“With my living voice I drive away all hurtful things<sup>d</sup>.”

On the middle bell:—

“*Ichs oīs plaudit ut me tam sepius audit.*”—Which may be read, “Jesus is praised by all as often as my voice is heard.”

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<sup>d</sup> The same inscription occurs on a bell of the fourteenth century at the parish church of All Hallows, Ringmore, South Devon.

The third and latest bears the following:—

“Eternis annis resonet campana Johannis.”—“Let the bell of [St.] John resound in endless years.”

The church is of the fifteenth century, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a south porch. Internally it is coated with whitewash, and sadly requires restoration. Its dimensions are 54 ft. by 43 ft. The belfry is fourteen feet from the church, its north-east angle being in a line with the south-west angle of the south aisle.

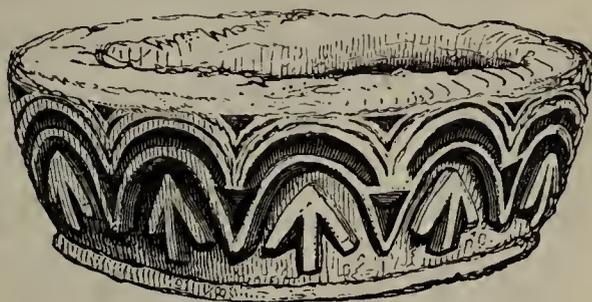
The open oak roof of the south aisle is particularly good, and the ribs of the porch-roof appear to have been elaborately carved. The piers, resembling those at Cury, have capitals of different design; some consist simply of a sort of twisted or cable moulding.

The side windows of the north aisle are each of two ogee-headed lights, the head filled with a quatrefoil.

The south aisle is lighted by six windows, five of which contain three round-headed lights; the west window has but two.

Behind the south and north doors are panels with carved framework, containing very rude paintings of the Apostles, with their emblems,—St. John holding a chalice with a serpent issuing from it, St. James the Great with his staff and scrip, St. Matthew holding an axe, &c. This work originally formed the lower part of the rood-screen.

The font is of late character, but in the churchyard is the fragment of an older one of much superior design, and apparently of Norman date.



Fragment of Font, Gunwalloe.

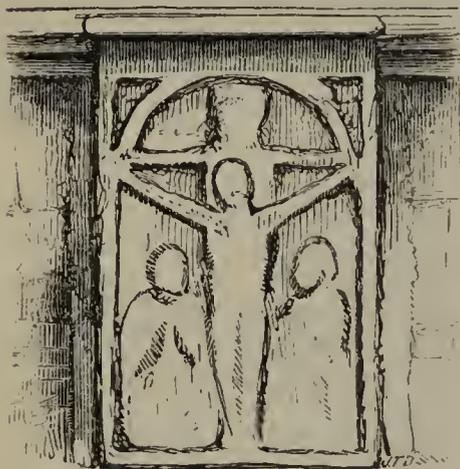
A tombstone in the churchyard has the following:—

“We shall die all,  
Shall die all wee;  
Die all we shall,  
All we shall die.”

MULLION CHURCH is about half an hour's walk from Gunwalloe. Its plan is the same as that of Gunwalloe, except that the tower is joined to the west end of the nave. This tower is said to have been erected in the year 1500 at the

expense of Mr. Robert Luddra<sup>e</sup>; who also at that time restored the chancel, as a curious inscription on the cornice testifies. The tower, like others in this district, is built partly of granite and partly of a sort of inferior serpentine: the light colour of the former, contrasted with the blackness of the latter, gives to the building a strange and variegated appearance. Mr. Davies Gilbert must certainly have had some authority for stating, as he has done, that the tower was erected in 1500. If, however, it were erected at that time, fragments of older work must have been used in its construction.

Over the west window, and immediately under the string-

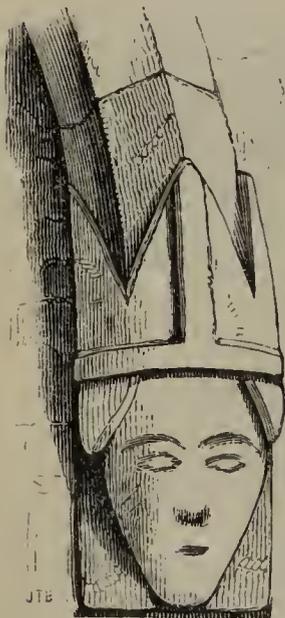


Crucifix, Mullion Tower.

course, is a piece of granite on which is carved the Crucifixion, treated in a manner common enough in some parts of the kingdom, but of unusual occurrence in the churches of this part of Cornwall, though found on some of the later Cornish crosses. The Father, over whose head is the encircling arc of heaven, holds forth the crucified Son, who has a figure

on His right hand and on His left: these, probably, are intended for the Blessed Virgin and St. John.

The hoodmould over the arched doorway springs from two corbel-heads, one of which represents the mitred head of a bishop. The tower is about 40 ft. high, and contains three bells of modern date, said to have been cast with the metal of older ones. Tradition says that one of the ancient bells was of an unusually large size, and that it was intended for St. Kevern Church, but by some mishap in its carriage, or through the intervention of the patron saint, it fell to the lot of Mullion tower.



Corbel-head,  
Mullion Tower.

The windows of this church originally contained painted glass, representing among other devices the arms of De Ferrers, and of the Erisey family. The fragments that remained were collected

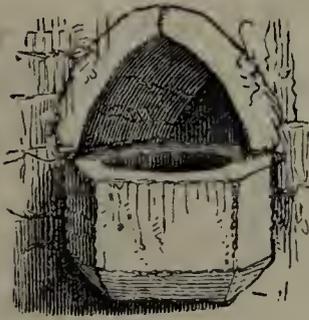
<sup>e</sup> "Robertus Ludder" is entered as Vicar in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*—Return of Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, June 3, 1536.

together and inserted in the new east window, when the Rev. Francis Gregory, the late lamented vicar, restored the chancel in 1840.

The side windows of the aisles have arched heads, very depressed; the east windows have a kind of rude geometrical tracery.

The door-jambs of the porch are panelled, resembling those at Gunwalloe; and the stoup remains in good preservation.

This church is particularly worthy of notice, because it



Stoup, Mullion.

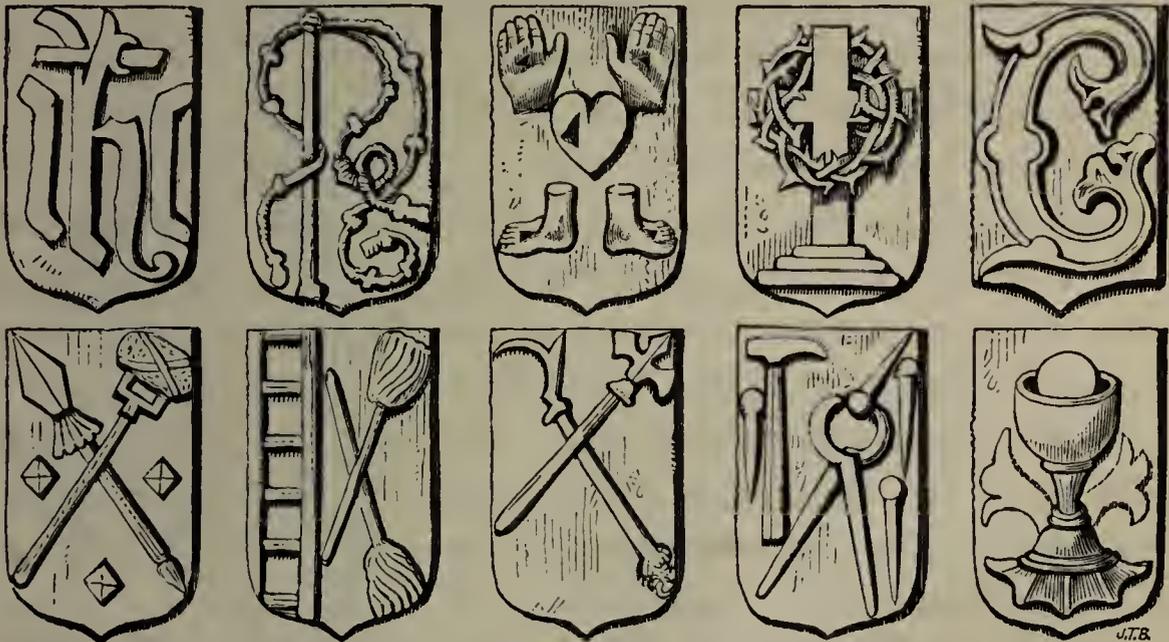
retains a large proportion of the original benches, carved in a manner much superior to those in any other church in the western part of Cornwall. The designs are varied, and some



Bench-end, Mullion.

are remarkable, representing soldiers, monks, heads of Bacchanalian figures, and initial letters quaintly conceived.

In the western part of the nave the arms of the Passion are beautifully represented, following in the order shewn by the accompanying cut. Beginning with the sacred characters



Arms of the Passion, Mullion.

I H C, each shield in the most suggestive manner tells some fact connected with the crucifixion of our Lord. There is the scourge; the symbol of the five wounds; the cross encircled by the crown of thorns; the initial letter of the word "Christ;" the spear of Longinus placed diagonally with the reed, on

which is the sponge—arranged triangularly with these are three dice: the ladder, with the torches; the weapons mentioned in St. John's Gospel, (chap. xviii. 3); the four nails, hammer, and pincers; the series most appropriately concluding with a shield bearing the chalice and sacramental wafer.

Shields on other benches bear the fleur-de-lis, St. Andrew's cross, and a Latin cross with the spear on one side and the reed on the other. The cross, in most instances, in this, as well as in other churches, stands on a Calvary of steps, three in number. The Rev. R. S. Hawker says,—“The three steps which lead up to a cross are symbolic of those three Christian graces of Faith, Hope, and Charity, which a penitent should seek and find whenever he pleads for pardon there.”

The font is octagonal, with panelled sides. On one side the lower part of the bowl is not bevelled, like the others, but the stone extends downwards to the shaft, as if the font had been left in an unfinished state, or had been built against a wall or pillar.

On the front of the altar are two figures carved in wood, each having one hand raised to bless. One of these—evidently intended for St. Clare<sup>f</sup>—stands at the entrance of an ecclesiastical structure, and holds a monstrance in her right hand. These carvings formed part of the roodscreen.

Until recently the church was disfigured by an unsightly gallery at the west end of the nave, erected for the choir; this has been taken down, and other improvements made: still the building is by no means completely restored; two or three ungainly pews should be removed. Indeed, at a comparatively trifling cost it might be made one of the neatest churches in the district.



Carving on the Altar, Mullion.

<sup>f</sup> In this parish is an estate called Clahar (pronounced Clare) Garden, on which are the remains of an ancient chapel, similar to others in Cornwall. This was probably a chapel of St. Clare, and gave name to the estate, whence St. Clare is represented in the parish church.

In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Flavel, at one time vicar of the parish. Beneath the tablet on a piece of brass are the following lines:—

“Earth take thine Earth, my Sin let Satan havet ;  
The World my Goods ; my Soul, my God, who gavet.  
For from these four—Earth, Satan, World, and God—  
My flesh, my Sin, my goods, my Soul I had.”

This church is dedicated to St. Melanus, an abbot of Bretagne, born in South Wales, and the bosom friend of St. Sampson; he died about 617. St. Mellion Church, near Southill, in East Cornwall, is also dedicated to him, Southill Church being dedicated to St. Sampson.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. Mullion Church is entered as “Ecclesia Sancti Melany,” but in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (temp. Hen. VIII.), as “Vicaria de Melyan;” a connecting link this, between the original dedication, “Melan,” and the curious modern corruption, “Mullion.”

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### THE ETRUSCAN TOMBS.

M. DESVERGERS, in a recent number of the *Revue Contemporaine*, gives a description of the discovery of a tomb on the Pontifical frontier, in the neighbourhood of Vulci. M. Desvergers is himself an explorer, but his attention was directed to this tomb by M. François. The latter stated that on the embankment of Fiora, at an altitude of 90 ft. above the river, he had bored the ground, and found an artificial grotto presenting none of the characteristics of a sepulchre, and which was therefore most probably intended to protect a more important crypt from the effects of infiltration. A shaft was therefore sunk to the depth of 36 ft. below the surface, when a subterranean passage was discovered 9 ft. in breadth, and at the entrance of which there stood a cippus, two sides of which displayed long Etruscan inscriptions. This passage, 99 ft. long, being cleared, the pioneers at length arrived at the door of the hypogeum. No trace of any previous visit was perceptible, and the tomb appeared to be one of some powerful lucumon, or chief, judging from the length of the passage, the importance of the cippus at the entrance, and the precautions taken for the preservation of the crypt. When the first gleam of light from their torches revealed the interior to mortal eyes for the first time after the lapse of twenty centuries, they saw warriors clad in armour lying on their sarcophagi; the forms, the vestments, stuffs, and colours remained visible for a few minutes, until the air from without, gradually penetrating into the crypt, effaced the whole. All that remained to the persevering explorers was the weapons, jewels, bones falling to dust, and a few threads of gold and silver which had been woven into their garments. The walls were, however, covered with paintings representing an episode of the *Iliad*, and of very superior execution, evidently pointing to the influence of Greek civilization in Etruria. The crypt had eight entrances, all adorned with the peculiar Etruscan mouldings which Vitruvius calls *barycephalæ*, or top-heavy. The inscriptions were ascertained to be of a period anterior to that of the conquest of Etruria by the Romans. M. Desvergers therefore concludes that this tomb dated from the fourth century before our era. Some of the treasures of the Musée Napoleon III. belonged to this tomb.

## THE LOAN MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A LETTER FROM W. BURGESS, ESQ.

MR. URBAN,—Some short time ago it fell to my lot to give you a few notes on the Mediæval Exhibition at Florence. I have now the pleasure of doing the same with regard to a similar exhibition now on view at the department of Science and Art at South Kensington. In one respect our own show has a great advantage over the Florence one, for there is no distinct charge for admission to it: that is to say, for the time being it forms part of the Government Museum, being open to the public on the free days, and only liable, in common with the whole collection, to the entrance-fee of 6d. on students' days. It is always difficult for an outsider to give the true history of the rise and progress of such movements as the present one, but I believe I am not very far out in saying that very much of the success is due to the exertions of Messrs. Robinson and Smith, the Curator and Sub-curator of the Kensington Museum, and upon whom has devolved the very arduous duty of the arrangement; but at the same time we must not ignore the efforts of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, among whom Mr. Beresford Hope, faithful to the art traditions of his family, has taken a very active part. The arduous task of making the catalogue of so many hundred objects has devolved upon the Rev. J. Beck, who will doubtless furnish us with the results of his labours in a shorter time than the Florentine committee took for their catalogue<sup>a</sup>.

As the said catalogue is still a desideratum, and as indeed the arrangement of many of the objects is still going on, it will probably be as well to follow a somewhat chronological order in the description, without regard to the numbers of the cases.

## JEWELLERY.

I question whether so many beautiful specimens of jewellery have ever been brought together before as we have the advantage of seeing in the present Exhibition. For there is an

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<sup>a</sup> Two catalogues will be published at different intervals: the first, which will probably appear in three weeks, will give very few particulars, but it is to be followed by a much more extended one, containing photographs, &c.

almost uninterrupted series from the time of the Greeks down to the present day. This is the more wonderful when we consider how very frailly good jewellery is made, and how very liable it is to destruction, both on account of its intrinsic value, and the recurring temptation to reset the precious stones with which it is so often ornamented.

No people have ever equalled the Greeks and Etruscans in the delicacy of their jewels of gold; and their skill is well shewn in the necklace, with the pendent lions' heads, and in the earring, lent by S. Addington, Esq., as well as in the still more elaborate necklace, found at Alexandria, now the property of Signor Castellani, to whom we owe so much for restoring the Etruscan jewellery in the present day, although, alas! we are still far from equalling the surpassing delicacy of the originals.

Another necklace belongs to the Rev. M. Taylor; and a small head (beaten up) of the Tauric Diana, discovered at Kertch, to Mrs. Crease. What little Roman work there is will be found among the rings, while the Anglo-Saxon art is well represented by a series of brooches, with enamels, filagree, garnets, and that peculiar work which consists of pieces of red glass separated from one another by thin gold wires, and which some antiquaries have mistaken for cloisonné enamels.

A whole case is devoted to a most interesting collection of ancient Irish work. Here we have the shrine of St. Monaghan, of the beginning of the twelfth century (Bishop Kilduff); the celebrated Tara brooch, of the latter part of the eleventh century; a gold tiara for the head, in which some antiquaries have seen a gorget; the Macloud cup, rich in silver filagree; the reliquary in the form of a hand published in the last volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*; the Kilkenny brooch (Royal Irish Academy); and no less than three crosiers, exhibited by the Royal Irish Academy, Bishop Kilduff, and the Duke of Devonshire; that belonging to His Grace being particularly rich in niello, damascenery, and enamels,—if enamels they be, as there is some little doubt whether they are not pieces of glass, made irrespective of the object, and fluxed in afterwards.

Probably no case is more attractive than that containing the Dactyliotheca of Mr. Warterton: here we see rings of every possible date, shape, and manufacture. There are Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman rings—the latter including iron rings worn by slaves; military bronze rings, with numbers en-

graved on them ; silver rings ; golden rings of the knights, and of those who had the *jus annuli aurei* ; glass rings ; key rings ; early Christian, Gnostic, Byzantine, Merovingian, Anglo-Saxon rings ; then follow the heraldic signet rings of the Middle Ages ; and their contemporaries, the talismanic, posey, rebus, engaged, and gimmel rings ;—very curious are the Jewish wedding rings, with their filagree and enamelled letters ;—then we have what are called the Italian Gardinetto rings, composed of flowers formed by precious stones ; and our enumeration may be finished by the notice of the rings which formerly belonged to no less persons than Rienzi, Darnley, St. Carlo Borromeo, Charles I., and Frederick the Great.

Many of the rings in this collection are decorated with antique intaglios and cameos, the student of which will be still further gratified by the six trays containing a portion of the well-known collection of the Rev. Gregory Rhodes. So indestructible are these gems that very many are quite as perfect after the vicissitudes of eighteen centuries as on the day when they left the hands of the artist. Lady Fellows also exhibits some of these antique gems, while Mr. T. Hope has three vases set with them. Moreover, Her Majesty and the Duke of Devonshire have sent their unrivalled collections, so that this branch of the arts is exceedingly well represented. The large antique cameo,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , belonging to Her Majesty, demands special attention : it represents Constantius II., and a detailed account of it, from the Rev. C. King, will be found in the current number of the *Archæological Journal*. The jewels properly speaking of the Middle Ages are exceedingly rare, not only in the present collection, but in almost every other one. A few will, however, be found scattered up and down in the various cases. It is rather difficult to account for this scarcity, but if we look at what few portraits have come down to us, and to the jewels occasionally represented in the borders of illuminated MSS., we shall see that ornaments were made almost entirely of precious stones, only sufficient gold being used to bind them together, and it may therefore be imagined that they were from their very nature especially liable to fall to pieces.

But if the jewels of the Middle Ages are rare, the same can hardly be said of those of the cinque cento period ; for one whole case is exhibited by Her Majesty, in which is a wonderful

figurine of St. George and a mermaid made out of a baroque pearl.

There is another case, containing the celebrated Hope jewels, including the largest pearl known. Messrs. Brett and Fellows have cases containing jewellery of this period. Very remarkable is the rosary of agate beads, belonging to Colonel Cumming: each bead opens and contains two gold subjects from sacred history, the little figures being enamelled in relief. D. Majoribanks, Esq., is the possessor of a pelican jewel resplendent with diamants. But few equal the little Christ attached to the column of the Earl of Stamford, or still less the exquisite little reliquary which formerly belonged to Catharine of Braganza. Mr. Beresford Hope's vase must also be considered as a large jewel, inasmuch as it is a collection of gold, agate, precious stones, and enamels of all kinds. Indeed, this vase and the Greek jewellery may justly be considered as the best things in the collection. Many of the vessels in the case containing the works in rock crystal also have portions of most delicate enamelled jewellery similar to what we see in Mr. Hope's vase.

Lady Fellows has sent a very curious collection of watches, of all possible shapes and sizes: some very small, while others, from their bulk and colour, have really a right to the appellation of turnips. Again, one is contained in a small silver skull, while another occupies the centre of a cross. When Mr. O. Morgan's well-known collection arrives, the series of watches will be very complete.

#### PLATE.

As might naturally have been expected, the mass of the plate at South Kensington is of a late date, say from the sixteenth century downwards. Case 1, however, which is devoted to mediæval plate, enamels, and ivories, presents us with many curious specimens of the silver-work of the Middle Ages. Thus there are several chalices, of all shapes and dates, most of them, however, enamelled. The display of objects devoted to ecclesiastical uses includes—a triple plaque chrysmatory, (W. S. Sneyd); a shrine, (Magniac); a pair of small burettes, (Maskell); another of rock crystal, Dr. Rock's well-known thurible: while among domestic objects we find a spoon with a crystal handle, somewhat similar to one preserved in the Museum at

Rouen; a cup, probably German work, (Duke of Hamilton); a sort of short baton made of rock crystal, with jewelled ends in the form of castles; a golden seal, (Farrer); a double cup, i. e., where one forms the cover of the other, (Moreland); and a most elaborate bason and ewer covered with figures in high relief, (Marquis d'Azalio): the costume would indicate the latter half of the fifteenth century as the date of this very curious piece of plate, while the general heaviness of the outline would point to a German origin.

The colleges of Oxford have by no means been behindhand in their contributions, and one case contains the few ancient remains which have escaped the Great Rebellion. The most noticeable articles are William of Wykeham's crosier, that of Bishop Fox, and the Queen's College horn. St. Andrew's College, Scotland, exhibits a most curious mace, probably of the time of Edward IV.; the top is worked into a most elaborate castellated building, enriched with niches, pinnacles, figures, &c.

Nor have the London Companies been behindhand, although most of their plate is of post-Reformation date: however, here are the saltcellars of the Ironmongers' Company; the beautiful Mercers' cup; the Innholders' apostle spoons; and the garlands of the Barber-Surgeons, Leathersellers, and Carpenters.

Other cases contain the plate of the provincial corporations, conspicuous among them is the Bristol salver, which after having been cut into 167 pieces, has been soldered together; there are also sundry pieces of plate, made in the forms of cocks, owls, lions, fishes, &c., while the series is closed by a large case filled with most massive rococo silver plate, concerning which it may be sufficient to observe that the material is a great deal better than the art.

Of course, besides the above there are an almost innumerable quantity of pieces of plate scattered up and down the collection, but it may be sufficient simply to mention the beautiful crown and girdle of minute pierced chased work belonging to Mr. Morland, and Mr. Henderson's snuffers enamelled with the arms of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Bainbridge.

#### NIELLO AND ENAMELS.

Besides the various objects in which niello plays a secondary part, there is a most choice collection of some half-dozen pieces belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, and the well-known portable

altar of Dr. Rock. But it is in enamels that the Exhibition is particularly rich. First of all, among the cloisonné series, we find Mr. Beresford Hope's pectoral cross from the Debruge collection; then there are the circles which decorate the reliquary in the form of a foot which once belonged to the cathedral of Bâle; then there is an object, the use of which is rather difficult to guess, but which probably formed the cover of a nautilus cup; here we find cloisonné enamels alternating with champ-lève ones, the date being the fourteenth century, a clear proof that no process was ever entirely disused. This curious specimen belongs to All Souls' College, Oxford. Not less remarkable is Mrs. Saul's cup, also probably of the fourteenth century: here the cloisonné enamels are *à jour* and in the form of little traceried windows. The enamels of the second period,—commonly called the Champlève or early Limoge, although it is well known that there was certainly another manufactory on the Rhine, and probably in other places,—are in such quantities that it would be almost useless to attempt an enumeration; suffice it to say that nearly every object of ecclesiastical use is here represented.

As to the latter Limoge enamels of the school of Leonard Limousin, there are positively two cases absolutely crammed with them. Almost every object for domestic use is here found, from saltcellars and candlesticks up to the magnificent series of portraits the property of Mr. H. Danby Seymour.

The series of translucent enamels may be divided into two series; viz., 1. where the process is only partially carried out, the ground appearing on the surface; and 2. where the ground is entirely covered with enamels. The Bruce horn and the Lynn cup are representatives of the former, while an Italian chalice belonging to Mr. Magniac, a ciborium (Hon. S. Curzon), and the crosier of William of Wykeham, are some of the specimens of the latter.

Again, in some objects there is only one thin coating of enamel, as in Bishop Foxe's crosier, the Italian girdle belonging to Mr. Octavius Morgan, and the horn of P. H. Howard, Esq., of Corbie. This practice of applying the enamel in only one coat is very prevalent in the East; and indeed the last-named article looks much more like Eastern than European workmanship.

Among the miniatures will be found some exquisite enamel

portraits by Petitot, e. g. James II. when Duke of York; Madame de la Valliere and La belle Henriette, daughter of Charles the First. Among the other miniatures executed in the ordinary manner are Mrs. Claypole by Hoskins, Sir Kenelm Digby by Oliver, and two of Charles the First, one representing him a short time before his execution when he allowed his beard to grow, and another in pen and ink by Mathew Snelling. There is also a fine collection of historical portraits belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh.

#### EMBROIDERY.

There is a very fair collection of embroidery, although by no means equal to that got together last year by the Archæological Institute. However, we recognise several of our old acquaintances, and not the least interesting of them. First of all, there is the Sion House cope entirely covered over with Scripture subjects, and worked in that perplexing zigzag stitch which is so difficult to understand. Then there is the mitre of Thomas à Becket, exhibited by Cardinal Wiseman: it is the same as published in Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations." Next follows another cope, the surface of which is covered with a vine, enclosing Scripture subjects in the compartments formed by its branches. Other copes are powdered with fleurs-de-lis and seraphim, or with double-headed eagles and flowers; while the chasubles are no less gorgeous, one in particular, which has the Betrayal of our Lord and other scenes from the Passion most beautifully worked. It is not unlikely that it may have belonged to Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, inasmuch as it is powdered with portcullises, roses, and pomegranates.

The Fishmongers' pall is perhaps as perfect a specimen of the various processes of embroidery as could be found anywhere, and the magnificent piece of cloth of gold and velvet forming the centre should also be carefully noticed. At one end of the room will be found the hawking-purse, glove, and lure, published in the Archæological Journal, and close to it a cinquecento purse embroidered with monsters' heads.

#### MAJOLICA AND CHINA.

I am afraid to say how many large cases are occupied with these articles, but the collection is certainly most complete, ranging from the early majolica down to the Chelsea ware, in

fact, every sort of ware is more or less represented. Some of the Eastern work is most wonderful, witness the two Persian plates of Mr. Bohn and that of Mr. Ruth. There is also a beautiful blue jar, with birds and Arabic inscriptions in the iridescent gold. Of course there is no end of majolica vessels, and of what is called the Raphael ware, but the great attraction is the small case filled with the celebrated Henri II. ware. A notice tells us that we here see twenty-nine out of the fifty-three known specimens, the remainder, with one exception, being in French collections.

Again, elsewhere we find specimens of the work of Bernard de Palissy and his imitators, and thence we descend to the last century through the various productions of the manufactories of Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, Chelsea, and Sevres, concerning which latter it may be observed that while most of the colours are very beautiful, the forms leave a very great deal to be desired.

#### BRONZES AND IRONWORK.

As usual in all exhibitions of this description, there is a large collection of cinque-cento bronzes. Being for a great part copies of well-known antiques, they present no points calling for special notice, although some of the bronze knockers, such as we still see remaining *in situ* at Padua, are very good. Among the lesser bronzes may be seen copies of the two heads in the so-called Donatello mirror exhibited last year at Florence. The ironwork, on the contrary, is very remarkable; indeed, it may be a question whether a finer work was ever produced in this metal than the chair given by the city of Augsburg to the Emperor Rodolph II. in 1577. A sword-guard belonging to the Rev. R. M. Taylor is quite worthy of the artist who executed the chair. Some of the armour is decorated with most excellent repoussè work, witness the breastplate (Magniac) and the helmet of Lord Londesborough. Mr. P. Hardwick exhibits some excellent German specimens of locks and door-handles; while those who had the good fortune to see the Debruge collection when entire will recognise the elaborate pair of gilded iron doors which probably once did duty at some aumbrie where the sacrament was reserved.

#### DAMASCENING.

Messrs. O. Morgan and Rohde Hawkins have evidently vied with one another in collecting those brazen vessels damascened

with silver and gold for which Mossul was so celebrated in the middle ages. Several of the objects exhibited by these gentlemen are exceedingly curious, especially one where there is an inscription which tells us that it was engraved by the poor servant of God, Zain-ud-deen. As a general rule, much of the silver will be found wanting. Some specimens are, however, wonderfully perfect, especially a small pot belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh. From the East the art got gradually introduced into the West, through Venice, to which city must probably be attributed the set of architect's instruments belonging to R. W. Drake, Esq. These instruments are steel damascened, with very fine and intricate gold ornaments, and would doubtless have horrified the late Mr. Elliott even more than the proposal once made to him by a young architect, to make him a pair of gold compasses.

#### ANCIENT GLASS.

We are indebted to Mr. Webb for the contents of two small cases which are filled with fragments of ancient glass, and if we compare them with another case filled with the coloured productions of the Murano workshops, the old world comes by no means badly off. Of course until late years it was very much the custom of antiquaries to disbelieve that the ancients had made much progress in this manufacture, but if we look in these cases we shall see all sorts of glass of all sorts of colours, both simple and combined. There is one small cup and a fragment of a bottle which would almost answer to the accounts handed down to us of the famous Murrhine vases. Again, some of the fragments would have appeared to have been cast in a mould, just as we do at the present day; and when we consider that plate-glass of considerable size has been discovered at Pompeii, we shall be forced to confess that the ancients were not so behind-hand after all.

#### IVORIES.

We are again indebted to Mr. Webb for a most numerous series of ivories of all dates, from the consular diptychs down to the tenth century. To write anything like a description of them would be writing a history of the sculpture and iconography of the Middle Ages; and I must confine myself to noticing that several of them have remains of the original colour; and as a general rule, indications of a similar mode of

treatment may very frequently be observed when carefully looked for. One of the most interesting objects is a little shrine divided into two stages, containing groups of figures, and which can be shut up by two leaves on either side, which have also subjects, but in low relief.

Other exhibitors present us with many other works in ivory (or rather walrus-tooth, which, I believe, was more commonly employed than that of the elephant), the most noticeable of which are the chessmen of the twelfth century discovered in the Isle of Lewis, and a set of tablets containing several leaves, with the original black wax, the outside covers being richly carved.

A remarkable carving in bone, the property of Mr. J. W. Brett, and representing the triumph of Constancy or Fortitude, is remarkable as forming a pendant to a similar one representing the triumph of Love, and of which Mr. Beresford Hope is the possessor. Both of them are in the shape of small altar-pieces. Mr. Hope's carving has been published, but not very satisfactorily, in a back volume of the "Ecclesiologist."

I must here close my account, which by the way is by no means a complete one, as I have entirely neglected the book-binding, manuscripts, and armour; but so large is the collection, that it is certainly no exaggeration to say that it would take nearly a week to study it as it ought to be done, not to mention the very excellent collection belonging to the Government in the adjoining suite of rooms.

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## ENGRAVING BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

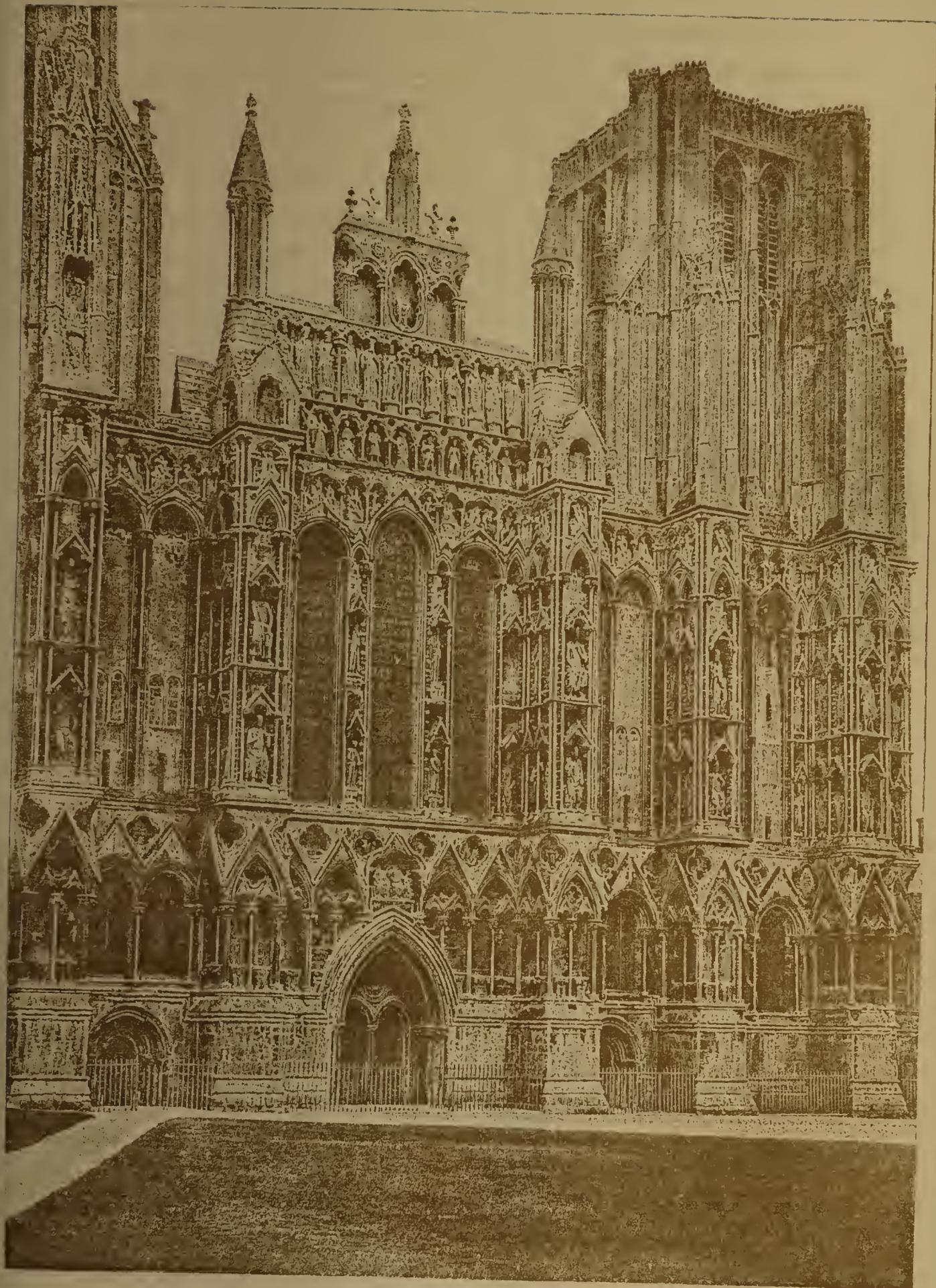
COMPARING the productions of the present International Exhibition with those of its predecessor, the progress is most strikingly visible in photography; in fact, in 1851 photography not being sufficiently advanced to be placed in a separate class, it was, with the apparatus used, included among philosophical instruments; now, however, it has a class of itself, namely, Class XIV.

We have not space to describe the beauties exhibited, or to enter into the difficulties surmounted, but we can present our readers, at least, with some specimens of a process which appears to be an extraordinary achievement, and of which the consequences may be of great importance.

Many people interested in photography may recollect having seen some photographs, done from paper negatives, obtained by the ordinary wet process, and exhibited in 1851 under the head of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna, executed by the manager of it, Mr. Paul Pretsch, for which he was rewarded with the prize medal. But they may have asked themselves, What has a printer to do with photography?

In the present year we have received an answer to such questions. There are to be seen in Class XIV. of the English Department eighteen frames, filled with impressions, printed with ordinary printing ink by the ordinary printing-presses, from plates and blocks engraved by nature's mysterious hand only, viz. by photography and electro-metallurgy. Photography and its sister art are made subject to the printing-press, and for this reason the manager of the Vienna Printing-office became a photographer.

These frames are headed by printed inscriptions, "Engraving by Photography." The blocks, from which these copies have been printed with the ordinary press, are all absolutely untouched by the graver; and the plates, whose printed copies are exhibited in a considerable number, are of various descriptions. Some of them are, like the blocks, absolutely untouched by the graver, but some have been assisted, cleaned, and improved by the engraver, and a few shew the process of nature in combination with the work of the human hand, producing a result not attainable by the latter alone. In many instances this capability proves to be of great advantage. They are distinguished by printed labels on the specimens, and two frames of them contain the photographed original side by side with the printed copy.



WEST FRONT OF WELLS CATHEDRAL.

Printed by the ordinary Letterpress, from a Block produced by means of Photography and Electrotpe.

Absolutely untouched by the graver.



But not satisfied with this clear definition, Mr. Pretsch has exhibited on a counter in glass cases the plates and blocks themselves for examination by connoisseurs. There are to be seen seven blocks entirely untouched with the graver; the photographic originals of them being partly taken from nature and partly from works of art. There is also a large engraved printing-plate of copper, absolutely untouched; and a second plate, which has been assisted by the graver, and afterwards coated with a very thin film of steel, by which means the copper-plates have been made almost as durable as engraved steel-plates.

Therefore we see here the specimens of two processes, viz.,—

1. Producing engraved printing-plates of copper, coated with steel, for the copperplate printing-press.

2. Producing engraved printing blocks (surface copper, backed with type metal, mounted on wood, like the cast of a wood engraving), to be printed by the ordinary printing-press with or without types; and by this last process the specimen before our readers is executed.

Both processes preserve the true finger of nature, or the real touch of the artist. The first process is for the best works of the fine arts, and for hundreds of people; the second process, however, is for the million. Photographs in our present time are still perishable, but printer's-ink and paper stand the test of centuries. The influence of light is used in these two processes only for the production of the first engraved surface; having obtained the engraving in the desired effect, the subsequent portion of the processes is mere mechanical skill, however great the number of copies. Our ancestors had only written books, but since the invention of typography, religion, wisdom, and knowledge became universal goods of mankind. The rapidity and cheapness of production by the ordinary printing-press are as well known as the spread of its productions over the whole globe. And what typography has been for the spread of thought, that is photography for the reproduction of authentic illustrations, if they can be printed with ordinary printer's-ink, and by the common cheap process.

To enable our readers to obtain a correct idea of these processes, we introduce a brief explanation of them. An ordinary glass plate is coated with a certain mixture sensitive to the influence of light, and this coating is dried. The photographic *negative* is placed on the surface of the coated glass plate, both of them are fixed in an ordinary photographic copying frame, and exposed to the influence of light. After sufficient exposure they are taken out of the frame, separated, and the picture now appears in a faint coloured copy on the flat surface of the coated glass plate, which is to be immersed in a bath of powerful chemical action. By this treatment some portions of the picture become more or less raised, and some remain sunk, according to the previous action of light, and exactly corresponding to the lights and

shadows of the picture. In fact, this picture is the main portion of the process; it forms the engraved surface, and therefore must be obtained so as to answer the requirements of the printing-press. A picture can be obtained without much difficulty, but not so easily the picture which will suit a certain purpose. It is marvellous how nature can accomplish this result, but it does so only under certain conditions; she demands great attention, experience, and study of her laws, because they are not easily discovered.

Having obtained in this manner the engraving as it ought to be, though the material is perishable and transient, a cast or mould is made from it; the coating of the glass plate, having served its purpose, is removed, the plate cleaned, and may be used over and over again. The above-mentioned mould, having been made conductive, is used for the purpose of inducing, by means of voltaic electricity, a deposit of copper thereon, forming the matrix from which the printing surface of copper is obtained by repeating the process of electrotyping.

The illustration of a portion of Wells Cathedral, in our present number, has been executed in the above-mentioned second process. The photographic original has been taken from nature by Mr. Francis Bedford, and the engraved block, absolutely untouched by the graver, produced by Paul Pretsch. Only the white portion of the sky, requiring great depth in the block, has been built up in the matrix.

We selected the west front of Wells Cathedral for a specimen of this process, with the double object of testing Mr. Pretsch's powers by giving him a very elaborate subject, which requires great skill on the part of the draughtsman, and great patience on the part of the engraver to produce an accurate representation of it by the ordinary processes of art, and consequently must be very expensive and very apt to be unsatisfactory. Such exquisite figures require to be drawn and engraved with minute care, whereas by the process of Mr. Pretsch the matter is almost as easy as if the subject was a plain wall; and as the magnifying glass can be applied to it to any extent, the renovations of the sculptures, which are numerous, can be at once detected, which cannot be done in an engraving.

This very remarkable series of sculptures was originally executed in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, and it is considered by Professor Cockerell and other high authorities to be absolutely unrivalled in Europe in work of that period. Many of the figures have been renewed, but the greater part are original. Another reason for selecting this subject was to call the attention of the Dean and Chapter, and the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commission, to the very bad effect produced by having four of the windows in this beautiful west front blocked up, in order to save a few pounds. It really does appear almost incredible that they should be suffered to remain blocked up at the present day, and in any ordinary engraving the accuracy of the artist



ST. AUGUSTIN AND HIS MOTHER.

By Ary Scheffer. From an Engraving.

Printed by the ordinary Letterpress, from a Block produced by means of Photography and Electrotpe.

Absolutely untouched by the graver



might well be doubted, but in photography there can be no mistake or misrepresentation; and there they stand plainly, two of the tall lancet windows on either side of the central triplet; that is to say, there have been originally seven lancet windows in the front, three of which remain open; the other four are blocked up in consequence of a change in the roofs of the aisles behind them, and it having been thought cheaper to fill them up with stone than to retain the glass and put black boards behind it, which would have retained the original effect of the windows in the front. It would not be difficult, nor very expensive now, to restore the passage behind these blocked-up windows, and thus again give reality to them. Our second engraving, "St. Augustin and his Mother," requires neither explanation nor comment.

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#### DISCOVERY OF THE HEART OF CHARLES V. OF FRANCE, IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ROUEN.

It is known from records that the heart of Charles V. of France was, by his own direction, deposited in the cathedral of Rouen, but since the first French Revolution any inscription that might once have indicated the exact place of its deposit has disappeared.

The members of the cathedral chapter, regretting the want of so interesting a memorial, recently determined to restore the inscription which about 1737 replaced the alabaster statue of the King; but before they did so, they deemed it prudent to assure themselves that the cathedral, the tombs in which have been twice pillaged, still possessed the heart of Charles the Wise.

Accordingly an examination was made on the 26th of May last, under the authority of the archbishop, by the Abbé Cochet and several other antiquaries, which was entirely successful. A cavity was discovered about 3 ft. below the pavement, which was closed by two stones embedded in hard mortar. The cavity was about 2 ft. deep, 2½ ft. long, and less than 2 ft. wide. It was secured by two iron gratings, within which were plates of lead, one to exclude humidity, and the other supporting a heart-shaped pewter box, formed of two metal plates soldered together. The lower portion, together with the royal heart, was reduced to a mere powder, but the upper part was in good preservation, and retained its metallic lustre.

A full account of the discovery will, we are informed, be given by the Abbé Cochet, in the next number of the *Revue de la Normandie*.

LITERAL EXTENSION AND TRANSLATION OF  
DOMESDAY BOOK <sup>a</sup>.

THE Lords of the Treasury certainly did all that could reasonably be required of them when they gave their consent to the execution of a fac-simile of Domesday Book by means of the photo-zincographic process, and the act was hailed as a very acceptable concession to that spirit of conscientious research among original documents which is every day becoming more and more common. It is no reflection on any one to say that when the first portion of the work appeared there was some disappointment. Everybody had heard of the original, but very few comparatively had seen it, and when it was brought before the literary world in fac-simile, hundreds who would willingly have studied it, found it as undecipherable as a cuneiform inscription. Hence the absolute necessity for an extension of the text in printing letters, and whilst this was in hand, it was small trouble to give a translation also; that is to say, to the select few who had made the original their study for years.

This has just been done, in a way that leaves nothing to be desired, for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey; and for a very moderate sum any one may now master at his leisure all that William's commissioners thought necessary to put on record regarding the two counties. In a thin quarto, they have a literal extension of the Latin text, in modern type, line for line with the original, and an English translation. Thus every word can be identified, and the print will serve all the purposes of a reference to the MS. There is also an Index of Places, in which great pains have been bestowed on the identification of ancient and modern names. Some few notes are added, as to such words and phrases as seemed to require them, but the author has shewn true judgment in not encumbering the text with a mass of antiquarian discussion.

Other counties are announced as about to follow, and we only hope that they may all fall into as competent hands as Middlesex and Surrey have done.

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<sup>a</sup> "A Literal Extension of the Latin Text; and an English Translation of Domesday Book, in relation to the County of Middlesex. To accompany the Fac-simile copy photo-zincographed under the direction of Col. Sir H. James, R.E., F.R.S., at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton." (Vacher and Sons: Longmans.)

The same for Surrey.

## PRESERVATION OF ROMAN REMAINS.

WE have been requested to reproduce a letter that has appeared in a local paper on the threatened destruction of the very interesting Roman Remains on Stanemore. We shall be glad if the matter is thus brought to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or the newly-founded Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland, or indeed of any persons who may have influence enough to prevent the wanton destruction of these fine historical monuments.

“SIR,—Visiting, as I occasionally do, the county of Durham, and being much interested in the antiquities of this country, I availed myself of the opportunity afforded by the line of railway from Barnard Castle to Tebay, to examine the highest Roman station on Stanemore. The train stopping for a moment at the summit level, allows a visitor to the moor to alight there, where he can enjoy sufficient leisure to examine the highest Roman station—that of Maiden Castle—on the line of Roman road, before the next train returns to take him back; and, if the day be fine, a walk of two hours on the moor, especially at this season, is most agreeable. Having some years since examined the station at Bowes, I was very desirous to see that of Maiden Castle, and found to my great gratification that an angle of the fort had been uncovered, and that the walling was perfect to the height of five courses of stone, and laid open for a space of about twenty feet, which sufficiently shewed the curve at the angle of the camp. The wall had been dug through apparently for the purpose of ascertaining its thickness, which was about six feet or a little more, as I had not my measuring-line to ascertain it correctly, but the section exposed the inner construction, which was rubble, mixed with lime and powdered brick or gravel. The mortar had, however, become decomposed. The wall round the camp remains perfect in all its lower courses, but the superstructure being ruined has covered it with *débris*; but it remains quite perfect underneath, and is an excellent example of Roman masonry. The area enclosed is a square of about forty paces each way, or it may be a parallelogram of about forty paces by forty-five, as I could not measure it very exactly. The Roman road passes straight through the station, and is worn into a hollow about eight feet wide, which may be traced to some distance on each side. The angles of the camp are rounded off, in the same manner as at Borecovicus, on the line of the Roman wall in Northumberland, and as appears to have been the case in most Roman stations where the walls are at all preserved.

“The walls of this fort being so perfect render it a point of great archaeological interest, and I supposed that the section through the south wall, near the angle, had been made for the purpose of ascertaining if any wall existed, or if the rampart were constructed only of loose stones, as is sometimes the case. I have been informed, however, that the section was made only *to obtain stones for other purposes*, and that the whole fort may be destroyed with this object! I trust this is not *really the case*, but I am desirous to call attention to the subject that, if possible, so interesting an historical monument may be preserved. It is

only in remote places on moors that we still find Roman stations with their walls existing to a certain height, shewing the true structure of their forts,—that they were not always earthen mounds with a palisade on the top, but regularly walled, and strengthened with towers where the wall from its extent required such additions.

“In the station at Bowes, which has been a very fine one, all the stones have been removed, either for the purpose of building the fine Norman keep, or else, subsequently, for building the houses of the town; thus we can only trace the earthen embankment on which the wall was built, and in the same manner at Greta Bridge, where the foundation-stones of the walls alone are perceptible; but on Stanemore you have the wall perfect to five courses of masonry. Surely where stone is so plentiful, as on the moor, there can be no necessity for destroying a relique to which such associations attach, and which still remains a monument of the iron grasp which the masters of the world held upon this island; while I think I may say their roads testify the pains they took to civilize and to benefit the regions they conquered.

“If I may venture to advert to another subject in connection with antiquarian remains, may I express my deep regret at seeing the shields containing coats of arms, which formerly marked the period at which portions of Mortham Tower were built, together with the effigy of a priest, from Eggleston Abbey, and other sculptured fragments, lying neglected near the wood, at some distance from the building? Should not some care be taken of these fragments, to which generally some historic interest attaches? Would it not be better for the owner to cause them to be placed out of the way of injury, and kept where they might be accessible to any enquirer interested in historical remains? We hope the day is passed when men will despise mediæval records, and surely a deep interest attaches to all that Scott has sung, and all that tends to throw the light of history on places which nature has so liberally graced.

“I remain, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“H. M. SCARTH, M.A.”

“*May* 16, 1862.”

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THE LATE Mr. BLAMIRE.—We some time ago<sup>a</sup> referred to the memorial that was proposed to be raised to the memory of this lamented gentleman. The subscription, we learn, progresses satisfactorily; the Land Improvement Society appears on the list for the sum of £50, which is a very suitable tribute to the worth and talent of the deceased, from a quarter well able to judge of his merits. Dr. Lonsdale has issued a memoir of his friend (London: Routledges), which we heartily commend to the attention of our readers, with the expression of our regret that other demands on our space oblige us to forego our intention of extracting some portion of it.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 470.

## 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.

*May 29.* The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, V.-P., in the chair.

Notice was again given respecting the ballot to take place on the 19th of June.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a rubbing of a stone cross, stated to be Saxon by Mr. Waterton and rescued by him from a butcher's doorstep. This exhibition elicited some little discussion between the Director and Mr. Parker, the latter of whom expressed his doubts as to whether it was Saxon.

SIR JOSEPH RADCLIFFE exhibited, by the hands of Mr. Waterton, a beautiful armlet of gold, found in a potato-field at Rudding-park.

The LORD BISHOP OF ELY exhibited, by the hands of Mr. J. G. Nichols, an interesting little painting of the seventeenth century, representing the Emperor and the Electors, with armorial bearings annexed. These bearings formed one of the additions to the heraldic exhibition which was still on view, and which gave rise to some remarks of considerable value from the Director in connection with the grants to Dr. Caius, and to King's and Eton; and from Mr. King on some other specimens exhibited.

*June 5.* J. WINTER JONES, V.-P., in the chair.

Notice was again given of the ballot, and a minute of council was read setting forth the number of vacancies on which the ballot was to be taken. The names of the ten candidates to be balloted for were also read, as well as of one honorary fellow.

R. T. PRITCHETT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a signature of Oliver Cromwell, affixed to a document ordering the payment of arrears to one John Watson, master gunmaker of the period.

Dr. LEE, of Hartwell, exhibited ten miscellaneous deeds.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited two watches bearing portraits and arms. These watches proved to be the work of a Frenchman who flourished in the time of Louis Quinze, and who is known by the name of Vernis Martin.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a very beautiful silver crucifix of

the fifteenth century, which was peculiarly interesting as having been found on the site of Bonner's palace.

Mr. MACKIE exhibited some implements, bones, weapons, &c., found in Heathery Burn Cave, near Stanhope-in-Weardale, Durham; accompanied by remarks both from the exhibitor and from Mr. Franks.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited photographs of three maces belonging to the corporation of Abingdon, and also communicated some further particulars respecting relics found at Long Wittenham.

G. G. FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited very copious illustrations of Oystermouth Castle, and gave some account of the work of restoration which had been carried on there under his auspices.

*June* 19. J. WINTER JONES, V.-P., and subsequently EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

This being the evening set apart for the ballot under the new statutes, no papers were read. Some very interesting objects were exhibited, and attracted much attention from a numerous assemblage of Fellows.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., filled two large cases with his unrivalled collection of watches, one hundred in number, which were then on their way to the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington.

J. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., laid upon the table a collection, in its way equally unique, of electrotypes of Roman coins from Pompey to Postumus, upwards of 1600 in number, mounted on card-board, and forming six large quarto volumes. Mr. Williams also exhibited a statue of Bouddha, out of which he had disembowelled a large collection of coins, bank-notes, pieces of silk, and other materials.

JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful Persian shield inlaid with gold, and probably of the early part of the seventeenth century.

The DIRECTOR exhibited some very interesting enamels, and presented six exquisite casts of ivories, as a supplement to the extensive and valuable collection given by him two years ago to the Society.

At 10 p.m. precisely Earl Stanhope proceeded to examine the contents of the ballot-boxes. The following gentlemen were found not to have fallen below the number of votes required by the statutes for the election of Fellows:—Henry Ross, Ralph Neville Grenville, Charles John Phipps, James Richard Haig, George Tomline, M.P., Maurice Peter Moore, Robert Elliott, Bassett Smith, Thomas Hayter Lewis, the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham; and as Honorary Fellow, Dr. C. L. Grotefend.

These proceedings terminated the evening meetings for the session.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 6. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The special objects of illustration, in the scheme of serial exhibitions of works of ancient and mediæval art which the Society has pursued successfully during the last three seasons in London, were on the present occasion Enamel and Niello. The former had been selected as of more than ordinary interest, being a process of decorative art to be traced to early periods in the history of the nations of antiquity, and from which the most attractive productions of mediæval taste, especially among objects of sacred character, enriched with all that skill and artistic ornamentation could supply, derive their greatest charm in the eyes of admirers of mediæval art. To the peculiar process called technically *niello*, the important discovery of chalcographic impression is to be traced; the examples illustrating this remarkable chapter of art are of extreme rarity, and—whether original silver incised and nielloed plates, or the impressions from them on paper—highly esteemed by the collector. The interest of the subject, however difficult it may have proved to bring it adequately under the eyes of the uninitiated, amply entitled it to a foremost position among art-processes in the scheme of illustration contemplated by the Archæological Institute.

In opening the proceedings, Lord Talbot took occasion to express satisfaction that it had proved practicable, through the generous support and sympathy which the Institute had invariably experienced, to bring together a collection so valuable and complete in its classification as that now submitted to inspection. He viewed with pleasure and surprise such a display, at a moment when the mediæval series formed at Kensington had amassed such a precious collection of all that the realm could produce most costly and most recondite in all departments of mediæval taste. It was gratifying to the Institute to experience in so marked a manner the hearty liberality with which their present purpose had been encouraged, as shewn in the instructive series now submitted to examination; but beyond measure gratifying to mark, in that assemblage of beautiful objects, the renewed proof of Her Majesty's gracious consideration in sending for exhibition the Lennox Jewel, one of the most precious objects in the Royal collection, both as regards its historical and its artistic value. The Society would recognise with deep gratitude the gracious encouragement thus conferred on their endeavours, heretofore favoured with the patronage of the lamented Prince Consort.

A memoir was read by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., on the Origin of the Art of Niello, which he traced to a very early period, illustrating its progress, and the technical varieties in the processes employed, as exemplified by objects preserved in the principal Continental museums. Among the most interesting examples found in our own country, he cited the gold ring of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, A.D. 836, father of Alfred, now in the British Museum, and another ring of the same period, now in Mr. Waterton's collection, bearing the name of Alhstan, Bishop of Sherborne, A.D. 817. These and other precious ornaments, placed before the meeting by Mr. Waterton, are enriched with a black vitrefied paste, a metallic compound to which the name of *niello* is properly assigned. Several specimens of later date were exhibited

by the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Slade, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Mr. Mayer, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and Mr. Colnaghi, with some remarkable original impressions of works of this description by early Italian artists, objects of great rarity, especially a unique impression on vellum from Mr. Curzon's collection at Parham Park. The curious art of niello, Mr. Waterton pointed out, has been retained to the present time in the eastern countries of Europe. Some fine examples of the Russo-Greek productions of Tula were displayed in a choice selection of weapons, contributed from the Tower Armouries by the permission of Her Majesty's Secretary for War.

A general notice of the art of enamel was then given by Mr. Albert Way, chiefly in explanation of the beautiful specimens of all periods liberally contributed for exhibition. After some remarks on the doubtful occurrence of enamel upon the works of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Etruscans, in regard to which some very interesting observations had been received from Signor Castellani, citing the exquisite antique examples shewn by him in the International Exhibition, the curious examples of Celtic and Roman enamels were pointed out. Enamelled decoration occurs upon horse furniture and objects unquestionably pre-Roman, such as were found at Stanwick, in Yorkshire, by the Duke of Northumberland, and the remarkable examples in Lord Hastings' museum. Of enamelled work among Irish antiquities, chiefly on such as are of a sacred character, specimens were pointed out as being now exhibited by Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Rev. G. H. Reade. Of the Roman period a beautiful collection of brooches and other ornaments, found at Caerleon, was contributed by Mr. J. E. Lee, from the museum at that place. They have been well illustrated in his recently-published catalogue and description of that interesting assemblage of local antiquities. Several other Roman examples were sent by Mr. Trollope, from Lincoln; and Mr. Franks enriched this curious group with a few like ornaments from Italy. The finest relics, however, of this description are the vase found in one of the Roman sepulchres at Bartlow, on Lord Maynard's estates in Essex, and unfortunately destroyed in the ruin of his mansion by fire; and the Rudge cup, found in a Roman villa in Wiltshire, and now in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick Castle; it bears the names of several Stations on the Roman Wall. Of the beautiful Bartlow vase, a perfect fac-simile has happily been preserved: it was exhibited on this occasion by Mr. W. Twopeny.

From this section of the subject Mr. Way proceeded to the early mediæval enamels, produced by a precisely similar process as that employed in the Roman examples, technically termed *champlève*, the field of the metal being chased out, and the cavities filled with brilliant opaque colours. The enamels of this class are distinguished under two schools of art,—the Limoges and the German; of both these numerous fine examples were exhibited by Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Webb, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rolls, and Mr. Waterton. A small group of early works of great interest, Byzantine in character, was also mentioned, of which the celebrated jewel in the Ashmolean Museum, made by order of King Alfred, is the most striking example in this country. The colours are mostly translucent, and applied in every instance to gold, upon which they form designs outlined by filagree, in the remarkable mode of art called *cloisonnage*, the subject of

a valuable memoir by Mr. Franks, in the publications of the Institute. A beautiful little specimen was pointed out by Mr. Albert Way, in the series before the meeting, being a portion, as he believed, of the rich decorations of the golden altar-front at St. Mark's, Venice, made at Constantinople in A.D. 976, by order of the Doge Orseolo. Of the earlier works of Limoges with opaque colouring, in which rich smalt blue prevails, good examples were shewn,—the enamelled casket contributed by Mr. G. Chapman, and supposed to have been made, probably as a nuptial gift, either for Aymer de Valence, or for William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; its decorations are heraldic, and very rich in detail: also a fine coffer or shrine from the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and exhibiting the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury; another, from the collection of Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart.; several like shrines, formerly called *bahuts de Limoges*; crosiers, highly ornamented pyxes for sacred or secular uses, decorations of bindings of books, with other relics of twelfth and thirteenth century art in rich variety, which give a very high notion of the skill and taste of the Limosin artists at that early period.

Towards the close of the thirteenth century, a new school and process of art arose in Italy, by which the fine productions of the goldsmiths of Pisa and Sienna were richly decorated; this was by aid of pure transparent enamel encrusted upon silver, on which the general design was chased in low relief, so as to be visible through the coloured surface. The celebrated shrine of silver at Orvieto, the work of the great Siennese artist Ugolino, in the thirteenth century, is perhaps the finest example. Of these exquisite works, a little silver triptych, sent by Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., is the choicest example, probably, in England; the subjects of the Passion are represented upon it in minute detail and very brilliant colouring. Mr. Webb contributed also, with many other precious relics of enamelled art, a plaque thus decorated, of the greatest beauty, representing the Virgin with the infant Saviour. The cup in possession of the Corporation at Lynn, and supposed to have been presented by King John, is the most striking example; the original may now be seen in the inestimable collection formed recently at South Kensington; a beautiful drawing of it was pointed out by Mr. Way among several valuable representations of enamelled works of art which Mr. Henry Shaw had kindly contributed on the present occasion. In regard to the various applications of enamel in the Middle Ages, he adverted to its occasional use in enriching, not only sepulchral effigies in high relief, as shewn on the tomb of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey, but to the introduction also of enamel upon monumental brasses, of which good illustrations were exhibited by Mr. J. G. Waller, the author of a very remarkable work on those engraved memorials, abounding in such remarkable variety in England. These examples are the life-size brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, A.D. 1277, at Stoke Dabernon, Surrey, with a large shield, enamelled, on his arm; and effigies of Sir John Say, 1478, and his wife, at Broxbourn, Herts.

From the earlier enamels, Mr. Albert Way proceeded to offer some remarks on the painted enamels of Limoges, most familiar to those who delight in cinque-cento art. Of these beautiful productions,—sometimes rich in colour, enhanced by spangles of silver coated with transparent hues, and resembling precious gems; sometimes painted in black and white only, with flesh tints and partial gilding,—very beautiful spe-

cimens were shewn, the works of Leonard Limosin, Pierre Raymond, Jean Court, Penicaud, and other distinguished artists of the period. Mr. Way invited attention to the beautiful devotional folding tablets with sacred subjects, contributed by Mr. Addington, Mr. Bale, Mr. Morland, Mr. Webb, and other collectors; to two caskets enamelled by the celebrated Penicaud, in *grisaille*, brought by Mr. Magniac, one of them formerly in possession of Horace Walpole; the exquisite *tazze* from the Duke de Berri's collection, exhibited by Mr. Charles Tucker, with works of the choicest class of enamelling, contributed to the collection by Mr. Whitehead, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., Mr. Mayer, Mr. C. S. Bale, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Slade, Mr. Addington, &c. Some fine plates with mythological subjects, brought by Mr. Durlacher, presented illustrations of the skill of Leonard Limosin.

Of the latest period of Limoges art many examples were shewn, works of the Courtois, Laudin, Court, and other families engaged on a branch of artistic industry which supplied all Europe. Among their latest productions Mr. Way cited a purse, exhibited by Mr. Octavius Morgan, and bearing portraits of Prince George of Denmark and Anne Queen of England. About 1650, however, the art of Limoges was thrown into the shade by the rich enamels on gold, the works of Toutin and other skilful painters. At all periods specimens of exquisitely enriched jewellery occur, of which the most remarkable exhibited on this occasion is the Lennox jewel, sent by Her Majesty's gracious permission; it has been regarded as a work possibly by George Heriot, and was made for the mother of Lord Darnley, the consort of Mary Stuart, on occasion of the murder of the Earl of Lennox, Regent of Scotland. A very interesting gold jewel, or pendent ornament, with a figure of St. George on one side, and on the other the Man of Sorrows with symbols of the Passion, was contributed from Stonyhurst College. The whole is encrusted with brilliant coloured enamel, mostly transparent. It belonged to Sir Thomas More, and was presented by his last male descendant to the college in 1773. Around the verge of this remarkable relic is inscribed,—O PASSI GRAVIORA DABIT HIS QUOQUE FINEM. A rich display of enamelled miniatures by Toutin, Petitot, Huaut, Zincke, Hone, and other artists, was contributed by Mr. Fischer, Sir C. Anderson, Bart., Mr. Botfield, Mr. Shirley, Mr. Colnaghi, Mr. Blaauw, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Franks, &c.; also numerous works by Henry Bone, W. Bone, and H. P. Bone. Two exquisite productions by Zincke, portraying Martha and Theresa Blount, whose romantic attachment forms so curious an episode in the history of Pope, also a lovely miniature of Peg Woffington, by the same skilful artist, were contributed by Mr. Fischer. A very beautiful portrait of Nathaniel Hone, the enameller, by his own hand, dated 1749, was brought by Mr. Anderdon; and Mr. John Gough Nichols added two choice works by Zincke,—a portrait of Anne, Princess Royal, and one of the third Earl of Scarborough. The Duke of Northumberland contributed two remarkable enamels by Essex, copies of paintings by Reynolds and Lawrence; also an exquisite miniature of the Duke of Buckingham by Sir Baltazar Gerbier, in an enamelled frame of singular beauty.

Several remarkable enamelled works of the Elizabethan age, rich in colouring and important in their dimensions, formed an interesting group, being probably of English art. Among these were a sumptuous set of andirons, sent by the Rev. E. Duke; candelabra, by Mr. J. J. Rogers,

M.P.; and a choice object, stated to have been brought from Italy by the Earl of Yarmouth, in the seventeenth century, and preserved at Shadwell Park, Norfolk. This fine specimen was exhibited by Sir Robert Buxton, Bart. It is a large Oriental shell, mounted on a richly enamelled stand, as a decoration of the buffet or table. The celebrated candlesticks which belonged to Sir Thomas More, formerly in the Bernal Collection, are examples of this peculiar class of enamelling on mixed yellow metal.

In concluding his observations on an art presenting such rich variety, Mr. Albert Way directed notice to the very valuable series of watch-cases, *bonbonnières*, snuff-boxes, &c., chiefly from the collection of Mr. Octavius Morgan; a very fine watch, exhibited by the Earl Amherst; another of great beauty, by Mr. W. Russell; and a cruciform watch of the choicest enamel, by Dinglinger of Dresden, belonging to Mr. Whitehead. He moreover invited attention to the large series of Battersea and Liverpool enamels, portraits, and small objects chiefly decorated by transfer printing, and of interest as a section of the art of enamelling connected with our own country. He closed his observations with a notice of the rich Chinese vases and numerous objects recently obtained from the Summer Palace, and of which admirable examples were contributed by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Rohde Hawkins, Mr. Bale, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. Addington, and Mr. Franks. They are rich in colouring, and very curious in form. The earliest are dated about 1426; at a later period painted enamels occur in great variety, probably imitated from European works, being called in China Fo-lang vases. Fo-lang is the name usually applied in France.

After some announcements regarding the congress at Worcester, which will commence July 22, the meeting adjourned.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 11. Dr. JAMES COPLAND, F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

J. H. Heal, Esq., of Finchley, and Samuel Heywood, Esq., of College Green, Bristol, were elected Associates.

Various presents to the library were announced.

Mr. Gunston exhibited various relics lately obtained from the bed of the river Fleet. Among them were curious specimens of early pen-knives, daggers, dagger-sheaths, and carved bone knife-handles, one representing a female bearing in feature and costume a striking resemblance to Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II. of France. One of the knife-blades had an inscription, which seems to read—LEAVE TO DELYTE IN ONE HAND OF (a hand holding a flagon) THE DRUNKEN NEED AND WANT CREDYT KRYE AN 1566 (?)

The Rev. E. Kell exhibited a *sceatta*, found in St. Mary's-road, Southampton, where other Saxon coins have been obtained—tending to substantiate the opinion of the extension of the ancient site of the town to this part.

Mr. Kell also exhibited some glass, found among the *débris* of the muniment-room of Netley Abbey, where the windows were of painted glass of the fifteenth century,

Mr. S. J. Mackie read an interesting notice on some bronze and bone relics found in Heathery Burn Cave, in Weardale, Durham. A discussion took place as to the period to which the instruments were

to be assigned, some regarding them as Celtic, others as Roman. The subject will be fully enquired into, and the result published in the Journal.

Mr. Vere Irving read a paper on Early Celtic Poems, which will also appear in the Journal.

The Rev. Mr. Ridgway read a paper on the proceedings of Charles II. with the Pendrill family, and exhibited a ring given by that monarch to the Pendrills.

The Association then adjourned over to November, but it was announced that a congress would be held at Leicester in August, the programme for which is in preparation, and on this occasion the Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire Societies will co-operate, taking part in the excursions, reading of papers, and discussions.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*May 15.* W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

W. H. Waddington, Esq., of Paris, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Rolfe called the attention of the Society to a leaden or pewter religious medal of large size, which there was little doubt was a modern fabrication.

Mr. Peacock exhibited, through Mr. Roach Smith, some enlarged drawings of several Saxon coins lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Chester: they consisted principally of pennies of Edward the Elder, St. Peter, and St. Edmund.

Mr. Vaux exhibited some Oriental copper coins belonging to W. H. Crank, Esq., which were remarkable as bearing legends in which English names and Roman characters were mixed with those of native Indian origin.

Mr. E. Pretty exhibited impressions of a penny of Henry III., found at Northampton, and bearing the name of the moneyer, NICOLE ON NORHAM. It is remarkable as being a plated coin, for the forged coins of the period are usually merely washed with silver, though the practice of plating them had been in common use among the Romans.

Dr. Lee exhibited a half-shekel of Simon Barcocab bearing the date of "the second year."

Mr. Madden read a notice, by Mr. R. Westmacott, of a medal of Pope Paul III., on the reverse of which is a naked youth (Ganymede?) carrying on his shoulder a water-pot with which he is watering a lily. The legend is ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ ΕΥΡΑΙΝΕΙ, which is usually translated *Dos Jovis bene irrigat*. In the *Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique* it is translated *Il arrose le don de Jupiter*, which is evidently incorrect, as ΦΕΡΝΗ must be in the nominative case. Mr. Westmacott suggests that the legend is a play upon the Pope's family name and device. Paul III. was of the house of Farnese, ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ becomes then *Farnesinus*, and ΕΥΡΑΙΝΕΙ "bene irrigat" his own family, represented by the Farnese lily; not by any means an unusual proceeding on the part of sovereign pontiffs.

The Abbé Cochet of Dieppe communicated an account of a cross or medal of St. Benedict, a sort of religious medal the origin of which is of considerable antiquity, but which was especially in favour in the seventeenth century. That of which a drawing was exhibited had been found

in the grave of a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Fontenelle. It has a loop for suspension, and bears on the one side a cross moline, on which are the letters

C  
S  
N D S M D  
M  
L

In the angles of the cross are the letters C. S. P. B., which stand for "Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti." The letters on the cross are thus interpreted, "Crux Sancti Sit Mihi Lux Non Dæmon Sit Mihi Dux." On the centre of the other side are the letters IHS with the three nails of the Passion, and around it the legend V. R. S. N. S. M. V. S. V. Q. L. I. V. B. These mysterious letters are the initials of the following couplets, or leonine hexameters:—

Vade Retro Satana  
Non Suadeas Mihi Vana  
Sunt Vana Quæ Libas  
Ipse Venena Bibas.

In illustration of this communication Mr. Evans exhibited a medal of similar character from his own collection, but having the figure of the saint upon the obverse, and the cross, together with the whole of the mysterious inscriptions, on the reverse; and read a short paper containing some farther remarks upon the subject of similar acrostic inscriptions.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated an account of the hoard of pennies of Henry II. found some years ago at Ampthill, Beds., and lately presented to the Numismatic Society by Lieutenant-General Fox. They are all of one type (Hawkins, No. 285), with but minute variations, but out of the 142 coins only forty-eight are sufficiently well struck for the legends to be determined. These were struck at the following mints—Canterbury, Exeter, Ipswich, Lincoln or Lynn, London, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, Thetford, Wilton, Winchester, and possibly Worcester. On some of them the old form *p* appears instead of *w*, but on many the later form *w* is found. Their average weight is a fraction over twenty-two grains. The paper concluded with some remarks on the meaning of the word *ON*, which is always put before the place of mintage on these coins. This was shewn to be 'at,' not 'in' or 'of,' so that the legend *TVRSTAN ON GIP*, for example, means only that the coin was struck at Ipswich by a moneyer named Turstan.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*May 20.* The Rev. H. VENABLES, Minor Canon of Chester, in the chair.

Dr. Brushfield read "Jottings from the Cheshire Manuscripts of the three Randle Holmes in the Seventeenth Century." After describing the character of the MSS. generally, and explaining that they formed a portion of the Harleian collection, now in the British Museum, he read some notes relating to St. Mary's parish, Chester, by which it appeared that the tithes of some of its outlying townships were alienated to Backford by an ordinance of the Commonwealth, and had not since been

recovered. Another extract referred to a weekly market obtained for Oxton in Wirral, at the instance of the then overseer, Sergeant Glynne, the founder of the line of baronets who for two hundred years have ranked as lords of the castle of Hawarden, and are represented now by Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., one of the original members of this Society. Other extracts referred to the sufferings of the Quakers in the time of the Commonwealth, and to the Calves' Head Breakfast, which used annually to be given by the sheriffs of Chester.

In reply to a question, Dr. Brushfield explained that the name Roodee was variously spelt in ancient MSS., but he believed the most ancient form of spelling the word was *Rode-eye*, which meant literally the eye or island of the rode or cross. The base of the Roodee Cross still exists, it is believed, in its original position, having been replaced there by the Corporation of Chester, a few years ago, at the instance of this Society.

Mr. T. Hughes read a paper on some Saxon Coins recently Discovered at St. John's Church, Chester, considered in their Connection with the History of that Church, and of Cheshire generally in the Tenth Century. He gave a *résumé* of the history and condition of England at the close of the ninth century, when Alfred placed the province of Mercia, to which Chester belonged, in the hands of Earl Ethelred, who had recently married Ethelfleda, the king's daughter. The new rulers devoted themselves to building towns and castles on the Cheshire or north-western frontier of Mercia. Chester itself was restored, nay almost rebuilt, under their direction; the castles of Bromborough and Runcorn, Eddisbury and Warburton, all in this county, rose up at their command. Eddisbury exists in the present day but in name; and a similar fate at this moment awaits another of these Saxon strongholds, the castle hill of Runcorn, just about to be destroyed with a view to improve the navigation of the Mersey. Earl Ethelred died in 911, leaving his widow to rule her people, as indeed she did for several years afterwards. Mr. Hughes stated that the coins, about fifty in all, were found buried, nearly sixteen feet deep, beneath some ancient interments of apparently the fifteenth century,—that they were all coins of either Edward the Elder, or of St. Peter or St. Edmund, contemporary money issued by the church. He said that the four types of Edward's coins, preserved and exhibited that evening, were of the rarest description known, one bearing the design of a house and the mint mark of Canterbury, another a man's hand with the mint mark of York,—that the other two were struck by moneyers whose names were severally associated with the coinage of Alfred and Athelstan, one the predecessor and the other the successor of Edward the Elder. The coins had evidently never been in circulation; they were as fresh and sharp as when first struck; they were in his (Mr. Hughes') opinion the actual foundation coins of the church, and had evidently escaped recognition during the several rebuildings of the church in later times. He believed also that history, or rather local tradition, was wrong in ascribing the foundation of the church to *King* Ethelred in 676; for if these coins were foundation coins (and if not, what were they doing in the place where they were found?), then they proved most clearly that it was *Earl* Ethelred, husband of Ethelfleda, who, between the years 901—911, first built the church of St. John on the spot where he captured the white hind of his vision. This and other important historic points were referred to in the paper,

which will probably appear at some length in the next number of the Society's "Journal."

Mr. G. Chivas sent for exhibition a Roman altar, discovered during the present month while excavating at the rear of the new Corn Exchange, Chester. This altar must have lain for centuries within a few yards of the Roman soldier's gravestone dug up in 1859, and since then transferred by Mr. Chivas to the public grounds adjoining the Water Tower. Mr. Hughes explained that this altar was of a ruder description than those usually met with either in Chester or elsewhere, and that the lower portion of the inscription was almost entirely obliterated. This inscription occupied originally four lines, the two first and the commencement of the third being now almost all that could be deciphered with any certainty. It ran thus:—

D E A E  
M A T  
R I ...  
... V M.

The name of the individual was wanting to complete the inscription, but the dedication *Deæ Matri*, "To the holy mother," presiding over the city, was entirely new, all other known examples in England being addressed *Deabus Matribus*, "To the goddess mothers." This departure from the ordinary rule he could not attempt to explain.

Mr. T. Rigby (Fenny Wood) exhibited, and presented to the Society, the log-book of the "old Temeraire" line-of-battle ship, captured by Captain Bartley of the "Warspite," under Admiral Boscawen, from the French at the battle of Cape Lagos, in 1759. The "Temeraire" was commanded, at the date of the record in question, 1762, by Captain George Wade, a native of Over, Cheshire.

This meeting was the last of the session.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

*May 23.* The annual meeting was held at the Museum, Truro, E. SMIRKE, Esq., President, in the chair.

In his address, the President spoke of the intended visit to Cornwall, in August next, of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Strictly it was to be a meeting of the Cambrian Society, but in effect it would be a joint meeting of that Society and of the Cornwall Institution—the formation, for one week, of a sort of Cornu-Cambrian, or Cambrio-Cornubian Association. Very extensive preparations had been made for the meeting, and funds had been liberally subscribed. The map and programme which had been prepared for the meeting comprised almost everything of antiquarian interest in the county; though some of the objects proposed to be visited were distant, and involved the necessity of pedestrian exercise which perhaps would be rather laborious. In remarking on the various papers to be read that day, he mentioned one by Mr. Pedler, of Liskeard, on some Inscribed Stones in Cornwall, and said that he did not entirely agree with the deductions drawn by Mr. Pedler. But his chief object was to state that at Tregony there would be found a very remarkable inscribed stone, which had formed part of the foundation of the very lowest part of the south-west angle of the church. He was himself unable, when there, to make an accurate examination of it, it being difficult to decipher the whole inscription in

certain shades of sun-light. But he found four distinct lines of words, all in old unmixed Roman characters, and therefore probably of very early date. They were quite unnoticed in any printed books, and it was only recently that they had been brought under the notice of Dr. Barham, by Mr. Warren, a former vicar. The stone was not known to any person on the spot, not even to Mr. Bennetts, a resident surgeon and a very intelligent person, who assisted him to examine it. He drew attention to this antiquity now, in the hope that further particulars concerning it would be obtained before the next meeting of the Institution.

After the announcement of numerous donations to the Museum and Library, Dr. Barham observed that one object, a fragment of a spur found in an ancient place of sepulture, at Place, Fowey, and contributed by the Rev. E. J. Treffry, was a very interesting donation. It was, he believed, all that remained to Mr. Treffry of a large number of pieces of armour and other antiquities discovered below the foundations of Place. At the time when the late Mr. Treffry was engaged in making some excavations there, he found, at the foot of the old castle, built in 1457, the remains of a deep and rich garden covered with rubbish, which had evidently been brought thither at the time of the building of the castle; and below that garden he found a place of interment, which had been filled up and disused for a great many years. In that place of sepulture were a number of bodies lying east and west, without coffins, and separated from each other by pieces of slate. Many of them were buried in armour, and with spurs and other objects of value elaborately ornamented. Unfortunately, in consequence of their not being sent to this or some similar institution, these interesting objects had been entirely dispersed and lost; Mr. Treffry submitted them to various antiquaries for their opinions, and these gentlemen valued them so highly that they never found their way back to Place. The only fragment, therefore, of what might have been a very interesting collection, was this portion of a spur, chased, originally gilt, and very elaborately ornamented. It seemed clearly to have belonged to some person of distinction; and it would also appear probable that some event of stirring importance had taken place previous to the interment of the bodies—if they were interred about the same time. The late Mr. Treffry, in a communication published in the Report of the Institution for 1840, stated that when the Treffrys obtained Place, in the time of Richard I., the endowed church and cemetery were in existence. So that the origin of this spur might be carried back to a considerable antiquity, though from its form and workmanship it could not belong to an extremely remote age.

Dr. Barham read portions of a very elaborate paper on the Ancient Inscribed Monuments of the British Era found in Cornwall, by E. H. Pedler, Esq., of Liskeard.

Mr. Pedler, after remarking that Cornwall is fortunate in possessing many inscribed monuments of great antiquity, and expatiating on the interest and historical importance which attach to them, stated that they belong to distinct ages of past history, and may therefore be conveniently grouped into distinct classes. The first and earliest are the memorials left us by the Roman masters of our island. Next to these in point of time are the commemorative monuments of the native inhabitants of the county, set up by them when freed from the Roman yoke, and enjoying that liberty and independence which the Roman invader was the first to disturb. The third and last class of these

ancient memorials comprises those which have been left to us by the mixed races of Saxon, Dane, and Norman, who here, as well as in most parts of our island, inundated, absorbed, and finally obliterated the Celtic population which preceded them. Mr. Pedler then proceeded:—

“The memorials of the second or British class will alone form the subject of this paper. So far as they have fallen under my notice, they are nine in number, and are found scattered over every part of the county, from Camelford in the east, to St. Just, at the Land’s End, in the west. They all agree in the following particulars:—the monuments of which they consist are all monoliths, or single stone pillars, set upright in the ground; and though some of them have been partially brought into shape by the tool of the workman, and exhibit attempts at ornamentation, the greater number are in a condition almost as rude as when raised from the quarry. The writings which they bear are not, as is usually the case, in horizontal lines across the stone, but run vertically along its face, beginning at the top and going downwards. They are all written in Roman capitals, which run together without separation of the words; and, though small Roman and Saxon characters are occasionally found intermixed, these must be regarded as late innovations and a departure from the purely British style of writing. So far as I have had an opportunity of examining them, the letters are all incised or cut in intaglio. The language in which they are written is the pure native vernacular of the Cornish tongue, and is doubtless the same language which was brought into the island by those Belgic emigrants who, we learn from Cæsar, had sometime previously to his invasion arrived here from the Continent, and the same language, we may believe, which ultimately prevailed throughout the southern part of Britain.”

Mr. Pedler then reviewed cursorily the history and social condition of the British population of our peninsula during the period of their independence—the era to which these monuments belong; this period, computed from the departure of the Romans to the reign of the Saxon Athelstan, being not much less than five centuries. He then proceeded to the main purport of his paper; the foundation of his argument being that, although the writers of these ancient memorials used the Roman alphabet, it must not be taken for granted that they used it as we do, attaching to every symbol the same phonetic value that we attach to them. On the contrary, although we have writings in the Cornish tongue some five or six centuries old, written for the most part in strict conformity to that use of the Roman alphabet which was then prevalent among the English, it was very unlikely that the Britons should have made a similar use of that alphabet at a period when the English nation did not exist, or even at any time whilst they were a people independent of English rule. Mr. Pedler expressed obligations to the learned E. Lhuyd, for his very valuable chapter on the use of letters in the most ancient Welsh MSS. (of Cornish there are none extant of any great antiquity), and remarked that though these MSS. ascend to a very high antiquity, the rules deduced from them are far from adequate to meet all the requirements of the memorial inscriptions now under consideration; and it must therefore be inferred that in these inscriptions we meet with compositions exceeding in antiquity even the oldest Welsh MSS., and evincing the style and type of writing adopted by the natives immediately after, and probably also during the Roman occupation. He then set forth, in detail, the powers and values of the Roman letters as, he believed, they were used and understood by the ancient Cornish, and after further observations and arguments, for the most part of a philological nature, he applied them in proof of his assertion that the inscriptions are not, as has been generally assumed, Roman, but purely British. The following are the results that he arrived at:—

1. The inscription on the Mên Seryfa, in Madron, RIALO BRAN—CUNOVAL—FIL, Mr. Pedler renders, RYEL A BREN—CUN A WOL—VYL, “a Royal Tree, Chief of the Lowest Tribe.”

2. On the Long Stone monument, in the parish of Fowey:—CIRVSIVISICIACIT CVNOWORIFILIVS. This inscription Mr. Pedler writes and interprets as follows:—KERUS EUN EGE A KET CUN A WORE VVLY US, “Beloved, just he was, and an ally,—Chief of the Upper Tribes, who was.”

3. The Worthyvale monument, near Camelford:—LATINIICIACIT FILIUS MACAR. Remarking that this inscription is perfect save as to the last letter but one, and that he has supplied an A, partly on the authority of Borlase, but chiefly because that letter is required to make sense, Mr. Pedler renders it thus:—LATHENE EGE A KET VVLY WAE MA CAR, “a life-slayer he was and an ally—People, alas! he was dear.”

4. The Esne monument, at St. Clements, near Truro:—ISNIOCVITAL—FILITORRICI. Mr. Pedler states that with the exception of the third letter this inscription is very plainly legible, and he renders it thus:—ESNE O GUYTHOL—VVLY TORR-EGE, “Esne, whose name was Guythol (Guard-all)—People, he was a tower.”

5. The Mawgan monument:—CNETVMIFIL—ENANS. Mr. Pedler opines that the proper reading is, CNETH UME VVLY—ENANS, “a Knight of the Upper People—Enans.”

6. The monument at Bleu Bridge, Gulval:—GUENATAUTIC DINVIFILIUS; written by Mr. Pedler, GUENATAUG EG DEN UE VVLY US, and translated, “a minister was he, a man of the upper folk, who was.”

7. St. Just monument:—SILUSICIAC T, written SYLUS EGE A KET, and translated “saved he was, and an ally.” Mr. Pedler is inclined to consider this as a memorial for some Dane or other Pagan foreigner who had been converted to Christianity, and probably received the name of Sylus (saved) in baptism. A cross, with what was the resemblance of a bishop’s crosier, is engraved on the stone, which it appears was found in the chancel of the church when taken down in 1834. The old church is supposed to have been built in 1336; but the letters of the inscription imply a much earlier date; and Mr. Buller supposes that there was an older church on the same site, known as “Lafronda”—a name still borne by the farm. It should be read “lafaron da,” which signifies “good words,” and seems to relate to an early preaching of the Gospel on that site.

8. The monument near Michell:—SUANI HICIACIT; which Mr. Pedler renders SUANEK EGE A KET, in English, “Prosperous he was, and an ally.”

9. The Cardinham monument:—AILATHI FILIVROC NI. This stone stands in the yard of Wilton farm, in Cardinham, and was once used as a gate or door post, as may be seen from the holes where hinges appear to have been inserted. The first letter has been injured from this cause. Mr. Pedler completes and translates it thus, WAE Y LATHE VVLY UR O-CHANE, “Alas that he is slain! People, now sing a dirge.” The name Wilton (Wylton), Mr. Pedler says, seems to indicate the chief dwelling-place of a separate tribe or community.

Having thus treated of all the British monuments in Cornwall, Mr. Pedler went on to speak of the inscription on the Fardel Stone, described by the President a short time since. The text of the inscription appears to be as follows:—

*Front.* FANONI MAQVIRINI. *Reverse.* SAGRANUL. Treated as the Cornish inscriptions have been, the text assumes the following form:—

*Ft.* VAN O NY MA GUYR ENE. *Rev.* SAGREN UY. Which in English will be, *Ft.* “High he was not, whose name was Truth of Soul.” *Rev.* “Let us consecrate you.”

On the preservation of these and similar monuments, Mr. Pedler writes:—

“It is to be lamented that the Fardel stone should have been removed from the place to which it belonged and transferred to the British Museum, which is already suffering from the evils of repletion. This step could have been taken only under an erroneous view of the uses of that admirable institution. For more easy inspection by the investigator, or for the safe keeping of a frail but valuable relic, the Museum is a most advantageous repository; but in this instance a drawing would answer every purpose of an inspection of the original, while the nature of the ma-

terial would render the monument safe from all injury but what was wilful. It might therefore have been safely committed to the guardianship of the landed proprietor and his tenant. On the other hand, to separate it from its proper site deprives it of much of its interest, and at the same time removes a link by which the locality is brought into connection with the history of a distant age. It were to be wished that, if possible, it should be restored to its original site. While touching on this subject, I may be permitted to express a hope that some steps will be taken for the due conservation of our own ancient inscribed monuments. Many have been seriously injured, some perhaps destroyed. Their value is, on many accounts, such as to demand from us every exertion for their safe keeping, and I know not any better channel through which such exertion can be made than the instrumentality of your own Society. I would suggest that they should be enclosed by an iron rail resting on a granite plinth, and a metal tablet be affixed, giving some account of the monument and confiding it to the guardianship of the public. In most cases the landed proprietors would probably defray the expense; where they declined, a fund for the purpose should be raised."

The remainder of the paper was occupied with a dissertation on the Ogham writing of the Fardel and St. Dogmael monuments.

Mr. Blight, of Penzance, read a paper on Holed Stones and Barrows in the parishes of St. Constantine, Wendron, and St. Leven. He said:—

"In the western part of Cornwall there are several ancient monuments known by the name of 'Holed Stones.' They consist of thin slabs of granite, each being pierced by a round hole, generally near its centre. They vary in size and in form. That near the Mên-Scryfa in Madron, better known than others, is placed between, or rather arranged triangularly with, two other upright stones. Other holed stones which have hitherto been noticed are not so accompanied. The late Mr. Buller, in his 'Account of the Parish of St. Just,' describes some such stones which he found near Cairn Kenidjac. One may still be seen in the Vicarage grounds at St. Just; and two others near Bolleit, in St. Buryan. The monument to which I would now more particularly call attention is at Tolven Cross (Tolven is Cornish for 'holed stone') in the parish of St. Constantine, a few yards west of the road from Gweek to the Helston and Falmouth turnpike. Dr. Borlase refers to a holed stone about a mile west of St. Constantine Church. The subject of the present notice is twice that distance from the church; it is therefore uncertain whether or not the Doctor alludes to the same monument. It is the largest holed stone in Cornwall, being 8 ft. 6 in. high by 8 ft. 11 in. wide at its base, diminishing to a point at the summit; thus it is of a triangular form. Its average thickness is about one foot; but it is a little thicker at the bottom than at the top. The hole, almost perfectly circular, is 17 in. in diameter. Though within the slate district, the stone is of granite. Formerly it was a conspicuous object by the wayside; but within the last twelve or fourteen years a house has been built betwixt it and the road. It now forms part of a garden hedge. In a field adjoining the opposite side of the road, perhaps eighteen yards from the stone, is a low, irregular barrow, about twenty yards in diameter, and studded with small mounds. Dr. Borlase has alluded to the superstitious practice of drawing children through the holed stone at Madron, to cure them of weakness or pains in the back—a practice still observed at the holed stone in St. Constantine. I was told that some remarkable cures had been effected there only a few weeks since. The ceremony consists in passing the child nine times through the hole, alternately from one side to the other; and it is essential to success that the operation should finish on that side where there is a little grassy mound, recently made, on which the patient must sleep, with a sixpence under his head. A trough-like stone, called the "cradle," on the eastern side of the barrow, was formerly used for this purpose. This stone, unfortunately, has long been destroyed. That holed stones were not originally constructed for the observance of this peculiar custom is evident, for in some instances the holes are not more than five or six inches in diameter. A few years ago, a person digging close to the Tolven, discovered a pit in which were fragments of pottery arranged in circular order, the whole being covered by a flat slab of stone. Imagining that he had disturbed some mysterious place, with commendable reverence he immediately filled up the pit again. Taking the proximity of the barrow in connection with the pit, it seems most probable that the Tolven is a sepulchral monument, stones

of this kind being erected perhaps to a peculiar class of personages. It is well known that the circle is an ancient symbol of eternity, and it was sometimes adopted as typical of Deity itself. The triangular form of the stone may not be accidental. The holed stone at Madron also forms part of a triangular arrangement. Whether a significant connection was intended in this union of the circle and the triangle is perhaps worthy of consideration. Though holed stones are sometimes found near what are termed Druidic circles, I perceive no traces of monuments of that description near the Tolven. The holed stones at Kenidjac, St. Just, are near ancient circles; and the two holed stones at Bolleit are not more than 100 yards from the well-known stone circle called 'Dawns Myin.' Toland, in his 'History of the Celtic Religion,' describing some Druidic temples in the largest of the Orkney islands, commonly called the Mainland, says, 'Near the lesser temple there stand two stones of the same bigness with the rest, through the middle of one of which there is a large hole.' Referring to another of the Orkneys, he mentions 'two such obelisks, in one of which there is the like hole, and behind them, lying on the ground, a third stone, being hollow like a trough.' From the fact of a trough-like stone having stood near the Tolven, it may be inferred that this monument was of a similar character to those described by Toland, and that at the period of its erection like practices prevailed among the people of Cornwall and the inhabitants of the extreme northern parts of this kingdom. The hole through the covering stone of the Trevethy cromlech resembles that to which allusion has been made. An ancient wayside cross stood near the Tolven: thus the place is known as Tolven Cross. It is a singular coincidence that a round-headed wayside cross stands within a few yards of one of the holed stones at Bolleit. At Boskenwyn Down, in the parish of Wendron, and about half a mile west of Tolven, are two barrows, fifty-two yards asunder. Both are simply mounds of earth; but one is surrounded by a ditch, three feet deep, and ten yards from its base. This I believe to be an unusual arrangement. A trench has been cut partly through this barrow.

"HOLED STONE AT TRENDRENNEN, ST. LEVEN.—Since writing the preceding remarks, I have seen a holed stone at Trendrenen in St. Leven, which was discovered in a curious position. Mr. Ellis, the tenant of the estate, informed me that about twenty years ago, whilst some labourers were ploughing in a field near the farm-house, the ploughshare came in contact with a hard substance, which, on being taken up, was found to be a circular piece of granite with a hole through its centre. It covered the mouth of a pit about the same diameter. The pit was 3 ft. deep, and regularly walled round. No urns or cinerary remains were discovered within. The stone may still be seen at Trendrenen. It appears to have been originally almost perfectly circular, but it is now broken around the edges. Its diameter is 16 in. One side is a tolerably flat surface, but on the obverse it rises gradually towards the centre, where it is 2 in. thick, whilst at the edge the thickness is only 1 in. The side which may be termed convex has a smooth surface, as if it had been subjected to friction. The diameter of the hole on this side is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.: but on the other it is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. This stone somewhat resembles the ancient *querns*, or hand-mills; though the singular position in which it was found seems to connect it with some sepulchral usage. Near the farm-house are two rude pieces of granite with artificial pits, about 10 in. in diameter, sunk in them. Neither of these, however, would have suited with the holed stone to have formed a hand-mill. In an adjoining piece of waste ground Mr. Ellis recently dug up ancient urns of large dimensions. They were in a very decayed state, crumbling to pieces in his hand. The surrounding soil he describes as discoloured by the effects of fire."

The President briefly stated the purport of a paper which he had prepared, for the purpose of laying before the public, through the Society, the results of investigations that he had made some twenty years ago, which were continued over a considerable time, and were fortified by the commissioners who went through the county surveying the boundaries of the seventeen assessable duchy manors in Cornwall. In the course of the performance of that duty they were constantly meeting with the Cornish acre, as a measure of land. It was not confined to the Duchy; for he could scarcely mention a single manorial roll in which this land measure was not mentioned; while the extent of land so designated was very

various in different localities. The general result of his enquiries appeared to support the following propositions :—

“ That the old Cornish acre, though peculiar to the county, is only an expression equivalent to another name more generally known elsewhere as a carucate or plough-land.

“ That this Cornish acre was not solely or simply founded on any actual measurement by the perch or other familiar element of linear or superficial measure, but, in part at least, depended on the nature and productive qualities of the land itself and the prevalent course of local husbandry.

“ That in many cases it was adopted arbitrarily, on a mere loose estimate, as the basis of taxation; as indeed the hide unquestionably was in many well attested instances.

“ That although we cannot place any reliance on general inferences drawn from the ascertained contents of a Cornish acre in any particular manor or tenement, there is a strong probability that, in the case of ancient arable land, it will be found to contain about 60 or 64 acres of customary or statute measure.

“ That even in the case of arable, the acreage may be a multiple by two or three times that figure; and that where extensive wastrell or moor is included, the content of the acre Cornish is utterly incapable of exact computation or even of plausible estimate. In such cases, no ancient description expressed in Cornish acres, or Cornish furlings, can, in any the slightest degree, lead to a right estimate of the actual extent of the estate so described; and this state of things was, if I rightly recollect, found to be of frequent occurrence in the case of tenements on the great metalliferous wastes of the manor of Helston in Kirrier.”

After the reading of several other papers, Dr. Barham informed the meeting that the arrangements for the reception of the Cambrian Archæological Society, and for their entertainment in Cornwall, were in satisfactory progress, and, in fact, might be said to be complete. The names had been obtained of a very satisfactory local committee, embracing a large number of leading persons in different parts of the county. It was arranged that the visitors from Wales should arrive at Truro on Monday, the 25th of August; and that the general committee of the Cambrian Society and of the Institution should meet in the Town-hall in the evening for the opening addresses. On Tuesday there would be excursions to Lostwithiel, Bodmin, and Liskeard, and to places of interest in their vicinities; and in the evening, accounts of these excursions would be given in the Council Chamber, and papers would be read on the Castellar and Domestic Architecture of Wales, and on Language in Relation to Archæology. On Wednesday the excursions would be to Camborne, Redruth, Carn Brea, &c.; and in the afternoon to St. Mawes, Pendennis, and Tregothnan, with an evening meeting for reporting the results, to be followed by papers on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales, on the Churches of Cornwall, and on the Traditions and Customs of Wales. On Thursday the excursion would extend from St. Michael's Mount and St. Hilary, to the Land's End, the Logan Rock, and St. Buryan; the evening meeting would be held at Penzance, when accounts of the excursions on that day would be given, to be followed by papers on Breton Antiquities and on Cambro-Roman Remains. On Friday, the excursion would take the line of Gulval, Zennor, Morvah, and Madron; and in the evening there would be a meeting at Truro, when papers would be read on the Crosses of Wales, on Early British Tin Works, and on the Arthurian Literature. On Saturday, the excursions would be northwards to Perran Round and the lost Church; and, in the afternoon, to objects in the immediate neighbourhood of Truro, including a visit to St. Clement's Church; in the evening papers would be read, and the meeting finally closed. The authors of the papers were of acknowledged emi-

nence in their respective subjects. In the following week there would be the Institution Bazaar, together with, it was hoped, some musical and other entertainments, including, probably, a lecture illustrative of the dialects and customs of the Cornish; and, possibly, the week would be wound up with a ball. Some of the gentlemen of Wales contemplated a trip to Scilly, but this could hardly be included within the arrangements to be provided for by the Cornwall Committee. Everything hitherto had gone on most satisfactorily in the communications between the Cambrian and the Cornwall Societies; the gentlemen in Wales expressing much satisfaction with the arrangements which had been made.

### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*May 26.* The Rev. ROBERT BURNABY in the chair.

An excursion to Bosworth Field, on the 6th of August next, was resolved on, and the following new members were elected:—The Rev. John Fisher, Leicester, Mr. E. J. Simons, Manor-house, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. Foxton, Leicester.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson exhibited a small silver coin of Hadrian (A.D. 117 to 138), found near the Fosse-road, by Leicester. The coin of this reign is important in number, variety, and artistic skill, and especially interesting to English collectors from the fact of Hadrian himself having visited Britain.

Mr. Hunt (Thurnby) showed a spur apparently of the time of Henry VIII., with a star-like rowel upon a somewhat short neck, that form having superseded, about the time indicated, the very long neck spurs previously in use. He also produced a number of small Roman coins found at Leicester; also a farthing, supposed to be one of Charles I., which, from its poverty of execution and baseness of metal, proved the truth of Humphrey's remarks upon the attempted introduction of copper farthings in this reign—"The farthings being of course below their intrinsic value, caused endless discontent and disturbance."

Mr. James Thompson, who exhibited a dagger of the time of James II. bearing a loyal inscription, also called attention to an instance of appreciation of antiquities in a rather unusual quarter. He said,—

"Two other things which I bring to-day belong to Policeman Hart, who has entrusted them to me for exhibition. The one is a black urn of Roman character, probably an unguent jar; the other is probably a mortar or handmill, which was found near Mountsorrel. The urn was found in removing the earth to make a cellar in Lower Brown-street, Leicester. Both should, I think, be placed in the Leicester Museum. I here take the opportunity of saying that Policeman Hart has proved himself very serviceable in watching over and preserving antiquarian remains found at intervals in making street excavations in Leicester. He has an intelligent and discriminating appreciation of the remains discovered, but I regret to learn that he has experienced annoyance and obstruction in the prosecution of his endeavours. I am sure that the Watch Committee of the Borough would, if they were aware of the fact, check the annoyance to which Hart is exposed, and allow him to act in future as he has done hitherto, with advantage to the Museum and to the antiquarian gratification of the public, in respect to local excavations and discoveries."

Mr. Vincent Wing (Melton Mowbray) contributed a paper upon Holy Wells, which was read in his absence by the Secretary, Mr. North.

At the close of this paper Mr. James Thompson called attention to a discovery made that morning of a human skeleton at the Bow Bridge, Leicester. The remains consisted of a skull, shoulder bones, ribs, leg and thigh bones, and other osseous particles, together with the skull of a horse and the horn of an ox. The human remains were laid before the Society, with a view to their inspection. One of the members present being a medical practitioner (Mr. J. Hunt, Thurbury), and another a clergyman who had had a medical education, the bones underwent an anatomical examination. The conclusion arrived at was that the skeleton was that of a man of early or middle life, certainly not more than thirty years of age, of short stature and slight frame. They were found in the mud close to the north side of the bridge just removed, at the depth of about three feet below the bed of the river. It would appear that the earth had been carried away, and a considerable hollow formed, since filled up with mud, at the spot indicated, and there the bones found a resting-place, a short distance below the level of the foundations of the piers of the bridge. Tradition and history both relate that the remains of Richard III., when taken up from their grave in the church of the Grey Friars, Leicester, were carried away by the multitude, and thrown over the Bow Bridge into the river. This tradition or fact is still sufficiently strong to cause an impression in some quarters that the bones now discovered are those of the unfortunate monarch, though there are numerous reasons why such a fact is highly improbable. The skull and other bones bore not the slightest appearance of having been struck or fractured, whereas Richard's body was "hacked to pieces." Richard died at the age of thirty-five; these were stated by competent judges to be the remains of a young man, certainly not more than thirty years old. The discovery, however, is sufficiently curious to elicit many and various remarks and opinions. It was therefore recommended that the bones should be preserved for further examination by anatomists, and those who might be interested in the matter.

#### ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

*June 3.* This lately-formed Association paid a visit to the church of St. Cuthbert, at Darlington. The church, the spire of which forms a conspicuous object for many miles around, is at present closed, preparatory to an extensive restoration of the fabric being carried out, so as to make it thoroughly secure, the appearance of fissures in the piers supporting the spire, and indications of shrinking and decay in other parts of the edifice, having given warning of the urgent necessity of remedial measures being taken forthwith. The carrying out of the restoration has been placed in the hands of G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., London. It is estimated that the restoration will cost about £6,000.

At the hour appointed, half-past ten o'clock, about 120 gentlemen assembled at St. Cuthbert's Church. The interior of the venerable edifice presented a scene of wreck and confusion. A mason was chipping off the plaster moulding of one of the arches in the nave for the purpose of ascertaining what was stone and what stucco. The result disclosed a considerable amount of lath and plaster. Around the north-west pier of the spire the flooring had been torn up and the earth excavated to

the base of the pier, which proved to be at least two feet below the flooring of the aisle. The pier proved to be seriously shaken and in a very defective state, an extensive fissure showing itself at one side; and the stone-work had been visibly crushed by the great weight of the spire. The opposite pier was also considerably out of plumb, and altogether the supports of the spire appeared to be in a very unsafe state. After minutely examining the interior of the building, the party assembled in the chancel to hear the more prominent architectural features of the edifice described by

Mr. G. G. Scott, who prefaced his remarks by an account of the progress of architecture from the time of the Roman Empire down to the rise of the beautiful Gothic structures which still ornament Europe, illustrating the various combinations of styles and transition periods by some excellent drawings of well-known ecclesiastical piles. It was in the reign of Henry the Second that Bishop Pudsey was preferred to the see of Durham, and he was supposed to have built that church. So far as the historical documents relating to this church had been looked into at present, they had proved extremely meagre as to its builder. However, though they did not tell them what Bishop Pudsey did, they certainly told them that he founded the collegiate church, and began the building of it. It appeared also that he must have begun it at the very close of his episcopate, and that the building was going on at the time of his death, which took place in 1194. There were several features in the building, however, which were decidedly of the Early English style, and evidently did not belong to the period of Bishop Pudsey. Many of the abaci were round, while some of the mouldings which came down upon them were evidently intended to come down upon square abaci. He conjectured, from the features which the building presented, that Bishop Pudsey had commenced the building of the church and carried it on to the top of the stringcourse,—probably he had begun the whole of the church; the plan, therefore, was entirely due to him,—and that he carried it up so far as to make it necessary in completing it that the early buttress should be continued. He also thought that the Bishop had prepared a great quantity of material to carry on the building, but which had not been fixed at the time of his death; and that after his death a considerable period must have transpired before they began to build again. The workmen fitted the square capitals where they found them ready to their hands, but when they had others to make they made round ones, and trimmed off the mouldings intended for a square abacus to suit a round one, so that they might not overhang. The church was beautifully proportioned to the plan. It was, on the whole, one of the most uniform and complete of its period that he knew of anywhere. It was probable that Bishop Pudsey never intended the piers to support a tower of that weight, and the builders had evidently distrusted the weight of the tower, for they had built up some of the windows. They also built the roodscreen, which appeared more like a bridge than a roodscreen. The piers had given way, and were full of cracks. It seemed that the person who built the tower had also heightened the aisles. The church, he believed, belonged to the end of the first quarter of the thirteenth century, but was built with a certain quantity of materials prepared in the last decade of the twelfth century. The tower, unfortunately, was in a very precarious state, and they would have to adopt what was at all times a very disagreeable and dangerous

process ; but there was no cause for fear if it was carried out with care, as he trusted it would be. When the piers were restored in the way he had done at two or three other places, the tower would be perfectly secure. The west front was also in a very dilapidated state, and had gone over to a great extent, and it must either be brought over again, or a buttress must be added, or they must under-pin the foundations. The mouldings, nearly the whole of the stringcourse, and a large portion of the capitals, were of plaster of Paris. Exteriorly they must under-pin the foundations, for the church was built upon a bad soil. A new roof was also wanted ; and it was a question whether it would not be better to restore the aisles to their old form. The roof had dropped about four feet, but with a little contrivance they should be able to raise it to its old position, and make it fit the old weathering round the tower. If they did this they should do away with the present parapet.

The exterior of the building was then inspected.

After leaving the church, the party assembled in the Central Hall, when the Rev. J. G. Pearson, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, read a paper on the history of that building. He said, the history and antiquities of the parish of Darlington had been so thoroughly investigated, and so ably treated upon by Mr. Longstaffe, of Gateshead, that very little further information could be afforded either as to the past or the present of that flourishing town, and its chief ornament, the parish church of St. Cuthbert. Darlington is supposed to have been one of the resting-places of the migratory remains of St. Cuthbert himself, either on their way from Westmoreland to Creyke, or on their return northwards. The first notice of Darlington upon which they could place any dependence was the statement that in 1003 and 1013, Styr, son of Ulphus, gave among other possessions Dearington and its dependencies to St. Cuthbert. At that time it was probable that a little town or village, with its Saxon church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, already existed. The next notice they had of Darlington occurred in the history of the latter part of the twelfth century, when they were told that Bishop Carileph, having turned out the secular clergy from Durham, and placed therein a colony of monks, gave the obtruded priests an asylum and refuge in Auckland, Darlington, and Norton. This took place A.D. 1084. The probability of a church being in existence in Darlington was, the reverend gentleman thought, confirmed by our hearing nothing of the erection of any ecclesiastical edifice between 1080 and the latter end of the succeeding century ; but as to whether it stood on the site of the present one, some light might be thrown on the matter when the building was denuded of its plaster and the necessary excavations had been made. In 1152-3 Bishop Pudsey ascended the palatial throne, and in 1164 he commenced the erection of the manor-house now known by the name of the Old Hall, and used as the parish workhouse. Bishop Pudsey kept a household at Darlington, whether permanently or not did not appear. The only direct testimony which they possessed as tending to shew that Bishop Pudsey built the parish church was that of Gaufridus de Coldingham, a monk of Durham, who wrote a history of Durham extending from 1152 to 1214, in which he said,—“In the midst of the vicissitudes of multiplied troubles, he (the Bishop) ceased not from the construction of the church of Darlington, and decreed the restoration to it of the order of priests who were formerly in Durham.” The date assigned for the

commencement of the present church is not earlier than 1189 nor later than 1194. At this period a transition was taking place in architecture, from the Norman to the Early English, and in many buildings they found the two styles combined, as in the Temple Church and other edifices. He thought they might safely conclude, from the facts to which he had alluded, that Bishop Pudsey was alike the builder of the manor-house, the founder of the chapter of Darlington, consisting of a vicar and four prebends, and the erector of St. Cuthbert's Church. After referring to the grant of the vicarage-house in 1309, by Bishop Anthony Bek,—that house is now called the Deanery, and is situated near the church gates,—and the narrow escape which Darlington had in the wars with Scotland from sharing in the general destruction, the rev. gentleman passed on to the middle and latter part of the century, and said they had reason for believing that during the episcopal reign of Bishop Hatfield considerable alterations took place in St. Cuthbert's Church, and were probably carried on at the cost and under the superintendence of Prebend Ingleby, whose crest and estoile appeared on the sedilia-piscina. Originally the aisles corresponded with the roof, and were of high pitch, with either lancet or pointed Early English windows; while the tower rose no higher than the stringcourse at the bottom of the belfry. A mania for elevating church towers seems to have seized upon the church authorities at this period. Without any consideration whether the substrata would bear the superincumbent weight, belfries and spires and battlements were everywhere added—and Ingleby seems to have been touched with this dangerous species of infatuation. Accordingly the belfry, and subsequently the spire, were erected, but unfortunately this “top hamper” proved too heavy for the slender piers; consequently, externally, buttresses, discharging arches, and such further contrivances as the immediate necessities of the case required, were run up at the angles of the transepts and chancel. The beautiful east windows of the former were also closed up in order to give additional strength, and the same remedy was applied to the two windows north and south in the chancel nearest the tower. To prevent pressure inwards, and to strengthen the bases of the eastern piers, the arch was added which separates the nave from the chancel. Originally it was used as a rood-loft, and more recently as an organ gallery. Cade speaks of it as having been ornamented “with coats of arms cut upon it.” In any restorations care will be taken to preserve any traces remaining of either these or of frescoes which may probably exist under the plaster. Groined roofs, they knew, came greatly into vogue with the pointed arches, and the lantern in the centre tower would naturally lead one to suppose that it was at least the intention of the architect to have vaulted the tower with stone. A vaulting-shaft still exists in the nave; but very probably the “creep” and dislocation of the building from the undue pressure upon an insecure foundation terrified the projectors into giving up what would doubtless have been a great ornament to the building. The giving way of the fabric seems to have taken place very early—even previous to the addition of the spire and tower, though the crush in the arches was most probably subsequent to those additions. The aisles—which are square-headed and Decorated, are good of their kind, and correspond with the ornamental stonework of the sedilia—might also be looked upon as the work of Ingleby, who might seek to emulate the works of the princely Hatfield on a smaller

scale at Darlington. Whether Bishop Skirlaw, who built the tower at Howden, may have erected the spire at Darlington, is unknown. We learn from his crest that it was Cardinal Langley who gave the stalls and misereres in the choir. Now this he would hardly have done before the church was placed in a state of safety. Ingleby died in 1373; Cardinal Langley was made bishop in 1437; Skirlaw reigned between 1388 and 1405. During this interval therefore the church would have time to get its "settlements" brought to a final completion; and from that time until the fall of the east end of the chancel in the early part of the last century, the church seems to have been left *in statu quo*, except that the Easter sepulchre appears to have been added somewhere about the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. Cardinal Langley's stalls are among the finest specimens of wood-carving of their date, and were complete till very recently, when about twenty years ago a certain Irish curate, of the name of Davis, with his own hands chopped down three of these fine old stalls in order to make room for two hideous pews of the very worst description. Thanks to the attachment of the people of the northern diocese to the old religion, there was here very little of the iconoclastic spirit which broke down the carved work of our southern churches; but since the Reformation neglect has too often been allowed to do that from which violence abstained. Cuthbert Marshall was the last Dean of Darlington. The prebends were suppressed and a perpetual curacy substituted. The last time Mass was said in St. Cuthbert's was on the 17th Nov., 1567, "sadly deficient in pomp from lack of vestments." This was in the presence of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, then in arms for the old religion, and since that time the sacring bell has never tinkled in the choir of the parish church. After adverting to various repairs and alterations, the paper went on to state that in Andrew Wood's time (1748) the east end of the transept was rebuilt, and the evil example of the parishioners in lowering the pitch of the roof was improved upon by the lay rector, who sold off the lead and laid the beams horizontally, rebuilding the east end in the debased style in which it at present exists.

Mr. Longstaffe then read a paper, in which the great architectural works of Bishop Pudsey were minutely described.

Mr. G. G. Scott suggested that the paper should be illustrated with views of the edifices described in it, when published in the Society's Transactions. The suggestion was favourably received by the meeting.

After luncheon at an hotel, Mr. Longstaffe and Mr. Abbott described the collections of coins and seals in their respective possessions, some specimens of which were exhibited. A visit was then made to the church of St. Andrew, at Haughton-le-Skerne, in their inspection of which they were accompanied by the rector, the Rev. E. Cheese. It is a plain, unpretending-looking edifice, in the Romanesque style, with insertions of a late period. The bench-ends are very curiously carved in oak, similar in style to those at Brancepeth Church. After leaving Haughton-le-Skerne, several gentlemen visited the Darlington Iron Works, and thus filled up the time remaining before the train started for the north. The excursion was a most successful one in all respects.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

May 7. J. HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

A fragment of an amphora and the upper portion of a stone figure were laid before the meeting, and a letter respecting them was read from Mr. Robert Ferguson, of Carlisle, where the fragments had been found. A photograph of the figure had been sent to Mr. Roach Smith, who, in a letter read to the meeting, offered some explanations respecting it.

Mr. Longstaffe read a paper by Mr. James Clephan on the famous apocryphal letter of General Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell. The historian Surtees, in a letter of 1807 to his friend Sharpe, says of it:—“The original, or what is termed such, but which I suspect to be a waggish imposture (perhaps of date not much less ancient than the supposed transaction), is now in the hands of William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby, Yorkshire (gentleman commoner of Christchurch), whose father was once a dealer in corn, hops, &c., in Newcastle, and rescued the said letter from a parcel of waste paper, or the wrappings of a parcel, which came to him in the way of business. He shewed it to an uncle of mine, Ambler, a lawyer, Recorder of Durham, a man of great wit and humour, who sent a copy to the editor of the Newcastle paper, and bid Jackson preserve it as an inestimable treasure. It appears to be half of a letter-back, torn off; pale ink; no seal; strong, coarse hand.”

In 1820 Surtees gave a version of the letter in the second volume of his “History of Durham” (page 127), preceding it with the words:—“I much fear that the following epistle from John Lesley to Sir Thomas Ridel, during the leaguer of Newcastle, is *not* genuine;” and he adds at the foot:—“The above notable epistle is said to have been found amongst some old papers in the warehouse of Mr. Jackson, hop-merchant, in Newcastle.”

In 1848, it was reprinted in the second volume of “The Fairfax Correspondence,” the editor (Mr. G. W. Johnson) remarking,—“Careful as the generals were to prevent any rapine upon the country people, yet some of the officers managed to effect a little pillage on their own account, either in return for protection promised, or other favours. The following curious letter, written during the investment of Newcastle, affords an example of this.” And we are told, in a note, that it is “preserved among the MSS. of the Riddell family.”

In the Memoirs of Surtees (1852), the editor, the late Rev. Dr. Raine, of Durham, observes (page 14):—“I have reason to believe that Mr. Ambler was the writer of the letter said to have been sent by Sir John Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell, of Gateshead, during the siege of Newcastle in 1640. Mr. Surtees printed this letter in his History (ii. 127)—fearing, however, that it was *not* genuine. The humour which it displays is of a high order, but there is more than enough of internal evidence to prove its modern origin.”

Ambler died about the year 1780; and it is in the “Newcastle Chronicle” of 1764 that we find the letter suspected by Dr. Raine to have had its origin in the head of the Durham lawyer. The “Chronicle” had made its first appearance on the 24th of March, and on the 16th of June there is this intimation to a correspondent:

—“ The original letter, written at the siege of Newcastle by the general of the Scots army, received: our thanks are due to the gentleman who favoured us with it, and the public may expect it next week.” Next week, accordingly, on the 23rd of June, the letter appears, taking the lead among the “Literary Articles” of the paper, and the following is an exact copy of it as originally printed:—

“*For the Newcastle Chronicle.*”

“Sir JOHN LESLEY’S Letter to Sir THOMAS RIDDLE of Gateshead, upon the siege of Newcastle by the Scots, in the Reign of Charles I.

“SIR THOMAS,

**B**etween me and Gad it makes my heart bleed bleud, to see the wark gae thro’ sae trim a gairden as yours.—I ha been twa times wi my cusin the general, and sae shall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate: But gin aw this be doun, Sir Thomas, ye maun mack the twenty pundis throty, and I maun hae the tagged tail’d trouper that stands in the stawe, and the little wee trim gaying thing that stands in the newk of the haw, chiriping and chirming at the newn tide of the day, and forty bows of beer to saw the mains with awe.

“And as I am a chiveller of fortin, and a limb of the house of Rothies, as the muckle main kist in Edinburgh auld kirk can well witness for these aught hundred years bygaine, nought shall scaith your house within or without, to the validome of a twa penny chicken.

“*I am your humble servant,*                      “JOHN LESLEY.

Major general, and captin over sax-score and twa men and some maire, crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Marryland, and Niddisdale, the Merce, Tiviotdale, and Fife; Bailie of Kirkadie, governor of Brunt Eland and the Bass, laird of Liberton, Tilly and Whooly, siller tacker of Stirling, constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley, knight, to the bute of aw that.                      “O.”

One of the variations in Surtees is “faw the mons,” and in the Fairfax Correspondence “saw the mons;” and in both the phrase is interpreted to mean “strike the bargain;” but the original, it will be seen, is “saw the mains,” and no explanation is needed.

Some discussion took place as to the excursion of the Society, but the decision was left for a future meeting.

*June 4.* JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. William Pears, of Fenham-hall, was elected a member.

The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson read two letters from Dr. Thomlinson, to Vicar Ellison of Newcastle, one of them going into details of his experience of the Bath waters. “They are a palliating medicine in my case, as Sir John Floyer told me the constant use of *common* water would be.”

Mr. Longstaffe reported that in consequence of Mr. Clephan’s paper on Lesley’s Gateshead letter, he had put himself into communication with the present Mr. Riddell, of Felton-park, who kindly answered that he had the letter, and would submit it to the Society’s notice on his return from town.

Owing to the small number of members present, the question of the country meeting was again postponed.

The Society has received a present, from the Corporation, of a stone coffin, found in the precincts of St. Mary the Virgin’s Hospital, in Westgate, during the excavations for the Stephenson monument.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*June 9.* The Hon. LORD NEAVES in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. Andrew Gillman, S.S.C., was admitted a Fellow. The following communications were brought before the meeting:—

I. Notes of the Search for the Tomb of the Royal Foundress of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh. By Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. Dr. Wilson's attention having been recently called to this search, in which he took a warm interest and an active share, he was induced to record the circumstances attending it, of which, from the interruption in printing the Society's Transactions, no account has been preserved in an accessible form. The diggings which took place shewed that the whole of the north aisle, the apse, and other parts of the church had been used for sepulture. Under the floor of the chapel on the north, which Dr. Wilson believed to have been the Lady-chapel and chantry of the foundress, a coffin was found, which was believed to contain the remains of the royal foundress, and these remains were placed in the royal vault at Holyrood. Some months later, in clearing the foundations of the apse, a coffin of lead of a peculiar shape was found, which also contained the remains of a female, and the popular belief having recognised them as those of the Queen, they were placed in a wooden coffin, and interred in Holyrood Chapel, outside the entrance to the royal vault. Dr. Wilson gave an interesting account of the operations in question, with various reasons which induced him to believe that the remains first found were those of the Queen of James II.

Mr. Laing made some observations on the subject, with the view of justifying the conclusion to which he had arrived, that the coffin in the apse really contained the royal remains.

Mr. Joseph Robertson, while expressing the interest which he had felt in listening to Dr. Wilson's paper, did not feel convinced by his arguments, and felt bound to dissent from several of the statements on which his conclusion was based, especially those relating to the position of the Lady-chapel in Middle Age churches, and to the supposed non-occurrence of founders' tombs near the high altar.

II. Notices and Examples of Inscriptions on Old Castles and Town Houses in the North-east of Scotland. By A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Mr. Jervise adverted to the fashion which prevailed in Scotland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of embellishing the houses of the nobility and gentry, as well as of the more opulent burgesses, with legends and maxims of a Scriptural, moral, or witty tendency. These in many cases are accompanied by heraldic insignia, and the inscriptions, while mostly in the vernacular and in Latin, are occasionally in Greek and Hebrew. Of these, Mr. Jervise gave specimens from buildings in various parts of Scotland, which shewed the general diffusion of the taste, as well as a similarity in tone.

III. Notice of an Ancient Cross-bow found under Moss on the estate of Auchmedden, Aberdeenshire. By Alex. Murray, Esq., Nethermill, Cruden. From this notice it appeared that about twenty years ago, in digging a mossy piece of ground, a cross-bow, with a set of arrows said to have been tipped with flint, was found in the bottom. The stock has disappeared, but the bow has been presented to the Museum by

Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray states that many cairns are in the neighbourhood, and suggests an archæological examination of the district.

IV. Note respecting the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, and the Original List of Subscribers, in 1752. By D. Laing, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot. Mr. Laing stated that this building had replaced an earlier exchange erected in 1685, which, although "it had a convenient piazza for merchants to meet in," seems never to have been much used by them, as they continued to meet at the Cross. The great fire of 1700 appears to have been very destructive in the neighbourhood of the Exchange; but it was not till July, 1752, that the Convention of Royal Burghs encouraged a plan "for a public forum or Exchange at the Cross of Edinburgh, erecting a building on the ruins on the south side of the Parliament Close, containing a borough room, providing proper repositories for the public records of the nation, and other useful works." The original paper, now presented to the Museum by Mr. William Skinner, W.S., contains the autograph signatures of Provost Drummond, Messrs Coutts, bankers, and of the leading persons in Edinburgh who subscribed towards the erection of the proposed Exchange buildings. The contract price of the building was £31,545 6s. 8d. sterling. It was founded in 1753, and finished in 1761.

V. Note of Analysis of Metal and Inside Coating of a Bronze Patella, now presented to the Museum by Dr. J. A. Smith, Secretary. By Dr. S. Macadam. This highly-finished vessel was found on the farm of Temple, in Teviotdale, near the Roman road which passes through that district. From an analysis made by Dr. Stephenson Macadam, it appears that it is formed of fine yellow bronze, which is coated over with metal to represent the process of tinning resorted to at the present day. The metal was found to contain rather better than 79 parts of copper, 10 of tin, and 9 of lead. On a former occasion Dr. Macadam analysed various relics of bronze, of the type generally called Celtic. In these the proportion of copper ranged from about 81 to 93; the tin from 5 to 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; and the lead from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Numerous donations to the Museum were announced, including the bronze patella, believed to be Roman, above described, and a stone slab with incised cross, found on the Island of Eilean-more, Argyllshire, presented by Professor J. Y. Simpson, F.S.A. Scot.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

*May 6.* The Rev. CANON HARCOURT in the chair.

Louis Drouet, Esq., of Micklegate, was elected a member, and the Rev. M. R. Bresher, Coney-street, York, an associate of the Society.

W. Procter, Esq., of York, then read a paper, which he illustrated by several experiments, "On Liquid Diffusion and Dialysis." The subject was one of much interest as furnishing a more certain mode than any other as yet known of detecting poisons, but the detail is not suited to the pages of an antiquarian publication.

*June 3.* THOMAS ALLIS, Esq., in the chair.

Lord Londesborough, Marcus Worsley, Esq., St. Mary's, York, Wm. Drawbridge, Esq., Clifton, and the Rev. A. R. Fausset, St. Mary's, York, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Secretary then read a letter on archæological subjects from the Rev. J. Kenrick, who is at present on a tour in France, from which we extract a few passages.

“There is just now, throughout France, a great revival of archæological studies, and local museums are forming in various provincial towns, to which individual collections are freely given. In a notice of the establishment of one at Besançon, it is said, ‘All the communes are giving up their collections to form a central museum, and 700 separate contributors have come forward with donations.’ In this respect there is a characteristic difference between the two nations; the Englishman pleases himself with the *possession* of antiquarian objects, of which he often knows not the use; the Frenchman’s glory is to contribute to the glory of his nation, his birth-place, or his residence. This taste for archæology has been favoured by the circumstance that the Emperor has been studying the campaigns of Cæsar in Gaul, and is said to be preparing a translation of his ‘Commentaries.’ To clear up the many points which have hitherto been doubtful, he has had excavations made on the sites of his camps and the scenes of his sieges. You may remember, when the Empress was at York, the curiosity which she manifested about all Roman remains, and her disappointment when informed that we had nothing of Julius Cæsar to show her. I did not understand it at the time, but it was no doubt the result of the interest which a good wife always takes in the projects of her husband. . . . .

“I will conclude these scraps of archæological information with the mention of a discovery, not made by an imperial commission, but by a private individual, M. Grimaund de Caux. We know from Suetonius and Dion Cassius that the Emperor Nero projected, and actually began, a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, which was never carried out. M. Grimaund de Caux has discovered the traces of it, confirming the accounts of the historians which had been called in question. The accounts they give of Nero’s proceedings at the ‘turning of the first sod’ have a curious resemblance to our newspaper reports of the beginning of a railway. With a golden pickaxe he began the excavation, filled a basket with earth, and carried it a short distance on his back. Dion Cassius says he desisted from his work because blood flowed from the ground at the first stroke; Suetonius, because he was told that the level of the Gulf of Corinth was higher than that of the sea on the other side and that the island of Ægina would be drowned. It would be useless to inquire into the motives which induced a fickle tyrant to abandon a difficult undertaking. It is curious, however, to see the tenacity of legend. When M. Grimaund de Caux was making his researches, he was told by an old man that his father had told him, that the Venetians, when they passed the Morea, had attempted to cut through the isthmus, and had desisted because blood flowed from the rock at the first stroke.”

This meeting concluded the session of 1861-62; the session of 1862-63 will commence in October next.



## 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.

#### CASTERTON MAGNA. (*Rutland.*)

THE roof of the belfry in the tower is groined, and has shields at the four corners, one of which has no arms upon it. The other three are:—

1. On a chevron three roses—Browe.
2. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Browe; 2, Checquy, and on a canton a lion rampant—Warren; 3, A cross moline—Folville, with a helmet and an ass's head, the crest of Browe.
3. Browe, impaling Warren.

#### RYHALL. (*Rutland.*)

In the chancel are the following monuments on the walls:—

1. Sir William Bodenham, alias Bodenden, Knt., 1613. On it are three shields of arms:—1. Quarterly: 1, (Azure)<sup>a</sup>, a fesse between three chess-rooks (or)—Bodenham, (modern); 2, ..... Barry of six; 3, (Argent,) a talbot passant (sable, langued gules)—Ragon; 4, (Argent,) on a cross (gules) five mullets (or)—Bodenham, (ancient). The second shield bears, (Argent), a canton (sable)—Sutton. And the third, (Or, a fesse dancetté ermines), between three eagles close (vert)—Quarles. Crest (of Bodenham), A dragon's head erased (sable).
2. Sir Francis Bodenham, alias Bodenden, Knt., (died 1645); Penelope, his first wife, daughter of Sir Edward Wingfield, Knt., of Kimbolton Castle, Hunts., (who died 1625); and his second wife Theodosia, dau. of Francis Lord Hastings, (died 1671):—Quarterly of 6: 1, Bodenham, (modern); 2, Barry of six; 3, A talbot passant; 4, A canton, with a crescent for difference; 5, A lion rampant; 6, Bodenham, (ancient). Crest as before.
3. Beaumont Bodenham, Esq., Sept. 1, 1681:—Bodenham, impaling (Argent), three greyhounds passant (sable, collared or)—Wigmore.
4. Samuel Barker, Oct. 30, 1696:—Barry of 8 (or and sable?), over all a bend (gules?), and in chief a crescent for difference—(Barker); impaling A roundel between two bendlets—(Brown?). Crest, Out of a ducal coronet (or) an eagle displayed (sable, beaked and legged gules)—Barker.
5. Thomas Harrison, D.D., Aug. 10, 1782:—Or, on a bend azure, three lozenges of the field—Harrison; impaling Wingfield. Crest of Harrison, A demi-gryphon segreant holding a lozenge.
6. Margaret (Wingfield), relict of the above, April 12, 1795:—Harrison, impaling Wingfield.
7. Rev. Martin Amphlett, M.A., Dec. 26, 1833; also Peggy his relict, April 13,

<sup>a</sup> The colours thus distinguished have faded; their restoration may in some cases be erroneous.

1834:—On a fesse a cinquefoil between three lozenges, impaling A lion rampant. Crest, A dromedary proper.

8. Michael Pierrepont, Esq., April 24, 1834:—Arms of Pierrepont. Crest, A lion rampant (sable) between two wings erect (argent). Motto, *Pie repono te.*

SEATON. (*Rutland.*)

In the south wall of the south aisle is a sepulchral recess, but whether it contained an effigy or not there is nothing to shew. On each side are two shields of arms: that on the dexter bears—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Two lions passant ducally crowned; 2, Bendy of eight; 3, Two bars, over all a bend. The crest is destroyed. The sinister shield is charged as 1 and 4 of the last.

On the floor of the chancel is a square plate of brass to the Rev. Mr. Henry Geast, M.A., died Oct. 12, 1749:—Argent, a chevron gules between three (2 and 1) swans' necks erased. Crest, A swan's neck erased argent, between two ostrich feathers erect, of the last.

On the east side of the chancel-arch are three hatchments placed in a row. The centre one bears—Sable, on a chevron, between three martlets or, as many mullets of the field; Crest, A martlet or—Monckton. The dexter bears—Monckton, impaling Azure, on a bend engrailed argent three mullets sable; and the sinister as the first; crest, as before.

HARRINGWORTH. (*Northamptonshire.*)

In the north window of the chancel is this crest—A stag courant argent.

The north aisle is the burying-place of the ancient family of Tryon, and contains several monuments and hatchments to that family.

On a monument to Charles Tryon, Esq., who died Nov. 7, 1705:—Tryon, impaling Argent, on a bend sable three owls vert—Savile.

On a monument to Peter Tryon, Esq.; Judith (Cullen) his wife; James Tryon, Esq.; and Samuel Tryon, Esq., the latter of whom died Feb. 4, 1711:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Tryon; 2 and 3, Argent, between two wings addorsed a bull's head caboshed, impaling A chevron engrailed, between three (2 and 1) escallop shells. Crest of Tryon, A boar's head (sable) powdered with estoiles (or). Motto, *Breviore volvitor orbe.*

On the hatchments, which are four in number, are these arms:—1. Tryon. Crest, A fox's head. Motto, *In cælo quies.* 2. Argent, on a bend gules three swans of the field, each charged on the breast with a pellet sable, between three pellets of the last; impaling Or, on a pale azure three bezants. Motto, *Spes mea in Deo.* 3. Tryon, impaling Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants. Crest of Tryon. 4. Tryon, impaling Argent, two bars sable. Crest of Tryon.

DUDDINGTON. (*Northamptonshire.*)

In the chancel is a monument to Hugh Jackson, Esq., and Jane his wife: she died April 22, 1816; he April 28, 1829:—Argent, a greyhound courant between three eagles' heads erased sable. Crest, A demi-horse argent, guttée de sang.

COLLYWESTON. (*Northamptonshire.*)

Over the south doorway is this coat of arms—Three church bells proper.

EASTON. (*Northamptonshire.*)

In the chancel is a monument to Charles Bletsoe, Esq., who died Feb. 8, 1753:—Argent, on a bend gules three garbs between as many escallops sable.

Opposite to the last is a monument to his wife Catherine, who died Dec. 16, 1772. Arms same as last.

In a window at the east end of the church, now destroyed, was the arms of Stocke, now in private possession.

## TEUTONIC ANTIQUITIES.

MR. URBAN,—In your recent notice of M. Baudot's work on Burgundian Antiquities, you have described and engraved an object frequently found in Anglo-Saxon graves, supposed by M. Baudot to be part of a contrivance for the fastening of a girdle. Permit me to observe, that although I once considered them *steels* for striking a light, I have since ascertained that they are the guards of pouches or purses. One of these objects found at Harnham, near Salisbury, preserved in the British Museum, is, if I recollect rightly, full six inches in length, a size which would unfit it for a girdle fastening. Those who still doubt what these objects are are referred to Grose's "History of the English Army." In the plate representing two Highlanders, one of them

wears a pouch, the guard of which is precisely similar to some of those found in our Anglo-Saxon graves.

With regard to the *swords* on which M. Baudot speculates, I venture to suggest that they are the weapons of the heads of the divisions answering to our borhs or tythings, for such divisions were, I believe, common to all people of Teutonic race. I except, of course, swords richly ornamented, which I ascribe to persons of thane rank. The reader is referred to the forthcoming continuation of my report on the Wittenham Cemetery in the *Archæologia* for my view of the reason of the finding such a comparatively small number of swords in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

I am, &c., J. Y. AKERMAN.

Abingdon, June 16, 1862.

## ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

MR. URBAN,—The remains of this building are unfortunately very scanty, although we possess a very important contribution to the architectural history in the pages of W. Thorn's Chronicle, which have not been thoroughly sifted even by B. Willis or Somner. The documentary evidence is equally valuable in the case of Abingdon, although there the fragments of the conventual buildings are less considerable. As it is not probable that many of your readers would care to pore over the multifarious contents of the monkish historian, I have put together the scattered notices of this important abbey, which has in modern times recovered its interest, through the munificent restoration of its remains by Mr. Beresford Hope, as a missionary college.

In 978 a church was dedicated here in honour of SS. Peter, Paul, and Augustine, by St. Dunstan. (Thorn, p. 1780.) St. Augustine was buried in the north, or St. Augustine's apse, which occupied the site of the later chapel of St. Mary in the nave (p. 1785); and contained the altar of St. Gregory. (pp. 1765, 1772.)

Queen Bertha was buried in "St. Martin's apse." (p. 1767.) St. Luidhard, Bishop of Senlis, was also buried here. It was on the south side. (Elmham, p. 132.) St. Mary's Chapel was separated from the church on the east by the cemetery, until the period of Scotland and Wido, (Ibid., p. 144,) when they were connected. In 1011 the church suffered by an inroad of the Danes: then Abbot Wulfric destroyed the old church from the east end (*à fronte*), and also pulled down the west wall of St. Mary's Chapel, which had been built by King Ethelbert with a circle of apses (*cum porticibus quibus cingebatur in circuitu*), for the purpose of enlarging the minster. (Thorn, 1768, 1771, 1772, 1785.) Abbot Scotland, 1070-81, wholly destroyed the Lady-chapel, and completed the walls from it to the apse of St. Augustine. St. Mary's Crypt was built on the site of the old chapel. (p. 1790.) Abbot Wido, 1087-91, completed the building. (Ibid., and *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 258.) In 1168 the greater portion of the church was destroyed by fire and the shrines injured. The Pope gave

several churches towards the repairs. (Thorn, p. 1815.)

The later church appears to have had two large western towers; that of St. Ethelbert (erected c. 1047, Somner, p. 31), on the south-west, was barbarously pulled down in recent times, but Gostling could trace upon its eastern and southern side the traces of the roof of the north nave-aisle and nave. (Walk, &c., pp. 39, 40.) Thomas Ickham, who died 1391, gave two great bells in the bell-tower at a cost of 174 marks, and two bells in the tower at the end of the church at a cost of 60 marks. The bell Gabriel cost 42 marks; and four bells in the choir cost 60 marks. (Thorn, p. 2196.) The bells Austin, Mary, and Gabriel, and four in the tower, were cast, in 1358, by T. Hicham, the sacristan. (p. 2121.) The great window in the church cost 186 marks; the new roof on the north side cost 80 marks. (p. 2196.) Stigand, in 1064, gave the great cross covered with silver erected over the roodloft in the nave. (p. 1785.) Abbot Fleury, 1081—1124, built the roodloft, and gave the great brass candelabrum—called Jesse—in the church, and the lower tabula of silver to the high altar. (p. 1796.) It contained—besides the Countess Chapel (p. 2150) and the high altar (Thorn, pp. 1324, 2036), dedicated, by Peter Bishop of Corbona in Hungary, on March 1, 1325, in honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Augustine and his companions, and SS. Peter and Paul—altars of St. John Baptist, which had a *parelose* (pp. 2246, 1769); St. Mary, where the daily Mass was said (p. 2019); St. Benedict, in 1308 (p. 2019); St. Katharine, in 1273 (pp. 1920, 1922); St. John (Elmham, p. 132); the Annunciation (Thorn, p. 2282), opposite to which was the altar of St. Anne (p. 2286); St. Adrian, consecrated 1240; St. Mildred, consecrated 1270 by the Bishop of Bath (pp. 1919, 2039); and St. Augustine, consecrated 1240 (p. 2263), which was at the east end under the middle window. (p. 1876.) There was an altar of St. Gregory in the roodloft in 1240 (p. 1885), and a chapel of St. Mary in the nave (pp. 1765, 1772,

1899), as there was also in the cathedral. The beam of the roodloft was set up by the chamberlain, c. 1267. (p. 1915.) The altar of the Holy Cross, c. 1224, was on the north side of the nave, probably on the west side of the roodloft, as was customary. (p. 2262.) The crypt, which was dedicated to St. Mary, had a taper burning in a silver bason (p. 2250), and contained the altars of St. Richard (pp. 2246, 2250) and of St. Thomas, c. 1047 (p. 2248).

The high altar, in 1324, had the images of SS. Peter, Paul, and others above it (p. 2038), and a beautiful tabula, the gift of Richard the Sacristan in 1318. (p. 2036.) The arrangement of the shrines (pp. 1794, &c.) and relics is given in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (i. 124) and Battely's edition of Somner. Upon the altar stood two processional crosses in 1321. (Thorn, p. 2038.) The stalls in the choir were made in 1292. (p. 2274.)

The vaulted substructure used by the cellarer on the east side of the forecourt was below the guest-hall, which lay along the west side of the cloister-garth: it still remains perfect.

The refectory, which was on the north side of the cloister fronting the church, as in the priory of Christchurch, has wholly disappeared. The wainscoting was transferred to the Red Lion Inn. (Gostling, p. 39.) It was built between the years 1260 and 1269. (Thorn, pp. 1905, 1918.) Before the door was a lavatory, built in 1272 (Ibid., p. 1918), at a cost of 300 marks. The gable of the refectory was completed by Adam de Kingsworth, the chamberlain, in 1267 (p. 1915); he gave also 60 marks to make the fair lavatory. (p. 1916.)

The dormitory, which was probably on the east side adjoining the chapter-house, contained a chapel in which the image of St. Mary was consecrated by the Archbishop of Armagh. (p. 2038.) Abbot Hugh Fleury, 1081—1124, built the chapter-house and dormitory from the foundations. (p. 1796.)

The new chapter-house was begun

in 1325, and completed at a cost of £277 4s. 8d., which was levied during eight years upon the convent, out of the *compotus*, the wine for the Misericord, wax, spices, the watchers, sacristy, almonry, and anniversaries. (p. 2039.) It contained a lectern and bench. (p. 2286.) Thomas Ickham, abbot, who died 1391, gave 1320 marks towards this building. (p. 2196.) Abbot Michael, who died 1386, was buried in it. (p. 2183.)

The conventual kitchen was begun on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula in 1287, and completed in four years' time, at a cost of £414 10s., under the superintendence of four of the monks. (p. 1943.)

The chapel of St. Pancras, measuring 30 ft. by 21, of which some portions of the walls remain, received considerable repairs by Thomas Ickham, sacristan and abbot successively, who died 1391, and devoted 100 marks to the works. (p. 2196.) In 1361, when it had received a new roof, Ralph the chaplain took refuge in it during a frightful storm, and was killed by the fall of a beam, which lighted on the image of St. Mary, before which he was praying; he was buried before the cross in this chapel. (p. 2122.) Mr. Bloxam attributed the building to the fifteenth century, adding that he found notices of an earlier date than the twelfth century. (Dunkin's Report, &c., *Canterb.*, p. 140.)

The infirmary had a chapel of St. Mary (pp. 2012, 2039), near the front of which and on the north side of it Peter Dene, in 1312, built some houses at a cost of 200 marks. (p. 2012.) In 1267 the chamberlain gave 20 marks for the improvement of the infirmary. (p. 1916.)

Among the conventual buildings we find mention of the following; the brew-house and bakehouse; the bath-house and baths in it rebuilt *c.* 1267, by the chamberlain: about the same period Abbot Roger permitted lay barbers to shave the monks in the chamber next the bath-house, who had previously performed the operation in the cloister with

considerable detriment to their persons. (p. 1915.)

We find also incidental mention of the prior's chamber, *c.* 1266 (p. 1915), the abbot's kitchen, and the cistern in the Stone Court, *c.* 1321 (p. 2038.)

The west front extends about 250 ft. The great gate contained a chapel, *c.* 1267, above it. (p. 1916.) In 1308 John Peccham gave 20 marks towards making the new gate (p. 2009), i.e. the north-western gate, now called St. Augustine's. The south-western, or cemetery gate, was built by T. Ickham the sacrist, according to Somner (p. 33), at a cost of £466 13s. 4d. The space between the two gates to the ditch outside the city wall was a cemetery. It contained the chapel called that of the Charnel, completed 1288, and consecrated on St. Cuthbert's day, 1298, by the Bishop of Hereford. (pp. 1951, 1970.)

The Almonry gate remains on the north-west side of the great gate; and portions of the guest-house on the south side of the fore court have been embodied in the present buildings. Those who are fond of exercising their imagination may easily detect a building in Dugdale's plan which looks remarkably like a chapel, possibly that of the infirmary or almonry. Hugh of Trottescliffe, abbot, assigned the church of Northbourne to "the almonry, with its chapels." (Thorn, p. 1799.)

I have made these notes in the hope that one day either the men of Canterbury or the Kent Archæological Society will make careful excavations, as has been done at Chertsey, and lay bare the foundations of this interesting monastery, the earliest of its order in England. I trust the day will soon arrive when townsfolk generally will not be apathetic, niggardly, or actually indifferent in such matters; and learn—in default of higher motives—that a well-preserved ruin or a finely-restored church is a certain attraction to visitors, even in an insignificant town or unimportant neighbourhood. They leave the trouble and expense too often to the gentry and clergy, and express a mere wordy pride

in the result. At present we can point to few ruins kept with the reverence and care which Fountains and Tintern exhibit, and fewer still in course of partial renovation as Brinkburn and Netley. Meanwhile, within the shadow of the smoke of Leeds is mouldering Kirkstall, which would require a comparatively moderate sum to render it available once more; the Goths of Worcester have lost their Guesten-hall; and auctioneers advertise the ruins of a monastery in Somersetshire! How I wish

that all the fustian and maudlin sentiment about picturesque ruins was exploded, and that some practical attempts at preservation and, where possible, restoration, were made in its place worthy of this working century, without the employment of an incompetent architect or the haste of an over-zealous novice, to which we owe of late years so many irreparable losses.

I am, &c.,

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

#### MINSTER, THANET.

Mr. URBAN,—It may interest some of your readers to know that St. Mary's Church, *Mynstre*—the ancient name of this place,—is undergoing repair and partial restoration. The ugly pews, or horse-boxes, are to be taken away and replaced by open seats, similar to the antique oak sittings in the chancel; the bases of the pillars are to be restored, and not hidden as now; the organ will be placed near the large window in the south transept; every fitting of the present woodwork is to be dismantled, and none replaced except the carved stalls in the chancel, which are to be placed in their proper position. The pulpit will stand near to where the present one is, and the reading-desk, similar in character, directly opposite, at the corner of the north transept and chancel.

This old church is of a cruciform shape. The tower at the west end, being a square of 20 ft., and about 50 ft. high, is built with flint boulders and rough stones. The old stair-turret at the south-east corner of the tower has all the characters of the earliest age, bearing a strong resemblance to the round towers of Ireland. A portion of two buttresses of the tower, from the ground upwards to about 12 ft., is built with Roman tiles; whence some antiquaries are of the opinion that the tower stands on an older foundation, the present tower being built to the old stair-turret, which evidently has been higher than it now

is, an examination of the finial shewing this on the inside. This part of the church is considered to be a remnant of the conventual church of Domneva, who, as we know, built an abbey here in the year 670, which was destroyed by the Northmen about 1020. The story of its foundation is told by William de Thorn, a native of Minster, and Abbot of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, who lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century (1380), and wrote the annals of this monastery.

The tower part was probably spared by the Danes, it bearing distinct features from the rest of the church, which appears to have been built in three, if not four different periods. The tower has a handsome Norman arch on the west, but appearances (now the pillars and mouldings are taken away for restoration) induce an opinion that originally it was pure Saxon, and without ornament, and in every way similar in character to the large Saxon arch in the east of the tower on the immediate entry into the nave. The nave consists of ten arches; but even here we see two distinct periods in style, the two first being simple in character, and devoid of ornament, and the piers larger in circumference than those that follow. The third pillar on the south has been partly cut away, the level of the footing being different, and the roof corresponding with this is higher on the western part. The arches

that follow to the east are more shapely in their form; in some instances the capitals of the piers are ornamented with foliage, the arches surrounded with mouldings, and the walls above them somewhat slighter.

The transepts and chancel indicate the twelfth or thirteenth century. The east end of the chancel is now lighted by three stained glass windows, being the gift of Mr. Hanson, of London, whose daughter was buried in our churchyard in 1859. The centre part of the transepts and chancel has an arched ceiling of groined work. The south and north arms of the cross were evidently intended to be groined, with billets of chalk as the centre, but the ribs and vaulting were left unfinished. Mr. Rogers, the present Warden, who has liberally taken the lead in this restoration work, has decided to have the south and north transepts groined: the cost will be £500. The work is to be carried out by Smith and Son, of Ramsgate, under the occasional superintendence of A. Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A., architect, of London. The Vicar, (the Rev. R. T. Wheeler,) John Swinford, Esq., of the Abbey, and William Rogers, Esq., are the building committee, Thomas Mayhew, Esq., Treasurer—all of whom have contributed liberally. A large amount is yet needed to meet the present contract, and after this is done there will still be much required, as our old church has been sadly barbarised. Stone mullions were taken out of the windows in the side aisles some sixty years ago, the then wardens thinking that wooden frames looked lighter. The mullions of the windows may now be seen on farmhouse walls, and on the churchyard wall, and doubtless were thought ornamental capping. The character of these windows was also altered at the same time. The external part of the church also requires renovating. The bricks and other material partially closing the tower windows, and hiding their form, require seeing to, and the lean-to parish coal-hole, now reaching about twenty feet up on the tower, is disgraceful. We hope,

before many years elapse, these few ugly legacies will follow those now going out of sight. The church will be closed for three months, service in the meantime being held in the National School-room. We trust during these three months many learned antiquaries, and others interested in the works of our forefathers, will visit us.

It is, indeed, very desirable that this locality should be well worked by antiquaries. Mynstre, or Minster, dates from a remote period, Ebbs Flete, an important port in ancient times, being in the eastern part of Minster parish, though its exact site is not now known. We also have some fine remains of the abbey founded by Eadburgha in 738, close to our present parish church; the latter stands some fifty yards north of its original site, which was on the sea-shore, water then flowing over the space now marshes. Traces of the masonry foundation of Eadburgha's monastery, and the conventual church attached, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, may still be seen, shewing it to have been on an extensive scale, as I will particularize more fully in some future communication. The late Rowland Freeman, Esq., a local antiquary, who had searched the old chronicles, and examined all the antique nooks in this neighbourhood, and who has left a manuscript history of our parish church and abbey behind him, often expressed his surprise that no old foundation wall of the first edifice, better known as St. Mildred's Monastery, had ever been met with. A short time since I heard that an old wall had been found, some years ago, whilst a new wall was being built in a garden between the church and vicarage, a distance of about forty yards. It is evidently a foundation of a very old wall, five feet in thickness, and runs to, and according to every appearance, under the vicarage house, which is about twelve feet from what appears to be either the beginning or termination of the wall. The materials consist of chalk and flint stones, or rather large boulders united by grit, similar to what are found in

the old wall hereabouts. Beside this wall is another built of small blocks of chalk, united with similar grit. Several opinions have been advanced as to the purpose of its erection. I think that it is part of the foundation wall of the first monastery, built in 670; whilst a learned antiquary, resident in Thanet, believes it was part of old Mynstre Pier, built for the accommodation of vessels, when in a remote age they landed their goods at Mynstre Fleet,—the water of the Wantsume then washing the walls of the churchyard: an old map of Thanet, extant in one of the colleges at Cambridge, illustrates this. A little expense for excavating this ground

might be the means of throwing some light on this question. Antiquaries might find much to interest them in Thanet. Only four miles from here is Sarre, where some valuable relics were found some two years since<sup>a</sup>. Sarre was anciently on the shore of the Wantsume, where there was a ferry for passengers travelling from Thanet to Canterbury, and situated on high ground on a bend or elbow, where Rutupia and Regulbium might both be seen. Probably this was the site of a secondary castrum, which connected the castles of Richborough and Reculver.—I am, &c.

R. B. BUBB.

*Minster, Thanet, June, 1862.*

#### THE DESECRATED CHURCHES OF NORWICH.

MR. URBAN,—In your notice of the “Norwich Spectator” in your last number, you draw attention to a “painfully interesting paper” on “the Desecrated Churches of Norwich,” from which you gather that forty-two churches and chapels, that might have been preserved, have perished since the Reformation. This appears to be the feeling of the writer of the paper in question, and also of the Editor of the Magazine in which it is printed; but I have the best reasons for knowing that this is incorrect, and I will, with your permission, explain how.

Conventual churches and charnel chapels when built in the open country may well have been suffered to remain for the admiration of later ages, but this could hardly have been expected to be the case in the centre of populous cities. With the fall of the Roman Catholic form of religion their uses ceased; and where they could not be turned to public purposes (as was the case with the Black Friars’ Church—now St. Andrew’s Hall, and the charnel chapel—now the Free School), they were almost of necessity demolished, and the inhabitants of the place no sufferers in the matter of church accommodation. Twelve in the list of desecrated churches, and the six extra-mural chapels, are of this class.

Again, some of those in the list were demolished when others were built. St. Michael Conisford and St. Anne were destroyed to make way for the Austin Friars, about 1300, and St. Michael Tombland for the Cathedral, in the eleventh century. Others were demolished when the great pestilence of 1349 depopulated the city. Ten of the churches in the list fall within these two classes. Of the remainder, five parishes had been, as early as 1368, from decrease of inhabitants, annexed to other parishes, and the churches but little used. And of the remaining nine, but a very few were destroyed at the time of the Reformation. Several suffered in the great fires that have happened at Norwich, and others from the fluctuations of population. Meantime, the larger parishes, such as St. Peter Mancroft, St. Stephen, St. Giles, St. Andrew, and others, had, during the hundred years prior to the Reformation, rebuilt their churches very much larger than they were before.

I have before me an authentic account of the goods and ornaments of the Norwich parish churches in the year 1368. There were then *forty-seven* in use; eight others are noticed as being at that

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1861, p. 304.

time desecrated; and five of the forty-seven were already annexed to others, and were shortly after desecrated. So that really the church accommodation "circa 1400" consisted of *forty-two* churches only, to thirty-six now—a considerable disproportion doubtless, but still not so great as by the comparison of the figures would appear.

The change of ritual at the Reformation, by doing away with the multitude of little chapels with which the naves and aisles of churches were encumbered, and the throwing open of the chancels, must have enormously increased the church accommodation, and for a considerable time there must have been a superabundance of space for public worship.

These sensation papers are calculated to do more harm than good, unless the facts are most carefully stated. If people will not build churches to the glory of God and for the welfare of their fellow-creatures, they will not be shamed into

it by an exhibition of the "pious liberality" of our ante-Reformation forefathers, particularly when it is known that that pious liberality was evoked on grounds which Protestants are in the habit of considering superstitious and baneful.—I am, &c.,

HENRY HARROD, F.S.A.

*Aylsham, June 9, 1862.*

[The above letter would have been more properly addressed to the "Norwich Spectator" than to us—indeed, may have been so addressed, for aught we know—but we give it a place on account of one or two statements of fact, that appear among a good deal of irrelevant matter. We do not allow that the article on which we remarked merits the title of a "sensation paper," any more than we agree in Mr. Harrod's general denunciation of "pious liberality," or approve of the conversion of churches to "public purposes," which we regard as desecration.]

#### THE NAME OF THACKWELL.

MR. URBAN.—In your April number "Vigorniensis" has asked what is the origin of the surname "Thackwell." Allow me to suggest whether it may not be derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb *thaccean*, or *thaccian*, 'to strike' or 'to thwack,' the termination *well* having its common adverbial meaning. Sir Walter Scott, whether in jest or earnest, takes this view of the derivation of the name, when he alludes to the commanding-officer of the 15th Hussars as "Colonel *Thwackwell*," (Thackwell,) in a letter to his son in 1824, to which allusion has been already made in your pages<sup>b</sup>. The assumption of Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, that this name is a corruption or abbreviation of the three Saxon words — *the*,

'the;' *ak*, 'oak;' *well*, 'well'—has been disputed by your correspondent "G." in your last number; but I consider that he is wrong in supposing that the Saxon word *ac* usually becomes *aik* in the initial syllables of names: let me adduce the instance Acton—'Oak-town.'

"Vigorniensis" inquires when the name first appears in official documents, &c. In reply, allow me to say that William Thackwell, Gent., Marshal of the Admiralty in 1560, was, I believe, the first member of the family who held any office, worthy of note, under Government. The Rev. Thomas Thackwell, of Christ Church College, Oxford, was Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon, in 1607.

I am, &c.

E. J. T.

14, *Queen's-road, Gloucester-gate,*  
*Regent's-park, May 10, 1862.*

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 307.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; with Replies to the Remarks of the Astronomer Royal and of the late Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford.* By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq. Second Edition. (Longmans.)—We like the tone of this work, though we cannot accept the conclusions at which its author has arrived. He approaches his subject in a spirit very different from that of older writers, who, as Campbell, the naval historian, long ago complained, seemed to think that Cæsar did the barbarous Britons a great honour in coming among them and subduing them. He, on the contrary, gives them due credit for courage and skill, and shews that the mighty Roman really gathered no laurels in our island. We wish, however, that he would reconsider his data, and not insist on landing Cæsar in Romney Marsh. Until a comparatively recent date, it was generally accepted as a fact that the Romans sailed from Gessoriacum and landed near the South Foreland; now both points are disputed, but, as it appears to us, after all, on very insufficient grounds. We gave a short time ago Dr. Cardwell's argument in favour of the landing "in the neighbourhood of Deal<sup>a</sup>," and we see nothing in Mr. Lewin's reply to induce us to alter the opinion that we then expressed. Still there is much valuable matter, and some useful maps, in Mr. Lewin's book, relating to the region that he would make historical. The district is less known than it deserves to be, but it would no doubt command the attention of antiquaries, if they could be once persuaded that the Castrum at Lymne occupies the site of Cæsar's naval camp;

indeed Mr. Lewin, ignoring the researches of Mr. Roach Smith, has almost persuaded himself that the existing ruins are remains of the camp itself. We have no inclination to discuss so wild a fancy as this, and willingly pass it over. As we have said, the work will repay perusal, though it leaves the main question that it professes to discuss very much as it found it.

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*The Authenticity and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah Vindicated.* By the Rev. R. PAYNE SMITH, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This is a recasting of some sermons delivered before the University of Oxford in 1858, the main object of which was to point out the cumulative character of the evidence offered by prophecy to the mission of Our Lord. The prophecies are scattered, but not contradictory; they all converge to one main conclusion; and extending as they do over so long a period of time, it is justly considered that this agreement proves the Bible to be the Word of God. The general nature of prophecy is discussed at length in the Introduction; and nine sermons are devoted to the consideration of the passages in Isaiah. The author has largely consulted German theologians, but he gives no countenance to the neologists; he has examined, only for the purpose of confuting them.

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*A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament.* By the Rev. T. S. GREEN, M.A. (Bagster and Sons.)—This is a new edition of a work that is calculated to be very useful to students. Some considerable changes have been made from the arrangement of the

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 585.

former edition, mainly with the view of affording more space for the discussion of passages of peculiar importance or difficulty. The work now embraces observations on the literal interpretation of more than 600 passages, arranged in due grammatical order, whilst reference to any one of them is made easy by an Index of Texts.

*Daily Steps towards Heaven.* Twelfth Edition. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—The new edition of this admirable work is rendered peculiarly interesting by a touching notice of its amiable author, the late A. D. Troyte, esq. He died in June, 1857, surviving his wife but a few months, and leaving nine orphan children. "Two small iron crosses, each marked with the initial letter of a Christian name, at the head of grass graves in a quiet country churchyard, mark the spot where faithful and loving hands laid the bodies of wife and husband near the church which their care had just restored."

*Parochial Mission - Women : their Work, and its Fruits.* By the Hon. Mrs. J. C. TALBOT. (Rivingtons.)—This is a very interesting record of a most promising attempt to reach the very poor, by sending among them "a living witness that *one of themselves* may be something better and happier than they are—one who at once puts before them encouragement to think that they can do something for themselves, coupled with the cheering feeling that there is some one who takes an interest in them." This is real work, the success of which, we are glad to learn, has been very encouraging. The promoters of the plan aim at the only sure mode of elevating the poor, that of teaching them the value of "self-help," and they will be glad to enter into communication with any persons who entertain the like views. In these days of investigation of the accounts of Charitable Societies, it may interest people to be told that the "Parochial Mission-Women Fund" for the

thirteen months from March 1, 1861, to March 29, 1862, amounted to £1,266 9s., on which the "expenses of management" were only £2 2s. 9d.; so that any one who makes the Hon. Mrs. Talbot and her friends his almoners, need not fear that any large proportion of his contribution will be swallowed up by office expenses.

*Reminiscences, Personal and Bibliographical, of Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D.* (Longmans.)—Our pages have recently contained a full biography of this learned and excellent man. The present work is mainly an autobiography, with some notes and the necessary connecting matter by the venerable writer's daughter, Mrs. Cheyne, and an introduction by the Rev. J. B. M'Caul, who was twice his curate, and for sixteen years his intimate associate. Mr. M'Caul justly claims for his friend the appellation of "the nursing-father of English biblical criticism," a proud distinction even if its object had enjoyed all the advantages of education that Universities can bestow, but still more remarkable when achieved by a man who owed all beyond the rudiments of learning to his own unassisted endeavours whilst labouring hard for his bread as a lawyer's clerk. His first situation was one that gave him what he properly calls "the very narrow income of £20 a-year, with coarse brown bread at 1s. 6d. the quartern loaf." He, however, set resolutely to work to help himself, and, as might reasonably be expected, he eventually found friends to help him also. He taught himself various languages, and wrote on all sorts of subjects for the booksellers. The list is a very curious one, ranging from works translated from the French on Prizes and Prize Law, to Statutes of Sewers and other law books, Itineraries and Tours, the Complete Grazier, Hints on Sunday Schools, &c., &c., until it reaches bibliography, and theology, on which he took his stand, and laboured until the end of his days. By such un-

wearied industry Mr. Horne gradually rose above the necessity of literally writing for his bread; he deserved, and obtained some preferment in the Church; and, fortunately for the cause of sound learning, he eventually became connected with the British Museum. His labours there are too well known and appreciated to need a record. His life was a protracted one, and furnished a valuable example of "self-help" and the benefits that an earnest-minded man can confer on all around him, though he may receive but a very moderate pecuniary acknowledgment for his pains. We should mention that a portrait of Mr. Horne, from a recent photograph, adorns the work, which is of moderate size and price, and would make a very suitable present for studious youth.

*The History of Parish Registers in England, &c.* By JOHN SOUTHERDEN BURN, Esq. Second Edition. (J. Russell Smith.)—So well-known a work as Mr. Burn's "History of Parish Registers in England" needs no commendation from us. We merely notice the appearance of the second edition to call attention to the fact, that though the non-parochial registers of England and Wales and the registers of Scotland have of late years been collected and placed in safe custody, no similar step has as yet been taken regarding the parochial registers, which exceed both the other classes in extent and importance. If any one should be ignorant of the dangers to which these invaluable documents are still exposed he will do well to consult Mr. Burn's book. It is more than thirty years since the first edition was published, and consequently there must be many persons, who are either officially or personally interested, and yet are not acquainted with what our author has to tell. Mr. Burn is also the author of "The History of the Fleet Marriages" and "The History of the Foreign Protestant Refugees in England;" the readers of the last of these works will find some additional matter to interest them in the present

volume, in a List of the English Refugees at Geneva, in the time of Queen Mary.

*Passages in the Life of a Young Housekeeper.* Related by Herself. (Hogg and Sons.)—There is an air of truth and reality about this little book which ought to recommend it to all young ladies who, like L. E. L., are about to "commence housekeeping with a plentiful stock of inexperience." The writer details her own mistakes and follies as a warning to others, and draws from them simple rules for the management of a house, and the directions to be given to servants, on which, as she truly remarks, so much of the comfort of a young master and mistress depend.

*The Cricket Tutor.* By the Author of "The Cricket Field." (Longmans.)—Probably but few of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are now active participants in the labours and excitement of the cricket-field, whatever may have been the case in earlier years, but they very likely may still have an interest in it on behalf of their boys at our Public Schools. If so, the warm approval of a Kentish friend justifies us in directing their notice to Mr. Pycroft's little book, which is written in a lively, off-hand style, likely to take the fancy of "the Captains of Elevens in the Public Schools of England," to whom it is dedicated.

*A Handbook to the Guildhall, and to the various Offices of the Corporation of London.* Illustrated. Second edition. (Collingridge).—We noticed the first edition of this Handbook some time ago, and gave to it the praise that it deserved. It has now been added to, and improved in various ways, and is calculated to be very useful to all, whether Londoner or stranger, who either have business to transact with the good old Corporation that still holds its own amid the fall of so many similar bodies, or have a reasonable curiosity regarding its history.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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

IN the absence of anything like complete information as to the state of affairs in America it would be useless to attempt to record in detail one half of the victories claimed by the Federals, particularly as it appears very probable that many of them will eventually turn out to have been drawn battles, if not defeats. It appears that the Confederates made a sortie from Richmond on the 31st of May, when they defeated and almost destroyed one wing of the Federal army, captured its artillery, baggage and stores, and held the position that they had taken during the night. On the following day Gen. M'Clellan recovered a portion only of the ground that had been lost, and twelve days later (the date of the last advices) he had made no further progress towards the Confederate capital. This affair was at first claimed as a Federal victory, in which "enormous loss" had been inflicted on the enemy; it has since appeared that the slaughter has been equally great on the other side. It is estimated that at least 10,000 men have been killed, wounded, or taken in the two armies. Where the Federals have been able to establish their rule, so much animosity to them has been evinced by all classes, that they can only govern by martial law, and one of their generals (Butler, once a lawyer) has issued a proclamation which has been justly denounced as "infamous" by Lord Palmerston in his place in Parliament. There appears no reason to expect any abatement of the angry feelings of the combatants, and public opinion, both in England and in France, points to the necessity of some steps being taken to induce them to listen to proposals for accommodation.

A difficulty has arisen for France from a very unexpected quarter. For reasons that are as yet but imperfectly known, a joint expedition of England, France, and Spain to compel the Mexican Government to make amends for numerous outrages on their respective subjects was abandoned almost as soon as it was commenced; the Spanish and English forces were withdrawn, and a small French army, under General Lorencez, commenced its march alone on Mexico. This was, on the 5th of May last, met and defeated at Puebla by a body of Mexicans, and has since been obliged to retire to the coast in order to wait reinforcements from France. This retreat, with the uncertainty of all news relating to any part of America, has since been denied; but the defeat, and demand for reinforcements, cannot be explained away, and the

latter, it seems, can hardly be sent at present from fear of the unhealthy climate of Mexico.

In Italy, things wear a threatening aspect. The Ministry of Baron Ricasoli is engaged in fierce disputes either with Garibaldi or those who use his name for their own revolutionary purposes; and so little concord is there in the new kingdom that it has been deemed expedient to imitate one of the worst steps of an absolute government, namely, that of closing the University of Padua. At Rome the feast of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs was celebrated on Whit Sunday, with a magnificence hardly to be expected from so weak a Power as the Pope is usually represented to be. A single passage from the description furnished by the correspondent of "The Times" will be sufficient:—

"Nearly 400 mitres were assembled, a sight which the world has not seen for centuries, and perhaps will never see again. After these and a number of other officers, His Holiness was borne into the church, magnificently attired, having two large fans or flags of feathers at his side, and holding a wax taper in his left hand, while with his right he blessed the multitude. 'It is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the feeling which his appearance awakened among men who had come from all parts of the world to see the representative of St. Peter, the depository of the Holy Spirit, the half man, half God, as they regarded him, about whom they had read and talked, and for whom they had prayed since they were children no higher than the knee. 'Le Saint Père! Le Saint Père!' exclaimed the French priests; 'Il Santo Padre!' cried the Italians; and Germans, Spaniards, Greeks, Americans, and English all manifested the same zeal, each in his different tongue. Looking over the sea of heads which intervened between me and the procession—a great interval—all were on their knees as Pius IX., the benevolent and the good, for it is only just to say so, was borne up the nave. The singers of the Vatican chanted with their unearthly voices 'Tu es Petrus,' and the voices, not so much softened as rendered more meagre by the distance, glided like ghosts through the building. At times another body of men chanted 'Ave Maria Stella,' and it was thus that the Pope was borne through 50,000 worshippers from every country under the sun to the high altar beyond the tomb of the Apostle, where he descended from his seat, and after praying, was again carried forward to the throne at the upper end of the nave. Here the prelates did homage, cardinals kissing the Papal hands, patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops the knee, and mitred abbots and a few others, among whom is named the Archimandrite of Messina, 'if he be there,' adds the directions, the foot."

The occasion was not unnaturally turned to political account, by the delivery of an Allocution, which spoke with severity of "the chiefs and the satellites of the rebellion that would destroy the liberty of the Church." The 400 prelates who were present, made a reply protesting their readiness to "go to prison or to death" with their head, and alleging that "the Christian faithful in every part of the globe" share their sentiments as to the necessity of the temporal sovereignty for the good of the Church and the free government of souls. If such be indeed the case, the Roman Question is as far from a "solution" as ever.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*May 27.* Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, K.C.B., Receiver-General of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in respect of his Duchy of Cornwall.

Randal Callander, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at St. Catherine's, to be H.M.'s Consul at Rhodes.

Michael William O'Brien, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, esq., and Frederick Lowten Spinks, esq., of the Inner Temple, London, to be Serjeants-at-Law.

*June 3.* Sir Henry Vere Huntley, knt., now H.M.'s Consul and Arbitrator at Loanda, to be H.M.'s Consul at Santos.

Watson Vredenburg, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Para, to be H.M.'s Consul at Loanda.

Louis François Evenor Dupont, esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

*June 6.* Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart., G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir Wm. Hall Gage, G.C.B., promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

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

Watson Vredenburg, esq., to be Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the city of Loanda, in the province of Angola, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon on July 3, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.

*June 10.* Mr. Alexander Henderson approved of as Consul at Londonderry for the United States of America.

*June 13.* 31st Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Craigie, C.B., transferred to the 55th Regt.

51st Regt. of Foot.—Major-General W. H. Elliott, from the 55th Regt., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., G.C.B., deceased.

55th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-General P. E. Craigie, C.B., from the 31st foot, to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. W. H. Elliott, transferred to the 51st Regt.

The honour of Knighthood of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to John Mellor, esq., one of the Justices of H.M.'s Court of Queen's Bench.

Lieut. William Maturin Wright, R.N., to be Treasurer of the Island of St. Vincent.

*June 17.* The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece.

The Hon. Charles Baillie, one of the Lords of Session, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of James Ivory, esq., resigned.

Charles Wilson Murray, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert approved of as Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

*June 20.* 90th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. the Hon. George F. Upton, C.B., to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut. Gen. Alexander F. Macintosh, removed to the 93rd Regt.

93rd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Alexander F. Macintosh, from the 90th Regt., to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. W. Sutherland, C.B., deceased.

Rutherford Alcock, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, esq., to be Surgeon-Apothecary to Her Majesty, in the room of John Nussey, esq., deceased.

Peter Barrow, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Rabat, to be H.M.'s Consul at Nantes.

### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*May 30. Borough of Kidderminster.*—Luke White, esq., Belgrave-sq., in the county of Middlesex, in the room of Alfred Rhodes Bristow, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

*June 3. Borough of Shrewsbury.* Henry Robertson, esq., in the room of Robt. Aglionby Slaney, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*March 19.* At Napier, New Zealand, the wife of T. E. Gordon, esq., late Capt. 6th (Innis-killing) Dragoons, a dau.

*April 6.* At Nelson, New Zealand, Mrs. Edmund Hobhouse, a son.

*April 7.* At Lueknow, the wife of G. B. Maeonoehie, esq., Assistant - Commissioner, Oudh, a dau.

*April 8.* At Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., India, the wife of H. D. Willoek, B.C.S., a son.

*April 21.* At Nuera Ellia, Ceylon, Lady Creasy, a son.

*April 24.* At Kingston-house, Georgetown, Demerara, the wife of the Rev. W. G. G. Austin, a dau.

*April 25.* At Ootaeamund, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Arnold C. Pears, a son.

At Gwalior, the wife of Capt. Henry Seymour Hill, 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

*May 2.* At Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Taylor, C.B., Royal Bengal Engineers, a son.

At Belgaum, Bombay Presideney, the wife of Captain Maleolmson, R.A., a son.

*May 8.* At Seennderabad, Deeean, the wife of Col. J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s 18th Regt. (Royal Irish), a son.

*May 11.* At Montreal, the wife of W. C. de Balinhard, esq., 47th Regt., a dau.

*May 16.* At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. F. R. Glanville, R.A., a son.

*May 17.* At Finedon, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Paul, a dau.

At Lamplugh Rectory, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. W. Brooksbank, twin daus.

*May 18.* At Bucklebury, Reading, the wife of the Rev. Sands Y. B. Bradshaw, a son.

*May 19.* At Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Gore, a son.

*May 20.* At East Witton, Bedale, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Green, a son.

*May 21.* In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Boston, a dau.

*May 22.* In New Burlington-st., Regent-st., Lady Hulse, a son.

At Corfu, the wife of Col. Inglis, 9th Regt., a son.

At Chichester, the wife of Major R. B. Boyd, 21st Depot Battalion, a son.

At the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, the wife of Capt. James Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, prematurely, a son.

At Manchester, the wife of Capt. Frederick E. Budd, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

At the Coast-guard Station, Swanage, Dorset, the wife of Lieut. Francis Osburn, R.N., a son.

At Great Bromley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. A. E. Graham, a son.

*May 23.* In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.

At Hannington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Harrisson, a son.

At St. Paul's Parsonage, Whitechapel, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A., a dau.

At Mollington Parsonage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Cox, a son.

At the Viarage, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. George Hogarth, M.A., a son.

At East Sheen, the wife of O. C. Waterfield, esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, a son.

At the Rectory, Queen-st., City, the wife of the Rev. Lewis B. White, a son.

*May 24.* At the Manor-house, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Mrs. Hartopp, a dau.

At the residence of her father, in Clarendon-road, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. Horatio L. Nieholson, a dau.

*May 25.* At Athavaine, eo. Mayo, the Lady Harriet Lynch Blossse, a dau.

At Turin, the Hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a son.

At Ocle-court, Hereford, the wife of Major W. W. Stephenson, a son.

At Weeting Rectory, Mrs. Stephen Hanson, a dau.

At Montreal, the wife of Captain Andrew Orr, R.A., a son.

*May 26.* In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady Ceeilia Brinckman, a son.

In St. George's-road, South Belgravia, the wife of Major-Gen. Stransham, a dau.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Francis J. Holland, a dau.

At Shalstone-house, Bucks., the wife of R. Purefoy Fitz Gerald, esq., R.N., a son.

At Dallington Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, a dau.

The wife of Major J. E. Saunders, F.G.S., of Granville-park, Blaekheath, a dau.

At Arborfield-hall, Berks., the wife of Capt. Hargreaves, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of A. G. Elkington, esq., Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At her father's, Bireham Newton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Richard Dalton, a son.

*May 27.* In Brook-st., the Lady Gwendaline Petre, a son.

At Montgomery, the wife of the Rev. Maurice Lloyd, a dau.

At Sowerby-hall, near Brigg, the wife of W. H. Underwood, esq., a son.

At Snrbiton, the wife of Major James Clarkson, H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal, a son.

At Meggetland, near Edinburgh, the wife of P. Carnegy, esq., Deputy-Commissioner, Oude, a dau.

At Southampton, (at the residence of her father, Col. Begbie,) the wife of Capt. Arthur G. E. Morley, H.M.'s 39th Foot, a son.

The wife of the Rev. John D'Arcy Cayley, Cowfold, Sussex, a dau.

At Minehead, Somerset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gaye, 4th Brigade R.H.A., a dau.

May 28. At Woolwich-common, the wife of Capt. Augustus King, R.H.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Commander F. W. Sullivan, R.N., a dau.

May 29. At Stuston Rectory, Scoles, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. Conran, a son.

At Pangbourne, the wife of Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., a dau.

At Boundary-bank, Jedburgh, the wife of Dr. Bell, Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

At West Malling-lodge, the wife of G. F. Busbridge, esq., a son.

May 30. At Lindridge-house, Desford, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, a son.

At Frensham Parsonage, near Farnham, the wife of the Rev. William Lewery Blackley, dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Robert Coote, R.N., of H.M.S. "Victory," Portsmouth, a son.

In the Precincts, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Martin, Minor Canon of the cathedral, a dau.

May 31. At the residence of her father at Upper Norwood, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Williams, a son.

At Manadon, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. Hall Parlby, a son.

At Dunsbury Rectory, Bourn, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Keightley, a son.

At Winkton, Hants., the wife of the Rev. S. Beal, R.N., a dau.

June 1. At Manfield Vicarage, Darlington, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Yeoman, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Calvert R. Jones, a dau.

At Bebington, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Harvey, Incumbent of Betley, Staffordshire, a son.

June 2. In St. George's-road, the Hon. Mrs. Bethell, prematurely, of twins.

At Ashcot, Somerset, the wife of Captain Victor G. Hickley, R.N., a dau.

At Packington-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Robert Levett, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Horatio Walmisley, Vicar of St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of Wentworth Lascelles Scott, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bramford Speke, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Kindersley, a dau.

At Seaford, Sussex, the wife of Francis Richard Tothill, esq., J.P., a son.

At More-place, Betchworth, Mrs. James Corbett, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Peyton, 18th Hussars, a son.

At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh FitzRoy, late of the Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Stirling, the wife of C. E. McMurdo, esq., 79th Highlanders, prematurely, a son.

June 3. At Hulland-hall, Derbyshire, the wife of John K. FitzHerbert, esq., a son.

At Teversham Rectory, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, a dau.

At Bitteswell-hall, Leicestersh., Mrs. Robert Fellowes, a dau.

At Ulcombe Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Pierce Butler, a dau.

At the Rectory, Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Alphonso Matthey, a dau.

The wife of Capt. T. W. Gibson, late of the Madras Army, a dau.

June 4. At Southsea, Hants., the wife of Col. Edw. Somerset, C.B., D.Q.M.G. of the South-western District, a dau.

At Luscar-house, Fifeshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Babington, a dau.

In Cleveland-sq., Bayswater, the wife of J. H. I. Alexander, Commander R.N., a son.

In Monmouth-road North, Bayswater, the wife of Frederic Harvey, esq., Staff-Surgeon, R.N., a dau.

At Little Shelford, the wife of the Rev. John Wm. Taylor, Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Henry David Erskine, esq., of Cardross, a son.

At Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Tufnell S. Barrett, a dau.

June 5. At Castle Semple, Renfrewshire, the Lady Elizabeth Lee Harvey, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Wigram, a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Karney, M.A., a son.

At the residence of her father, North Cray-place, Kent, the wife of Nevile Lubbock, esq., a son.

June 6. At Norfolk-house, St. James'-sq., Lady Victoria Hope Scott, of twin daus.

The Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a dau.

At Henbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Meares, a son.

At Spalding, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Turner, a son.

At Hastings, the wife of Capt. Gough, R.N., Inspecting-Commander Coast Guard, a son.

At the residence of her father, (A. Martin, esq., M.D., Rochester,) the wife of Capt. Barry, H.M.'s 29th Regt., a son.

At Yarbrough Rectory, near Louth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd, a son.

June 7. The Countess of Munster, a son.

At Amersham, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Charles A. Baynes, a son.

At Stade-house, Hythe, the wife of Captain Ernest le Pelley, 1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Guillemard, of Armagh, a son.

At the Grammar-school, Kimbolton, Hunts., the wife of the Rev. R. L. Watson, a son.

*June 8.* At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Martin Southwell, a son.

At Askern, near Doneaster, the wife of the Rev. Henry Law, a dau.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Hammond, a son.

At West-park-house, Anderton, the wife of Capt. Crossman, R.E., a son.

At Meldon Rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Peddar, a dau.

*June 9.* At Chicheley Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Jeudwine, a son.

At Clarence-lodge, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Charles G. F. Knowles, R.N., H.M.S. "St. Vincent," a son.

At Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. John H. R. Sumner, a son.

At Wold Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Casson, a son.

*June 10.* The wife of Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Stirling, the wife of Maj. Forbes MacBean, 32nd Regt. (Gordon Highlanders), a dau.

At Pangbourne Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Robert Finch, a son.

*June 11.* At Rose-hill, Rotherham, Lady Mahon, a son.

At Lenton-house, near Nottingham, the wife of Capt. Holden, a son.

At West Wickham, Kent, the wife of Henry C. Nevill, esq., a dau.

At Markham-house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. John J. Fulton, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Twyford, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. L. Wickham, a son.

*June 12.* At Gunton-park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.

At Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Henry J. Latter, a dau.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Edward Hertslet, esq., a son.

*June 13.* In St. George's-road, S.W., the wife of the Rev. John Rashdall, a dau.

At Tanybryn, Bangor, the wife of Arthur Wyatt, esq., a dau.

*June 14.* At Caverswall Castle, Staffordshire, the wife of J. P. Radcliffe, esq., a son.

*June 15.* In Amherst-road West, the wife of the Rev. J. Gilchrist Wilson, a son.

At Notting-hill, the wife of Charles Steggall, Mus. Doe. Cantab., a dau.

*June 16.* At the Rectory, Great Stanmore, the wife of the Rev. L. J. Bernays, a dau.

At the Grange, Hagbourne, the wife of Henry Denne, esq., a son.

At Oxendon, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. James W. Field, a son.

*June 17.* At Cole Orton-hall, Lady Beaumont, a son.

At Sedgeford Vicarage, King's Lynn, the wife of the Rev. J. Ambrose Ogle, a son.

*June 18.* At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. George Richard Dupuis, a dau.

Mrs. Wells, Grove-house, Clare, Suffolk, a dau.

At Holkham Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Napier, a son.

At the Friars, Chester, Mrs. T. Helps, a son.

The wife of Chas. D. Burnett, esq., a dau.

At Kingswinford Rectory, Wordsley, near

Stourbridge, the wife of the Rev. S. E. Blomefield, a dau.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of G. T. Morrell, esq., Lieut. of H.M.S. "Wellesley," a son.

*June 19.* In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of George Ward Hunt, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Cowley-house, Oxford, the wife of B. C. Brodie, esq., a son.

At Oakleaze, Almondsbury, the wife of the Rev. F. Warre, a dau.

*June 21.* At St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Hughes, Rector of Perri-

vale, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*April 23.* At Lueknow, James N. B. Hewett, esq., Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant-Commissioner at Gonda, Oude, to Arabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edm. Burke, esq., J.P., Tyaquin, eo. Galway.

*April 26.* At the Cathedral, Georgetown, Demerary, Josias, eldest son of Josias Booker, esq., of Allerton, Lancashire, to Mehctable Wickham Austin, second dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana.

*May 20.* At Whittington, near Worcester, the Rev. Bennett Hesketh Williams, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Gayton and Stowe, Staffordshire, to Margaret Edwards, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Holden, M.A., Assistant-Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.

*May 21.* At Heavitree, Exeter, the Rev. Loftus Stevens Gray, son of the late Lieut.-Col.

Loftus Gray, of the Rifle Brigade, to Isabella Emily, eldest dau. of John Rogers Griffiths, esq., of Pilton, J.P. for the county of Devon.

At Saleby, Charles P. Elliott, B.C.S., eldest son of the Rev. C. Boileau Elliott, Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk, to Hannah Frances, eldest dau. of John S. Lister, esq., of Saleby Grange, Lincolnshire.

*May 22.* At All Saints', Southampton, Edward, youngest son of the late John Parker, esq., of Limerick, to Sophia, only surviving child of Major-Gen. Slade, R.F.P., R.E.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, A. Hughes, esq., of Sydenham, to Elizabeth Aldworth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Alleyn Evanson, of Four-Mile Water Court, eo. Cork.

At Kinwarton, Warwickshire, Edward Holland Garrard, of Clopton-house, Mickleton, third son of the late Rev. S. E. Garrard, of

Park-hall, to Sarah, only dau. of Thomas Brown, esq., of Kenilworth.

May 23. At St. Thomas's, Winchester, Henry Edmonds, eldest son of Henry Norris, esq., of Charmouth, Dorset, to Emilia, third dau. of the late Capt. Frederick Marryat, R.N., C.B., of Bonham-cottage, Winchester.

May 24. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Herbert A., son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir William F. Carroll, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gov. of Greenwich Hospital, to Lucy, dau. of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-st.

At the British Consulate, Bayonne, Fredk. William, second surviving son of the late Thomas Hanway Bigge, esq., of Little Benton, Northumberland, to Isabel Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Charles Fenwick, esq., British Consul-General in Denmark.

At Luton, John Hankey Saumarez, eldest son of the late John Hankey Sweeting, esq., of Kilve Court, Somerset, to Catherine Hankey, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Little, Vicar of Sundon-cum-Streatley, Beds.

May 27. At Lymington, Rear-Adm. Wm. Langford Castle, to Laura Marcia, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, esq., of Fairfield, Lymington, Hants.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Marmaduke Wm. Whitaker, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of W. W. Whitaker, esq., of North Deighton, Yorkshire, to Gertrude Mary, eldest dau. of Basil T. Woodd, esq., M.P., of Conyngham-hall, in the same county.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, James, son of the Rev. James Graham, Penpont, Dumfriesshire, to Fatima, dau. of the late Alexander Hare, esq., formerly H.E.I.C.'s Resident at Banjar Massin, and Commissioner for the States of Borneo.

At Brighton, the Rev. Simon J. G. Fraser, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, to Marian Worsley, second dau. of the late John Russell Colvin, esq.

At St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, Capt. Cuming, R.A., to Esther Caroline, second dau. of Henry Grant, esq., of Portsmouth.

At St. Cuthbert's, York, Capt. F. S. Stanton, Bengal Engineers, youngest son of W. H. Stanton, esq., The Thrupp, Stroud, to Anne Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Starkey, esq., of Springwood, Huddersfield.

At St. John's, Bradshaw, near Halifax, the Rev. W. T. Vale, Incumbent of Christ Church, Patrieroft, near Manchester, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late William Edwards, esq., of Highbury, London.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. George Fereman, M.A., Vicar of Brize Norton, Oxon., to Sarah Ada, eldest dau.; and, at the same time and place, Ernest Pandorf, esq., of Rangoon, and Mincing-lane, London, second son of Carl Pandorf, esq., of Bremen, to Maria, third dau. of Chas. John Tootell, esq., of the Lodge, Michael's-grove, Brompton.

May 28. At St. Matthias', Richmond-hill, Capt. Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., Political

Agent to the Governor-General of India, Re-wah, to Emma Laura, eldest dau. of Charles John Shoubridge, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Christ Church, Newgate-st., the Rev. W. Penrose Woolcombe, son of the late Rev. W. Woolcombe, Rector of Christow and Hen-nock, Devon, to Henrietta, third dau. of the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., Upper Grammar Master of Christ's Hospital.

At St. Helen's, Lancashire, Robert Herbert Heath Jary, 12th Royal Lancers, to Julia Harriet Mary, only child of David Bromilow, esq., of Haresfinch, St. Helen's.

At Holy Trinity Church, Walton Beck, Liverpool, Wm. Richmond, grandson of Wm. Brown, esq., of Richmond-hill, Liverpool, to Emily, second dau. of Col. Mounstevan, Staff Officer of the Pensioners, late of the 28th and 79th Regts.

At Christ Church, Paddington, Thomas Bolton, esq., of Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to Emily, dau. of James B. Wildman, esq., of Yotes Court, Kent.

At St. Michael's, Gloucester, William Dunn, esq., of Frome Selwood, to Alice, younger dau. of William Morgan Meyler, esq., of Ashmeade-house, Gloucester.

At Crowfield, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Pyemont Collett, of Shenton, Leicestershire, to Isabella Lamb, eldest dau. of the late E. Cooper, esq., North-house, Wolverhampton.

May 29. At the Priory Church, Bodmin, Hugh G. Colvill, esq., late Capt. 29th Foot, to Susan Howe, second dau. of Wm. Pascoe, esq., of Park-hill-house, Bodmin, late of Tregembo.

At Holy Trinity Church, Hull, Frederick William Barnby, esq., of Hull, to Maria May, eldest dau. of Capt. Jonathan Aylen, R.N., of Welton, Yorkshire.

At Clapham, the Rev. Robert Tapson, of St. Giles's, Camberwell, to Emily Christiana, elder dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Cox, R.M.

At the Bavarian Chapel, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, M. Léon Francisque Beloud, of Valenciennes and Treforest, to Alice, eldest dau. of the late B. W. Rawlings, esq., of John-st., Bedford-row, and Romford, Essex.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. Robt. Harris Abbott, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, West-town, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to Mary Eliza, youngest dau. of Thomas Duthoit, esq., of Hoxton-sq., Middlesex.

May 31. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, bart., to Amelia Sophia, second dau. of Charles F. A. Prosser Hastings, esq.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. David Thomson, H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, youngest son of Gen. Harry Thomson, H.M.'s Bengal Light Cavalry, to Margaret Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Richard Brecks, esq., of Warcop, Westmoreland.

At Stroud, William Bligh, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell, and late Capt. 73rd Regt., to Eliza, widow of Capt.

F. Wemyss, Bombay Engineers, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. T. Dickinson.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Theophilus, eldest son of the late Col. Thos. Theophilus Paske, of the Madras Army, to Esther, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. Latter, Dorking, Surrey.

June 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Benham William Carter, esq., to Rose, dau. of Col. and the late Lady Maria Saunderson.

At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, T. A. Russell, esq., of Cheshunt-park, Herts., to Emma Julia, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. Taylor Garnett, M.A.

June 3. At All Saints', Ledsham, Yorkshire, the Rev. St. Aubyn Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, second son of the Rev. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn, of Clowanee, Cornwall, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Wheler, of Ledstone-hall, Yorkshire, and Otterden-pl., Kent.

At Wootton, Kent, James Farquhar, esq., late Capt. of H.M.'s 10th Regt., eldest son of James Farquhar, esq., of Hall-green, Kineardineshire, and of Sunnyside, Reigate, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. A. B. Mesham, Rector of Wootton.

At Medmenham, Bucks., Matthew Baines, M.D. Lond., of Thurloe-sq., to Elizabeth, elder dau. of the Rev. Thomas Arthur Powys, M.A., Rector of Sawtry St. Andrew, Hunts.

At Clifton, Dr. Wm. Johnstone Fyffe, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Caroline Margaret, only dau. of the late Thomas Kington, esq., of Charlton-house, Somerset.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. Henry Tuinell Young, of Mallard's-court, Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, to Emma, dau. of the late Philip Hills, esq., of Colne-park, Essex.

At St. Paneras, the Rev. Wm. Dixon, Vicar of Shepreth, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Fanny Hawkes, of Grantchester, near Cambridge.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Hilton, esq., of Manchester, to Elizabeth Chantrey, only surviving dau. of the late Chas. Graham, esq., of Eaton-pl. South, Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Middlesex.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Hen. Lloyd Oswell, M.A., to Sarah Emily, second dau. of the late John Cotton, esq., of Westbourne-terrace.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Chas. Wilbraham Ford, Capt. in H.M.'s Indian Army, to Fanny, dau. of the late Henry Moehner Sproule, esq., Bath.

At St. James', Paddington, the Rev. Tupper Carey, Rector of Fifield Bavant, Wilts., eldest son of Commissary-Gen. Carey, of Summerland, Guernsey, to Helen Jane, second dau. of George Glas Sandeman, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, and Westfield, South Hayling, Hants.

At Waleot Church, Bath, the Rev. Wm. Gee, Rector of St. Martin's, Exeter, to Helena, dau. of the late Wm. Hudleston, esq., Madras Civil Service.

At St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, Oswald Wm. Every, esq., Capt. 75th Regt., to Cecelia Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Henry Chas. Burney, LL.D.

June 4. At St. Paul's, Hampstead, Henry

Cardew, esq., Capt. R.A., son of the late Capt. Henry Cardew, R.E., to Catherine Rotheram, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Lambert, esq., Commander R.N., and niece of John Lambert, esq., of Westwood-lodge, Finchley New-road.

At St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, Wm. Kerr, esq., solicitor, Dundee, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Richardson, Rector of St. Martin-eum-Gregory, York, and chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

At St. Stephen's, Notting-hill, John Lowther, of E. I. Railway, India, to Elizabeth Nodes, youngest dau. of Robert Nodes Newton, esq., and granddau. of the late Rev. R. Newton, D.D.

In Dublin, James Hogg, son of the Rev. John Barnett, D.D., to Elizabeth Stuart, eldest dau. of Col. Watt, Upper Bagot-st.

At Aghadoey, Ireland, James, second son of James Sinelair, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Holyhill, eo. Tyrone, to Katharine, fourth dau. of the Rev. Robert Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoey.

June 5. At All Souls', Langham-plaee, the Hon. and Rev. John Robert Orlando Bridgeman, Rector of Weston-under-Lyziard, youngest son of the Earl of Bradford, to Marianne Caroline, only dau. of the Ven. Arehdeacon Clive.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Arthur Broome, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Madras Army, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Broome, to Katharine E. Leith, eldest surviving dau. of the late James Maleolmson, esq., of Campden-hill.

At Bray, the Rev. Hemming Robeson, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, only son of the late W. H. Robeson, esq., of the Brooklands, Woreestershire, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Seroeold Pearee Seroeold, of Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk-st., Park-lane.

At St. Paneras, Captain Harger, 2nd West India Regt., to Margaret Ann, dau. of Richard Shafto Chambers, esq., of Gower-st., Bedford-sq., W.C.

At Broughton, Hunts., George Haines, only son of Thomas Jones, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Greenwieh, to Fanny Anne Thomson, only dau. of the Rev. George Johnston, Rector of the parish.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Robert Calvert Clapham, esq., of Wineomblee, Jarrow-on-Tyne, son of Anthony Clapham and Elizabeth Foster his wife, to Priseilla Hannah Mennell, dau. of George and Hannah Mennell, of Pieton-house, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Newcastle, West Limeriek, Francis Wm. Henry Petrie, late Capt. 11th Regt., third son of the late Commissary-General William Petrie, to Deborah Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Willis, Prebendary of Killeedy, and granddau. of the late George Gough Gubbins, esq., of Maidstown Castle.

At Litehfield, Hants., Major Thomas Powell Symonds, Herefordshire Militia, only son of the Rev. T. P. Symonds, of Pengethley, to Anna, third dau. of the Rev. Peter Cotes, Rector of Litchfield.

At Stretford, the Rev. Arthur Thos. Gregory, Incumbent of Flixton, Lancashire, to Sibella, youngest dau. of the late Edward Brendon, esq., of Callington, Cornwall.

At St. Paneras, the Rev. James William Sheppard, M.A., Assistant Master of St. Paul's School, eldest son of Robert Howard Sheppard, esq., of Tavistock-sq., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Martin Lister, of H.M.'s 2nd (Queen's) Royals.

At Ashford, Kent, the Rev. Sam. Campbell Lepard, M.A., of Canterbury, to Susanna, only dau. of George Fred. Wilks, esq., of Ashford.

At St. John's, Clapham-rise, Thomas Walter, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Piekthall, Vicar of Broxbourne, Herts., to Eliza, sole surviving dau. of the late Richard Gatecombe, esq., of Plymouth, Devon.

At St. Saviour's, Bath, William Henry Birmingham, esq., of Dublin, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmaeduaugh, to Eliza Dorothea, fifth dau. of Robert Hawkins Hellings, esq., of Bath.

At St. Philip's, Kensington, George, eldest son of the Rev. G. W. D. Evans, Vicar of Reculver, Kent, to Clara Maria, eldest dau. of the late James Muir, esq., of Luton, Beds.

*June 7.* At Parkstone, Dorset, Wm. Forster Parsons, esq., R.N., to Frances Elizabeth, third dau. of John Collins, esq., of Heatherland, Parkstone.

*June 9.* At Roath, N. Wilmot Oliver, second son of the late Rev. Chambre C. Townsend, of Derry, co. Cork, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. N. W. Oliver, R.A., to Maria, fourth dau. of G. S. Strawson, esq., C.E., of Cardiff.

*June 10.* At Weybridge, Col. A. Cavendish Bentinek, son of the late Lord Chas. Bentinek, to Augusta Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.

At St. James' Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, George Cleghorn, esq., of Weens, Roxburghshire, Lieut. Royal Scots Greys, to Mary Ann Hay, third dau. of Colonel Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie-lodge.

At Trinity Church, Bromley-common, Kent, Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Ravensbourne, Bromley, to Sibella Charlotte, elder dau. of George Warde Norman, esq., of Bromley-common.

At St. John's, Edinburgh, Edwin Maude, esq., Capt. Bombay Rifle Corps, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Constance, eldest dau. of Jas. Wright, esq., of Ainslie-place, Edinburgh.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, the Rev. William Bennitt, Rector of Bletchley, Bucks., second son of Joseph Bennitt, esq., of Ashwood-house, Dudley, to Gertrude Caroline, second dau. of the late Major Christopher Newport, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, the Rev. John Webster, B.A., Curate of the Chapel-of-ease, Islington, son of Wm. Webster, esq., of Highbury-pl., to Frances Ann, second dau. of Wm. B. Stuart, esq., of Doddington, near March.

*June 11.* At St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, the Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A., late Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Kelso, to Caroline Anne, youngest surviving dau. of the late Sir John Forbes, bart., of Craigievar and Fintray, Aberdeensh.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Walter Roberts, second son of the late Rev. E. H. Snoad, M.A., of Ashford, Kent, to Emily, dau. of the late Henry Moore, esq., of Clapham, Surrey.

At St. John's, Edinburgh, Brevet-Major Geo. Digby Barker, 64th Regt., second son of the late John Barker, esq., of Clare Priory, Suffolk, to Frances Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Murray, esq., of Rosemount, Ross-shire.

At St. John's, Hampstead, the Rev. W. T. McCormick, eldest son of the late Capt. McCormick, R.N., to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Dobbin, esq., Dublin.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Marcus Seton Blackden, esq., to Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ward Franklyn.

*June 12.* At Exton, Rutlandshire, Sir Thos. Fowell Buxton, bart., son of the late Sir Edw. N. Buxton, bart., to the Lady Victoria Noel, youngest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough.

At St. John's, Paddington, Sir Anthony Crosdill Weldon, bart., of Kilmoroney, and of Rahinderry, Queen's County, to Lizzie Caroline Thomasina, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Kennedy, 18th Hussars.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Henry Reginald Courtenay, esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry H. Courtenay, Rector of Mamhead, Devon, to the Lady Evelyn Pepys, youngest dau. of the late Earl Cottenham.

At St. Paneras, Herbert G. Austen, esq., Commander R.N., son of Admiral Sir Francis Austen, G.C.B., to Louisa Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Lyus, esq., late of Bedhampton, Hants.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Alexander Hugh Hore, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, son of James Hore, esq., of Dulwich, to Tacé, dau. of the late Samuel Palmer, esq.

At St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, William J. Watts, eldest son of the late Thomas Read, esq., of Highgate, to Harriet Catherine; also, at the same time and place, Frederick, youngest son of the late Jas. Taylor, esq., of Ightham, Kent, to Ellen Louisa—dau. of Wm. Kirkman, esq., of Northampton-terr., Canonbury.

At St. John's, Hampstead, Bartle J. L. Frere, esq., of Bedford-sq., to Adelaide Ellen, third dau. of Richard Rowe, esq., of Upton-villas, Kilburn.

At St. John's, Torquay, the Rev. Charles Henry Bulmer, M.A., Rector of Credenhill, Herefordshire, second son of the Rev. Edward Bulmer, Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, and Rector of Moreton, Herefordshire, to Mary Grace Parnell, third dau. of Edward Coekrem, esq., of Torquay.

At Willesden, Middlesex, Frederick John Rudd, esq., Captain, the Royal Regiment, to Mary Jane Frederica, eldest dau. of the late

Joseph Railton, esq., of Snittlegarth, J.P. of the county of Cumberland.

At Islington, the Rev. William Campbell Shearer, M.A., of Soham, Cambs., to Jane, second dau. of Alexander Martin, esq., of Gibson-sq., Islington.

At St. Nicholas, Warwick, John Thornely, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Ellen Agnes, second dau. of Thomas Heath, esq. of Myton Grange, Warwick.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Frederick Wm., second son of the late Robert Montagu Hume, esq., of Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Cowper, H.E.I.C. Bombay Engineers.

At Poole, Dorset, George Braxton, eldest son of H. M. Aldridge, esq., to Eliza Margaret, eldest dau. of T. Wanhill, esq., J.P.

At St. James's, Paddington, Geo. W. Soltau, esq., of Little Efford, to Anne Katharine Emma, third dau. of the late John Walmesley, esq., of the Hall of Inee, Lancashire.

At All Souls, Langham-place, Thos. Pattison Wood, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 29th Foot, to Maria Frances Jane, only dau. of the late Geo. Renny Young, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Twickenham, the Rev. George Perry, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Geo. Perry, Vicar of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Oliver, eldest dau. of F. Ferguson Camroux, esq., of Dial-house, Twickenham.

At Egham, John Thistlewood Davenport, esq., of Chaleots, Hampstead, third son of the late F. C. Davenport, esq., of Egham, to Eliza Clarendon, only dau. of the late Capt. John Forbes, of the 92nd Highlanders, and granddau. of the late Col. Forbes, of the 64th Regt.

At Newark, Robert Wallis, esq., Old Ridley, Northumberland, J.P. for the county of Durham, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. Webster, of Weston, and niece of Francis Sikes, esq., of the Chantry-house, Newark.

At Chard, the Rev. John Foy, Travelling Secretary to the Additional Curates' Society, to Mary Bellas, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Thompson, Vicar of Chard.

William Walker, esq., Capt. Royal Lancashire Artillery, son of the late R. Walker, esq., M.P., Wood-hill, Bury, to Mary Anne, widow of the late C. Blennerhassett, esq., Ballyseedy, co. Kerry.

At Henley-on-Thames, Thomas Woodhouse Levin, B.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Thomas Seeretan, esq., of Barnet, Herts.

At Alton, Rowland Hugh Cotton, esq., of Etwall-hall, Derbyshire, to Mary Louisa, only dau. of the late John Bill, esq., of Farley-hall, Staffordshire.

June 14. At St. Mary's, Chester, J. Errington French, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major French.

At St. James's, Dover, Charles Waters, esq., of West Dean, Seaford, Sussex, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late George Russell, esq., of Wilmington-hall, Kent.

At Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, the Rev.

John Joseph Haleombe, M.A., Reader and Librarian at Charterhouse, and Organising Secretary to the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham Mission to Central Africa, to Emily Mary, youngest dau. of Capt. Barber, of Merton Abbey, Surrey.

June 16. At St. Luke's, Southampton, Andrew Malcolm, son of the late William Lockie, esq., of Kelso, Roxburghshire, to Mary Terry, youngest dau. of John Coupland, esq., of Newtown-house, Southampton.

At St. Philip's, Pentonville, Alfred P. Wakeman, esq., to Sarah Cox Dear, only dau. of the late Isaac Orehard, esq., and granddau. of the late Rev. Joseph Dear, of Chelwood-house, Somersetshire.

June 17. At Kensington, James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., of Ladbroke-sq., Kensington-park, to Esther Sarah, only dau. of the late John Pryce, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Geo. Hay, esq., of Belton, East Lothian, to Jane, eldest dau. of William Beard, esq., of Elie, co. Fife.

At Littlebury, Edward Nugent, eldest surviving son of the late Thos. C. Bellingham, esq., of Battle, to Penelope Anne, seventh dau. of the late Nathaniel Robinson, esq., of Littlebury, Essex.

At St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, the Rev. Charles Twemlow Royds, of Sprotborough, near Doneaster, to Louisa, second dau. of Wm. Hudson, esq., of Ouseeliffe, near York.

At Shiplake, Oxfordshire, Capt. E. Harding Steward, R.E., to Jessie, second dau. of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crousley-park, Oxfordshire, and the Grange, Wiltshire.

At St. Enoder, Cornwall, Edward Fowler Bean, esq., of Ashburton, Devon, to Eleanor Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. M. Walker, Vicar of St. Enoder, and granddau. of the late General Walker, of Lime-park, Sidmouth.

At Darley, Derbyshire, the Rev. C. Septimus Cutler, of Stretton, Cheshire, to Julia, only dau. of Stephen Hack, esq., of Paleolaytin, Adelaide, South Australia.

The Rev. G. P. de Hoehepied Larpent, M.A., third son of the late Baron de Hoehepied Larpent, of Holmwood-house, Surrey, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. T. Harrison, Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, the Rev. Thomas Edward Hallett, eldest son of Thomas Perham Luxmore Hallett, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Emily Fitzroy, fourth dau. of William Everest, esq., The Cedars, Surrey.

June 18. At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Sir John W. Fisher, of Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, to Lilius Stuart, second dau. of the late Col. Alexander Maekenzie, of H.M.'s Service, Grinnard, Ross-shire.

At Westminster Abbey, Albert Peareth, esq., second son of the late William Peareth, esq., of Usworth-house, Northumberland, to Margaret Emma, fourth dau. of the Rev. Evan Nepean, Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

At Chadshunt, George Hyde Granville, esq.,

second son of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellsbourne-hall, Warwickshire, to Henrietta, dau. of Bolton King, esq., of Chadshunt, in the same county.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, Alfred, younger son of the late Richard Spratt, esq., Capt. 96th Regt., to Susan Elizabeth, third dau. of Henry Knapp, esq., formerly of Abingdon, Berks.

At Egginton, Charles James Maynard, son of Edmund Gilling Hallewell, esq., of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, to Emily Catherine, only dau. of John Barber, esq., of Park-hill, Derbyshire.

At Clifton, the Rev. Frederiek Bankes, B.D., of Bishop's Hull, to Adèle Astley, fourth dau. of the late Freelope Hammond, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple.

At Remenham, James Charles, youngest son of Lewis Helbling, esq., of Clapham-park, to Eliza Vigers, elder dau. of Richard Lloyd, esq., of Wilminster-house, Henley-on-Thames.

At Brockham, William Grogan, esq., Capt. Wicklow Regt., Slaney-park, co. Wicklow, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Grogan, of Slaney-park, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of John Hackblock, esq., Brockham Warren, near Reigate, Surrey.

At Davington, Kent, the Rev. J. West Bramah, M.A., Merton College, Oxford, of Arkley, Herts., to Emma Maria Holt, of Davington Priory.

At St. Thomas, Lewes, the Rev. R. Fawcett Ward, of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, to Margaret, only dau. of the late Thos. Hillman, esq., of Lewes, Sussex.

June 19. At Edenhall, the Rev. Malise Reginald Graham, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., of Netherby, to Agnes, second dau. of Sir George Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall.

At Battersea, S. E. Carlisle, esq., son of the late Rev. William Carlisle, of Belmont, co. Stafford, to Caroline Louisa, only dau. of Sir Chas. Forbes, bart., of Newe, and Edin Lassie.

At Lichfield Cathedral, the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity College, Perpetual Curate of Great St. Mary's, and Registrary of the University of Cambridge, to Louisa Calthorpe, youngest dau. of the late Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral.

At St. Stephen's, Camden-town, John Charles

Savery, esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Amelia Troward, dau. of T. Hewitt Key, esq., F.R.S., of University College, London.

At Clent, near Stourbridge, James Fenn Clark, esq., of Leamington, to Adelina Josephine, second dau. of Charles Roberts, esq., of the Field-house, Clent, Worcestershire.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Arthur Ormsby, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, relie of the Rev. R. J. Passingham, of Tyfos, near Corwen.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, Henry Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Greenhill, esq., of Stationers'-hall, London, to Marianne Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Philip Willoughby, Rector of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershir<sup>e</sup>

June 21. At Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, William Staunton Pierson, Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, elder son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William H. Pierson, of Langstone, Hants., to Georgiana Katharine, only dau. of the Rev. Hareourt Aldham, Vicar of Stoke Prior.

At Etagh, near Roserea, Septimus Sherson Connell, esq., Capt. in the 21st Scots Fusiliers, youngest son of Jas. Connell, esq., of Eskdalehouse, Dumfriesshire, to Sarah Annie, dau. of the late Col. Hardress Lloyd, of Gloster, King's County.

At St. John's, Paddington, Capt. Brenchley, late of the 31st Regt., to Margaret, dau. of the late Alexander Stewart, esq., of Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Geo. F. Skill, esq., of Felstead, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late John Knapp, esq., of Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fitzroy Clinton Robarts, esq., to Isabella, dau. of Robert Sherlock, esq., of Antwerp.

At St. Pancras, George G. Kilburne, of Hill-drop-road, Tufnell-park, eldest son of George Kilburne, esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Janet, eldest dau. of the late Robert Dalziel, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. John's, Oxford-sq., Hyde-park, James Seamen, esq., of Penge, Surrey, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Dickinson, esq., of South Norwood.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, Edward Purser, esq., of Clapham-park, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Hayward, esq., of Upper Clapton.

June 22. At Barnes, Surrey, Francis John Vanderpant, esq., of Maddox-st., London, to Mary Jane, only dau. of P. Margetson, esq.

## 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.*]

### EARL CANNING.

June 17. In Grosvenor-square, aged 49, the Right Hon. Charles John, Earl Canning, K.G., late Viceroy of British India.

The deceased nobleman, Charles John Canning, Earl and Viscount Canning, of Kilbraham, co. Kilkenny, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the youngest of the four children, and only surviving son, of the Right Hon. George Canning, the eminent statesman, and Joan, third and youngest daughter of General John Scott, of Balconie, co. Fife. He was born 14th December, 1812, at Gloucester-lodge, Brompton, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained in 1833 the high honour of first-class in classics and second class in mathematics. He for some months had a seat in the House of Commons, having been elected member for Warwick in August, 1836, in opposition to Mr. Hobhouse, on Conservative principles. In March of the succeeding year he was removed to the Upper House by the demise of his mother, who had been created a viscountess in 1828, with remainder to her only surviving son. On the late Sir Robert Peel taking office, in 1841, Lord Canning joined the Government, and filled the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under the late Earl of Aberdeen, up to January, 1842, when he was appointed Commissioner of Woods, &c. He retired at the break-up of Sir Robert Peel's administration in July, 1846. Like many of his political friends, he continued out of office till the Earl of Aberdeen became Premier, in whose administration he accepted office as Postmaster-General, which position he held from January, 1853, to July, 1855, when

he was selected as successor to the late Marquis Dalhousie in the post of Governor-General of India.

In little more than a year after the arrival of Lord Canning in India the mutiny broke out, which severely tested the energy and statesmanship of the deceased. His conduct in dealing with it gave rise to much difference of opinion, and one very important act, the attempted confiscation of the lands of the talookdars of Oude, was vetoed by the Home Government. Lord Canning, however, did not resign his post, as it was expected that he would do; he carried out his plan for the pacification of India in a conciliatory spirit, and though this policy has been thought by many to have been pushed too far, it had at least present success, and in April, 1859, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his eminent civil services during the mutiny. He was also made an extra civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in token of the approbation of his Sovereign; in May, 1859, he had a further mark of favour from her Majesty, being created an earl; and less than a month before his decease he received the Order of the Garter.

The late peer married, September 5th, 1835, the Honourable Charlotte Stuart, eldest daughter of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and sister of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford. Her ladyship, who was born in 1817, accompanied her husband to India, and died on the 18th of November, 1861, after a short illness at Calcutta, during the absence of the Earl, then on a farewell official tour. Not leaving any issue, the titular honours of the family become extinct.

## LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

*June 6.* In Grosvenor-street, aged 52, the Right Hon. Robert John Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The deceased peer was the son of the Rev. Robt. Barnard, by the Hon. Louisa, daughter of John Peyto, thirteenth Lord Willoughby de Broke. He was born at Lighthorne, Warwickshire, where his father was rector, October 17, 1809; he was educated at Eton, and succeeded to the title and estates Dec. 16, 1852, on the death of his uncle Henry Peyto, fifteenth Lord, when he took the name of Verney. He married, on Oct. 25, 1842, Georgiana Jane, third daughter of Major-General Thomas Wm. Taylor, of Oggwell, Devon, by whom he has left three sons and four daughters.

His lordship's death was very sudden. In the week preceding it, he had been at Warwick in command of his troop of yeomanry cavalry; on the 4th of June he was present at the Derby, and on the 6th he went to Eton, where he had two sons at school, to hear the speeches and witness the rowing matches. The same evening when he retired to rest, Lady Willoughby, finding a difficulty in his breathing, rang the bell for assistance, but before medical aid could be procured life was extinct. As joint master of the South Warwickshire hounds with the Hon. Mr. North the deceased peer was very much liked, and in all the relations of life earned the respect of those with whom he was brought in contact.

The house of Willoughby de Broke is a branch of that of Willoughby de Eresby. The first baron was summoned to Parliament in 1492; he died in 1503. On the death of his son in 1522 the barony fell into abeyance, and so remained until 1696, when it was claimed by, and allowed to, Richard Verney, great-grandson of Elizabeth, the granddaughter of the second baron, his son Edward having died in the lifetime of his father. From Richard Verney, the late peer was fifth in descent. He is succeeded by the Hon. Robert, who was born May 14, 1844.

## SIR JAS. DOUGHTY-TICHBORNE, BART.

*June 11.* At Tichborne-park, Hants., aged 77, Sir James Francis Doughty-Tichborne, Bart.

The deceased was the fourth son of Sir Henry J. Tichborne, the seventh baronet, by Elizabeth Lucy, the daughter of Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, Shropshire. He was born October 3, 1784, and married, Aug. 1, 1827, Harriette Felicia, the daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts., by whom he had issue Roger Charles, deceased; Alfred Joseph; and Alice Perpetua. In 1853 he succeeded his brother, the ninth baronet, who had in 1826 changed his name to Doughty on inheriting the estates of a relative; he himself took the name of Doughty before and in addition to his own. The late baronet took no prominent part in public affairs, but was well known in his own county and in Dorset (where also he had large estates) as a liberal and considerate landord. He is succeeded by his son, Alfred Charles, who married, April 17, 1861, the Hon. Theresa Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The family of Tichborne is traditionally traced far above the Conquest, and is known to have possessed the lordship of Tichborne, Hants., in the time of Henry II. The baronetcy was granted by James I. to Sir Benjamin Tichborne, Knt., March 14, 1621.

## SIR BENJAMIN HAWES, K.C.B.

*May 15.* At his house in Queen-square, Westminster, aged 65, Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for the War Department.

He was born in London in 1797, being the eldest son of the late Benjamin Hawes, Esq., of Russell-square, and the New Barge-house, Lambeth (who died in 1861), by a daughter of F. Feltham, Esq., and grandson of Benjamin Hawes, M.D., author of "The History of the Isle of Man," and other literary works, and the founder of the Royal Humane Society. He was educated in Dr. Car-

malt's school at Putney, and began life as a soap manufacturer in partnership with his father and uncle. At the age of twenty-three he married a daughter of the late Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. His first taste of office was as a Surrey magistrate, in which capacity he took an active part in the quarter sessions, and by various public exertions acquired some fame and influence, so that when the Reform Act was passed he was requested to stand for the newly-created borough of Lambeth.

His competitors were Mr. Tennyson (the late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt), Mr. Daniel Wakefield, and Mr. John Moore. The two latter were extreme Liberals, or Radicals, and the two former were returned by a considerable majority, the poll terminating with these numbers,—Charles Tennyson, Esq., 2,716; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., 2,166; Daniel Wakefield, 817; John Moore, 155.

At the second Lambeth election, in 1835, the late Mr. Alderman Farebrother came forward on the Conservative interest, but polled little more than 900 votes. Mr. Hawes was at the head of the poll with 2,000. But little greater success attended Mr. Baldwin in 1837, when the result of the poll was—Benjamin Hawes, Esq., 2,936; Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 2,811; Charles Baldwin Esq., 1,624.

In 1841 there was still another contest, which terminated thus:—Benjamin Hawes, Esq., 2,601; Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 2,558; Charles Baldwin, Esq., 1,998; Thomas Cabbell, Esq., 1,763.

During these years Mr. Hawes had made himself a very useful member of the Liberal party in Parliament, and had taken an active part on a great variety of subjects. Though not a member of the League, he was one of the most strenuous advocates of the repeal of the Corn Laws. So, also, he worked hard in behalf of the Penny Postage scheme; it was owing to a motion of his that the Fine Arts Commission was appointed; and to him it is due that the British Museum is now open to the

public on great holidays. That the son-in-law of the elder Brunel should urge the support of the Thames Tunnel on Parliament is not wonderful, nor that the brother-in-law of the younger Brunel should interest himself deeply in the battle of the gauges. But these points are worth mentioning, among others, as indicating the class of subjects to which Mr. Hawes devoted himself. He took up scientific subjects generally: he was great on the electric telegraph, and made the first arrangements of partnership between Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone; he had his theories of ventilation, and got up Dr. Reid from Edinburgh to air the Legislature; and he looked after Mr. Babbage's calculating machine. This active, scientific, metropolitan member found favour with the Whigs when they came into office in 1846, and was appointed to the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. This was a compliment to the Radicals, who, with another metropolitan member—Sir W. Molesworth—at their head, were just then attacking the management of our colonies.

It did not, however, entirely please the electors of Lambeth that any representative of theirs should hold office. At the general election of 1847 they brought forward Mr. Charles Pearson; and Mr. Hawes, though he polled more votes than ever, lost his election. The numbers were—Charles Pearson, Esq., 4,614; Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 3,708; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., 3,344.

The result of the election petitions in the new Parliament produced a vacancy for the Irish borough of Kinsale. For that place Mr. Hawes was proposed by the Government interest, and elected in March, 1848, upon a narrow majority of 97 votes over 94 polled for Lord Robert Clinton.

In 1851 Mr. Hawes was transferred to the War Department; and at the beginning of the session of 1852 he gave up his seat and turned his attention entirely to the duties of his office, in which he has earned no mean reputation for ability and zeal. During the Crimean

war so earnest and active were his labours, that he contributed very much to the relief of those disasters that, no doubt, mal-administration chiefly produced among the soldiers in the East. For his zealous discharge of his official duties, he was, in 1856, nominated a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath; and in March, 1857, he was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, with a salary of £2000 per annum. He was the author of several political pamphlets, and General Peel has borne witness to the fact that for the adoption of the Armstrong gun we have largely, though by no means entirely, to thank Sir Benjamin Hawes.

His lady, already named, is left his widow. His eldest son, Benjamin Hawes, Esq., an officer in the Indian Army, was killed towards the close of the late mutiny, leaving a son, a fifth Benjamin. Sir Benjamin's eldest daughter is the wife of Sir Charles Justin Maccarthy, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. His younger daughter was married on the 30th of Nov. last, to Frederick Wilder, Esq., of Purley-hall, Berks.

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#### THE DUKE DE SAN MIGUEL.

*May 29.* Aged 81, Evaristo San Miguel, one of the earliest and most consistent champions of Constitutional government in Spain.

The deceased, who was of humble origin, was an Asturian by birth, and was born in 1780. He took arms as a volunteer against the French in 1808, and shewed so much spirit and activity that he soon became a lieutenant-colonel, and was elected a member of the Cortes. Being placed on the retired list on the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he founded the *Espectador* newspaper a few years after, and was one of its ablest and, for those times, most courageous writers. When the tyranny of Ferdinand destroyed all hope for liberty in Spain, San Miguel joined the expedition of Riego in 1820; he was one of the first victims of the re-action that soon followed, and was exiled to Zamora in 1821.

Ferdinand was at length unable to stem the tide of public opinion; he affected to yield to what he could not control, and accepted a Liberal Ministry. San Miguel was recalled from his banishment, and offered the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he accepted.

In accordance with the secret treaty of the Congress of Verona, which declared the hostility of the great Powers—Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia—to the establishment of Constitutional government, France was charged with putting down at all cost the Liberal movement in Spain. Each of these Governments addressed a note to the Madrid Cabinet, summoning it to return to the old system; and their ambassadors resident in Madrid were ordered to demand their passports in case of refusal. San Miguel, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to those notes. He declared that the Spanish nation was governed by a constitution formally recognised by the Emperor of Russia in 1812; that the Spaniards who, in 1820, promulgated that constitution, which had been put down by violence in 1814, were not perjurers as they were called, but the organs of the nation's will; that the constitutional sovereign of Spain was in the full enjoyment of the prerogatives granted to him by the constitution, and those who maintained the contrary were enemies of their country, and its calumniators; that the Spanish nation had never interfered in the domestic concerns of any other country; that the evils of which the great Powers complained were not caused by the constitution, but by its enemies; that the Spanish people never would admit the right of any foreign Power to intermeddle in their internal affairs; and that His Majesty's Government would not deviate from the line which national honour and its unvarying adhesion to the constitution of 1812, and which it had sworn to observe, had traced out for it. These notes and the answer to them were submitted to the Cortes, of which M. Isturiz was then President, and approved unanimously. M. Isturiz

added that the Cortes, "faithful to their oath, and worthy of the people they represented, would not allow the constitution to be altered or modified but by the will of the nation, and in the manner and form prescribed by it." The ambassadors demanded their passports; they were handed to them the following day, the 11th of January, 1823, by San Miguel.

The French Government lost no time in entering on the task assigned to it by the Holy Alliance. Eighty thousand troops, under the command of the Duke d'Angoulême, crossed the Bidassoa, and opened the campaign which closed with the capture of Cadiz. San Miguel quitted Madrid when he could no longer be useful, and joined the bands of Mina in Catalonia. In the warfare of the mountain he greatly distinguished himself. He was wounded in almost every affair with the French, and in an engagement with the enemy's cavalry in 1826 he received a sabre cut in the head so deep that it astonished those who saw it many years afterwards how any one could have survived it. He was taken prisoner, but was soon after released, on condition of quitting Spain. The home that he sought was England; and in England, where he maintained himself by his daily toil, he resided until 1834, when the amnesty promulgated by the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, enabled him and others in the like circumstances to return to their native country.

San Miguel was some time after named by the Queen Captain-General of Aragon, and was elected deputy to the Cortes. He was appointed Captain-General of the Basque Provinces in 1842, under the regency of Espartero. After the fall of the Regent in 1843, and the triumph of the Moderados, he retired into private life, and resided chiefly in Madrid, unmolested even during the violent reaction that then set in against the Progresistas; for he was respected by all parties, and his popularity, never won by unworthy means, survived all political changes. He lived in the most modest manner, with no resources beyond what

his half-pay as Lieutenant-General supplied him with, and employed his time in writing the "History of Philip II.," which he published in 1847; this, though not remarkable for any very deep research, is a work of considerable merit.

The revolution of 1854 called San Miguel once more from his retirement. When, after a fierce struggle for existence, the Sartorius Ministry was overthrown, and Madrid left without a government, the Queen named San Miguel Captain-General of Madrid and Minister of War, or, more properly speaking, Universal Minister, until such time as Espartero, who had been summoned from Logroño, arrived in the capital. San Miguel, on the first breaking out of the Vicalvarist movement in July, had been named President of the Junta that met in Madrid to aid, and at the same time control O'Donnell, in case of success. Himself a soldier, no man was more averse from military rule than San Miguel, and both O'Donnell and Espartero were held in check by the Junta, which was the nucleus of the *Union Liberal*. On the success of the revolution, San Miguel was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal, and named Inspector-General of the National Militia. He was elected deputy to the Constitutional Cortes, of which he was for some time President; and he recorded his vote for the maintenance of monarchical government in Spain. O'Donnell, who had long been trying to get rid of Espartero and keep the supreme authority in his own hands, effected his *coup d'état* in 1856; and Espartero once more retired to Logroño. By the previous Government San Miguel had been appointed Commandant-General of the Halberdiers or Household Guard. By old usage, the post could not be held but by a grandee of the first class; and San Miguel was a plebeian. The Queen did not hesitate to confer on him the indispensable qualification. She raised him to the rank of grandee, with the title of Duke de San Miguel, and maintained him in the post. As a grandee and Field Marshal he sat by right in

the Senate, where he supported Liberal government to the last.

The merit of probity has been conceded on all hands to the Progresista party, and of those who were most noted for a virtue so rare in revolutionary periods, San Miguel stood among the foremost. In private life he was one of the most modest of men, tolerant, gentle, courteous, and affectionate, and he has died universally regretted.

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THE VERY REV. J. H. COTTON.

May 28. At the Deanery, aged 82, the Very Rev. James Henry Cotton, LL.B., Dean of Bangor, and Rector of Llanllechyd.

The deceased was one of the sons of the Very Rev. George Cotton, M.A., Dean of Chester, and of Catherine his wife, daughter of James Tomkinson, Esq., of Dorfold, near Nantwich. He was born at the Deanery, Chester, in 1780, received his early education in that city, and proceeded in due course to the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

He was ordained at Chester in 1803, and was soon after introduced to the diocese of Bangor by being appointed incumbent of Derwenfawr. He afterwards made an exchange with the late Rev. John Kyffin for the junior vicarage of Bangor; and in 1810 he became precentor. In 1821 he was nominated to the rectory of Llanllechyd, in Carnarvonshire, value £470 per annum, which living he continued to hold until the day of his death. In 1826 Mr. Cotton married Mary Lawrens, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel Fisher, of Bath, and niece of the then late Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

On the death of Dean Warren, in 1838, Mr. Precentor Cotton was elevated to the deanery of his cathedral, and on his appointment he was presented by his parishioners with a testimonial; this he, with characteristic disinterestedness, devoted to the erection of a richly-stained glass window, which now adorns the cathedral church of Bangor.

What the late Dean seemed to have most at heart throughout his long and useful life was the promotion of the cause of education. In the early part of his ministry he was struck with the paucity of parochial schools in the diocese, and he promptly devoted his active energies to remove the reproach. He lived to see schools built and established, mainly through his instrumentality, in almost every parish in the diocese. His liberality in this cause was unbounded, and many men now holding respectable positions in society acknowledge him as the benefactor who provided them with the means of education. He was also for many years the mainstay of the Bangor Dispensary, and principally instrumental in extending its usefulness by converting it into the present Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary. Of his philanthropy it would be difficult to speak without the appearance of exaggeration. He travelled over the diocese every year to hold meetings and encourage teachers. He often taught at the schools all day (sometimes alone), and then lectured in the evening; and he always considered it a part of his social duty to receive and entertain all visitors who came on any errand appertaining to the great work in which he was engaged.

For many years past Dean Cotton had suffered from an affection of the eyes, which finally deprived him almost entirely of sight. But when this grievous affliction overshadowed him, he set about, with redoubled energy, to accomplish the work that was appointed him to do. With an elasticity of step altogether foreign to one of his advanced years, he might be seen any day and every day for the last quarter of a century moving about the streets of Bangor on some mission of charity or good-will, administering the consolations appertaining to his sacred office, or dispensing with no niggard hand the overplus of those earthly means with which God had been pleased to bless him.

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THE REV. HENRY PENNECK, M.A.

*April 24.* At Penzance, aged 61, the Rev. Henry Penneck, M.A., an occasional contributor to our pages.

The deceased was the last male representative of a family which has long ranked with the gentle blood of Cornwall, and has numbered many of its sons among the clergy of the English Church. A great-uncle, the Rev. Richard Penneck, was keeper of the reading-room of the British Museum at the beginning of this, and for the latter part of the last century, when the readers did not exceed half-a-dozen in all. A memoir of him appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for Feb. 1803, vol. lxxiii. p. 189. The father of the subject of this memoir practised as a physician at Penzance, and was noted for some mechanical ingenuity; he was the author of several tracts on subjects connected with his profession, and with mechanics. He died in the year 1834.

Mr. Penneck was born at Penzance in the year 1801; he was educated at the Penzance Grammar-school, and his father intended that he should follow his own profession: for this purpose he proceeded, after a course of study at home, to Edinburgh, then the first school of medicine in the United Kingdom. The son found that his constitutional sensibility was an insurmountable obstacle to his purposes as a medical student, and after a little time he resolved on preparing himself for a profession which must have been always more congenial to his own tastes. He went from Edinburgh to Cambridge, and entered at Trinity College. He migrated, in 1823, to Peterhouse, to which college he was probably attracted, partly because an uncle of his had formerly been Fellow of that Society, and partly because there had long been a connection between St. Peter's and one or two Cornish families to which he was related. He graduated B.A. in 1826 and M.A. in 1830, and afterwards retired to Penzance, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was ordained Deacon in 1826, and Priest in 1828, and

for a few years he was curate of Morvah, a neighbouring parish to Penzance, but failing health and an affection of the eyes, which presently deprived him of the sight of one of them, compelled him to resign this cure, and he never afterwards sought any Church preferment.

He had not taken honours at Cambridge, but his classical reading was accurate and extensive, and he had acquired a good knowledge of the elements of mathematics. Henceforward his care was to add to his stores of learning. His range was not limited: he was an excellent botanist, and was acquainted with other branches of natural science; he was a most careful antiquary, and probably no one surpassed him in knowledge of his native county.

As long as his health allowed he took a short annual tour on the Continent, and he constantly studied on his journeys to obtain, and on his return to increase, a knowledge of the history of the places he visited: in this way he became much interested in the Low Countries, the valley of the Moselle, and Brittany. He probably knew as much of the constitution and fortunes of the ancient University of Louvain as any one in Belgium, MM. de Ram and Van Even alone excepted. His researches into the history of the abbey of St. Mathieu, in Brittany, led to the publication of an elaborate paper in "Notes and Queries" (vol. xi., Second Series, pp. 281, 301), exposing an error into which Bishop Tanner, and the last editors of "Dugdale," had fallen.

Mr. Penneck's accuracy as a thinker, though less known, was no whit inferior to his accuracy as an antiquary. The independence of his character was shewn in his consistent opposition to the policy of the Russian war; during the course of which he contributed several letters to the "Guardian" on the subject. This independence and accuracy, joined to some caustic humour, made him a terror to careless talkers and writers; but no man was ever more ready to assist his fellow-students, whether by guiding their efforts or bestowing on them the

fruits of his own researches. It is impossible not to regret that such excellent endowments and large acquirements have left so little to preserve their memory. He furnished the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE with memoirs of several Cornish contemporaries, but beyond these and such contributions to other periodicals as we have hinted at, he wrote nothing but a few pamphlets, mostly anonymous, and on questions of fleeting interest.

Mr. Penneck's infirmities had latterly increased: he attempted a short tour last year, but he had scarcely crossed the Channel when he found himself obliged to return to England. His failing eyesight was, however, the immediate cause of his death. This gave him an extremely uncertain step, and last autumn he fell whilst out walking, and received a severe blow on his head, from which he never recovered. In his death the Penzance Library loses a diligent secretary of more than thirty years' standing. He was never married: an only sister survives him, the wife of Richard Pearce, Esq., J.P., of Penzance.

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DR. JOSEPH WOLFF.

*May 2.* At the Vicarage, Isle Brewers, aged 66, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D.

The deceased was the son of a Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg, in the year 1795. Being of a studious disposition, he learnt the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, while still a Jew, in Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was early converted to Christianity through his acquaintance with the Count of Stolberg and Bishop Seiler, and he was baptized by Leopold Zolda, Abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague, in Bohemia, on the 13th of September, 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldean, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, having for his friends Professor Jahn, writer on Biblical archæology, Frederick von Schlegel,

the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the General of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 Joseph Wolff was, by the liberality of Prince Dalberg, enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Tübingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as ecclesiastical history and Biblical exegesis, under Professors Stendell, Schnurrer, and Flatt. In 1816 he left Tübingen, and among others visited Zschokké, Madame Krudener, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland. He also spent some months with Count Truchsez and Madame de Stael-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures in their circle on the poetry of the Bible. He arrived in the same year at Rome, and having the patronage of the Prussian ambassador, Niebuhr, the historian, he was introduced to Pope Pius VII. He was first received as a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda, from 1816 to 1818; but in the latter year, his religious views having been declared erroneous, he was expelled from Rome.

Joseph Wolff now retraced his steps to Vienna, where, after advising about his scruples with Frederick von Schlegel, Dr. Emanuel Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg; but he did not remain there long, and not being able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism as taught there, he left Val-Saint, and came to London to the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., whose friendship he had formed at Rome. He soon avowed his conversion to Protestantism, and placed himself for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, of Cambridge, and for theology under the late Rev. Charles Simeon. After a suitable preparation he commenced his travels for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary labours for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles. He was thus occupied from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt,

Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the very first missionary who gave copies of the whole Bible to the monks and Bedouins. Thence he went to Jerusalem, where he was the first missionary who preached to the Jews in Jerusalem. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Teflis, the Crimea, where he visited the Caraites, near Baghtsche-Serai, preaching to the German colonists, as well as to Russians, Mahomedans, and Jews, returning through Turkey to England, a journey that occupied him from 1831 to 1834.

In 1826 he formed the acquaintance of Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, a daughter of the second Earl of Orford, and was married to her in 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Simeon. Shortly after the marriage they went to Jerusalem, when, leaving his wife at Malta, Wolff proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. He went to Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, in which place he was made a slave, but was ransomed by Abbas Mirza. Thence he pursued his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Cashmere. He then went by land from Loodiana to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching on his progress at 130 stations. From Calcutta he went to Masulipatam and Secunderabad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery, he left Madras in a palanquin for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevely, went to Goa, Bombay, Egypt, and at last returned to Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, where, at Axum, he found Dr. Gobat, the present Bishop of Jerusalem, who was very ill, and brought him back to Jiddah. There leaving him, Dr. Wolff proceeded to Sanaa, in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Yahabites. He next proceeded to Bombay, and afterwards visited the United States of North America, where he preached before the Congress, and was made doctor of theology. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of

New Jersey, United States, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore. He made a second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his "Mission to Bokhara." In 1845 he was presented to the Vicarage of Isle Brewers, and he held that benefice up to the time of his death.

Lady Georgiana died Jan. 16, 1859; and on the 14th of May, 1861, Dr. Wolff married his second wife, Louisa Decima, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton Park, Hereford.

Among the writings of the deceased may be mentioned, his "Journal of Missionary Labours, 1827—1838;" his "Mission to Bokhara, 1843—1845;" a second series of "Researches and Missionary Labours;" and his most recent work, an "Autobiography," which attracted much attention when first issued, and has been since reprinted.

An eloquent estimate of the character of Dr. Wolff has recently appeared in the "Church and State Review," a part of which is as follows:—

"Joseph Wolff died, as he lived, a poor man; because, though continually before the public as a collector of money, no part of what he collected went to enrich himself. His last public act was an appeal on behalf of Paul Pierides, whose young life he saved in Cyprus. That life, after many years of active usefulness, has been visited with great distress. The same voice which saved it has made an appeal for aid. About £80 has been received, and much more, it is hoped, will be received. But it is not so much what he has done for others that makes his name great, as the spirit in which he has done it. Few men, indeed, have left deeper traces—few men so deep—of a beneficent life; but there was in this man, what is rarer still, the disposition to see nothing in others so much as the better side of their nature, and all such things as gave them a claim to sympathy and assistance. The foundation of all this was his simple and childlike faith. No man knew his Bible better; no man accepted it more implicitly. An intellectual power and a varied knowledge rarely equalled were never found employed upon 'foolish and

unlearned questions.' A wonderful memory, a mind well stored by reading and observation and travel, a rich fund of anecdote and illustration, a power of graphic delineation of scenes and men; a ready, but never an ill-natured, perception of the ridiculous; a deep and clinging affection, a comprehensive charity,—these were some of his principal gifts. On the other hand, his temperament was ardent and impulsive to excess, and perpetually got the better of his discretion and calmer judgment. He used to say of himself that he was vain; and no doubt the *monstrari digito* had its charms for him, as it has for most men: but there was in him, what there is not in most men, the genuine simplicity which avowed it. Joseph Wolff, having early been brought to the knowledge of Christ, made trial of many ways of following Christ, but in no one of them did he find rest till he tried the way of the Church of England. Then was his soul satisfied. In her way he walked some forty-three years, till called away to a more perfect rest. As he had lived—no temptation, though presented to him at the hands of ardent and loving and valued friends, having power even to make him doubt or misgive about the good part he had chosen—so he died. It is a great lesson, and full of teaching to all who will not refuse to hear."

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CHARLES PARKER, ESQ., F.S.A., OF THE GROVE, BINFIELD, BERKS.

May 7. At his residence, The Grove, Binfield, Charles Parker, Esq., on his fifty-ninth birthday.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Parker, of the Strand, London, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Parker, of Oxford, a member of an old and respectable family long established in that city.

Charles Parker was educated at Dr. Horne's, the Manor-house, Chiswick, a celebrated classical school at that time, many of whose scholars have distinguished themselves in after life. He was articled at the usual age to the late Mr. Hayes, solicitor, of Bedford-row, and soon after the expiration of his term he was recommended by him to Mr. William Tooke, a solicitor in extensive practice, with whom he shortly

afterwards entered into partnership. While so associated he had confided to him the management of the business of the St. Katherine's Dock Company, and the transfer of the establishment of St. Katherine's Hospital from its ancient site, now the Docks, to its present situation in the Regent's Park. Although very young to be entrusted with such important work, he accomplished the task, which was one of considerable difficulty and delicacy, with so much punctuality, tact, and judgment, as to give entire satisfaction to his employers. They were also one of the firms appointed solicitors for the London and Birmingham Railway Company, and upon Mr. Parker, and his colleague Mr. Carter, then of Birmingham, mainly devolved the labour of carrying that measure successfully through Parliament, after a contest which lasted for two sessions, in spite of great opposition from the prejudices then general against railroads.

About this time Mr. Tooke had taken Mr. Parker into partnership, and soon afterwards retired from this branch of their business altogether in his favour.

In addition to the affairs of the St. Katherine's Dock Company, and the London and Birmingham Railway Company, now merged in the London and North-Western Railway Company, he was solicitor to the North Midland, now the Midland Railway, the Newcastle and Darlington, now part of the North-Eastern Railway Company, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, the Norfolk Railway Company, and others.

He bore a large part of the labour of launching and conducting these important undertakings, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of those who had the direction of these affairs. It was at the commencement of the London and Birmingham Railway that he became acquainted with those two eminent engineers, George and Robert Stephenson, and soon formed the friendship of both father and son, which he ever after enjoyed, and over whom, in

many cases of difficulty which occurred in their career, he exercised an influence greater than was supposed. It is no slight evidence of his ability that he could at times control a mind so firm in its resolves as that of the late George Stephenson; yet so high an opinion had that eminent man of the sound judgment and good sense of his friend Charles Parker, that he would not unfrequently defer any decision in his own course of action until he had appealed to that advice, the judiciousness of which he had learned to estimate.

With Robert Stephenson he was at an early period placed in a position of constant intercourse, and, as was natural between minds of a superior intellectual order, and imbued with high sentiments, (though working in different fields,) a friendship of the warmest character arose from their intercourse.

It was during the subsistence of this that he had an opportunity (which was a source of peculiar gratification, though of the greatest anxiety to him) of serving his friend in an eminent degree, by averting a calamity which at one time threatened overwhelming ruin to all involved in it. This he accomplished with consummate skill, after an enormous amount of care and difficulty; and he always looked upon it as the principal achievement of his professional career. The highminded man whom he had thus aided failed not on every occasion to acknowledge, with many expressions of regard, the deep debt of gratitude which he owed to the friend who had thus saved him from the threatened disaster, and at his decease bequeathed a considerable portion of his property to the faithful friend whom he considered to have saved the whole of it from being swallowed up.

In conclusion, it seems almost superfluous to add that Mr. Parker was a man of the highest honour and integrity in his profession; he was incapable of anything mean or unfair, he would not advocate a cause or a policy of the principles of which he disapproved. Clearminded and with a just sense of right, he had also the rare faculty of allowing

what was due to his opponent, while still maintaining the cause he had to support. He combined with a sound judgment more than ordinary professional ability, together with the strictest habits of punctuality and exactness; and this was the secret of his success in life. Placed in favourable circumstances in a time of great activity and excitement, he was enabled to accumulate considerable property, and to retire from professional life before he was fifty. He purchased the house and grounds and small landed property known by the name of the Grove, at Binfield, where he resided for the last ten years of his life as a country gentleman; keeping his farm in the highest state of cultivation, because this enabled him to employ a number of honest and industrious people, and he rejoiced in doing good to all around him. His loss will be severely felt by a large circle of relations and friends, for he never missed an opportunity of doing a substantial service to any one who had the slightest claim upon him; and by his last will he endeavoured to leave such mementos to each that they should miss him as little as possible in one sense, though perhaps they are the more likely to remember him with that affection and gratitude which the memory of a good man calls forth.

In place of a sumptuous monument to his memory, he presented before his death £500 for the restoration of the tower of his parish church, the rest of the church having been put into good order in his lifetime, and with his assistance; also £500 to the parish school, and £100 for a painted glass window by O'Connor to correspond with another which he had previously erected to the memory of his wife.

In private life he was always warmhearted and affectionate. The most exact punctuality and a strong sense of duty in everything were perhaps the most distinctive features of his character; his friends always knew that they could depend upon Charles Parker for the soundest and best advice in any

difficulty, and help if needed, and that they could always reckon upon his seeing and doing the thing that was right.

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RICHARD WHARTON DUFF, ESQ.,  
OF ORTON.

June 8. At Orton-house, near Fochabers, aged 80, Richard Wharton Duff, Esq. He was the son of the late Thomas Wharton, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, who married, April 7, 1757, Lady Sophia Henrietta Duff, fifth daughter of William, first Earl of Fife. He was born in Edinburgh on May 19, 1782, was educated at the High School there, and on the death of his uncle, the Hon. Arthur Duff, in May 1805, he succeeded to the estate of Orton—assuming at the same time the name of Duff.

Mr. Wharton Duff married, in 1809, his cousin, Lady Anne Duff, second daughter of Alexander, third Earl of Fife; and with Lady Anne lived much in Edinburgh, then more of a fashionable resort than now, and in which, indeed, Mr. Wharton Duff's duties, as Comptroller of the Excise, led him frequently to reside. He continued to hold this office until 1834, when the Board was removed to London. He was also a trustee on the Fife estates. By his wife, whom he survived for upwards of thirty-three years (she died of fever Jan. 24, 1829), Mr. Wharton Duff had issue,—one son, Alexander Thomas, late Captain in the 92nd Highlanders, and who now succeeds to the estate of Orton; and three daughters, Sophia Henrietta (who died, only two days after her mother, in 1829), Anne Jane, and Jemima, who married in August, 1841, John Tod, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, and died in July, 1846, leaving a son, John Wharton, and a daughter, Anne-Helen.

“Mr. Wharton Duff,” says a local paper, “had seen a great deal of the world, and his society was most engaging. He had a most retentive memory, and his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible. The variety and extent of poetry he could repeat, as directly applicable to any passing remark or incidental subject that might be intro-

duced, was astonishing. He had a perfect passion for arboriculture, and took the greatest delight in watching the progress of many trees planted by himself, and which had become stately monarchs of the wood. As a landlord, he was kind and considerate. In him the poor had always a good friend. He lived constantly upon his property, and freely spent his means in the district; and in these and in other matters he was a model proprietor.”

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CLERGY DECEASED.

May 23. At Ardwick, Manchester, aged 81, the Rev. *Samuel Warren*, LL.D., Rector of All Souls', Ancoats, Manchester. On Sunday, the 13th December last, the rev. gentleman preached twice, administered the Communion, and held an evening meeting in his church. This was too much for his strength, and a few hours after his return home he had a severe paralytic stroke. Some weeks later, a second stroke followed, and both sides were palsied. Yet such was the strength of his constitution that he lingered for upwards of five months, suffering much from repeated and violent fits of convulsion. The early life of Dr. Warren, who was not originally designed for the Church, was one of some adventure. With his father he was taken prisoner by a French frigate early in the Revolutionary war; and about twenty years ago he published in Blackwood's “Magazine” a very interesting account of his adventures, under the title “Narrative of a Captivity in France during the Reign of Terror.” He was ordained nearly a quarter of a century ago by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, whose see at that time included Manchester. He was twice married, and he is survived by Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., and Mr. Edw. Warren, of Liverpool, the only remaining offspring of the first marriage; and a daughter by his second wife.

May 28. At the Deanery, aged 82, the Very Rev. *James Henry Cotton*, LL.B., Dean of Bangor, and Rector of Llanllechyd, Carnarvonshire. See OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, aged 61, the Rev. *Joseph T. Parker*, M.A., Rector of Wyton, Huntingdon.

May 31. At the Rectory, Hemmington, the Rev. *William Buller*.

June 1. Aged 65, the Rev. *John Balfour Magenis*, M.A., Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex.

June 3. At Farringdon Rectory, near Exeter, the Rev. *C. H. Collyns*, D.D. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Collyns, esq., of Exeter, and received his education under Dr. Bartholomew, in the school of which he was afterwards master. At the age of seventeen he entered at Balliol College, Oxford, and

was one of the first-class men in that college. Soon after he became M.A. he was elected Head Master of the Exeter Free Grammar-school, a post which he filled for many years, retiring first to the Rectory of Stokeinteignhead, to which he was preferred by Dr. Carey, then Bishop of Exeter, and removing subsequently, by the appointment of the present bishop, to the Rectory of Farringdon, which he held until his decease. Dr. Collyns's eminent success as a teacher is attested by the fact that very many among his pupils have attained to the highest honours in the University of Oxford.

June 3. At Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 80, the Rev. *Christian Frederick Harke*.

June 6. At Marchwiell, near Wrexham, aged 65, the Rev. *John Hoskins*.

At Hastings, aged 66, the Rev. *W. F. Cobb*, Rector of Nettlestead, Kent.

Aged 56, the Rev. *William Marsh*, M.A., for twenty years Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath.

June 11. At Helston, aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Grylls*, Vicar of St. Neot, son of the late Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, Cornwall.

At Clapton, Middlesex, aged 70, the Rev. *George Coulthard*, formerly of Emmanuel College, and Medstead, Hants.

June 13. At Winchester, aged 61, the Rev. *Edward Wickham*, Vicar of Preston Candover, Hants.

At Hastings, aged 28, the Rev. *George F. Hitchcock*, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of George Hitchcock, esq., of Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park.

At Penmaenmawr, North Wales, suddenly, aged 62, the Rev. *W. A. Cave-Browne-Cave*, M.A., late Rector of Stretton-en-le-Field, Leicestershire, and second and only surviving son of the late Sir W. C. B. Cave, bart.

At Tenby, the Rev. *J. C. Shapley*, formerly of Carriacou, West Indies.

June 14. At Goldington, Beds., aged 56, the Rev. *Wm. Monkhouse*, Vicar of that parish, and Senior Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford.

At Guestling Rectory, Sussex, aged 41, the Rev. *John Mayow Lukin*.

Suddenly, at Islington, aged 60, the Rev. *William Bolger*.

June 18. Suddenly, at Wanstead, Essex, aged 55, the Rev. *John Budgen*, Incumbent of Barking-side, Essex.

At the Rectory, South Tedworth, aged 68, the Rev. *John Fendall*.

June 20. In Sussex-gardens, aged 77, the Rev. *John Brewster Wilkinson*, for many years Rector of Holbrook, Suffolk.

At Halberton, Devon, aged 45, the Rev. *Charles George Newcomb*, Vicar.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 1. Suddenly, at Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 57, Richard Bright, esq., M.D.,

third son of the late Rev. John Bright, of Skeffington-hall, Leicestershire.

March 5. At New York, aged 45, Thomas Caswall, esq., formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and fourth son of the late Rev. R. C. Caswall, Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts.

April 6. At Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, Dr. David Mason, late Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

April 9. After a lingering illness, contracted while serving in the Crimea, Capt. Fenton John Aylmer, late of the 97th Foot and Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, eldest son of Arthur Percy Aylmer, esq., and grandson of Sir Fenton Aylmer, bart.

April 10. At Vera Cruz, of yellow fever, aged 26, M. H. Price, esq., Lieutenant Royal Marines.

April 14. At Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, of fever, aged 26, Harry Parnell Cole, Lieut. Royal Engineers, son of Lady Henry Moore and the late Edward Cole, esq.

April 26. At Dum Dum, aged 21, Janie Harriet, wife of Capt. J. E. Cockburn, R.A., A.D.C. to General Showers.

April 30. At Tripoli, in Barbary, Elizabeth, widow of John Dickson, esq., Surgeon R.N., dau. of Arch. Dalzell, esq., sometime Governor-Gen. of Cape Coast Castle, &c. "It was chiefly through the persevering efforts of this excellent and very remarkable lady that the inhuman treatment of the Christian captives in Barbary was fully made known to Europe early in the present century, and their ransom ultimately effected. Residing at that time in Algiers, where her brother was British Vice-Consul, she was an eye-witness of the horrible sufferings of these poor creatures, and when all other efforts in their behalf had failed, the eloquent appeal of a girl of sixteen, published in the leading English journals, aroused such a feeling in Europe as forced the subject upon the serious attention of Government, and led to the famous expedition under Lord Exmouth, and the final overthrow of that infamous system of piracy which had been so long the scourge and the disgrace of Europe. For her early and effectual labours in this benevolent cause she was made a member of the 'Anti-piratical Society of Knights and Noble Ladies, liberators of the slaves in Africa, with the honours and privileges of a Lady Foundress,' receiving at the same time the gold medal, and an unanimous vote of thanks, 'for the eloquent and energetic appeals that led to the employment of efficacious measures for the liberation of the Christian slaves in Africa.' Mrs. Dickson was nearly 70 years of age when she died, and the universal grief at her death, among all classes of people in Tripoli, where she spent so many years of her life, is the best tribute to her benevolence and worth."—*Malta Times*.

John Wheeley Gough Guteh, esq., (mentioned at p. 792, vol. cexii.) was born in Bristol, and educated as a surgeon, at the infirmary there. After being for some time in private practice in Florence, he accepted the pleasant

and varied, but somewhat laborious, life of Queen's Messenger, and as such bore the despatches of our ambassadors from most of the capitals of Europe where we are represented by plenipotentiaries, including Paris, Madrid, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople. It was while engaged in the last-named mission that he was struck with paralysis, and had to retire from the service on a pension. Still, of a refined taste and of a most sweet and genial disposition, he bore his sufferings, which were at times most acute, with the greatest patience, and occupied himself in literary and art matters, having been, amongst other things, a very ardent photographer. Under the patronage of the late Prince Albert, Mr. Gutch published for twenty-one years an almanack, entitled "The Literary and Scientific Register," which was a little encyclopædia in its way, and shewed how various and useful was the knowledge its compiler possessed. He occasionally contributed agreeable literary papers to "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal," the paper so long conducted by his father. A more generous Christian and benign spirit, or one whose tastes were more refined and innocent, than those of the late J. W. G. Gutch, could not be found. He leaves a widow, but no children.

May 2. At Southport, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Harrison, esq., of Galligreaves, Blackburn, Lancashire.

May 4. At Falls of Truim, Inverness-shire, Major D. Macpherson, of Ralia. The deceased was for many years collector and comptroller of the Customs of Inverness, and a magistrate in the county. He was born at Breackachy, in Badenoch, in 1787, and entered the 69th Regt. as an ensign at the age of eighteen. He went with his regiment to India, and was dangerously wounded in the expedition to Java. Between 1815 and 1823 he served in England with the 11th Foot, and was then appointed to the Customs. Some years ago Major Macpherson relinquished all active occupation.—*Inverness Courier*.

May 5. At Sholapore, Capt. Charles C. G. Cowper, 8th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

May 7. At her residence, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 90, Mary Cathcart, widow of Dr. Alex. P. Anderson, formerly of Brighton.

At Clifton, Anna Maria, widow of A. F. Lind, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

May 9. Aged 25, during the voyage from Bombay to England *via* the Cape, James Drummond Stewart, Lieut. H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, second surviving son of Lieut.-Col. C. A. Stewart, late Bombay Army.

May 10. At Broughton-place, Edinburgh, aged 97, Andrew Storie, esq., Writer to the Signet. He had been a member of the Society for the period of sixty-eight years, having been admitted in the year 1794, five years earlier than any member now surviving. Mr. Storie, besides being one of the most respected and energetic members of the profession in Edinburgh, had for a long time filled the office

of treasurer of his Society. Up to the very end of his life, too, he retained very much of his old business habits and acuteness of intellect, and even a keen relish for the study of legal principles and doctrine.—*Scottish Paper*.

May 10. At Simla, Sophie, wife of Patrick Hunter, esq., Capt. 82nd Regt.

May 11. At Dublin, aged 77, Dr. John Richardson, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals. He entered the army in 1805, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, as also in South America and the early part of the Peninsular War; for which he had received a medal with two clasps.

Suddenly, in a coffee-house in the Waterlooad, Dr. Magnus Wikstrom, a Swedish traveller, who had but recently returned from Australia. It appeared at the inquest that the deceased, whose travels had been very extensive, suffered much from the want of medical attendance on his last voyage. He entered the coffee-house to wait for a railway, but was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately.

Major James Masterson Pennington (mentioned at p. 794, vol. cxxii.) entered the army on the 5th of February, 1807, and became lieut. the 31st of March, 1808. He served in the Peninsula with the 5th Regt. from June, 1809, to May, 1814, and while commanding a party of one sergeant and thirty men, on the 9th of June, 1811, drove the enemy's picket from the foot of the breach. While engaged at the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo he received two contusions in the trenches, by the explosion of a 13-inch shell. He received the war-medal and eleven clasps for his services.

May 14. At Brompton, aged 83, Sarah Prosser, widow of Thomas Gibbs, esq., of Brompton-lodge, Old Brompton, and Amptill, Beds., and dau. of the late Thoswihan Brandreth, esq., J.P., of Houghton-hall, Bedfordshire.

May 15. At Skisdon-lodge, Cornwall, aged 84, Vice-Adm. John Sheridan.

May 16. At Madeira, aged 66, Thos. Wakley, esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., Coroner for Middlesex, and late M.P. for the borough of Finsbury. See OBITUARY.

May 17. In the Tenterden Union Workhouse, aged 71, Mrs. Weller. She was the dau. of J. Franks, esq., of Stoke-hall, Essex, and niece to Dr. Thomas Lee, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of that University from 1814 to 1818, with whom in early life she resided. She, when young, was married to G. Crofton, esq., brother to Sir Edward Crofton, and for some years they resided in Kent. Becoming reduced in their circumstances, she and her husband left England, and for many years lived at the Cape of Good Hope. After Mr. Crofton's death she maintained herself for a time at the Cape by teaching, but eventually returned to England in distress, and became an inmate of the London Union, from which she was passed to her settlement at Tenterden. Late in life she married a person named Weller, in humble

circumstances, and eventually finished her days in the Union, in which she conducted herself with great cheerfulness and propriety, ever pleased to make herself useful in her reduced position, and closed her life in peace and hope.—*Kentish paper*.

May 18. At Brighton, aged 76, L. Rolleston, esq., of Watnall-hall, Notts., Col. of the Notts. Militia. The deceased formerly served in the army, and was appointed Col.-Commandant of the Nottinghamshire Militia at the period of its former enrolment, and also at the time of its embodiment during the Crimean war. He was one of the magistrates of Nottinghamshire, and for a time acted as chairman of the bench. When it was proposed to constitute a rural police force in the county, it was strongly opposed by an influential section of the justices, and several animated debates occurred, in which the chairman took a prominent part in opposition to the scheme, which was, however, carried. He was a member of the Conservative party, and in the year 1820 was a candidate, with the late Mr. Assheton Smith, in that interest, for the borough of Nottingham, but was defeated by a majority of about thirty votes. At the general election in 1837 Colonel Rolleston was elected a knight of the shire for the southern division of the county, for which he sat until April, 1849, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. About the same time he left Watnall-hall, and resigned his position as chairman of the county bench. For several subsequent years his only connection with the county was his appearance every year as Commandant of the Nottinghamshire Militia (the Sherwood Foresters) at Newark.

At Torquay, aged 21, Diana Elisabeth, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Strong, of Thorpe-hall, Peterborough.

At his residence, Clifton, aged 85, Charles Gresley, esq. He represented the Somersetshire branch of the ancient family of Gresley of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

May 19. At the Master's Lodge, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, aged 81, Almira, relict of Julian Skrine, esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Lensfield, Cambridge.

May 20. At Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 93, Susan, widow of Major-Gen. John Dighton, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, Bedford-pk., West Croydon, aged 57, George Henry Smith, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Civil Service.

On his passage to England, on board the "Simla," Capt. Highmoor, Madras Artillery, of H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Highmoor, of the Madras Cavalry.

At Leicester, aged 25, Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Bloodworth.

May 21. At Plymouth, aged 63, John Denis Browne, esq., of Mount Browne, Ireland, formerly M.P. for co. Mayo, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, M.P.

At Byrkley-lodge, Staffordshire, aged 88, Francis Newdigate, esq.

At Clapham, aged 62, William Tyler, esq., nephew to the thirteenth Lord Teynham.

At Durham, aged 50, Mr. Alderman Mark Storey. The deceased took a leading part in the public affairs of the city from an early period of his life. He twice filled the office of Mayor, and was an alderman of some years' standing. Mr. Storey was a zealous supporter of the Liberal cause, and always took a prominent part in the electioneering contests of the city.

May 22. At Edinburgh, aged 78, John Cockburn, esq., fifth son of the late Archibald Cockburn, esq., of Cockpen, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

At Maida-hill, Maria, wife of Major-General Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers.

At the Parsonage, Iden, near Rye, aged 42, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Thos. Nightingale, late Rector of St. Clement's, Hastings.

At the Vicarage, Zennor, Cornwall, aged 47, Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Borlase, esq., of Castle Horneck.

Margaret Sophia, wife of the Rev. E. H. Penny, Rector of Great Stambridge, Essex.

May 23. At Canford-manor, Wimborne, of congestion of the lungs, aged 21, Augustus Frederick Guest, esq., fourth son of the late Sir J. John Guest, bart.

At Old Saughton-house, near Edinburgh, aged 73, Jane, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Archibald Cockburn, esq., of Cockpen, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

At his residence, Hill-grove House, Wells, Somerset, aged 59, Joseph William Moss, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

At Brighton, Francis Edward Hargrave, eldest son of the late Richard Curtis, esq., and grandson of the late Francis Hargrave, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, &c.

At Aspenden-hall, Buntingford, Herts., Eliza Louisa, wife of Henry Lushington, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 24, Challis Edmund Hassell, younger twin son of the late Rev. Philip Alpe, M.A., and grandson of the late Rev. Martin Sheath, Rector of Wyberton, Boston, Lincolnshire.

At Hammersmith, aged 64, John Christian Zeitter, Member of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-st.

May 24. At St. Alban's, Eleanora, third dau. of the late Wm. Roberts, esq., barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn, and formerly Commissioner of Charities and Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.

At Manningford Bruce, Pewsey, Wilts., aged 71, Catherine, wife of James Augustus Hessey, esq., late of Kensington.

At Versailles, France, of paralysis, aged 54, Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Serecodd Wade, M.A., Vicar of Redbourn, and J.P. for Hertfordshire.

Suddenly, aged 69, Edward Stanley, esq., F.R.S. He was, as senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, going his round of the establishment, accompanied by several of the pupils, when he suddenly staggered,

and would have fallen had not immediate assistance been at hand. He had been seized with apoplexy, and he expired within an hour of the attack. He had been connected with the Hospital for above forty years, and was very highly esteemed alike by his colleagues, his pupils, and his patients.

At Birchanger-cottage, Essex, aged 74, Susannah Frances, widow of the Rev. Jas. C. H. Stokes, late Rector of Birchanger.

At Bath, aged 27, Emma Hill, second dau. of the Rev. Durand Baker, Vicar of Bishop's Tawton.

At Marsala, aged 69, John Barlow, esq., of Manchester, American Vice-Consul, and the oldest English resident in Sicily.

*May 25.* At Darmstadt, aged 49, the Grand Duchess Matilda. Her Royal Highness, who was born August 30, 1813, was the eldest dau. of King Louis of Bavaria. She married the Grand Duke Louis III. of Hesse Darmstadt, on Dec. 26, 1833, but has not left issue.

In Hans-place, Sophia, wife of the Rev. H. Sandham, and third dau. of the late R. Bernal, esq., M.P.

*May 26.* In Berkeley-sq., aged 86, Jane, widow of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, second dau. of Alexander, Lord Rockville, fourth son of William, second Earl of Aberdeen.

In Montagu-sq., aged 85, Fanny Maria, wife of Sir Henry Lushington, bart.

At his residence, Oakfield, Worcestershire, Henry Pidcock, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for that county, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

*May 27.* At his residence, Ashford Bowdler, near Ludlow, aged 71, Robert Thomas, esq., Retired Commander R.N., and Magistrate of the borough of Ludlow.

Aged 64, Jane, eighth dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Accrington-house, Lancashire.

*May 28.* On board H.M.S. "James Watt," on his passage home from the Mediterranean for the recovery of his health, aged 17, Hugh R. Earle Welby, midshipman H.M.S. "Neptune," sixth son of Sir Glynne and Lady Welby Gregory.

At Sunnyside, Walmer, aged 44, Katherine, wife of Capt. Henry Harvey, R.N.

At Damascus, of typhus fever, Henry Thos. Buckle, esq., author of "History of Civilisation in England." See OBITUARY.

*May 29.* At his residence, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 71, Major-Gen. Thomas Orlando Cater, R.A.

At Torquay, aged 61, George Benjamin Tathwell, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 33rd Regt.

At her residence, Southsea, Hants., Margaret Frances, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. G. Cardew, Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

At Malvern, William Lecky Browne, esq., of Comber-house, co. Londonderry.

At Condie, Perthshire, Laurence Oliphant, esq., of Condie.

At the house of her mother-in-law, Camberwell-grove, aged 28, Emma Bethia, widow of

the Rev. H. C. Heilbronn, B.A., (whom she survived only four months\*), and dau. of Andrew van Sandau, esq.

At the Shardlow Union-house, aged 74, Mr. William Mee, formerly of Kegworth. "The deceased," says the "Nottingham Review," "was for many years a correspondent to this paper. He was born at Kegworth, and on attaining his majority received a good fortune, in hard cash. He soon afterwards went to London, where he resided some years. About the year 1820 he returned to Kegworth, but being somewhat eccentric could never betake himself to steady occupation. He was author of the song 'Alice Gray,' which, being set to music with his concurrence, became so great a favourite with the public. He frequently about this time wrote poetry, which appeared in several periodicals under the assumed name of Richard Sparkle. 'Winter,' 'The Rose Bud,' 'Flaccus,' and other pieces were thus brought out. His besetting sin, however, was a love of strong ale, of which in the days of his affluence he allowed himself, to use his own words, 'six tankards a-day, and seven on a Sunday;' one of his best odes, 'The Goblet,' being written in its praise. For many years he presented a not very comfortable appearance, though some time before finally entering the Union he was allowed a maintenance by his old friends, who admired his genius while they regretted his weakness, but unfortunately he contrived to forestall it in some way. He was letter-writer in ordinary to the parish, for a long time correspondent to the 'Nottingham Review,' painter of public signboards, and, we believe, something of a legal adviser! In some verses of his, which appeared in 'The Thrasher' about the year 1825, he suggested as his epitaph, 'Weep not for Mee' (me)!"

*May 30.* At Beechwood, Devon, after a few days' illness, the Hon. Cordelia Colborne, second dau. of Field Marshal Lord Seaton.

Suddenly, at Barnet, Herts., Anne, widow of the Rev. Charles Buck, M.A., late Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol.

*May 31.* At Hill-house, Windsor Forest, Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., G.C.B., Col. of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry. See OBITUARY.

In Leinster-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, wife of the Rev. J. H. Sapte, of Cranley Rectory, Surrey. She was Caroline, dau. of the first Baron Gifford, and was born in 1823.

*Latelly.* At his seat, Pyrland-hall, Somerset, aged 78, Sir William Walter Yea, bart. The deceased, who was the second baronet, was the son of William Walter Yea, esq., by the daughter and co-heiress of F. Newman, esq., of Cadbury-house, Somerset: he was born at Forston-house, Dorset, in 1784, and succeeded his grandfather in 1806. He married in 1806 Anne, the youngest daughter of General David Robert Michel, of Dewlish, Dorset (she died in

\* See GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 379.

1846). His only son, Lieut.-Col. Laey Walter Yea, who commanded the 7th Royal Fusiliers throughout the Eastern campaign, was killed before Sebastopol in June, 1855. The first baronet was sheriff of Somerset in 1760, an office which his father and grandfather had also served. The family name appears to have been originally De-la-Ya.

*June 1.* At Norwich, aged 78, W. B. Parr, esq., formerly of the 1st Royals.

Accidentally drowned in the Lake of Neuchatel, aged 19, Edward, youngest son of the late Sir James Henry Turing, bart., of Rotterdam; and Charles Albert Chomley, aged 21, youngest son of the late Rev. Francis Chomley, Vicar of Wicklow.

At Brighton, aged 68, Luey, wife of the Rev. M. H. Donald, Vicar of Iford and Kingston, near Lewes, Sussex.

*June 2.* At his residence, Glenville, Bittern, Hants., Lieut.-Gen. William Sutherland, C.B., Colonel of the 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regt.

At Bodrean, near Truro, Cornwall, aged 56, Henry Prynne Andrew, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

At Kingstown, Ireland, Mrs. Hoey, widow of Michael Hoey, esq., and only dau. of the late Peter Burke, esq., J.P., of Elm-hall, co. Tipperary.

At Moreton Corbet Rectory, Salop, aged 67, John Edward Mosley, esq., late of Prestbury, near Cheltenham.

At Norbury Rectory, Ashbourn, aged 16, Alicia Susanna Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Clement F. Broughton.

*June 3.* At Stanley-gardens, aged 20, Maria Eliza Sproale, eldest dau. of Sir John Rivett Carnac, bart.

At her residence, Oxford-road, Reading, Mary, relict of Rear-Adm. John Allen.

At Peckham (the residence of her brother-in-law, Alfred Hersec, esq.), aged 28, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Alfred Bourne, B.A., late of Liverpool.

At the residence of his father-in-law, aged 26, Frederick Arundel Miles, son of the late Commander Miles, R.N.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Martha Anne, widow of the Rev. Archibald Gray, D.D.

*June 4.* At Dunraven Castle, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tyler, K.H., of Cottrell, Glamorgan-shire. He was the eldest son of the late Adm. Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., who commanded the "Tonnant" at the battle of Trafalgar. In May, 1811, while engaged in a cutting-out affair in Quiberon Bay, the deceased lost his right arm; for this he received a pension of £200 a-year. He became a Rear-Adm. in 1852, and a Vice-Adm. in 1857. He was for some years Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, and was M.P. for Glamorganshire from 1851 to 1857.

In Albemarle-st., Major Godfrey Massy, husband of Louisa, Countess of Seafield.

At Barbourne-house, near Worcester, Mary Anne, wife of Rear-Admiral Hastings.

At Ivy-lodge, Reading, the residence of her brother-in-law, aged 48, Frances, relict of the Rev. Walter Sheppard, Incumbent of Hermitage, Berks.

*June 5.* At Winchester, aged 72, the Hon. Julia, widow of James Weld, esq., late of Archers-lodge, Southampton.

At Hesse Darmstadt, aged 24, Walter, eldest son of Sir Walter G. and Lady Caroline Stirling.

At the Manor-house, Ottery St. Mary, aged 37, Francis James Coleridge, esq.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, Marianne, widow of Solomon Nicholls, esq., of Ashley Court, Devon.

Suddenly, at the house of his friend (John Burrell, esq.), Camberwell, aged 38, Albemarle Bertie Dewar, esq., of Doles-hall, Hants., late Captain of the 87th R.I. Fusiliers, and eldest son of the late D. A. B. Dewar, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 22, John Collins Ion, student of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. John Ion, of Hemingbrough, Yorkshire.

*June 6.* In Grosvenor-st., aged 52, the Lord Willoughby de Broke. See OBITUARY.

At Norfolk-house, London, Catherine, one of the twin daus. of Mr. and Lady Victoria Hope Scott.

At Barlaston, Staffordshire, aged 51, Charles William Bell, M.D., nephew to the late Sir Charles Bell, M.D.

*June 7.* At Brighton, aged 43, Harold F. Bluctt, esq., second son of the late Capt. B. S. Bluett, R.N., K.H.

At Stafford, aged 81, Anne, widow of Matthew Parkes, esq., of High Onn, Staffordshire.

At Little Tew Parsonage, Oxfordshire, aged 33, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Charles F. Garratt, and eldest surviving dau. of the late John K. Gilliat, esq., of Fernhill, Berks.

At Othorpe-house, near Market Harborough, Alicia Harriet, wife of Robert Miller, esq., late Capt. 45th Regt.

In Green-st., Enfield-highway, Katharine Thorrowgood, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Jones, Chaplain and Reader at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, and granddau. of the late Rev. Christopher Tennant, of Sampson's-hall, Kersey, Suffolk.

*June 8.* At Kingillie, Nairn, Lieut.-Gen. James Ketchen, Royal (Madras) Artillery.

At Amberley, (at the house of her son, the Rev. R. Edward Blackwell,) aged 78, Jane, widow of Major-Gen. Blackwell.

At St. Leonard's, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 44, George Berkeley Seton-Karr, of the Bombay Civil Service, second son of the late Andrew Seton-Karr, esq., of Kippnaw, Roxburghshire.

At Edinburgh, James Bentham Mill, esq., second son of the late James Mill, esq., of the India-house.

*June 9.* At Ipswich, aged 81, Jannett, the relict of Rear-Adm. R. Ramsay, C.B.

At Stafford, aged 81, Edward Knight, esq., M.B. Cantab., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Stafford.

At Edinburgh, Charles Cameron, esq., formerly Capt. in the 4th Regt. of Foot, (the King's Own).

At Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 46, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Chas. Hinde.

June 10. At Drayton, Torquay, aged 82, the Lady Henrietta Dorothea Churchill. Her ladyship was third dau. of John, second Earl of Portsmouth, and was born May 6, 1780. She married, Jan. 19, 1816, the Rev. John Comyns Churchill.

At Milan, the Signora Biasini, eldest dau. of the late Alex. Coekburn, esq., and sister of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

At King's College Hospital, aged 20, Henry Wm., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Deane, Rector of Hintlesham, Suffolk.

At Camberwell, aged 73, the Rev. John Burnet, an Independent minister. He was born at Perth about the year 1788, enlisted in early life, and served for some time in the ranks. Having obtained his discharge, and devoted his mind to religious subjects, he became the minister of an Independent congregation at Cork. Nearly thirty years ago he removed to Camberwell, and presided over a congregation which assembled in the Mansion-house Chapel on the west side of the Camberwell-road. A few years ago, his congregation having much increased, a handsome chapel was built for him on Camberwell-green, and of this he remained the minister until the time of his death.

June 11. At Tichborne-pk., Hants., aged 77, Sir James Francis Doughty-Tichborne, bart. See OBITUARY.

In London, William Malone Jephson, esq., Superintendent of Quarantine, Motherbank, Isle of Wight, third son of the late Sir Richard Mountney Jephson, bart.

At Hedenham, Bungay, Norfolk, John Owen Dinning, esq., only surviving son of the late Rev. J. Dinning, of Elsdon, Northumberland.

June 12. At Clevedon, Somersetshire, Miss Mary Elizabeth Macpherson Grant, of Milton-cottage, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, bart., of Ballindalloch, and Invereshie.

At Glendower, Ryde, aged 74, Peter Tripp, H.M.'s 98th Regt.

At Warminster, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Hon. J. B. Skeete, President of the Island of Barbados.

Suddenly, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Capt. James Lyons, R.A., Inspector of Artillery.

At the Viarage, Milbourne St. Andrews, of brain fever, Augusta Michel, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. A. Blair.

June 13. At Rose-place, Claines, Worcester-shire, Harriot, widow of Capt. Sanderson, and third dau. of the late Sir John Hales, bart., of Haekthorn, Lincolnshire, and Cullam, Oxon.

Suddenly, at Brompton Barracks, Kent, Chas. Edward Fairtlough, Colonel Commanding 3rd Depôt Battalion.

At Carrie, Perthshire, aged 51, Capt. Allan

Menzies, late of the Royal Newfoundland Companies.

In the Dover Union, aged 52, Dr. John Standen. The deceased, by reason of his singular life and many eccentricities, was a local celebrity, or we might more correctly say, a local "notoriety." He was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Standen, one of the most estimable men the town of Dover ever contained. His early aptitude for profound acaedemical exercises determined his father to select for him the medical profession. In this he made rapid strides, and while very young obtained his degrees at Edinburgh. He also shortly afterwards gained a diploma from a French medical college. At this time he possessed a wonderful memory, being able to quote off-hand entire paragraphs from books he had read. Dr. Standen at the commencement of his practice as a physieian gave promise of a successful career. Ere long, however, rumours of domestic discord and of habits of intemperance got abroad, and public confidence gradually fell away from him. Dr. Standen unfortunately could not see himself as others saw him; his tendency to debasing indulgence increased, and, as a consequence, his practice diminished; and at last even the most confiding among his patients were ultimately obliged to seek other medical counsellors. In the hour of distress the Union workhouse alone was open to him, and thus he died literally penniless—the solitary article he possessed at the time of his death being an old steel chain, which for some inscrutable reason he persisted in always wearing round his neck. His eccentricities were numerous, and so strongly marked as to lead at times to the belief that he was of unsound mind. A very short time before his death he made himself conspicuous by his absurd freak of engaging a Bath chair, in which he was drawn about for many hours, and from which he was only dislodged by stratagem. He was then taken to the Union, where he was shortly afterwards seized with an attack of dropsy, from which he never rallied.—*Kentish Paper*.

At Woodside, near Purbrook, Hants., aged 69, Capt. Edward Herriek, R.N., one of the last survivors of Trafalgar.

At Dover, Caroline, widow of Col. Stisted, 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons, and dau. of the late Sir John Heatheote, of Longton-hall, Staffordshire.

At Tunbridge Wells, Major Magnay, late of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

At Castellamare, from gastric fever, aged 30, Lord Muncaster. The deceased, Gamel Augustus Pennington, Baron Muncaster in the Peerage of Ireland (created 1783) and a Baronet of Great Britain (1676), was the eldest son of Lowther, third Lord, by Frances Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart. He was born at Warter Priory, near Poeklington, on December 3, 1831. He succeeded his father at the age of seven years, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1853.

His Lordship married, on August 2, 1855, Lady Jane Louisa Grosvenor, eighth dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, but does not leave any male issue, so that the barony devolves on his brother, Capt. the Hon. Jossylin Francis Pennington, of the Rifle Brigade, who will inherit the family estates in Cumberland and Yorkshire. Lord Muncaster was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire and of Cumberland, of which latter county he was Sheriff in 1859.

At his residence, Montagu-house, Ryde, aged 55, Sir Lancelot Charles Lee Brenton, bart. The deceased was the son of the first baronet, Admiral Sir Jableel Brenton, K.C.B., by his first wife, the daughter of Anthony Stewart, esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was born in 1807, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated as M.A. in 1831. He married the daughter of the late Major-Gen. Chuter in 1839 (she died in 1849), and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1844.

June 14. At Edinburgh, Adm. Robert Wauchope, of Dacre-lodge, Cumberland.

At Bangor, North Wales, aged 42, Captain Robert D'Arcy, late of the India Company's Army, son of the late Col. D'Arcy, of the Royal Artillery, and Lady Catherine, dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl De La Warr.

At his residence, Sloane-st., aged 77, Col. Wm. Drummond, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Lieut. Flowers Beckett, R.N. He served under Lord Nelson in the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar.

At Cockington, Devon, aged 75, Alice Watson, relict of Col. Mudge, R.E., of Beechwood.

At Great Malvern, suddenly, Teresa Amelia, third dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Holden, of Aston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire.

June 15. At Baden-Baden, aged 78, Isabella, widow of Col. Molyneux Marston.

At her residence, Chelsea, Caroline Elizabeth Florence, widow of Major John Fowden Haliburton, 78th Highlanders, who fell at Lucknow in command of the Regt., and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Macneil, Col. 78th Highlanders.

At St. John's Parsonage, Fulham, aged 22, Francis Wm. Ernest Garratt, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Garratt.

In Nottingham-place, Julia, widow of the Rev. Arthur Judd Carrighan, late Rector of Barrow, Suffolk.

At Edinburgh, aged 62, Sir John Hay, bart. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Hay, by the dau. of John Craigie, esq., of Glendoick, Perthshire. He was born at his grandfather's house in 1799; succeeded his cousin, the sixth baronet, in 1801, was called to the Scottish bar in 1821, and in 1836 he married the dau. of John Cossins, esq., of Weymouth, son-in-law of the eighteenth Lord Audley. The deceased baronet was Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire for upwards of a quarter of a century, from the duties of which he retired about eighteen months ago.

June 16. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged

28, Mary Frances Harriett, wife of R. V. Pope, esq., and dau. of Major-Gen. R. R. Ricketts.

Aged 30, Emily Druce Poynter, wife of the Rev. W. R. Haverfield, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, eldest surviving dau. of John Mackarness, esq., of Bath.

At the residence of her sister, Maidstone, Mrs. Milner, of East Cliff, Dover, relict of Capt. Milner, of Althorpe-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

June 17. At his residence, in Grosvenor-sq., aged 49, the Right Hon. Charles John, Earl Canning, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Boulogne, *en route* from Italy, Alice, dau. of Lord and Lady Wm. Compton.

At Bath, aged 75, Frances, relict of Adm. John Aylmer.

At Ealing, aged 34, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. L. Kay.

Aged 53, Amelia, wife of the Rev. Charles Johnstone, Vicar of Feliskirk, and Canon Residentiary of York.

At Norwich, aged 88, Mary, relict of the Rev. G. W. Smith, formerly of Reymerston, Norfolk, and Vicar of Bawdsey, Suffolk.

June 18. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Elizabeth Carnegy, widow of the late Lord Gillies.

At his residence, Gateshead, aged 65, William Kell, esq.

At Kingsland, aged 92, Ann Walker, aunt of the late W. Inman White, esq., of Cheshunt, and the last of the family of the late Richard Benson-Walker, esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts.

June 19. At Wrexham, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Topping, esq., King's Counsel, M.P., of Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire.

At Bath, aged 77, Clara, dau. of the late Thos. Dicey, esq., of Claybrook-hall, and widow of the Rev. George Clark, A.M., of Chelsea.

June 20. At Edinburgh, Dame Mary Wightman Ker, widow of Sir James Spittal, of Justice-hall.

At Brighton, aged 64, James Ponsford, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Paddington.

At Richmond, aged 61, Mr. James Murray, of James Nisbet and Co.'s, 21, Berners-street, London.

June 21. In Oxford-terr., Margaret, the wife of the Hon. John C. Erskine.

At Hemsted-pk., Kent, aged 19, Jane Isabel, dau. of Gathorne Hardy, esq., M.P.

At Brompton, aged 72, Madame C. B. Ude, widow of Louis Eustache Ude.

At Worlington, Suffolk, late of Shenley-house, Bucks., aged 74, Wm. James Baily, esq.

June 22. At Southampton, aged 75, Phoebe Anne, widow of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, M.A., late Rector of Shere, Guildford, Surrey.

At Cefn, St. Asaph, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Watkins Williams Wynn, M.P. for Montgomerysh.

June 23. In Ebury-st., Pimlico, aged 54, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Philip Hayes, of Guernsey.

June 24. At the Grove, Hammersmith, aged 65, Mary Ann, widow of the late Richard Smith, esq., of Stoke Newington, and youngest dau. of Dr. Adam Clarke.

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,			
			May 24, 1862.	May 31, 1862.	June 7, 1862.	June 14, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . .	.	.	55.6	57.6	58.6	55.3
London . . . . .	78029	2803921	1209	1119	1114	1119
1-6. West Districts . . . . .	10786	463373	192	182	208	175
7-11. North Districts . . . . .	13533	618201	239	217	218	233
12-19. Central Districts . . . . .	1938	378058	163	182	175	168
20-25. East Districts . . . . .	6230	571129	270	253	240	286
26-36. South Districts . . . . .	45542	773160	345	285	273	257

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.
May 24 . . . . .	596	187	208	169	49	1209	951	968	1919
„ 31 . . . . .	543	153	190	191	34	1119	1010	976	1986
June 7 . . . . .	553	164	191	179	27	1114	915	878	1793
„ 14 . . . . .	586	161	168	165	39	1119	900	882	1782

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, June 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	967	54	4	Oats ...	287	23	5	Beans ...	65	36	7
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	35	36	0	Peas ...	9	38	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	56	2	Oats.....	23	5	Beans .....	40	4
Barley.....	35	7	Rye .....	38	10	Peas.....	39	8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 19.	
Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	1,060
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	12,940
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	870
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	510
Lamb .....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24, to June 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.		
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	62	67	57	29. 88	cloudy, fair	9	59	64	52	29. 93	cly.hvy.shwrs.
25	57	64	55	29. 34	do. do.	10	59	63	53	29. 94	fair, hvy. rain
26	60	68	57	30. 04	fair, cloudy	11	60	66	57	29. 38	do. showers
27	57	63	58	29. 86	rain, cloudy	12	59	60	56	29. 29	heavy rain
28	60	67	59	29. 85	cloudy, rain	13	58	64	53	29. 48	cloudy, fair
29	60	71	59	29. 88	rain	14	57	57	52	29. 61	hvy. rn. hl. fr.
30	59	66	61	29. 44	do.	15	54	60	55	29. 78	do. do.
31	58	66	59	29. 89	cloudy	16	54	55	54	29. 91	fair, cldy. shrs.
J. 1	59	68	57	29. 98	fair, cloudy	17	56	66	53	29. 99	do.
2	60	68	62	30. 01	do. do.	18	51	61	52	29. 62	do. cldy. shrs.
3	60	65	56	30. 02	do.	19	54	62	55	30. 03	do. do. rain
4	60	68	54	30. 07	do. fine	20	55	60	55	29. 89	do. do.
5	58	60	54	29. 60	cloudy, rain	21	57	62	56	29. 78	do. do.
6	60	64	63	29. 65	fair, cldy. rain	22	59	60	57	29. 72	do. do. rain
7	41	68	57	29. 69	do.	23	57	64	58	29. 91	cly. fair, cldy.
8	59	63	63	29. 83	cl. rn.th. rn.fr.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		10. 14 pm.		28 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
26	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		10. 14 pm.		26 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
27	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 14 pm.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
28	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234 5	10. 14 pm.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
29	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236	10 pm.	228 30		109 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
30	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	234	10. 13 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
31	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234	10 pm.	229	28 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
J. 2	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				25. 28pm.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>10</sup>
3	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		10 pm.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	25. 28pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
4	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				27 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		8. 12 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
6	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	236	6. 10 pm.	229 30 $\frac{1}{2}$		107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		5 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>2</sup>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 6 pm.	229		107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>2</sup>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	4 pm.	231	20. 25pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
11	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	234 5	par 5 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	236	2. 5 pm.	231	20 pm.	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
13	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3. 6 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3. 6 pm.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
16	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3. 6 pm.	Shut.	22 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
17	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234 5	6 pm.		20 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
18	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		3. 6 pm.			107 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
19	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>2</sup>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 6 pm.		20 pm.	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>8</sup>
20	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>2</sup>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		3. 6 pm.		17. 18pm.	107 $\frac{7}{8}$ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
21	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6 pm.		18 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
23	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	234 5	3. 6 pm.		23 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

ALFRED WHITMORE,  
 Stock and Share Broker,  
 19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
 AND  
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 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.

### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE nineteenth Annual Meeting will be held at Leicester, August 4th to 9th inclusive, under the patronage of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. A Local Committee has been formed, with the Rev. R. Burnaby as Chairman, and Jas. Thompson, Esq., of Leicester, as Secretary.

The arrangements will, as usual, embrace excursions, and evening meetings for reading papers. Among the places to be visited are—

Aug. 4 and 9. Churches and other objects of interest at Leicester.

Aug. 5. Groby Castle.

Aug. 6. Bosworth Field.

Aug. 7. Breedon-on-the-Hill and Castle Donington.

Aug. 8. Brixworth and Northampton.

Among the papers of local interest that will be read may be named—

Mr. Planché on the Earls of Leicester.

Mr. T. Wright on the Ancient MSS. at the Guildhall.

Mr. T. Wright on an Inscribed Tile of the 8th Legion, found at Leicester.

Mr. Thompson on the History of the County of Leicester, to the Time of the Norman Conquest.

Mr. Gordon Hills on the Guildhall, Leicester.

Mr. Raphael Brandon on St. Martin's Church, Leicester.

Mr. Roberts on other Churches in Leicester.

Mr. Roberts on Brixworth Church.

Rev. C. H. Hartshorne on Queen Eleanor's Cross.

Mr. Irving on the Camps, Earthworks, and Fortifications of Leicestershire.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming on Memorials of Richard III., &c., &c.

The tickets of admission to the proceedings may be obtained from any of the Committee or Hon. Secs.: also from the Treasurer, T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., 16, Onslow-crescent, Brompton, and from Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Gallowtree-

gate, Leicester. Lady and Gentleman, £1 1s.; Ladies only, 10s. 6d.

### SAXON COINS DISCOVERED AT ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER.

SINCE the report on this subject was printed<sup>a</sup>, we have been informed that the coins in question amount to about thirty, and not fifty, as was at first stated.

### SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting will be held at Hastings on the 7th of August.

### THE TURNERS OF THERTFIELD.

MR. URBAN,—Will some of your correspondents inform me whether the "Turners of Thertfield, in the county of Herts.," ever had a grant of arms, and if so, what they were? It is an old Saxon family, and resided on the same estate up to the reign of George III., for 400 years. In the reign of Elizabeth they were yeomen, but in that of James I. were gentry, Edward Turner, M.A., marrying Anne, an illegitimate daughter of the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. Dr. Francis Turner, the Bishop of Ely (one of the seven in the reign of James II.), is interred at Thertfield; also Sir Barnard Turner, M.P., an Alderman of London, who died in 1784: but I understand that he refused to pay the fees on being knighted at the Heralds' College, consequently no notice is taken of it in the books; but as in looking over various books on heraldry I can find no mention of this family, although I am told that in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of 1780-81, or 1783, there is a pedigree, I wish to know whether there was a grant of arms, or whether at a late period, after the "Visitations" had ceased, they adopted the armorial bearings they now use, without applying to the College of Arms.—I am, &c.,

A READER.

Tonbridge Wells, July 2, 1862.

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 58.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### ENGLISH METRICAL HOMILIES<sup>a</sup>.

HERE is a book of genuine mediæval English of the best kind, the greater part of which has been hitherto unpublished. The collection consists of a series of Sermons or Paraphrases in English verse on the Dominical Gospels. We gather from Mr. Small's Preface that he has only printed a small part of the whole series, that namely which is found in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. This consists of the Homilies on the Gospels from the First Sunday in Advent to the Purification. Five other copies exist in England, at Oxford, Cambridge, Lambeth, and the British Museum. The Edinburgh manuscript contains also some other devotional poems, among others the Legend of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin, containing the account of the mission of Abbot Ælfsige (corruptly *Elis* in the poem) to Denmark in the reign of William the Conqueror. This Mr. Small has printed in his Preface; the poem had already been printed by Sir Henry Ellis, in the second<sup>b</sup> volume of his Introduction to Domesday, from another manuscript, which presents some differences. The compilers of the Catalogue of the Cambridge MSS. assign the oldest English copy to a date later than 1345, and attribute the authorship to the hermit Richard Rolle of Hampole, who died in 1348. Mr. Small, on the other hand, looks on his Edinburgh MS. as much earlier, though he does not fix an exact date, and he assigns the authorship not to any one writer, but to "several monkish versifiers." Why they should have been "monkish" we do not exactly see; as these Sermons are palpably intended for the people at large, the

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<sup>a</sup> "English Metrical Homilies from Manuscripts of the Fourteenth Century. With an Introduction and Notes by John Small, M.A." (Edinburgh: Paterson.)

<sup>b</sup> By an apparent misprint in p. xv. of the Preface, the reference to Sir H. Ellis is given as "i. 99." It should be "ii. 99."

chances, in the absence of direct evidence, are at least equal that they are the work of secular priests.

The historical value of writings of this sort is twofold; they illustrate the language of the time and they illustrate its line of thought. The latter value of course is common to all contemporary writings, in whatever language. A Latin poem or history throws as much light on the sentiments of the time as one in English or French. But anything in the spoken language of the time has an additional philological value, which is not shared by Latin compositions. And the present collection has a special value; as it is clearly meant for the common people, it is written in their language, and, what is more, in a local dialect of that language. These Metrical Homilies, in short, are written in that most English form of English which has so oddly come to be looked upon as Scotch. On the philological value of the poems Mr. Small speculates as follows:—

“In a philological point of view, the MS. now printed is very remarkable. The language in which it is written is of the most homely kind. All difficult expressions, and expositions liable to be misunderstood, are studiously avoided, while the words employed are nearly all derived from the Anglo-Saxon, or rather that modification of it known as Dano-Saxon, and comparatively few occur of Anglo-Norman origin.

“In this respect these sermons, like the poem of ‘Piers Plowman,’ intended for popular use, afford a remarkable contrast to the writings of Chaucer, who, being essentially a Court poet, employed a much larger proportion of Anglo-Norman words in his poetry.

“Their greatest philological value, however, consists in their shewing that the same broad dialect was common at an early period in Scotland and the north of England. This dialect was derived from a colony of Saxons, who coming from Sleswick, in the South of Denmark, in A.D. 547, established themselves in Northumberland, and in various parts of Scotland between the Tweed and the Forth.

“In this extensive district, far removed from the influence of the Anglo-Norman which prevailed after the Norman Conquest amongst the inhabitants of the Southern parts of England, this Dano-Saxon or East-Anglian dialect long flourished and resisted the propensity to change which more or less affects all living languages. This dialect was long successfully cultivated, and in it nearly all the English metrical romances of mediæval times was written: while, as Sir Walter Scott has justly remarked, the same flow of romantic and poetical tradition has distinguished these districts almost down to the present time.

“On comparing the language in which these Homilies are written with that of the ancient poems known to have been composed by Scottish authors, both may be considered as being of one and the same dialect: and whilst the Homilies present several peculiarities shewing a Northumbrian origin, they tend still further to prove the Dano-Saxon origin of the literary language of Scotland—

a subject on which much interesting discussion has taken place in ancient times."

We are much obliged to Mr. Small for printing the Poems, but we cannot say that we are greatly edified by his somewhat confused speculations and nomenclature. We are always frightened when we see those odd compound words of which Scotch writers seem even fonder than other people. We hear of "Anglo-Saxon," "Dano-Saxon," "Anglo-Norman," "Romano-British." Now "Anglo-Saxon" is an ancient word, and a perfectly good word, if people would only use it in its proper meaning. When an Old-English King called himself "Rex Anglorum-Saxonum," he meant "King of the Angles and Saxons," of the nation formed by the union of Angles and Saxons, that is, as they are commonly called for shortness, the Angli or English. The full style of the nation is "Angli et Saxones," "Angli Saxones," "Anglo-Saxones," but the "Saxones" is most commonly left out, while the "Angli" (by native writers) never is. But when people talk of "Anglo-Saxon" now, they mean, (when they mean anything,) not "Angles and Saxons," but "Saxons in England," as opposed to "Saxons in Germany," applying the name, in this strange sense, to the Anglian as well as the Saxon parts of the island. What "Dano-Saxon" may be, we know not: "Anglo-Norman," we suppose, means Normans settled in England, while we sometimes hear of "Anglo-Americans," which can only mean Englishmen settled in America. Finally, there are "Anglo-Catholics," who are altogether beyond us. Mr. Small is rather amusing with his "colony of Saxons" settling "in Northumberland and in various parts of Scotland between the Tweed and the Forth." First of all, his Saxons are not Saxons but Angles, and the distinction between "Northumberland and various parts of Scotland" would have seemed very odd in A.D. 547. The simple fact, which people seem to have such difficulty in understanding, is that south-eastern Scotland is really not Scotland at all, but England, England in the very strictest sense, the land where the true English tongue has been better preserved than anywhere else. Lothian is a part of the old kingdom of Northumberland, and the Scottish capital still bears the name of the great Northumbrian King Edwin. By a political accident this essentially English district became subject to a Scottish dynasty, who soon identified themselves far more with their English than with their Scottish

subjects. Further political accidents led to bitter feuds between these Northern English and the English south of Cheviot. The English subjects of the King of Scots got to be called Scots and their country Scotland, exactly as, before the late revival of the Kingdom of Italy, Piedmont and the Piedmontese were constantly called Sardinia and Sardinians. All this is perfectly plain as a matter of history, but it will never be understood by people who are slaves to modern maps and modern nomenclature. Once realize that Lothian is only politically Scotch, that in blood and speech it is as English as Yorkshire, and no one need go discussing "the Dano-Saxon origin of the literary language of Scotland," or thinking it needful to prove "that the same broad dialect was common at an early period to Scotland and the North of England."

The Homilies then are written in the language of Northumberland, the language of a people essentially Anglian, though doubtless with a considerable mixture of Danish blood. As Mr. Small truly says, in Northumberland (of course including Lothian) English long continued to be spoken with a much less infusion of French than in the southern part of the island, and the spoken speech of the country still contains many noble old Teutonic words and forms which have quite dropped out of modern literary English. These Homilies exhibit the language at a very interesting stage. The difference between Old-English and modern English consists in two things; the breaking-up of the old Teutonic inflexions and the infusion of French words into the vocabulary, often to the exclusion of Teutonic words of the same meaning. This last was a direct, though far from immediate, result of the Norman Conquest. The great infusion of French words did not, indeed it could not, take place till English was becoming the common tongue of all the inhabitants of England. But the breaking-up of the inflexions was in no way caused, though it was doubtless a good deal hastened, by the Norman Conquest. It is simply a tendency common to all languages, and which has equally affected the Teutonic languages on the Continent. The High-Dutch, the literary German, amazes many who learn it by the richness of its inflexions; but, after all, the modern German inflexions are the merest crumbs from the wealth of the old Teutonic mother-speech. From the Low-Dutch and Scandinavian languages inflexion has vanished almost as extensively

as from modern English. But the Norman Conquest no doubt gave a great push to this natural tendency of the language. When French displaced English as the language of courts and castles, the grammatical niceties of English could hardly fail to be forgotten sooner than they otherwise would have been. Now these Homilies, written for the people, are written in the popular language. They exhibit the language at a stage when the breaking-up of inflexions had gone on to a great degree, but when the infusion of foreign words into the vocabulary was as yet very slight. This stage is what Mr. Small means by "the period when Anglo-Saxon was being transformed into English."

As a specimen of the language, we will give the story of the Beheading of St. John Baptist:—

"The king Herode wit mikel unriht  
 Raeft his brother his wif that hiht  
 Herodias, and sain Ion herde  
 Wit quatkin sin Herodes ferd,  
 And snibbed him of his sinne,  
 And bad him that he suld it blinne.  
 Quar thom Herodes als feloun  
 Did sain Ion in his prisoun.  
 Herodias als wikke womman  
 Wold that sain Ion hauid ben slan.  
 He mired hir fleshy liking,  
 Forthi scho wald to ded him King,  
 Bot chesoun till him fand scho nan,  
 For Herodes that him hafd tan,  
 Saw that he was an hali man,  
 And thoht ful lathe to be his ban,  
 For of sain Ion stod him awe,  
 And sinned les for his sawe,  
 And herd his word wit god wille,  
 And did mikel that he said him tille.  
 Herodes mad a fest, and cald  
 Princes thar to and bernes bald,  
 And als he wit his gestes sweete  
 And mad him glad and drank and eet,  
 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce,  
 That Herodias dohter was,  
 And tumbled sa wel for alle,  
 That thar was gedered in that halle,  
 That all war payed of hir play,  
 And Herodes til hir gan say,  
 Quat sa thou wil, thou ask me,  
 For freli sal I graunt the.  
 He swar his athe that he sulde fille  
 Alle hir asking and hir wille.

Thoh thou he said ask haluen dell  
 Mi kingerik, I grant it well.  
 This mai ran tille hir moder swithe,  
 And bad hir that scho suld hir lithe  
 Quat the king hir hauid bed,  
 And asked hir moder quat scho red.  
 Hir moder was fain quen scho this herd,  
 And sone hir dohter scho ansuerd  
 And said, loe that you ask noht  
 Bot that sain Iones hefd be broht  
 In a disce sone bifor the,  
 For this thing wold I gladli se.  
 This maiden child ran to the king,  
 And said, Sir, this es min asking,  
 Yef thou wil that mi wil be don,  
 Thou grant me min asking son,  
 And gif me in a disce weued  
 Sain Ion the Baptist heued.  
 Ful ille payed was the king  
 Quen he herd this asking.  
 Him thoht scham igain to kalle  
 That he hauid sworn his athe,  
 To wreek that laze thoht him lathe,  
 Forthi he send his queller soun  
 And bad hir wille suld be don.  
 His queller did als he him bad,  
 And mad his maiden child ful glad,  
 For he broht hir als scho hauid said,  
 Sain Iones heuid in a disce laid.  
 Thus was this mai sain Iones ban,  
 That was for riht and sothesaw slan,  
 But thurt him noht haf tint his heued,  
 Yef he als red wold haf weuid.  
 Yef he hauid noht snibbed the king,  
 Bot loued his dedes wit glothering,  
 Than moht he huf gan quit away,  
 And lif in werdes welth and play.  
 Bot he did wel better than I wisse  
 For now es he in well mar blisse,  
 And Herod and Herodias  
 Er bathe in hel wit Satenas.  
 Now haf ye herd how sain Ion stod  
 For sothefastnes, and ched his blod."

The student of language will at once recognise here many good old English words and forms which have sunk out of our written language, but which still linger on in the old Northumbrian kingdom. "Mikel," for instance, is what people call a "Scotch" word, that is, it is thoroughly good English, which

merely happens to have become obsolete in the south. We remember a foolish critic on a book of local stories crying out, "What clipping of the Queen's English it is to say *shoo* for *she*." Here we have the old form "scho" representing the older "seo," which somehow wholly displaced the pronoun "heo." "King-erik" is a grand Teutonic word, still alive in the German "Königreich." To "snib" or "snub" is a verb which was then used quite gravely, but which, like so many other words, has sunk to a lower use. In "quat," &c., we find the beginning of an odd freak of spelling, which long survived in the Scotch form of English. "Barnes," "heved," "queller," "sothefastnes," are fine Teutonic words which we have either lost or kept only in such corrupted form as "head." On the other hand, the number of French words is wonderfully small. It will be seen at once that the English is such as, with a very slight effort, is still quite intelligible.

The author thus gives his reasons for writing in English:—

"Forthi will I of my povert,  
 Schaw sum thing that Ilk haf in hert,  
 On Ingelis tong that alle may  
 Understand quat I wil say,  
 For laued men havis mar mister,  
 Godes word for to her,  
 Than klerkes that thair mirour lokes,  
 And sees how thai sal lif on bokes  
 And bothe klerk and laued man,  
 Englis understand kan,  
 That was born in Ingeland,  
 And long haues ben thar in wonand;  
 Bot al men can noht, I wis  
 Understand Latin and Frankis,  
 Forthi me think almous it isse  
 To wirke sum god thing on Ingelisse,  
 That mai ken lered and laued bathe,  
 How thai mai yern thaim fra schathe."

This passage is worth notice from the distinct assertion of the author that, in his time, seemingly late in the thirteenth century or early in the fourteenth, everybody in England understood English. In tracing the history of the language, we perhaps fix our minds too much upon the time when the higher ranks left off speaking French, and not enough on the time when they began to speak English. Now a very long time must have elapsed between those two dates. There must have been a long time during which they understood both, speaking French no

doubt among themselves, but being quite able to speak English on occasion. There is no sort of doubt that, during the thirteenth century (and indeed later still), French was the established language of the court and of high society. But we think there are clear signs that men of the highest rank understood English also. We will quote only one passage among several. Matthew Paris, under the year 1257 (p. 940, Wats), gives this, among several reasons why the German electors preferred Richard of Cornwall as their King, “*propter linguam Anglicanam, quæ Alemannicæ constat.*” Now it matters very little whether any German ever said or thought any such thing, or whether it was merely an imagination of Matthew’s own. Unless Earl Richard could speak English, the words would be a kind of nonsense which Matthew, with all his flights, was not in the habit of writing.

The matter of these Homilies is very much more lively than that of modern sermons, and much better adapted to keep the hearers awake. Besides Scripture narratives, versified, as we have seen, with no small vigour, besides other matters coming more under our notions of what is fit for a sermon, there are plenty of pleasant tales, though of course always told with a moral purpose. Some of these are popular stories which turn up under other forms in lighter quarters. Some, from their subjects, might be called immoral rather than moral, that is they turn on licentious behaviour, often on the part of persons, a Bishop and an Abbess for instance, who were specially bound to set better examples. But the morality or immorality of a tale is really in the way of telling it, and these tales are really no more immoral than the Scripture narrative of David’s adultery. The common moral of them is that the greatest sinner need not despair of God’s mercy.

It is of course needless to say that these sermons and stories set before us the popular religion of the age as it was, both in its good and its bad points. No fair person will think of examining records of this sort with the eye of a controversial theologian. But a comparison of popular writings of this sort with those of more learned and thoughtful contemporaries will always shew what a wide difference there was between the popular religion and that of the select few. Such a difference must always exist in all ages and under all religious systems, but, wherever a system of saint-worship exists, it is sure to come out much

more strongly than elsewhere. The vulgar modern notion of the middle ages is that nobody knew anything about the Bible and that everybody prayed to the saints instead of to God. It needs only to turn a very few pages of any great mediæval Bishop or Father to see how utterly baseless the calumny is as applied to the higher minds of the age. A very slight knowledge of their writings will shew that they knew the Bible pretty well by heart, and that they probably did not misapply its contents more than they have been misapplied in all ages. It is wonderful also to see how very seldom, compared with what one would have expected, there is any mention of the saints at all. But the moment we turn to popular poems, popular sermons, popular hagiology, we at once find that the common Protestant belief, though grossly exaggerated even in this case, has a considerable foundation of truth. Strange legends have, to a certain extent, displaced Scripture, and the creature does, to a certain extent, share the honours which belong only to the Creator. Of course sermons like these shew the best side of the popular religion; they are evidently written by really good men, zealous for the soul's health of their flocks; there is no craft or deceit or self-seeking about them: but they still bring out the popular, as distinguished from the learned, religion, above all in that strange familiarity with the secrets of the other world, which is one of the commonest features of a popular religion in all ages.

Mr. Small gives us no Glossary, and his notes are rather meagre; still we are obliged to him for giving us these fine pieces of mediæval English which, beside their philological interest, are quite worth reading for their own sake.



EGYPT<sup>a</sup>.

As science has laid open to the world regions which heretofore were almost inaccessible except to the very wealthy or to those few adventurous and daring spirits who make physical strength and a determined mind surmount all difficulties, the desire to travel has naturally become more general, and the best means are a primary question. To save money and time, and to avoid many inconveniences, it is indispensable that we seek the experience of those who have gone over the tract selected to be explored, and who, possessing the ability, have taken the pains to describe. The requirements for the task are not a few; and they are seldom combined in one person. The narrator of his travels must be educated, free from prejudices, of quick perception and sound judgment, and capable not only of understanding what he sees, but of making his readers understand also. When to these powers he unites that of a good draughtsman, he may confidently come before the public, and be sure of a welcome. A classical country like Egypt, to be properly appreciated, demands from the visitor the requirements which result from a classical education: but now the arm of "unconquered steam" has reached it, the Nile, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, tombs, and temples, are accessible to the whole travelling world, and the wonders of the land of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies will henceforth be yearly visited by thousands who are not scholars and antiquaries, but who at the same time may wish to know something of what they are going to see, and how best to see it.

Mr. Fairholt's book is the book for the thousand, while at the same time the experienced antiquary and the classical scholar will be equally pleased with the independent and striking manner in which the author's opinions on ancient art are expressed, and with the lucid descriptions he gives of the scenery, the people, and the remains of antiquity. Alike facile with pen and with pencil, Mr. Fairholt has produced a volume at once readable and instructive: the pleasure-seeker will be charmed with the lively and truthful manner in which the author has sketched the incidents of his own voyage up the Nile, the scientific inquirer will find in him a safe and instructive guide, and all will, or may, through his experience, save themselves very frequently needless labour and expense.

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<sup>a</sup> "Up the Nile and Home Again. A Handbook for Travellers and a Travel-book for the Library. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A." (Chapman and Hall.)

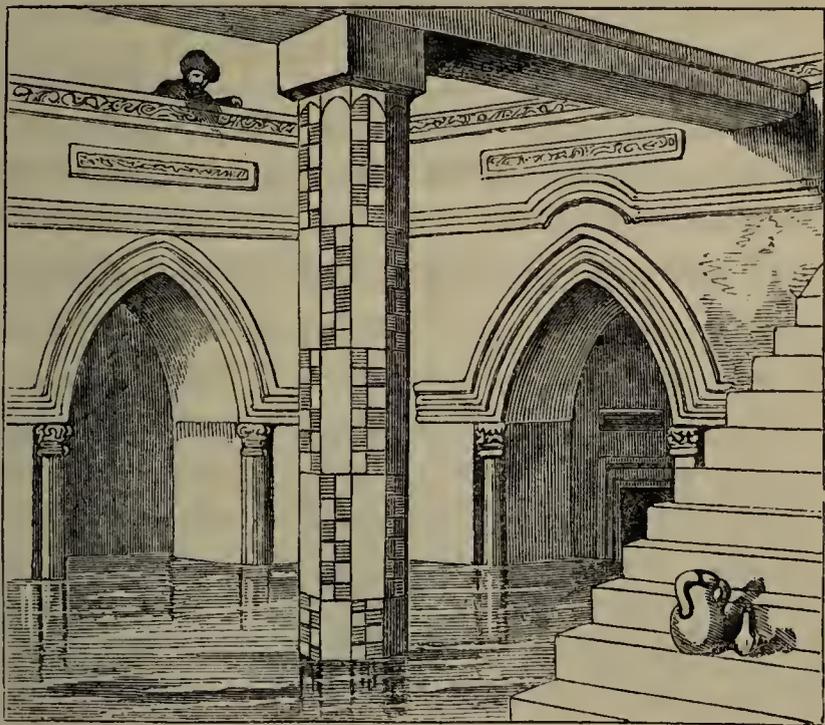
"Thebes; its Tombs and their Tenants, Ancient and Modern, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis. By A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A." (Longman and Co.)

The re-establishment of health and the invitation of his friend Lord Londesborough were the inducements which led to the voyage: the author's buoyant spirits in spite of illness, his powers of description and of sketching, induced the compilation of this volume, which is adorned by one hundred illustrations, of which twenty are engravings. By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to introduce into our notice a selection from the woodcuts, which will serve to convey to our readers an idea of their varied interest; but the engravings, beautifully executed, form by far the most striking artistic feature of the work.

Fostat, or Old Cairo, is the Babylon in Egypt of the Middle Ages. It has been a good deal overlooked by travellers, though highly interesting for its Roman walls, and for the close packing of its streets, which evidently preserve their original disposition. The chief Roman gateway is entirely blocked up; and the only entrance to the town is a small postern gate, only wide enough to admit a man on horseback. It is surrounded by a strong wall, ten feet thick, flanked with semi-circular towers, the masonry being small squared stones with bonding courses of red tiles. The streets are very narrow; the houses very high, many having chambers in the wall.

“The Greek convent in the centre is constructed over an ancient vault, traditionally reported to have been the chamber of the Virgin Mary when she sojourned in Egypt. It is certainly very old; and may be of late Roman work. Fostat may be described as a line of streets and garden-houses between the old fortress and the river. At the end of the Island of Rhoda is the ferry to Ghizeh, and the ancient Nilometer, used for so many centuries to perform the important office of ascertaining the daily rise of the river during the inundation.

“The Nilometer may be described as an open, square, well-like chamber of stone, which at one time was covered by a dome. It has a Cufic inscription round the upper part, and arched recesses below. In the centre is a pillar divided into cubits and digits, and a staircase on one side leading to the water, which covers a deposit of six feet of mud. When David Roberts visited this place, but a few years since, he was obliged to watch an opportunity, leap the low wall, and hurriedly complete his sketch of the interior, ‘at the risk of being drowned in the well of

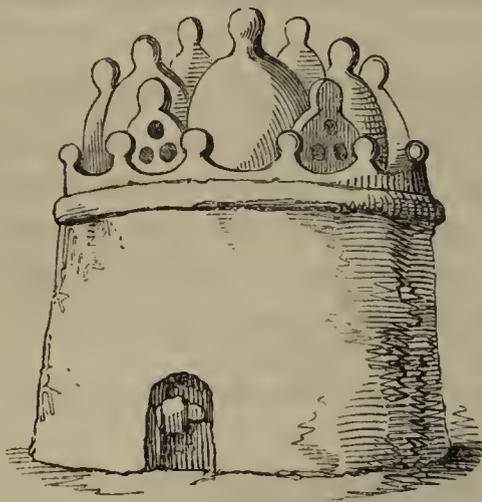


the Nilometer, or shot by the sentinel.’ At that time the large building by the side of it was used as a powder magazine, and all access denied to strangers. The

view I engrave was done without any difficulty; I was admitted at once, and allowed to draw what I pleased."

The Nilometer is supposed to have been built in the ninth century.

Mr. Fairholt's volume conveys the best general idea that can be gathered from all that has yet been published on modern as well as ancient life on the banks of the Nile. Everything that is to be seen by the voyager is described or alluded to by him. The vessels which trade upon the river, the people in them, the inhabitants of the villages and huts, their costume, amusements, the mode of irrigating the land, and a thousand other subjects relating to things as they are, harmonize pleasingly with the mighty remains of the past, and in our opinion constitute the chief value of the work; for while the monuments of Egypt have received the exclusive attention of some of the first scholars of the day, much that is now passing upon the scene has been overlooked, and even the excellent works of Wilkinson and Lane (properly extolled by Mr. Fairholt) do not supersede the necessity for this handbook for the Nile. From the illustrations of this division of the volume



we select two. The first is an example of the pigeon-houses which abound on the banks of the Nile. One of the plates shews what may be called a pigeon-village, being groups of houses like the detached specimen annexed.

"The pigeon-houses are built of mud, like small round towers, surmounted by a group of cupolas. Globular earthen pots are built into the mud walls, for the nests of the birds. A small low door at the base of the tower admits the man whose business it is, once in three months, to enter and take the young pigeons for market, as well as clean out the guano, which is sold at a good rate, as the best native manure. Ranges of these pigeon-houses, confined by a curtain wall, run for half-a-mile into the fields; and give an appearance of a strongly-fortified town to the innocent place."

At the little town of Ballas, between Keneh and Thebes, is a large manufactory of pottery; there the water-jars so commonly used in Egypt are made:—

"They are constructed of the light yellow clay obtained here, and are used for domestic stores of oil and grain, but principally for water. They are carried by women on their heads, from the river, although many of them weigh, when full of water, from seventy-five to eighty pounds English; this hard labour being a daily task for the poor women. They have no decorations beyond a few rude indentations, are of coarse manufacture, and sold very cheaply. The ordinary pottery of Egypt has always this characteristic, and seems to have had it from the earliest times. There is a shelving bank by the side of this town, upon which the rafts are constructed to carry this pottery down the river, and which are the great floating curiosities of the stream. They are most ingeniously and simply contrived, and consist of long rows of these *amphoræ*, and layers of palm-branches,

held together by ropes formed of palm-fibre. The engraving exhibits one upon its voyage down the stream. The jars are laid in three rows; the lowermost



have their mouths upward, and are secured by the ropes to the palm-branches above them, thus making a strong floating platform, upon which two other layers of pots are arranged. I counted the rows in one of these rafts and found that there were sixty jars on the largest, and twenty on the narrowest sides; consequently there were twelve hundred in each layer, or three thousand six hundred in all. At each side a row-lock is made of sticks and ropes: a man, seated at each, propels the raft with a very primitive oar, which is merely a simple branch of a tree, selected because it has a group of smaller branches, which serve the purpose of the blade of an oar. In the centre of the raft a passage is left for the crew."

Mr. Fairholt's description of the monuments he visited is sufficiently copious and always marked with judgment and taste, and not unfrequently with an originality of conception. He has seized, too, upon many points of interest which would have escaped the notice of a less practised artist and antiquary. The temple of Dendera supplied him

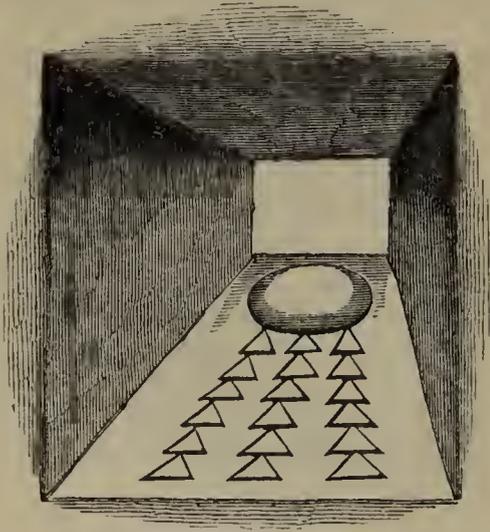
with some details, a few of which the aid of cuts will enable us to describe. The first is a portrait of Cleopatra taken from the exterior walls of the sanctuaries, where, with her son, she is represented as making offerings to the goddess Athor, the Egyptian Venus, to whom the temple was dedicated. These portraits are full length, and twice the size of life. Mr. Fairholt remarks:—



"As this portrait was executed by Egyptian artists, for the queen, during her lifetime, it is to be received as a resemblance; and though not, perhaps, equal to our notions of her beauty, is not without a grace that may have received 'a touch beyond the reach of art' in the expression of the

living original. Certainly it is infinitely superior to the only other authentic representation, that upon her coinage, which is absolutely ugly. That portraiture was attempted in the sculpture of ancient Egypt is not now doubted; and the peculiarly-marked features of Neo-Cæsar add strong confirmation to the fact. He was her son by Julius Cæsar, and his paternity is clearly shewn by an unmistakable Roman nose, which no Egyptian artist would have delineated, if he had done his work conventionally, as a mere picture of a native prince.

“The roof of the temple of Dendera is reached by a stair which winds round a centre at right angles, and is lighted by small windows very deeply splayed in the thickness of the wall. On the lowermost slope of all of them is a raised sculptured representation of the sun shedding rays of light, in the form of a series of small pyramids.”



Among many other important details of Dendera, which Mr. Fairholt says it would take a folio volume to do justice to, are the water-spouts which drained the roof, and which prove that the builders were cautious to provide even against the ill effects of the few showers which fall

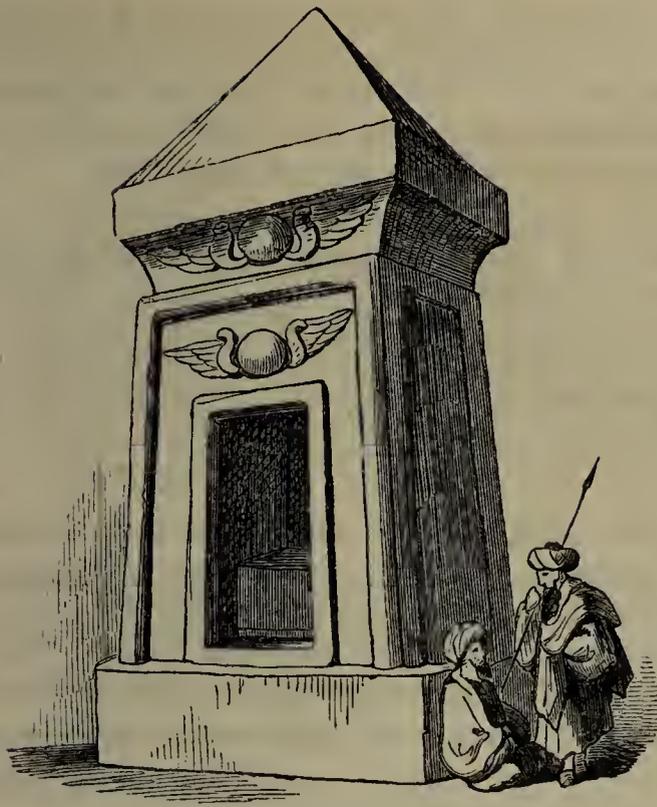
in Egypt. They are in the form of the forepart of a sedent lion, from the mouth of which the water flowed, supported by strong corbels.

The view of the temple of Edfou since the interior has been cleared is the first we have seen, and conveys a very different impression from the representations given when it was buried nearly to the roof by the drift of sand. The recovery of this wonderfully fine and elegant temple is due to the present Pasha. It has been entirely freed from the sand which filled the interior, and from the Arab huts which concealed the roof. Mr. Fairholt observes:—

“The effect is magical; and the building only seems to want its priests and sacred utensils to realise its ancient glories as in Egypt’s palmy days. The grand gate-towers, with gigantic figures of gods, admit the visitors to an open court, surrounded by a pillared cloister, from which small side chapels are entered. Crossing the court, a vast hall, supported by varied and massive columns, covered with hieroglyphics, and richly painted in tints still fresh, forms a noble place of assembly, from whence the smaller chapels, the most sacred of all, are entered. The colours on the columns are still fresh and beautiful: the walls covered with elaborate sculpture in relief. The eye and mind are bewildered with the profusion and beauty of detail that here courts attention.”

The success of the Pasha’s excavations can only be estimated by a comparison of the view given by Mr. Fairholt, with those taken (as, for instance, that by Roberts) when the temple was nearly buried in the sand. Beyond the hall described is the sanctuary or shrine of the deity to whom the temple was dedicated. It is formed of one immense block of red granite, with a pyramidal top (see the upper cut in the next page). A notion of the enormous labour required to clear this vast building may be formed from the hills of sand which Mr. Fairholt has indicated in his general view, and which are nothing more than the excavated contents of the temple and its outworks.





Silsilis, between Edfou and Assouan, is remarkable for its temples cut in the rock, and for the quarries on both sides of the Nile. Out of the solid cliff, large squares and long streets and alleys have been cut. The temples (of which we can only give an exterior view), are ela-



borately decorated with sculptures, both mythological and historic. The early Christians took possession of these temples, destroying or defacing much of the pagan decorations, and substituting their own. Still, Mr. Fairholt remarks:—

“The remains of Silsilis have been less injured than others on the river, as there is no village, and the whole district is utterly lonely and deserted: as a general idea of the quarries may be obtained from the boat, and the principal shrines plainly seen, as they are very close to the water, very few travellers stop here. It will, however, well repay a few hours’ delay; and the visitor will not fail to remark the freshness and beauty of the coloured decoration of many of these little chapels. Some of the ceilings are of elaborate design, the compartments of colour separated by flowing bands, the prototype of the Greek scroll, which, like other architectural details, had their origin in Egypt long before the

age of Pericles. Nothing can prove the dryness of the Egyptian climate better than the state of these little temples; the wall-paintings, though merely a water-colour and hanging over the rivers, are still bright and perfect after more than two thousand years of exposure to the air; time has written no 'defeatures' on their surface, it is man alone who has injured them."

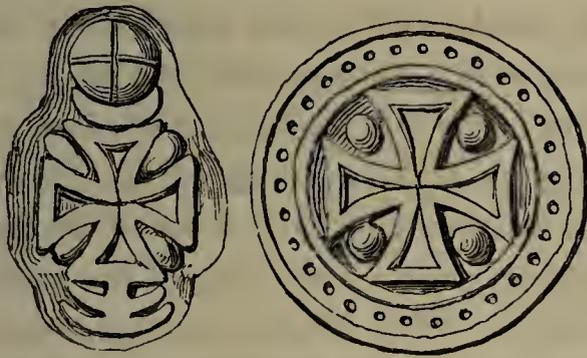
The destruction of works of ancient art in Egypt is severely and properly exposed by Mr. Fairholt. Unhappily, it did not cease with the barbarians of antiquity; but an uncontrolled abstraction and wanton mutilation and disfigurement seem tolerated down to the present day. Speaking of Thebes, Mr. Fairholt says:—

"It is incomprehensible to me how scholars and gentlemen can raise a rude hand to destroy, as well as to despoil, these royal resting-places. I have noted this desecration elsewhere; but in Belzoni's tomb still worse mischief has been done. The beauty of its workmanship has been 'a fatal beauty' here also, and the hand of the spoiler has fallen heavily upon it. Champollion abstracted many fine slabs and destroyed the general effect of its noblest parts. The square columns that support its roofs have been in some places literally chipped to pieces. It is much to be regretted that this should have been done, to the discredit of science, during the three years that the Prussian scientific expedition remained in Egypt. It was by Lepsius's orders that one of the two beautiful pillars supporting the roof of the small sepulchral chamber, leading from the great hall of this tomb, was roughly broken down, the lower portion smashed to fragments, the upper at last falling, and when down, having been found to be too large for removal through the door, left in hideous ruin on the floor."

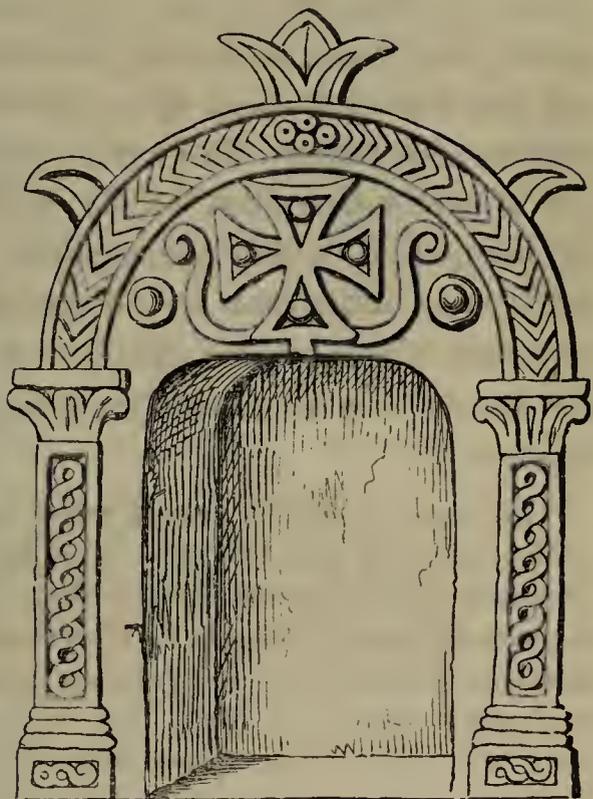
A more excusable, as being less mischievous, desecration perpetrated by Professor Lepsius, is strongly commented on both by Lord Nugent and by Mr. Fairholt. Under a pediment, and in a square tablet above the entrance to the Great Pyramid, he has cut an inscription, in eleven lines of hieroglyphics, in honour of King William of Prussia, and of Queen Victoria of England! This is in unquestionable bad taste; and in consistency it is equal, as has been remarked, to that of a line added to the Iliad in commemoration of Waterloo. When great men lend themselves to such absurdities, and deface and destroy unnecessarily, we are content to pass by the mischievous nobodies who everywhere abstract pieces from fine sculpture and fragments of wall-paintings, who are ever cutting and writing their names everywhere. Mr. Fairholt has not dealt so leniently with them; he has transferred several of their names into his book. Among them it is painful to see some who, in other respects, are better known. From Cairo to Philæ, vandalism has continually to be recorded.

The island of Philæ, often the termination of the Nile voyage, is of great interest, being literally covered with temples. Here Egyptian, Roman, and early Christian antiquities may be studied together. Like many of the temples on the Nile, one at Philæ has been converted, at a very early period, into a church. Upon the columns, over the gods

and hieroglyphics, many crosses have been cut, of two of which Mr. Fairholt gives us examples.



He has also sketched a peculiarly interesting recessed arch in the eastern wall, above an altar-table of stone (now overturned), with which it no doubt was connected for the celebration of sacred rites and ceremonies.



Mr. Rhind's work, as its title indicates, is confined chiefly to the sepulchral antiquities of Thebes; and it is invested with that peculiar interest which arises from the narrations of practical explorers, especially when we know them to be experienced, and in other respects qualified as Mr. Rhind is. His speculations on the origin of the customs connected with the interment of the dead as practised in ancient Egypt, on the doctrine of metempsychosis as deducible from hieroglyphic sources, and on the belief in future rewards and punishments as shadowed forth in pictorial representations, will command attention from the metaphysical antiquary and the more profound inquirers into the mythology of the ancients. His views on this very obscure subject, though often advanced modestly as suggestions, are obviously the result of deep thought and careful reasoning. The concluding chapters are devoted, and we think very praiseworthy, to the state of the Fellahs or native villagers, the reversionary tenants of the tombs (as he terms them), of whom and of whose wretchedness we hear so much. Mr. Rhind having lived among them so long has a right to be heard on their behalf; and it is to be hoped the disclosures he makes may reach the ears and hearts of their rulers, or, rather, that the Pasha himself may second his philanthropic views.

Thebes has been resorted to for centuries by riflers of the tombs;

and its Necropolis is perforated in all directions by all sorts of adventurers who have no other object in view than to get something precious and curious; but, nevertheless, Mr. Rhind's practised eye fell upon a spot that had been overlooked by the unscientific explorers who had preceded him. Here, with a strong band of Fellahs, after long labour, and persevering solely under the impulse of his own good judgment, he succeeded in bringing to light a series of chambers, the contents of which, indicating the possessor to have been of wealth and power, will be esteemed by Egyptian scholars as some of the most important which have yet been discovered. The funeral canopy, with its hieroglyphics, forms the coloured frontispiece to the volume. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of ancient furniture, elaborately painted, with an excellent knowledge of the principles of polychromic decoration. The canopy had been, no doubt, used for one of the occupants of the tomb; and had been left in an upper chamber when the mummy it covered had been carried below. The various valuable remains found in the chambers are minutely described by Mr. Rhind; but their interest is augmented by the papyri which accompanied them; and which, it appears, are sufficiently important to be published in facsimile, under the joint superintendence of Mr. Birch and Mr. Rhind. The former has given the result of a preliminary examination of which the following is an abstract:—

“The scroll from the granite sarcophagus was written for Sebau, the person, no doubt, on whose breast it lay. He is designated as guardian or keeper of the royal *khemu* and of the *mahau*<sup>b</sup> of the King. He had also charge of the royal horses. He was the son of Menkara or Mycerinus, who was captain of soldiers in Southern Annu or Hermonthis, lord *repa-pa*, nomarch, governor of the city, priest of the local deity Mentu, or Mars, lord of Southern Annu or Hermonthis. Sabau was born on the 28th of the month Athyr, in the 13th year of the reign of Ptolemy Philopater III., or Dionysos. He passed the age of 59, and entered upon his 60th year by a month and 14 days. He died in the 21st year of Cæsar (Augustus). The ritual inscribed on the papyrus prepared for him is not an extract of the great Funeral Ritual, but compiled from other sources, having, indeed, many ideas in common with the former, and turning upon the exit and future life of the soul. It ends with the *Shai en sen sen*, or ‘Book of the Lamentations of Isis.’ Throughout it consists of a bilingual version. The columns are headed by appropriate vignettes representing the embalmment, and deities connected therewith. Beneath these is the hieratic text, and in a lower part of the page the demotic or enchorial translation. The second scroll is smaller. The lady whom it describes was Tabai, daughter of a lord, *repa*, and monarch, *ha*, who also held the office of priest of Mentu, lord of Hermonthis, ‘one very great among mortals,’ as the phrase runs, and named Kaluseri or Calasiris. Her mother's name was Aaiut, and she was married to Mentu Sebau,” &c.

The value of Mr. Rhind's work can only be estimated by the sequence of discoveries it describes, and by the numerous facts which the personal

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<sup>b</sup> Who the *khemu* and *mahau* were is still somewhat uncertain; perhaps certain classes of workmen or public servants.

presence of the author at the excavations authenticates and renders trustworthy. To select any one or two of these discoveries would be merely to exclude others of equal interest (with the exception of the extraordinary tomb of the Theban dignitary); and they derive importance from the aggregate, and the vastness of facts accumulated from day to day, bearing relation to each other, and mutually explaining and elucidating.

The chapter on the sepulchral evidence of early metallurgy in Egypt, and on the relative positions of bronze and iron in weapons and in domestic economy, founded as it is on the author's experience, is a useful contribution to the discussion of a subject of great archæological interest. Like Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Rhind has seen with disgust the cruel destruction of the wonderful monuments of Egypt; and he has laudably raised his voice against the desecrators, regardless of their position and influence, which, indeed, he justly considers add to the atrocity of the crime. The ruthless destruction of the Prussian Commission under Dr. Lepsius is exposed in all its frightful features, and contrasted with the caution and scrupulous delicacy of Wilkinson, Hay, and Burton, in their respective researches. Champollion paid little regard to the integrity of the monuments: he carried away all he could detach; but Lepsius, in after times, when the eyes of the civilised world had been directed to Egypt for the sake of these monuments, and when they had become comparatively accessible, not only carried off all he could to Berlin, but he heedlessly damaged many he could not take away, as, for instance, in the tomb of Belzoni, before mentioned. On these lamentable matters the remarks of Mr. Rhind, penned "more in sorrow than in anger," are as judicious and incontrovertible as they are useful.

Mr. Rhind's work must not be supposed to be merely antiquarian. He has lived in Egypt, and has seen how ignorance and corruption in the Government have stereotyped, as it were, the misery of the people. At the same time he has estimated the capabilities of the land under more enlightened rulers, and under a less selfish system of government; and he has, in the spirit of a true philanthropist, pointed out the defects and indicated the road to improvement: he concludes in hoping that

"Respectably good government, a thriving people, agricultural activity, some commercial enterprise, are surely not beyond the possibilities in store for the future of a land so blessed by nature. And the seeds of social amelioration once fructifying there, would diffuse, as it were, sporadic influences into the dense barbarism beyond, opening the way for humanising, if we dare not say civilising, some of the most degraded races of mankind."

## TRACES OF THE EARLY BRITONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OXFORD<sup>a</sup>.

IN this lecture Mr. Dawkins, after referring to the great abundance of materials for the study of archæology in the neighbourhood, so that it was impossible to walk out without meeting with some vestiges of antiquity, proceeded to describe the various excavations which had been made a year or more ago in the village of Standlake, near Witney. The series of circles which had been disclosed he considered to be of an early British period. He minutely described, therefore, the circumstances attending their discovery, and the remains found in them. He took one of these as typical of the rest, which especially contained an *ustrinum*, or place where bodies had been burnt. He also described the urns, of which he had two very beautiful specimens, which Dr. Wilson, President of Trinity College, had kindly brought with him to lay before the meeting. Other relics were incidentally mentioned, such as a bronze ring, an arrow-head of calcined flint, &c.

Such being the cemetery of the early race, he then described in the same manner the dwelling-places and the remains which were found also in them, such, *e.g.*, as a small iron link (the only metal-work) and some bone implements, and large quantities of pottery. There was also a mass of conglomerate, which was so-shaped as to serve as a scoop, and with this probably these early pits had been excavated. Besides these there was a large quantity of bones of animals, which had hitherto been only loosely described as bones of pig, ox, &c., but which he considered were deserving of attention, as by them much light would be thrown upon the habits of this early people. He said:—

“I have been able to identify the following:—The horn-cores, teeth, and long bones of *bos longifrons*, the small short-horned ox; the upper and lower jaws of a large species of dog; the jaws and teeth of sheep; a portion of the lower jaw of a colt; the upper jaw of a red or fallow deer; the lower jaw of a pig or boar, and the lower jaw of a cat; the metacarpal of a roe-deer has been polished, and probably was worn as a pendant, as there are marks of the friction of a string upon it near one of its ends. The evidence relative to the mode of life of this early race afforded by the remains of animals is by no means unimportant. For to pass over the short-horned ox, which is now not only extinct in England, but in the whole of Europe, and the dog, which will be subsequently discussed, the presence of a cat, the guardian of the hearth,

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<sup>a</sup> A Lecture read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, March 18, 1862. See GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 576.

as Mr. Wylie terms it, enables us to make a curious induction. Assuming that the habits of Pussy have always remained the same, her repugnance to a change of locality was the same then as now, and her masters must have had, to a certain extent, fixed habitations. Again, from it the presence of mice or rats can be justly inferred; for in early stages of society it is highly improbable that a useless pet would be tolerated, and it is a well-known zoological law that the relations between a flesh-eater and its prey remain constant. The bones of mice were found. Again, to carry the chain of argument still further, the presence of mice implies the presence of edibles,—corn, or roots, or nuts. In all probability it was corn that attracted these vermin; for that this early race had cereals is proved by the ear of corn which Hoare found underneath an early British tumulus near Warminster. The lake-dwellings of Switzerland have furnished traces of barley, wheat, nuts, beech mast, and even seeds of raspberries. Mr. Stone, indeed, thinks that some of the circular pits at Standlake, without a passage cut in the side, indicate that they were made for the purpose of containing stores. Thus the cat's jaw indicates that these aborigines had fixed dwellings, that they were plagued by mice or rats, and that they had storehouses.

“The fragments of pottery found, both in the cemeteries and the abodes, are of the rudest workmanship and of the coarsest material. All the patterns are either rude impressions of a finger-nail or stick, or of parallel lines drawn at various angles to one another, and in the main making vandykes. None of them were baked in a kiln, but after being rudely fashioned by the hand out of the clay, were hardened in the fire. It is of the same type as that found by Sir R. Colt Hoare in the tumuli of Wiltshire. And though at first sight no possible connexion can be seen between the burial-mounds of Wilts. and the cemeteries marked out by a trench at Standlake, which are not raised above the level of the ground, and though articles of gold and other material of comparatively good workmanship have been found in the former and none in the latter, both are of the same age; the one being raised over the chiefs and their families, the other being the resting-place of the common people. We have indeed only to step into a churchyard to see a similar difference, flowing from a similar cause, between the tombs of the wealthy and the graves of the poor, the former remaining through centuries, the latter in a few years' time sinking down to the level of the ground, and leaving no trace of their position on the surface. Yet in both alike, on close examination, the disturbed earth will after a long lapse of time indicate the burial, and the grass will be greener and more rank than on the surrounding soil. On the field of Sedgemoor the bodies of the common soldiers were collected together and buried under a mound, and though the plough has long since eradicated all

traces of a mound, the rank dark-green grass still marks the place. Not being satisfied that it was an infallible sign, some few years ago I investigated the spot, and at a depth of about two feet found human bones. Thus the dark-tinted grass is a more lasting memorial than many which man places to mark the resting-place of his dead."

Mr. Dawkins then described the burial-ground which he had discovered in the railway cutting at Yarnton:—

"In May, 1861, while on a geological excursion, I had an opportunity of exploring a section of the rising ground near Yarnton, Oxford, in the cutting of the Witney Railway, close to its junction with the main Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line. There were two distinct layers visible, the lower one composed of water-worn pebbles of the neighbouring rocks, of quartz from the Lickey hill, and of granite from Charnwood Forest; the greater number, however, were from the lower oolitic limestones of the district. The Oxford clay also, upon which it is based, has contributed its characteristic belemnites,—*B. Oweni*,—all more or less water-worn and broken, and its own oysters, which being much stronger than the belemnites, are in many cases uninjured. In this, as in the rest of the low-level gravels of the valley of the Evenlode, and Isis, and Cherwell, remains of the elephant (teeth and tusks), rhinoceros, ox, horse, &c., have been found; which indicates clearly that the mammoth and its extinct and living congeners lived either immediately before or during the time that this bed of shingle was thrown up by the sea, which then filled the vales of the Thames and its tributaries.

"On the summit of this gravel-bed is a black layer of earth, varying considerably in thickness, from five feet to a few inches, with the junction line by no means uniform. Here and there are deep indentations, where the black earth had, as it were, encroached upon the gravel below. As we examined this layer, walking westwards, we found innumerable pieces of pottery, rude and half-baked, together with bones and teeth of various animals,—of the horse, ox, deer, sheep, dog, and pig. All the bones were broken, and the teeth were in the main separate from the jaws. The only jaw which we found perfect was the lower jaw of a dog. These remains became more abundant as we advanced westward, and the black layer became thicker, until, at the extreme end of the cutting, it excluded the gravel altogether from view. About ten yards from this spot, and at a depth of one foot, we discovered a skeleton, which was buried in a sitting posture, with the face turned to the S.E., or S.S.E. A complete section of it had been made in digging the embankment, and I obtained only the bones of one side—the rest having been carried away in the soil removed in making the cutting. There were numerous pieces of angular flint here,

as in other parts of the black layer. On further examination we found a circular piece of bronze and a small tag-like instrument, also of bronze. These were the only traces of metal which we discovered. In November last, Mr. Dobbs and myself were fortunate enough to find another skeleton, quite perfect, which was buried at full length; the skull is now in the osteological series of the New Museum.

“Some three or four years ago, while excavations were being made to obtain gravel for the embankment of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, a considerable number of urns and human remains was discovered about a quarter of a mile to the east of the spot under consideration. Unfortunately, all the skeletons and bones have been lost, or scattered among private collections; and of the urns one only has found its way to its proper resting-place, the collection of the Ashmolean Society. This, I am informed, at the time of its discovery contained a smaller one, which has disappeared. It was found at a depth of eight feet from the surface, near the south side of the gravel-pit, which is now to a great extent filled up and obliterated by the plough. The pieces of pottery scattered about the ploughed lands indicate that the burial-grounds of this early race of men were of considerable extent in this locality.

“But what inference can we draw from the above data of the age of this burial-ground? Who were the ancient people whose remains were found here? and what deductions can we draw as to their habits, culture, and modes of life? The evidence as to these points afforded by an inquiry into the remains both of man and of the other animals, the mode of interment, and the description of pottery associated with the remains, will, I apprehend, give us a very fair notion of the relative date of the people to whom this cemetery belonged, and give us an outline of their customs and manners. All the hollow bones were broken, that the marrow might be abstracted, while the solid bones were in all cases whole. None of them belonged to old animals. Thus the jaws and teeth of the sheep indicated, in the main, a creature about a year and a-half old, and certainly not exceeding two years. The remains of the other animals indicate an age approximating to that of the sheep. The fragmentary condition of the bones is easily accountable for on the supposition that the friends held a funeral feast, similar to those in Ireland, at which they ate and drank for their own pleasure and the honour of the deceased; and that they buried the bones in the grave with the remains of their departed friend. They must, indeed, have been to a certain degree epicures; for the bones indicate that they preferred young meat to old,—veal to beef, and lamb to mutton; while the boars’ remains shew a decided preference for a young porker over an old one. The teeth-marks on one of the bones of *bos longifrons* indicate that it had been gnawed by some animal;

and coupling this together with the presence of a dog's jaw, it may justly be inferred that dogs were present at the feast. It is highly probable that the custom which Cæsar mentions as prevailing among the Gauls, also prevailed in Britain at this period,—‘*Omnia quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia;*’ and hence the presence of the remains of a dog among the relics of the feast. This hypothesis is rendered very probable from the great esteem in which British dogs were held by the Romans. Strabo, indeed, mentions hounds—‘*canes ad venandum aptissimi*’—as being exported from Britain to Rome. In a parallel case at Everley, in Wiltshire, Sir Richard Colt Hoare infers that the grave was one of a hunter.

“Thus much light does a consideration of the bones throw upon the funeral ceremonies; but much more light is thrown by it upon the mode of life of the people themselves. As the remains of the dog and roe-deer imply that a people situated in a country where wild game abounded were addicted to hunting, so do the remains of the sheep, and possibly of the ox, point to pastoral habits. Sheep, indeed, have never been found in a wild state, and so long have they been domesticated that the stock from which they sprang is not yet discovered. But of all the animal remains the most remarkable are those of *bos longifrons*—the small short-horned ox. Here, as at Standlake, we find this extinct creature associated with the remains of man; and there can be no possible doubt of the aborigines possessing large herds of this animal. In all early British tombs where the bones of animals found have been properly examined, this contemporary of the Irish elk has been found. There is no evidence of its having existed long after the Romans landed. In the peat-mosses of England, Ireland, and the Continent, its remains are frequently met with, associated in many cases with stone and bronze weapons, and canoes, which in lieu of a better term are called Celtic or Ancient British. Why should it have become extinct? Professor Owen thinks that the herds of newly conquered regions would be derived from the already domesticated cattle of the Roman colonists,—of those *boves nostri*, for example, by which Cæsar endeavoured to convey to his countrymen an idea of the stupendous and formidable *uri* of the Hercynian forests. For my part, I believe that the Roman colonists introduced their *boves nostri*. And if this was superior to the indigenous breed, as it probably was, the foreign race would gradually supplant the native, until at last the latter would either be extinct, or to be found only in mountain fastnesses, whither some of the aborigines retreated with their herds. The kyloes of the Highlands of Scotland, and the runts, indeed, are remarkable for their small size, and are characterized by short horns, as in the *bos longifrons*, or by the entire absence of these weapons. These races would of course be modified by the gradual admixture of other blood. I have never heard

of a well-authenticated instance of *bos longifrons* being found in any burial-place except in a British or Celtic, though, indeed, it possibly may have been found in some few of the early Romano-British period, at some of the outposts of Roman habits, civilization, and agriculture. If this be true, the *bos longifrons* may be viewed as the characteristic fossil of the Celtic period, and one which stamps the era of this burial-ground as surely as a given fossil stamps the position and relative age of a given stratum of rock. On visiting Mr. Akerman lately, he told me that he had never detected *bos longifrons* in a Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon tumuli, and that he thought my theory was probably correct. Another kind of ox also became extinct at this period, the *bos primigenius*, which began to exist at the time of the mammoth, cave-bear, and rhinoceros. Such is the evidence which osteology affords, when applied to the relics of the British grave-feast. It enables us, I believe, to look upon the *bos longifrons* as the characteristic fossil of the period.

“The evidence afforded about the date of the burial by the position in which the skeletons were found, is by no means conclusive. The Wiltshire barrows seem to prove that three modes of burial prevailed simultaneously in Britain; for in some the primary interment consists of a vase filled with calcined human remains, in others, of a body at full length, and in others, in a cist with the legs in a bent or kneeling attitude. Of our two skeletons at Yarnton, the one was in a reclining posture, with the legs gathered up,—the other buried at full length. The former certainly reminds us of the description of the death of Jacob,—‘And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered his feet up into the bed, and yielded up the ghost.’ The skull of the latter is highly developed, and indicates an affinity to the Anglo-Saxon race; and possibly, though at present there is no evidence, the skeletons may have been interred at a later date, amid relics of a much earlier period. At Standlake, indeed, the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are close to the ancient British villages, and so it may have been in this spot. On the surface we found a piece of pottery, which appears to be Anglo-Saxon.

“The evidence afforded by the pottery is far more conclusive; for it enables us to fix the relative date of the epoch. It does not, indeed, enable us to say how many years, or even how many centuries, have elapsed since the time when the Britons or Celts buried their dead in this spot, but it points to the pre-Roman period, and probably to a remote era of that period. It is of the same workmanship as that found at Standlake, and of a similar pattern. The bronze implements, as at Standlake, point to the bronze age, and probably to a late epoch in it, for at the latter place a fragment of an iron chain was discovered.

“On comparing the human remains from Standlake with those from

Yarnton, though in the one case cremation appears to have been the rule, and in the other simple interment, there can be no doubt that they are both of the same date: the same animals, the same pottery, and the same flints point out the fact.

“Roughly-chipped flints, indeed, are characteristic of all the earlier Celtic burial-places; and as they are often rudely broken without any apparent plan, it is probable that they were connected with some religious feeling or rite. They sometimes form a pavement above the primary interment, and sometimes are heaped up above it. In the Channel Islands the layer of flints was represented by a layer of limpet-shells. Perhaps the same ideas which caused the Thracians to kill the chief concubine and chief steward of the dead king, caused these ancient Britons to bury with their dead, beside his weapon and ornaments, the crude material with which to make them in the spirit-world. I know of no more curious or more interesting subject than that of flints. Supposing that we had no traces of an early flint-using people, ignorant of the metals, the evidence that an early, if not the earliest, race made use of flint alone for all their implements can easily be deduced. Certain rites and ceremonies become engrafted into a religion, and become part and parcel of it; and thus old customs become preserved from a religious feeling, when otherwise altogether obsolete or superseded. Religious habits are the last to yield to innovation. Now if we turn to Livy, we find that the Roman Fetial, M. Valerius, immediately before the conflict between the Horatii and Curiatii, bound the Roman people to abide by its decision by sacrificing with a sharp flint,—‘*Id ubi dixit porcum saxo silice percussit.*’—(Livy, i. 24.) Hannibal also consummated his vow of eternal enmity to Rome by sacrificing with a sharp flint. If we examine the process of embalming among the Egyptians, we find that they cut open the side of the dead body with a sharp Ethiopian flint. Or again, if we turn to the Pentateuch, we find that the rite of circumcision was performed with a sharp flint. And in all these cases the use of flint had come to be part of the religious ceremony, and points back to a remote period, when, in the absence of metals, flint was the material out of which all the cutting instruments were formed.

“The vandyke patterns on the pottery both of Yarnton and of Standlake bear a striking resemblance to some of that discovered around the pile-dwellings in the lakes of Switzerland; and more particularly to that of the bronze period. We cannot expect the patterns to have been identical in places so far apart as Britain and Switzerland, but in both the zigzag ornament is made on the same plan, and in both alike there is an absence of curved lines. One vase, indeed, discovered in the Lake of Neuchâtel, exhibits almost the exact pattern of a piece from Standlake; while another (No. 1. Plate XIII. of M. Troyon’s *Habitations*

*Lacustres des temps Anciens et Modernes*) resembles most strongly a fragment which I found at Yarnton. The remains of the same animals indicate the same habits,—the dog, the cat, ox, sheep, and deer. If this comparison be correct, we have a standard by which to compare our relics, and can form a fair idea of the civilization and culture of this early race. We can mark off the *pfahlbauten* of Switzerland, and many of the tumuli on the Downs of Wiltshire, and the relics at Yarnton and Standlake, as being of the same relative date, and as belonging to the bronze age, or, more properly, to the transition between the bronze and iron.

“In conclusion, I will only add, that there is sufficient evidence to prove that our ancient British relics in this district are of the same relative age as those of the tumuli of Wilts and of the *pfahlbauten* of the bronze age in Switzerland. And I think that it is highly probable that *bos longifrons* is the characteristic fossil of the period, and that it will be found to enable us to differentiate pre-Roman from Romano-British cemeteries and dwellings.

“N.B. Since the above has been in type, I have examined some more bones from Standlake, and to the list of animals found there must add the marten and the water-rat. It is very probable that many of the so-called mice-bones may turn out, on close examination, to belong to the latter animal.”

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EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.—A Berlin paper recently published the following extract from letters received by Professor Zahn from Naples and Pompeii:—“The organization of the Naples Museum is being very much improved. The gallery of antique frescoes is newly arranged in mythological order, beginning with Jupiter. One half is already completed, and the other is about to be begun upon. In Pompeii the excavations are zealously carried on under a new Piedmontese contractor. The old accumulation of volcanic ashes, which had been thrown round the town in the direction of the sea, is now being removed, and sent by the little railway to the field outside the town beyond the amphitheatre. In the latest excavations in a house in the immediate vicinity of the Casino of Signor dell’Aquila, a beautiful triclinium, with three richly decorated walls, and three fine pictures, was discovered. The first of these pictures represents the building of Troy by Neptune and Apollo; the second a drunken Hercules with numerous Cupids, who have disarmed him, and surrounded by several Fauns and Bacchantes; and in the third picture Vulcan shews Thetis the arms of Apollo, among them a shield, on which are represented the Zodiac, Apollo, and the Nine Muses. The second picture, with the drunken Hercules, is said to be, as regards both drawing and colouring, one of the finest ancient frescoes yet known. Next to this triclinium is another chamber, the ground of the walls of which is black, with embellishments in the Egyptian style, and a number of small pictures. On the floor at the entrance of this house is the inscription, ‘*Salve Lucro.*’ The next building is a tavern, with an inscription, and a painted elephant on the outer wall as a sign—the Elephant Inn. Opposite to this is a large place of amusement, with many paintings of a voluptuous character, and interesting inscriptions, and where there also have been found numerous objects in gold, silver, bronze, and glass.”

CAERLEON<sup>a</sup>.

WE have, on former occasions, given our favourable testimony to the exertions of Mr. Lee in preserving and publishing the antiquities of one of the few places in England that have produced those monumental records which are the chief materials for the history of Roman Britain. When comparatively so little has descended to us of the writings of historians on the affairs of this province, lapidary inscriptions become the more valuable; but their real worth can only be estimated when they are brought together as in the present instance, by Mr. Lee's good taste and intelligence. Since Horsley published his *Britannia Romana* considerable additions have been made to the general collection of Roman inscriptions discovered in England and Scotland; but while we congratulate ourselves on the acquisition, we are forced to regret the immense number that must have perished in past ages; and equally to lament that localities in which they are known yet to lie buried are not excavated with a high hand, and with that patronage of the Government which is so liberally bestowed on the antiquities of foreign countries.

As the Caerleon inscriptions form the most important part of the volume before us, we shall select a few to enable our readers to judge of their interest, premising that there is a difficulty in conveying a notion of certain peculiarities which not unfrequently occur, as when two or three letters are joined together. In the engravings this difficulty is surmounted, and to them reference must be made to determine all questionable points. The first selected was found, some years since, at Pil Bach, a farm near Caerleon, in close proximity to two tessellated pavements:—

D. M.

TADIA VALLAVNIUS VIXIT  
ANN. LXV ET TADIVS EXVPERTVS  
FILIVS VIXIT ANN XXXVII DEFVN  
TVS EXPEDITIONE GERMANICA  
TADIA EXVPERATA FILIA  
MATRI ET FRATRI PISSIMA  
SECVS TVMVLVM  
PATRIS POSVIT.

'Diis Manibus. Tadia Vallaunius (Vallauniusa?) vixit annos sexaginta quinque; et Tadius Exupertus filius vixit annos triginta septem, defuntus (*sic*) expeditione Germanica. Tadia Exuperata filia matri et fratri piissima secus tumulum patris posuit.'

From it we learn that Tadia Exuperata placed this stone by the side of the tomb of her father in memory of her mother Tadia Vallauniusa, or

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<sup>a</sup> " *Isca Silurum*; or, An Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon. By John Edward Lee, F.S.A., F.G.S." (Longman and Co.)

Vallaunusa? who died at the age of sixty-five, and of her brother Tadius Exupertus, who died, in the Germanic expedition, at the age of thirty-seven. The rank he held is not mentioned, and there is no clue to ascertain which German expedition is alluded to. The father—whose name is not mentioned, as he had died previously and had been commemorated upon another stone—we may suppose was a veteran of the Second Legion (whose permanent quarters were at Isca), and upon his retirement had resided in the villa of which the remains were found near the spot where the inscription was discovered.

The two following were erected by a præfect of the Second Legion and his sons; and may, doubtless, be ascribed to the occasion of the expedition of Severus against the northern Britons:—

## 1. SALVTI RE

GINAE . P. SAL  
LIENVS P. F.  
MAECIA THA . .  
MS HAD . . . .  
PRF LEG II A . .  
CVM FILIIS SVIS  
AMPEIANO ET LV  
CILIANO D. D.

## 2. PRO SALVTE

AVGG N N  
SEVERI ET ANTONI  
NI ET GETAE CAES.  
P. SALTIIENVS P. F. MAE  
CIA THALAMS HADRI  
PRAEF. LEG. II. AVG.  
CVM AMPEIANO ET  
LVCILIA . . . . .

1. 'Saluti Reginæ P. Sallienus P. filius Mæcia (tribu) Thalamus Hadrianus Præfectus Legionis Secundæ Augustæ cum filiis suis Ampeiano et Luciliano dono dederunt.'

2. 'Pro salute Augustorum nostrorum Severi et Antonini et Getæ Cæsaris P. Saltienus P. filius Mæcia (tribu) Thalamus Hadrianus Præfectus Legionis Secundæ Augustæ cum Ampeiano et Luciliano . . . .'

*Sallienus* in the first of these, and *Saltienus* in the second, infer an error in the sculptor, probably in the latter word. As in the engravings no *et* is visible in either, between the words *Mæcia* and *Thalamus*, we suggest the readings as above, considering P. Sallienus Thalamus Hadrianus as one name, that of the Præfect. The title of *Regina* applied to Salus is very unusual; it would, indeed, be difficult to cite another instance.

D. M.

Q. IVLI . SEVERI .  
DINIA . VETERANI  
LIIG. II. AVG. CONIVX F. C.

'Diis Manibus. Q. Julii Severi (domo?) Dinia veterani Legionis Secundæ Augustæ. Conjux faciendum curavit.'

It is not improbable that *Dinia* may indicate the birthplace of Julius Severus. The LIIG. for LEG. is not unusual in inscriptions. In the work by M. Tudot (reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1860<sup>b</sup>), in an alphabet incised upon a fragment of a vase, the letter E is represented by two straight strokes, as above.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec., 1860, pp. 602 *et seq.*

One of the most important of the Caerleon inscriptions, found a few years since, is the following :—

IMPP. VALERIANVS ET GALLIENVS  
AVGG. ET VALERIANVS NOBILISSIMVS  
CAES. CCHORTI . VII. CENTVRIAS . A . SO  
LO . RESTITVERVNT . PER . DESTICIVM IVBAM  
V. C. LEGATVM . AVGG. PR. PR. ET  
VITVLASIVM . LAETINIANVM . LEG. LEG.  
II. AVG. CVRANTE . DOMIT. POTENTINO .  
PRAEF. LEG. EIVSDEM.

‘Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus Nobilissimus Cæsar Cohortis septimæ Centurias a solo restituerunt per Desticium Jubam virum clarissimum Legatum Augustorum Proprætorem et Vitulasium Lætinianum Legatum legionis secundæ augustæ curante Potentino Præfecto legionis ejusdem.’

Mr. Lee and his colleague Mr. King translate the word *centurias*, as the general sense of the inscription requires, by “barracks;” and no doubt correctly, although there seems to be no other example of the use of the word in this sense. The inscription, which is well cut and in excellent preservation, records the restoration of the barracks of the seventh cohort under the imperial legate and proprætor Desticius Juba, and Vitulasius Lætinianus, legate of the Second Legion. As this took place in the reign of Valerian and Gallienus, when Valerian, the son of Gallienus, was Cæsar, the date of the inscription must be between A.D. 253 and A.D. 259, just before the revolt of Postumus in Gaul, when the young Cæsar was murdered. The name, Desticius Juba, as proprætor in Britain, occurs in no other inscription.

Passing over several of much interest for peculiarities in spelling, we extract one which has received especial attention not only from many of the antiquaries in this country, but also from some on the continent. It is :—

FORTVNE (*sic*) ET BONO EVE  
NTO (*sic*) CORNELI CASTVS ET IVL  
BELISIMNVS CONIVGES  
POSVERVNT.

‘Fortunæ et Bono Eventui Cornelius Castus et Julius Belisimnus conjuges posuerunt.’

This is below two figures between which is an altar. These figures we consider to be intended for Fortune and Bonus Eventus. Mr. Lee and most of his friends, including Professor Mommsen of Berlin, consider the word *que* has been omitted at the end of the third line; and they read *conjuges* as “wives,” judging the entire inscription to mean that Cornelius Castus and Julius Belisimnus, with their wives, erected the altar to Fortune and Bonus Eventus. Dr. E. Hübner also agrees with Mr. Lee, and says, “There can be no doubt about the word *conjuges* being only applicable to a matrimonial couple.”

As a general rule it is not safe to supply words in lapidary inscriptions to avoid or counteract seeming difficulties. In the present case

*que* would not be enough, two words would be required, and then the reading would not be satisfactory, because had the wives of these two men shared in the duty of erecting the altar, their names would most probably have appeared: there was plenty of room upon the stone. To us it seems there is no necessity whatever to suppose either an omission, or that *conjuges* here implies “wives;” or can mean other than *contubernales*, “yoke-fellows, friends, or companions.” We therefore submit an example of this use of the word, from Fabretti, p. 318:—

DIS. M.  
 PALLADIS  
 T. STABERI  
 FAVENTINI . SER.  
 T. STABERIVS  
 FAVENTINI . L  
 CHARITO . CON  
 IVGI . DE . SE . B. M  
 V. A. XXXXII.

Here Charito, a *libertus* of T. Staberius, calls Pallas, the deceased *servus* of the same *patronus*, his *conjux*.

Mr. Lee's engravings are executed with such scrupulous fidelity that they enable us thus to judge for ourselves, and, we must add, to concur generally with the author in his readings. The coins, of secondary consideration, are well described; but we doubt if the Carausius, reading IMP. CARAVSIUS P. F. AVG. VRICVS, will prove to be more than what a correspondent suggests, a double-struck coin. Architectural details from a villa within the walls, pottery, inscribed tiles and red ware, glass, fibulæ, carved ivory, miscellaneous Roman and medieval remains, make up the fifty plates of this attractive volume, which will, more than ever, associate the name of the author with that of Caerleon and its antiquities. Such works are invaluable to the archæologist, and also to the historian.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The Academy of Toulouse has received an interesting report on the excavations recently made by M. Frédéric Troyes, in the grotto called Du Portel, in the commune of Loubens (Ariège), not far from Foix. This grotto is situated at an altitude of nearly 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; it has at present but one entrance, at the extremity of the Bois de la Peyrade. The interior is difficult of access at two points, where the passage suddenly contracts to such narrow dimensions that explorers are obliged to creep on hands and feet. The whole length of the passage is about 800 feet; it ends in a kind of hall, whence two secondary galleries branch off in different directions. The walls and ceiling of the grotto are covered with stalactites, while a stalagmitic crust occasionally conceals the floor. M. Troyes began his excavations on the 11th of May last, which first brought to light a few fragments of coarse pottery, both ancient and modern, and a few bones of sheep and dogs, all near the surface. At a further depth the bones of bears of three distinct sizes were found, two of them very large, and at least equal in stature to the horse; the third was much smaller, but still different from the bear of the present day. The other remains of animals comprised those of various kinds of dogs, wolves, hyenas, pigs, a large kind of ox, the reindeer, and another ruminant, probably belonging to the antelope genus. On the 23rd of June, three implements of human manufacture were found. One was a hatchet, roughly cut out of limestone, the others being serrated lance-heads of different sizes.—*Galignani*.

## ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN CHESTER.

As only a brief notice of these interesting Roman remains has been published<sup>a</sup>, a fuller notice from Mr. Roach Smith's forthcoming volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua* may be acceptable.

The first of the altars, he observes,—

“was discovered, in the autumn of 1861, in the course of an excavation in Bridge-street Row. It reads,—

DEAEM.  
NERVA.  
FVRI  
FORTV  
NATVS  
MAG...  
V . . .

*Deæ Minervæ Furius Fortunatus Mag(ister) V(otum Solvit).* ‘To the goddess Minerva, Furius Fortunatus, the Magister, discharges his vow.’

“The chief interest which this altar presents is in being viewed in connection with an image of Minerva, yet preserved in the immediate vicinity of Chester, in the very spot where the Roman sculptor formed it. It is situated on the south side of the town, by the side of a road which formerly led to a postern-gate by a passage across the Dee, through Netherly to Aldford; and is sculptured in a rock, called ‘Edgar’s Rock,’ which appears to have been cut partially away to help to form the road. Considerable pains were bestowed on the execution of this monument; but time has effaced the sharpness of its outlines, and worn away the surface of the stone. The goddess is represented helmeted, with spear and shield, standing in a recess formed by two columns surmounted by a pediment; over her left shoulder is the sacred owl. One of the columns is widened so as to form an altar. By the side of the image, at some remote period, a cave has been cut in the rock. This was done subsequently to the period when the monument was sculptured, for in excavating the cave a portion of one of the columns was cut away. The preservation of the figure may be safely ascribed to the early Christians adopting the image as a statue of the Virgin; and the cave was probably formed to receive the votive offerings of her worshippers. It is the only instance, I imagine, in this country, of a Pagan statue maintaining its original site.

“Furius Fortunatus, who set up the altar to Minerva, appears to have held the office of *Magister*, a title of very wide signification; but which, in this instance, may be taken to mean the *Magister* either of some temple dedicated to Minerva, or the consecrated place upon which the statue, yet extant, stood. Thus, in continental inscriptions we find *Magister Fani Dianæ*, *Magister Fani Junonis*, &c.

“Another altar was dug up in the autumn of 1861, at the depth of about

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1862, pp. 319, 320.

thirteen feet, in the rear of excavations for houses in Eastgate-street<sup>b</sup>. It is in unusually good preservation, and the lettering, very sharp and clear, is as follows:—

GENIO  
SANCTO  
CENTVRIE  
AELIVS  
CLAVDIAN  
OPT. V. S.

*Genio Sancto Centurie Aelius Claudian(us) Opt(io) V(otum) S(olvit)*. ‘To the Sacred Genius of the *Centuria*, Aelius Claudianus, Optio, discharges his vow.’

“This altar, it may be considered, was set up in, or near, the quarters of the *century* of the cohort in which Aelius Claudianus held the rank of *Optio*, or *Subcenturio*. The *Genii*, universally worshipped by the Romans, and addressed either singly or in conjunction with Jupiter and other great deities, were especially regarded by the soldiers as their immediate guardians, ever at hand to protect the troops, the camp, the town, and the standards. Every cohort, and every century of a cohort, had its *Genius*, irrespective of, probably, many other divinities. The belief was that the *Genii* were never absent; that they watched incessantly over men and things; and thus, though subordinate, they became more popular and more relied upon than the awful and mysterious gods of remote Olympus. Two excellent representations of the *Genii* are given in *Coll. Antiq.*, vol. ii. Both wear castellated crowns, significant of the *castra* under their tutelage. That of the Illyrian army upon coins of Trajanus Decius has a standard by his side. Upon coins of Albinus, the *Genius* of Lugdunum wears a mural crown: in his right hand is the *hasta pura*, and in his left arm a cornucopia: at his feet is an eagle. The common representation is that of a young man holding a patera over a lighted altar, and carrying a cornucopia.”

Mr. Roach Smith then gives examples from inscriptions of dedications to the *Genii* of Centuries, and observes:—

“A marble preserved in the Vatican records the erection of a shrine or chapel, and a figure of the *Genius* of the century (*ædiculam et Genium Centuriæ*), by a number of officers (*principales*) belonging to several centuries and other military divisions. It is a question whether, in this case, the *centuria* does not imply the barracks or quarters in which the whole of the centuries here represented by their officers, the *Optio*, the *Ex-Optio*, the *Vexillarius*, the *Tesserarius*, &c., were permanently lodged; and it may have this signification in the Chester inscription. Another commemorates the erection of a statue of *Genius Centuriæ*, together with a temple decorated with marbles, and an altar, by a *Centurion*, some *Evocati*, and other soldiers<sup>c</sup>. In the latter of these inscriptions the word *centuria* is signified, as we commonly find it, by a character somewhat like the letter c reversed.”

A sepulchral inscription has since been found. Unfortunately, the lettering is very imperfect. It is thus described:—

“The character of the sculpture decides the sepulchral nature of the monument; and the few letters which remain merely indicate the usual formulæ of

<sup>b</sup> “It is now in the possession of Mr. Frederick Potts, who has obliged me with the loan of a photograph.

<sup>c</sup> “Zell’s *Inscript. Roman.* p. 17.

*Diis Manibus*, and the years, months, and days which the deceased lived. But the sculptured portion of the monument is not without interest, especially as so few of a similar kind have been discovered in this country, although on the Continent they are very common. The subject of the monument is shewn to be a young person, apparently a female, recumbent upon a couch or bed, by the open or front side of which is a small table; and on the further side, looking over the high side-board, appears the head of an attendant. The reclining figure rests the left arm upon the bolster, and holds in the right hand an object which possibly may have been intended for a mirror. Above is a bird upon a wreath.

“The most recent discovery at Chester, made while this paper was in the press<sup>d</sup>, is a small altar inscribed *DEAE MATRI*, with five or six indistinct letters following, which seem merely the usual initials indicating the performance of a vow. It belongs, I think there can be no doubt, to the very numerous class of inscriptions to the *Deae Matres*, the singular number being most probably applied inadvertently.”

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### GYLL'S HISTORY OF WRAYSBURY<sup>e</sup>.

WE are glad to be able to welcome this handsome volume of antiquarian lore, on account of the superior taste and industry exhibited in its execution, and also for the intrinsic interest of the subject to which it is devoted. Local histories will always be of interest to English gentlemen, so strong are the ties of association which arise out of the division of old England into counties and parishes; but few localities can surpass in interest a place where Magna Charta was extorted from King John by his barons, and which in after years became the residence of John Milton.

The parish of Wraysbury, or Wyrardisbury, was once a feudal possession of the kings of England, and an integral part of the Crown lands in Saxon times, as might have been expected from the fact of its proximity to the royal residence at Old Windsor, when it formed the chief hunting-grounds of the Court; and it was not until the reign of King Charles I. that any portion of the soil was alienated from its royal owners.

Mr. Gyll has been at great pains to collect and to transcribe with his own hands all original documents bearing upon the three parishes the history of which he has undertaken to chronicle; and we are bound to say that he has executed his work of labour and of love in a manner

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<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 59.

<sup>e</sup> “History of the Parish of Wraysbury, Ankerwyke Priory, and Magna Charta Island; with the History of Horton and of the town of Colnbrook, Bucks. By Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq., of Wraysbury.” (4to. H. G. Bohn.)

which reflects the greatest credit upon his skilful and laborious task. The pedigrees with which he has enriched his pages will be found to be of the deepest interest to the antiquary and the genealogist; they are mostly drawn out in full, and include the noble houses of De Vere, Howard, Harcourt, Montagu, Scott, Trumball, Irby, Drake, De Crespigny, Flemyng, Neville, Kederminster, Flower, Tyrell, Knyvett, Apsley, Bathurst, Bulstrode, &c., and of a variety of other families who have held lands in Wraysbury, Horton, and Colnbrook.

The work, which is marked throughout with great attention to those minutiae of which the careful antiquary well knows the value, is particularly rich in monumental and mural inscriptions and extracts from parish registers, which are now preserved in type from that gross and systematic mutilation to which the monuments of the Shrewsbury family and of other noble houses have been shewn to have been too often subjected, not only during the last century, but also in our time as well.

Our readers will all peruse with interest Mr. Gyll's biographical notice of the poet Milton while a resident at Horton, between the years 1632 and 1638: while living there his mother died, and she lies buried in the parish church of Horton. They may be glad to find placed on record the following local traditionary reminiscences of the great poet:—

“Those who knew him say that he was wont to sit in a small chamber hung with rusty green, in an elbow chair, dressed neatly in black, and looking pale but not cadaverous. He sometimes wore a grey coarse coat at the door of his house in sunny weather when he received his visitors; and he used to recline and dictate with his legs over the arm of a chair; but when he walked, his uprightness gave him an air of courage and undauntedness, for his spirit shone through him. His physical and social misfortunes had a little dashed his spirit, and blighted that hope which will always tinge with a dark shade the evening of life. His memory is still cherished by the inhabitants of Horton; and

‘It is their pride,  
An honest pride, and let it be their praise,  
To offer to the passing stranger's gaze,’

the site of Berkyn Manor, where Milton loved to dwell.”

## MUSÆ WICCAMICÆ.

WE now present a few more extracts from the volume of Winchester School poetry to which we have on former occasions been indebted<sup>a</sup>.

The author of the first three of them was Christopher Lipscombe, who was born at Pontefract, Yorkshire. He was elected Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1802, gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, *Fodinæ*, in the same year, and was consecrated Bishop of Jamaica July 25, 1824. He died April 4, 1843.

The others are from the pen of a less known man, but seem to us of a high order of merit. John Graham, son of John Smith Graham, was born in Bernard-street, Bloomsbury, London. He was admitted Scholar of Winchester 1827; became Commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, Oct. 27, 1831, and Fox and Burton Exhibitioner of Winchester in the same year. He gained the Newdigate prize in 1833, but left the University without a degree.

## ON THE DEATH OF DR. WARTON.

THE noontide hour is past, and toil is o'er,  
 No studious cares the vacant mind employ,  
 Yet hark! methinks no longer as before  
 Yon mead re-echoes with a shout of joy.  
 What sudden grief has seiz'd the youthful band?  
 Say, Wykeham's sons, why reigns this silence round?  
 Why do ye thus in mute attention stand,  
 And listen to that death-bell's awful sound?  
 Ask ye the cause? 'Tis Warton's knell: and, lo!  
 The funeral train appears, in black array;  
 Down yonder hill, with solemn steps and slow,  
 The hearse winds on its melancholy way.  
 Led by affliction the sad sight to view,  
 The thronging youth suspend their wanton play;  
 All crowd around to bid the last adieu,  
 Or, lost in thoughtful musings, steal away.  
 Ye holy shade, for thee these tears are shed,  
 The sullen death-bell's ling'ring pause between;  
 For thee, o'er all a pious calm is spread,  
 And hush'd the murmurs of the playful scene.  
 O name to Wykeham's sons for ever dear,  
 Whilst thus for thee these floods of tears we pour,  
 Thy partial spirit seems to linger here,  
 Blessing awhile the scenes it loved before.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Jan. 1860, p. 31; Sept. 1861, p. 245.

Within these walls to ev'ry duty true,  
 'Twas thine to form the duteous mind of youth,  
 To ope the fame of glory to their view,  
 And paint the way to science and to truth.  
 And, lo! the plants that grew beneath thy care  
 Now in maturer age majestic stand,  
 And spread their clust'ring branches to the air,  
 And stretch their shadow o'er a smiling land.  
 Youth may forget his transitory power,  
 But manhood feels a deeper sense of woe,  
 And sure to them thy name is doubly dear  
 Who to thy care their ripen'd honours owe.  
 They heard th' inviting dictates of thy tongue,  
 For thou couldst smooth the way through learning's maze;  
 Oft on thy words in deep attention hung,  
 Till emulation kindled into praise.  
 Oh, mark their grief! e'en now, in tender hues  
 By memory traced, their days of youth return:  
 But ah! fond memory ev'ry pang reviews,  
 And points in speechless agony to thine urn.  
 So stream their tears: but, throned on high,  
 Haply the seraphs' hallow'd choir among,  
 Lull'd by soft sounds of sweetest minstrelsy,  
 With Wykeham listen, and approve thy song;  
 Oh, for a spark of that celestial fire  
 With which bright Fancy warm'd thy kindred soul,  
 When erst the full chords of thy living lyre  
 Held all the list'ning passions in control.  
 Alas! though vain the wish, tho' weak the lay,  
 Which feebly chants a Warton's name,  
 Yet, happy shade! there still remains a way  
 To raise the lasting monument of fame:—  
 Be ours the virtues thy example taught,  
 To feel, preserve, and practise while we live:  
 Thus only can we praise thee as we ought,  
 The noblest tribute this, thy sons can give.  
 So when affliction at the close of eve  
 In yonder dim-seen cloisters shall appear,  
 No more in fruitless anguish shall we grieve,  
 But learn the lessons of true wisdom there:  
 There while she sees the sculptur'd bust arise,  
 Rais'd by the hands of gratitude and love,  
 Virtue shall consecrate her tend'rest sighs,  
 And thoughts exalted thy rapt spirit move.  
 Then Wykeham's sons, with ardour more imprest,  
 Shall breathe one prayer that such their lot may be;  
 Praised by the wise and good to sink to rest,  
 And mourn'd by tears such as they shed for thee.—C. LIPSCOMBE.

## ODE TO FACTION.

HENCE to thy native Hell again,  
 Faction, foulest fiend of man !  
 What ghastly Furies mark'd thy fated birth !  
     Madness, Revenge, and fell Despair,  
     Gloomy Discontent was there.  
 Be this the imp that tried to scourge the subject earth ?  
     Known by thy frenzy-rolling eye,  
     Link'd with the arch-fiend Blasphemy,  
 Known by thy maniac crew that throng thy side :  
     Before thee rush the dogs of war,  
     Rapine stalks behind thy car,  
 And Desolation spreads her ruin wide.  
     Yet oft each horrid yell between  
     The placid eye, the look serene,  
 Essays to catch the young unthinking heart,  
     The purpose dark, th' infectious guile,  
     Couch'd beneath the specious smile—  
 And lo ! the dagger's point beneath the blood-stain'd vest.  
     Deaf to the sorrows of human woe,  
     Thy frozen tears forget to flow ;  
 Deaf to the widow's plaint, the orphan's cry ;—  
     What though flames around thee rise ?  
     With savage joys they glut their eyes,  
 Nor (like Nero) dost thou heave a sigh.  
     Yet 'mid these deadly scenes of blood,  
     Though wallowing in the purple flood,  
 Corruption oft has played her wily art,  
     And when ceased the battle's roar,  
     And delusion's charms were o'er,  
 How hast thou gnaw'd thyself, and torn thine own vile heart !  
     Hence ! join thy Gallia's frantic throng,  
     That raise the democratic song,  
 Waving their red caps—badge of liberty :  
     Go ! ne'er desert their glorious cause ;  
     For thee they burst all nature's laws,  
 For thee—degenerate race !—insulted majesty.  
     Yes, we have seen thee hov'ring o'er  
     Britain's sea-encircled shore,  
 And brooding once upon the main below :  
     But know th' undaunted power  
     Collected stands in danger's hour,  
 Prepared to spring upon his secret foe ;  
     Know that her tutelary god  
     Vindictive stands with iron rod,  
 And bares his red right arm on fiends like thee,  
     And holds Religion's golden shield,  
     To which each power appall'd must yield,  
 To save from thy dread grasp the Isle of Liberty.—C. LIPSCOMBE.

## SONNET DURING THE IRISH REBELLION.

ERIN! why thus, on thy wide rock reclin'd,  
 Heav'st thou so sad the deep and frequent sigh,  
 While the big tear that glistens in thine eye  
 Speaks the keen sorrow of thy pensive mind?  
 Why should I ask what demon drives his car,  
 Dabbling his clotted hair in human blood,  
 While wrapping by her side the crimson hood,  
 Howling destruction through the dogs of war?  
 Well mayst thou grieve! what horrors strike my ear!  
 Thy harp, that erst could breathe so sweet a lay,  
 No more is heard, drown'd by the trumpet's bray.  
 The crackling flames, the widow's shrieks I hear.  
 Ah, hapless mourner, does no distant ray  
 Appear to shed its sunshine on thy breast,  
 No healing balm to lull thy griefs to rest?  
 And is for ever set thy joyous day?  
 Ah no! Britannia's heart thy griefs will move,  
 Sure she will clasp you with a sister's love.—C. LIPSCOMBE.

## THE MOTHER'S COMPLAINT ON HER IDIOT BOY.

O YE who at lighter afflictions repine,  
 Arrest your complaining, and listen to mine,  
 And ye who can sorrow for every toy,  
 Hear a mother's lament for her idiot boy.

Still memory tells of the moment of bliss  
 When I press'd on his forehead a mother's fond kiss,  
 When constructing the prayer to that Hand that had given,  
 A mother's first prayer sought acceptance in heaven.

I ask'd not for beauty, I ask'd not for wealth,—  
 My prayer was for reason, contentment, and health;  
 That reflection might temper the fervour of youth,  
 And his heart be the seat of religion and truth.

My babe he was lovely in infantine charms,  
 And often, as sweetly he slept in my arms,  
 Oh God! I exclaim'd, what delight it will be  
 To rear him to virtue, to truth, and to Thee.

And proudly I waited the moment to hear,  
 When my boy from my arms should depart with a tear,  
 When his sweet voice should meet me with accents of joy;—  
 But none were reserv'd for my poor idiot boy.

When the glittering trinket was held to his sight,  
 My infant would utter his screams of delight;  
 When gently compell'd from my bosom to part,  
 No cry of unwillingness gladden'd my heart.

His lovely blue eyes never wander'd around  
 To seek for his mother, or greet her when found ;  
 These promis'd delights were not mine to enjoy—  
 All arms were alike to my poor idiot boy.

His accents were painful, distressing, and weak,  
 No tear of emotion ere stole down his cheek,  
 No frown ever stole on his forehead of snow,  
 No flush of desire was trac'd on his brow.

The first year, the second, my grief was beguil'd  
 With the fond hope that reason would beam on my child ;  
 But hope is no longer, for seven long years  
 He has lain on my bosom unmov'd by my tears.

In vain I caress him and lure him to speak,  
 He heeds not the warm tear that falls on his cheek,  
 No look of intelligence brightens his eye,  
 A wild, vacant stare is his only reply.

Then, grant me, O Lord—'tis a mother's last prayer—  
 The solace of death with my infant to share,  
 No pause of affliction is mine to enjoy,  
 Till I sleep in my grave with my poor idiot boy.

#### THE CONSOLATION.

POOR child of affliction, I heard thee repine,  
 And my heart beat with sorrow responsive to thine ;  
 And one who has long been a stranger to joy  
 Has a tear yet remaining for thee and thy boy.

But say, can reflection no comfort bestow,  
 No blessing mixt up with the chalice of woe ?  
 Has Justice unerring the balance resign'd,  
 Or the Father of Mercies forgot to be kind ?

Perhaps when you offer'd a mother's first prayer  
 Omnipotence listen'd, and mercy was there,  
 You ask'd for contentment, religion, and truth,  
 And reason to temper the passions of youth.

But think of the storms that must break o'er his head,  
 Of the snares that encompass the path he must tread,  
 Of the joys that seduce, of the wrongs that assail,—  
 Thy guidance is feeble, thy efforts might fail.

Oh think ! had the reason by Heaven denied  
 Been the parent of error, rebellion, and pride,  
 Would an infidel's wisdom have cost thee no sigh  
 More bitter than that thou hast shed o'er thy boy ?

And look on that forehead, that visage of snow,  
 Those eyes where no beams of intelligence glow ;  
 Contemplate those lips never sever'd to speak,  
 The unvarying hue of that soft cloudless cheek.

Think wrath or revenge ne'er contracted that brow;  
Can guilt or remorse teach that forehead to glow?  
Those sweet lips can never be taught to complain,  
No oath can pollute them, no falsehood can stain.

No bloom on that cheek can be wither'd by care,  
Those soft eyes will never grow wild with despair,  
No restless desire can break his repose,  
No hopes disappointed his lips can disclose.

Oh, think of the day when at heaven's high nod  
We trembling fall down at the feet of our God,  
Where surrounded by saints and by angels He stands,  
And with justice omniscient His reck'ning demands.

While with errors unnumber'd we're cast at His feet—  
While each guilty heart and each bosom will beat—  
Unabash'd, unconfounded, thy poor idiot boy  
Shall ask of his Saviour his portion of joy.

Thy child needs no pardon for talents misus'd,  
For reason perverted, for blessings abus'd,  
No duty neglected, no service unpaid,  
No precept unheeded, no law disobey'd.

What page in the heavenly record is soil'd  
With the folly or vice of thy poor idiot child?  
Though free to accuse him, what voice in the throng  
Can say that thy infant has offer'd him wrong?

Oh, rather than this let a mother's last prayer  
Be her infant's blest portion hereafter to share,  
And recognise—oh! with what a rapture of joy—  
In an angel of heaven her poor idiot boy.

JOHN GRAHAM.

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## THE TRADE COMPANIES OF GATESHEAD.

ON the 29th of May last Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read a very interesting paper on this subject at the soirée of a Building Society at Gateshead. It contains so much curious information as to a state of things that has now almost passed away, that we are tempted to make some extracts from it:—

“The rights of companies, being antagonistic to the common rights of mankind, could only be given by special grant, in England generally by the king, in palatine Durham by the bishop. But although we have several such grants for Gateshead, they all seem to be mere confirmations or renewals, or statements in writing of an older order of things, existing for time whereof the memory of man ran not to the contrary, but necessary to be refreshed because the origin was forgotten and proofless, and the Newcastle companies, strict enough at home, and even claiming a say in Gateshead itself, sent ‘foreigners’ into Gateshead, and denied the existence of the ancient companies there. I will mention the Gateshead companies in order of date, throwing in a picture or two of traders in particular departments, without feeling myself bound to prove that these worthies were actually brethren of the companies, though I suppose they would be so.

“I. The Barkers and Tanners, incorporated by Bishop Tunstal in 1557—Queen Mary’s time.

“II. The Weavers, confirmed by Bishop Barnes, in Elizabeth’s reign. They used to meet at the Anchorage, and in 1691 agreed to admit persons ‘not capable of the trade,’ on the payment of 20s. for ‘ignorance therein,’ and other 20s. for admittance. They seem to have been an amicable and contented race, and on one occasion united with the weavers of Newcastle in endeavouring to extirpate ‘foreigners.’

“III. The Dyers, Fullers, Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Cutlers, Joiners, and Carpenters, confirmed by Bishop Toby Mathew in 1594, and again by Bishop Cosin in 1671. The Litsters, or Dyers, occur in very early records of the place; they probably derived part of their colouring matter from Saffron Garth, which lay behind Bottle Bank and Pipewellgate; and perhaps I may remind you that Lister is a famous local surname. In 1754, and many years afterwards, the workmen in Mr. Henry Peareth’s woollen cloth manufactory at Gateshead used to go in procession to his house in Newcastle, each giving badges of the branch of art he was engaged in. Thus proceeded the sorters of wool, the scrivener, the shearmen, the weavers, the dyers, and the boys making brushes, carrying two white rods in their hands, with music playing. This was a very popular observance. As to the blacksmiths, there was, at the commencement of this century, ‘canny Tommy Gustard,’ who lived to the age of 104, and at 94 said that he would get his anvil a new facing and let them see what he could do yet. In early times the carpenters and smiths of Gateshead were the special objects of the hatred of the Newcastle corporation, who pretended that it was unlawful for any tradesmen to work in the port of Tyne except at Newcastle. Three carpenters of Gateshead were imprisoned and fined by them, in 1648, for working upon ships in the Tyne; and Thomas

Brocket, a smith of Gateshead, was arrested for working upon his trade where he dwelt, but 'stood out suit.' So says Gardner in his celebrated book called 'England's Grievance.' I must not forget that the blacksmith Coles sprang at once from the smithy to the baronetage, an elevation almost equalled by the Hawkesses of our own day.

"IV. The Cordwainers, confirmed by Bishop Mathew in 1602. In 1727 they had to issue a threatening advertisement, denouncing prosecution on a plague of shoemakers who rushed from all parts of the country to the borough, and overwhelmed it with the goods they exposed to sale, to the infinite detriment of the Company's rights. In Stephenson's poems, or rather verses, 1832, we have pictures of one or two shoemakers of his time. Neddy Humphrey, who used to get drunk and have crowds of children following him, contrived to get into the poorhouse, where he expected to be done with work; but here he met with a continual source of grumbling and dissatisfaction, as he was compelled to make and mend the shoes of the other inmates. Sandy Drizle united the profession of conjuror to the trade of shoemaker, swallowing knives, forks, sheep's-heads, and bull whelps. He constantly wore a large snuff mull in his pocket, and had a silver spoon and a hare's foot attached to his button-hole, the one to take snuff with, and the other to wipe his nose after.

"V. The Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers, and Chandlers got a charter from Oliver Cromwell, giving the clerk of his famous secretary, Thurloe, 'a kit of salmon as a token of remembrance for his extraordinary pains.' The pipers got 1s. for playing on the great occasion. The trouble was useless. Oliver's charter was not worth the parchment it was written on, and in 1661 they got a better penny's-worth from Bishop Cosin. The common seal, however, was much older, being dated 1595 (37 Elizabeth). This Company seems to have been fond of quarrelling. In the very year of Oliver's charter, the majority had to fine some members for their reproachful assertions to the prejudice of the whole Company, and another member for not departing at the Company's request from the meeting-house, which seems to have been the Tolbooth which stood in the middle of the High-street. In 1660, the year of the Restoration, Timothy Tizacke ignominiously branded the stewards and Company with the names of fools and knaves, and imperiously departed the meeting, and encouraged 13 brethren and (worst of all) the Company's Clerk to do the like without leave of the stewards; and in 1666 one of the same reprobates was fined for discovering the Company's secrets.

"This Company numbered many very respectable names as members. Among them is that of John Bedford, who lived in the Bottle-bank, and who was the only tradesman who struck tokens at Gateshead in the seventeenth century. One of the most amusing tailors in the modern times of Gateshead was Willy Fawdy. He had neither bed, chair, table, nor any necessary whatever. He drank all he could make, and lay in a corner upon the cuttings from the cloth. Yet he used to say that he was the most independent man in the nation, as few would trust him, and the few that did never durst ask him for the money.

"VI. The Free-Masons, Carvers, Stonecutters, Sculptors, Brick-makers, Tilers, Bricklayers, Glaziers, Painters, Stainers, Founders, Nailers, Pewterers, Founders-Plumbers, Millwrights, Saddlers and Bridlers, Trunk-makers, and Distillers of all sorts of Strong Waters, confirmed by Bishop Cosin in 1671. There is a letter extant which strongly tends to shew that additional trades

were introduced into this confirmation, and more would have been so, had there not been some misunderstandings between the grocers and chandlers. The letter is in the previous year, 1670, and is from no less a person than Robert Trollop, the builder of the Exchange, whose tomb is in our churchyard, and whose rule is still to the fore at Capheaton, which he built. He thus addresses the Bishop's officers:—'I intreat you to send me word whether you can grant the charter as when we were with you; that is, grocer, bridler, and sadler. You know the grocers offered ten pounds to yourself, and ten to Mr. Stapleton, and for putting in the trunk-makers you shall have each of you a very good new trunk; if you like not this, I promised you a hundred pounds for my Lord's fines due to my Lord from our Company for seven years. Sir, I intreat you do not slight us unless our neighbours will gratify you better than we: and we must call it so, if you grant them that for love for which we offer you this great sum of money.'

"The trunks seem to have had their effect; saddlers and bridlers and trunk-makers are included. 'Nothing like leather.' The grocers for the time went to the wall. But they afterwards had a brief period of success, for

"VII. The Grocers, Apothecaries, and Pipe-makers were incorporated in 1676 by the new bishop, Lord Crew. The drapers, tailors, mercers, hardwaremen, coopers, and chandlers, described as 'an ancient Company by prescription,' were instantly in arms. The bishop was called upon to arbitrate, and by an award, which the Durham Chancery confirmed in 1678, the new charter was ordered to be delivered up. In 1770, Mr. Taylor Ansell, tobacco-pipe maker in Gateshead, celebrated Mr. Wilkes's release in a very singular series of allusions to No. 45 of the 'North Briton,' for which he had been prosecuted. The journeymen had a sheep, 45 lbs. in weight, roasted whole at the workshop fire, which was laid down at 45 minutes past 6 in the morning. Two men then sat down and turned it 45 minutes, and were then relieved by other two, and so it was cooked by relays of men every 45 minutes, until 45 minutes past 11, when it was taken from the fire, cut up by Mr. Ansell, and eaten on the shop bench with 45 large potatoes, 45 biscuits, and 45 quarts of ale. Hundreds of people witnessed the preparation and discussion of this novel feast, and Mr. Ansell sent as presents to each of four different clubs, 45 pipes 45 inches long, marked on the shank 'J. W. 45.'

"To end these remarks appropriately, let me allude to matters funereal. In 1677 all the Companies agreed that much time was needlessly spent at funerals, the people being detained four or five hours beyond the time they were invited. So it was decreed that no brother having a dead person to bury should have a longer time allowed for the gathering together and serving of the people than two hours, commencing from the time the people were invited. 'And lest it should be thought to gain more time by inviting the people betwixt two hours, the time allotted should commence at the former of these hours,' by which, I suppose, it meant that the invitation or bidding should be at the striking of some clock, and that fractions of hours should count as full hours. When the time was well nigh expired, the beadle or church officer was to give notice to the master of the house, who was immediately to cause the corpse to be carried to the place of burial. And no brother was to stay longer than the limited time upon pain of one shilling.

"And with the burial of a brother let us take leave of the Freemen of Gateshead."

## THE CASTLE OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE ravages of the sea, the storms, and the frost have of late made rapid inroads upon the east side of this venerable pile, so much so, that a movement has been set on foot to get, if possible, a protection wall erected to retain what is still left of this ancient national monument<sup>a</sup>.

The castle of St. Andrews was founded in the year 1200. It was the episcopal palace, a national fortress, and state prison; its celebrated dungeon is yet entire. It was taken and retaken several times during the national struggles for independence, and during the reign of David II. it was destroyed to prevent its falling into English hands. It was rebuilt in the fourteenth century by Bishop Trail, and in 1526 was pillaged by the Douglasses; it was the scene of Wishart's martyrdom and Cardinal Beaton's murder, and the rendezvous of the first Protestant Reformers, who, with John Knox, suffered a siege in it. The castle, when captured, was destroyed, but it was repaired by Archbishop Hamilton, the last of the Scottish Roman Catholic hierarchy; since whose days its materials—like those of other public buildings—have been gradually carried off to construct tenements for the citizens.

The outline of the building is a rectangle of about 100 yards a side. The entrance side facing the south is in the best state of preservation, being nearly entire; the west wall is entirely gone, and is replaced by a common rubble dyke; the north side also is pretty entire, being founded close upon the margin of the high perpendicular sandstone cliff, which is the foundation of the ancient sea-beach of fifty or sixty feet, upon which St. Andrews rests; the east side is the weak one, where the sea every season makes additional inroads, and undermines more and more of the old fabric, which eventually falls with a crash.

The east side of the castle was founded on or across four ledges of highly indurated freestone rock, which stretch in parallel lines seaward for many hundreds of yards. The whole of these ledges have a southerly dip or inclination of about forty degrees, thus running themselves down on the south sides to under high-water mark. The thickness of the intervening soft beds thus leaves blanks of fifty feet and upwards at the base, and caverns under the ruins of upwards of twenty feet undermined. The northernmost ledge, upon which the north-east tower is founded, stands twenty-eight feet of perpendicular height, and is composed of solid rock, which on the surface appears to have been one entire mass of *sigillaria*, like the rock at the Billow Ness, Anstruther. A small portion at the angle being faulty, a protecting barrier was constructed there a few years ago; it stands well, and suggests what ought to be done on the east side. The second ledge surmounts this; and is also a hard freestone, of about four feet in thickness, but has a consolidated face of about ten feet at high water mark, and sloping backwards about twenty-seven feet. This ledge is surmounted by fifteen feet of clay shales, with alternate layers of clay-ironstone nodules, bisected about halfway up with a curious seam of ferruginous limestone seven inches thick. The third ledge surmounts this clay shale, but the rock is not quite so hard as the former ones. It shews a front of about six feet perpendicular height at high water mark, and slopes back about twenty feet. This is overlaid by eight feet of clay and coal shales—the lower beds are exceedingly friable. These again are surmounted by a very thick mass of liver rock, extending to where the moat had been cut. After this again is another small indentation, and then the solid rock. To make good the weak parts occurring between these long rows of solid freestone is what is required, and it would surely be a pity that a national monument, with so many historical recollections, should be allowed to fall for lack of a little timely assistance.—*Scottish Paper.*

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 126.

## NAMES OF PLACES IN WILTSHIRE.

THE following are a few of the main points of "Notes on Names of Places in Wiltshire," by the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, read at the January and March meetings of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution.

Mr. Jones remarked,—

"Much care must be taken to avoid hasty conclusions as to the derivation of names of places. In searching out their meaning, we must first of all try to ascertain *their original form*. With regard, however, to the most ancient names, from the want of any written records cotemporaneous with the places which they represent, we are altogether at fault. Even in the Anglo-Saxon charters, which would naturally strike us as a reliable source of information, we meet with the names sometimes in evidently corrupt forms. To draw conclusions from the names as written in Domesday Book, is, in many cases, but deceiving ourselves. The Norman scribes spelt the words as best they could, and the effect of their native tongue on the Anglo-Saxon is evident even in that early record. The influence of centuries, too, has been at work in corrupting the form or modifying the pronunciation of a name, till at last it becomes completely disguised, with hardly a trace of its origin about it.

"Sometimes, e.g., you have *words derived from the same source, assuming, in course of years, very different forms*. Thus *Fearn-dun* becomes *Farring-don*, whilst *Fearn-legh* is contracted into *Far-legh*, and *Fearn-ham* retains almost its original form in *Farn-ham*. Again, *Stow-ford*, in the parish of Winfield, was originally *Stan-ford*, i.e. *Stone-ford*, and was at one time spelt *Sto-ford*; whereas *Sto-ford-tun* (i.e. the village by the Stoneford) has, in the course of centuries, been softened down to *Sta-ver-ton*, the name of a district chapelry in the parish of Trowbridge. And *Ramsbury* (in the north-east of Wilts), the ancient seat of the Bishops of Wilton, though no doubt the corruption dates from a very early period, was originally *Hræfnes-byrig*, i.e. Raven's-bury (the church there being designated *Ecclesia Corvinensis*), an estate in the immediate neighbourhood still bearing the name *Crow-Wood*.

"Sometimes, on the other hand, you have *names assuming similar forms, though derived from different sources*. Of this an illustration occurs to me in the case of two villages in Wilts, at no great distance from each other, both of which bear the name *Upton*. One of them, *Upton Scudamore*, is literally the 'Up (or the Upper) Town,' and is sometimes called the *North Town*, i.e. village. The other, *Upton Lovell*, is, as we learn from the 'Wiltshire Institutions' and other authorities, a contraction from *Ubba's Town*, and so a memorial of a celebrated Danish chieftain of that name. Another example is the name *Woolley*, which, in my own parish, is now the name of a street, also of a titling. In the former case, however, it is a corruption of *Tooley*, which itself is a contraction of *St. Olave*, to whom a chapel was dedicated in the street (just as *Tooley-street*, in Southwark, is so called from the Church of St. Olave, which is situated in it), whilst in the latter the name is, I cannot help thinking, derived from Ulf, an Anglo-Saxon holder in the time of Domesday, from the circumstance that the place is called *Ulf-legh* in old documents.

"In other cases you have *the original so altered as to defy the happiest conjecture*. I have identified *Odd-ford*, in the parish of Tisbury, with *Wudu-ford*, i.e. *Wood-ford*, in this instance the Wiltshire pronunciation, 'oodford, having misled those who have stereotyped the present spelling. On the borders of Wilts and Somerset, not far from Warleigh, is a small hamlet called Murhill. At the first glance it would seem likely enough to be *Mær-hyl*, i.e. a hill on the boundary of the country. I have, however, traced it back in successive documents to *Mur-le*, *Murt-legh*, *Mugwort-legh*, i.e. the 'legh' on which the mugwort grows. These examples will shew you that, with every anxiety to avoid error, it is very possible to be mistaken as to the derivation of a name. Such a state of things should at all events bespeak kindly criticism. A student of county nomenclature must needs be willing to

learn, because he is always conscious that he is liable to have his theory overturned by the local knowledge of some Edie Ochiltree, however carefully and ingeniously he may, as it seems, have worked it out."

He considered his subject in the order in which Wiltshire had been occupied by the various races that have held its soil, remarking in particular that,—

"Of the Anglo-Saxon occupants there are, as we might expect, abundant traces; the staple of our present language is derived from them, and so too by far the greater number of names of places. In Wiltshire we should expect this result more perhaps than in some other counties. It formed a part of the territory of the Belgæ whom Cæsar found in the island, and who, as he expressly tells us, differed in language, customs, and laws from the Celtic tribes. The Belgæ, in fact, would seem to have been, equally with the Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Teutonic race, and to have gained settlements in parts of Britain even before the period of Roman occupancy, at least some five hundred years previous to the date of Hengist and Horsa. Add to this the complete conquest effected in the course of the fifth and sixth centuries by the Anglo-Saxons, and that love of laws and order, in a word of 'constitutionalism,' to which all Teutonic races tend, in itself the surest guarantee for permanency in their institutions, and you have ample reasons why they should have supplied for the most part the names of places in Wiltshire.

"I. The BRITISH.—As a rule, the conquering people adopt, from the conquered, those names which distinguish the natural features of a country; such, e.g., as its rivers, its mountains, its valleys, and its larger territorial divisions. In such names as these there appears to be an inherent vitality; they come down to us from earliest times, though frequently modified both in meaning and pronunciation. We have no reason for supposing that the Celtic races were either wholly destroyed or banished by the conquering Saxon. Many years after the settlement of the latter they retained in familiar use several Welch names of districts. Whilst, however, the names of natural objects are adopted from the British, the names of places are generally derived from another source. The Saxons or the Danes gave their own name to the towns or villages of which they took possession, whilst the river that flowed by, or the hill that rose above it, retained its original Celtic appellation. The river *Cam*, e.g. so called from a Welch word signifying 'crooked' or 'winding,' still bears its old name; but *Cam-bridge* has supplanted the original *Caer-Bladdon*. In like manner *Avon* is a purely Celtic name, signifying simply 'a stream,' but *Bristol*, a word derived from the Anglo-Saxon, has superseded the old Welch word *Caerodor*.

"First of all of the names of *rivers*.

"The WILY.—This I believe to be a British name. Some have derived it from the Anglo-Saxon *wylig*, 'a willow,' whilst Spenser, in his 'Faery Queene,' has a pleasant conceit concerning it, far more suited to poetry than to prose,—

'Next him went Wylibourne, with passage slye,  
That of his wilnesse his name doth take,  
And of himselfe doth name the shire thereby.'

It is far more probable that its root is the old Welch word *gwy*, which signified a flow or flood. You have the word itself in the river *Wye*, and in the name Con-way, which is simply *Cyn-wy*, i.e. chief river. In Carmarthenshire there is a river *Gwili*, evidently the same name as WILY. A village in South Wilts standing on the banks of this river bears the same name, WILY. An Anglo-Saxon termination added to its forms the name WIL-TON, and from this town, once the chief in the county, the seat of a bishopric, comes the name of the shire, WILT-SHIRE.

"The NODDER, in south-west of the county.—A natural derivation of this name would be from the Welch *neidr*, or the Anglo-Saxon *næddre* (for this word is common to both languages), a snake or adder, no inappropriate name for a winding stream. There are several rivers in England that seem to be derived from a root similar to that from which *Nodder* may originally have come. The *Nyddde*, in Yorkshire, was formerly called the *Nydder*. The river *Neath* in Glamorganshire gave its name to the town by which it flows—the *Nidum* of the Romans. There

is a *Nad-in* in Lancashire, which is said to be derived from *nad*, 'a shrill noise,' or *nad-er*, 'to utter a shrill cry.' From this root probably comes the name *Nithe*, given to a bridge crossing a stream by Wanborough.

"The KENNET.—This is the river on which Marlborough stands. Its Roman name, *Cunetio*, is evidently derived from Kennet. The same name is found in Lancashire, where it is pronounced *Kun-nett*. Celtic scholars derive it from *Cyn*, 'head' or 'chief,' and *nedd* (plur-*neth*), 'a river,' and interpret it as that which turns a whirling stream. This river gives its name to two villages, East and West Kennett, which are situated on its banks.

"The AVON.—This word, which seems to be the generic name for river, is met with in various counties, as for instance in Warwickshire, so famous for its Stratford-on-Avon. There are indeed two rivers in Wilts bearing this name, one rising near Long Newenton, in North Wilts, and flowing by Malmesbury, Somersford, Christian Malford, Chippenham, Melksham, Bradford, and so on to Bath—the other rising in Bishops Cannings, and then, after flowing in a south-easterly direction as far as Rushall, proceeding almost due south to Amesbury, and so on to Bemerton. On each river is a place called simply Avon, one of them close by Christian Malford, the other near Old Sarum. On the latter stream, moreover, are the two parishes *Up-Avon* and *Nether-Avon*, the names of which need no explanation. *Avon-cliff* is the name given to a hamlet in my own parish, the situation of which, on the slope of a hill ascending from the river, fully justifies the name.

"The COLE.—This river for some miles forms the north-east boundary of our county. *Coles-hill*, situated upon it, clearly derives its name from this stream. The *Cal-der* in Lancashire is said to be derived from the Welch *call*, that which winds about, and *dwr*, 'water.' Possibly from the former of these words we derive the name *Cole*.

"DEVEREL.—This is a name given to a stream near Warminster, from which several villages are called. We have Longbridge Deverel, Monkton Deverel, Hill Deverel, Brixton Deverel, and Kingston Deverel, all situated in the valley through which it flows. All these are included in Domesday under the name *Devrel*, no less than nine entries being made of owners possessing property so called. The root of the word, which seems to be a Celtic one, is probably the *dwfr*, 'water,' the plural of which would be *dyfroedd*, 'waters.' *Dyfr-le*, which would mean 'the bed of a river,' would be easily changed to *Deverel*, and would be no far-fetched description of the valley of the Deverels. The name is not confined to Wilts. There is a *Deverel* (river) in Dorset.—There are, besides these rivers, several small streams, the names of which, though we are not able to interpret them, have probably come to us from the Celtic. I mention them because they have given names to places situated beside them. There is the *Pewe*, a little stream rising at Lockswill, and flowing into the Avon near Lackham, from which *Pew-sham* takes its name. And then, further, there is the *Stour*, which, rising in the south-west part of our county, gives names to *Stour-head* and *Stour-ton*.

"Thus far, then, concerning the names of *rivers* in Wilts derived from a British source. What is true of them is also true of *valleys* and *hills*, many of which derive their names also from the Celtic inhabitants. For instance, in British the word *pen* meant a hill or eminence, the *Pen-Pits* near Stourton are simply the Hill-Pits. Again, *Hack-Pen*, on the highest part of a ridge of down, forming Overton Hill, not far from Avebury, is said to be composed of *heag*, the Anglo-Saxon word for 'high,' and the Celtic word *pen*, and thus to signify, what it really is, the highest part or summit of that range of hills. It is certainly no objection to this etymology that the two words are similar in their meaning, for names with a reduplication of the same idea, compounded of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon, are without doubt to be found in our local nomenclature. Here, too, I would suggest, that possibly the two words *pen* and *hull* are the explanation of the name PIN-HILL, close by Calne. At all events, in the immediate neighbourhood are two eminences, called High-Penn and Lower-Penn, to say nothing of HIGH-LANDS and HIGH-WAY at no great distance. I would further say that CLAY-HILL, near Warminster, can scarcely derive its name from 'clay,' as at first sight it may appear, because none is found within some distance of it; hence I would suggest its derivation from the old British word *clegg*, which signifies a rocky eminence, and which appears in its simple form as *Clegg*, near Rochdale, in Lancashire. And then, further, *twr* is the old Celtic word for a 'hill' or 'tower;' thus *Tar-ver*, in

Lancashire, is *twr-vawr*, i.e. 'great tower.' It would seem to be a root common both to the Celtic and Teutonic class of the Indo-European, or, as Max Müller has termed them, the Aryan family of languages. The highest part of my own town (Bradford-on-Avon), the whole of which was originally built on a slope of a hill, is called *Tor-y*, a name evidently derived from this root.

"The name for a place between hills, a dingle or deep valley, is, in Anglo-Saxon, *comb* or *cumb*, which seems evidently the same as the British word *cwm*. Words containing this term are abundant. Thus we have Castle *Combe*, near Chippenham; we have *Comp-ton* Bassett and *Comp-ton* Chamberlain; we have *Combre-land*, i. e. the land of 'combes,' and we have *Cumber-well*, both near Bradford, and one of the latter name also near Compton Bassett, each held under the manor of Castle Combe, which, from its old speaking, *cumb' vill'*, I should be inclined to interpret as Combe Manor. We have also *Bur-comb*, *Tid-comb*, and many other places formed in a similar manner. Perhaps the original form of the name which Aubrey says is 'fantastically' termed *Quemerford*, though his strange spelling may be traced back to the time of Edward I., was *Comber-ford*, i.e. the ford by the *Combes*. Another interpretation, I am aware, is suggested for this last name in *Cynemære's ford*, the scene of a battle, as recorded in the Saxon Chronicle. This battle, however, is much more likely to have been fought at Kemps-ford, by the Isis, on the borders of the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. *Lyn-combe*, I conceive, is composed of two British words, the former of which is *lynn*, and which signifies simply 'water.'

"There are a number of words which we cannot interpret at all satisfactorily, and which, as they do not appear to be Anglo-Saxon, are probably derived from the British. They are mono-syllabic words, such as *Calne*, *Chute* (near Ludgershall, on the east boundary of our county), and *Clack* (close by Christian Malford, in the hundred of North Damerham). Some of the names that puzzle us may, indeed, have been given by the Belgæ, or other early settlers, and have been borrowed from the places which they inhabited before they crossed the seas and came to England. There are also several which, like *Tor*, may be common to the Celtic and Teutonic dialects, and which, though now we attribute them to the Anglo-Saxons, may in the first instance, have been imposed by the British. Such are *pól* (which is found in every Celtic dialect, and is radically the same as the Latin *pal-us*), as in *Poole Keynes*—and *ford*, which, either by itself or in composition, is so frequent in all counties, though the Celtic word *fordd* means 'a road' or passage generally, not simply one over a stream. There are, however, two words with which we so often meet in composition, one of which certainly, and the other very probably, comes from a Celtic source, that I will mention them more particularly.

"One of these is the Welch word *sarn*, which signifies 'a stepping-stone,' or 'a causeway.' It is similar in meaning to the Latin *stratum*, or the English *street*. Thus *Sharney-ford*, in Lancashire, means 'the ford by the public road,' and its exact equivalent would be in later times 'Strat-ford.' In North Wilts., at the very boundary between our county and Gloucester, we have *Sharn-cote*, i. e. the 'cotter's dwelling by the road.'

"The other word is one which is almost exclusively used in charters to denote the boundaries of estates,—*gemæro*, a neuter plural, whose singular is *gemære*. Kemble, after well weighing the matter, comes to the conclusion that it is a word borrowed by the Saxons from their Celtic neighbours, and that an ancient British compound, *cym-mer*, which denotes 'a junction' or 'union,' is the origin of it. In its simple form, *mere*, we meet with it as the name of a hundred which forms a portion of the south-west boundary of our county, and of the principal town in it. Its compounds, too, are numerous. Every Wiltshireman is familiar with the term *mere-stones*, by which on our open downs one plot of land is divided from another. The same words appear in *MAR-STON* (Maisy), originally *Mær-stan*, in the hundred of Highworth, in the north-east border of Wilts. *MARSHFIELD*, formerly spelt *Mares-feld*, comes from the same root, and means 'boundary-field,' as indeed it is, being at the very junction of the counties of Wilts. and Gloucester. I think, too, that in one name I detect a modern form of the word *gemære* itself. In the very middle of Salisbury Plain is an isolated parish which seems to be portioned out between two hundreds, with neither of which it is in immediate contact. The boundary line of detached portions of the hundreds of Heytesbury and Swanborough runs through the middle of the parish. Its present name is *Imber*, but till quite recently it was usually called *Im-mere*. I need hardly point out to you

how natural the change would be from *Gemære* to *Y-mære*, then to *Ym-mere*, and so to *Im-mere*.

“Whilst dwelling on the ‘Names’ which illustrate the BRITISH period of our history, we must make mention of those interesting memorials of times—as far as our country is concerned, pre-historic—which we have in the great DIKES, portions of which are still to be traced in various parts of Wilts.

“Of the DIKES, the chief of them all is the WANSDYKE, a portion of which forms the northern boundary of the hundred and parish of Bradford-on-Avon. The villagers at Neston, at the point where the parishes of Bradford-on-Avon and Corsham meet, and where the dike is distinctly to be seen, call it *Wans-bank*. From the uniform way in which the name is spelt in ancient charters (*Wódnes díc*), we can only interpret it as ‘Woden’s dike,’—the dike, that is, of Woden, the deity in the Teutonic mythology to whom the fourth day of our week (*Wednes-day*, i. e. *Woden’s-day*) is dedicated. It is supposed to have been the work of the Belgæ, who, as we may infer from Cæsar, came into Britain not long before his time, and to have formed the northern boundary-line of the territory occupied by them, after they had succeeded in expelling the British tribes who preceded them.

“South of Salisbury we have the BOKERLY DIKE. Of the meaning of this name I can give you no explanation. A little to the north of Amesbury is a similar work called the Old Dike. It is probably from one of such dikes that the hundred of UNDERDITCH, which was formerly spelt *Wonder-dic*, derives its name.

“There are also in Wiltshire certain dikes known by the name of GRIMSDIKES. Dr. Guest, in a map which he has prefixed to a paper on the ‘Early English Settlements in South Britain,’ published in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, has shewn the various fragments of these Grimsdikes that may still be traced in Wilts. Stukely conjectured that this term was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *grime*, which signifies ‘an elf,’ or ‘witch,’ because our forefathers believed that these and similar earthworks were made by the help of evil spirits. (Compare Giant’s Causeway, and Devil’s Dike.) Dr. Guest has given some reasons for doubting the correctness of this opinion, and inclines to the idea that the word *Grimes dic* really means, what we have every reason for believing its purpose to have been, ‘boundary dike.’ He adds, ‘We often find near these dykes names which seem to indicate the vicinity of different races. For instance, immediately north of the Wiltshire Grimsdike, which runs to the south of Salisbury, and not many miles from ‘Cerdices Ford’ (Chardford), there is a village still called *Brit-ford*; and in some of our Anglo-Saxon charters we find in the same neighbourhood another locality, called *Brytta pol*, i. e. ‘the pool of the Brits.’ It would not be easy to account for either of these names except on the hypothesis that, around the Grimsdike, Britons and Englishmen were once neighbours, and continued so for a period long enough to fix on certain localities names derived from their respective occupants.’

“From these dikes several places in Wiltshire derive their names. Thus, not far from Wilton, and close by the Bokerley Dike, we have a place called DITCH-HAMPTON (anciently spelt *Díchæmatún*), and, in an Anglo-Saxon charter of the eleventh century, one of the boundary points of an estate situated there is ‘a great thorn that stands near *Grimes dic*.’ Again, GRINSTEAD, a recent corruption of *Grimstead*, is in the immediate vicinity of the southern *Grims-dike*, in the hundred of Alderbury. And then in the north we have DITTERIDGE, which, from an ancient spelling, *Diche rygge*, we may fairly interpret as the ridge of the dike (in this case Wans-dyke) situated on the Foss-way leading from Bath to Cirencester. I may mention also that at no great distance from our borders, and near the point where two Roman roads—the one running from Old Sarum to Uphill, the other from Bath through Midsomer Norton and so on to the south-west between Shepton Mallet and Bruton—intersect one another, is a place in Somersetshire called DITCHEAT. The old form in which we meet with this name, *Dicesgeát*, explains its meaning to be the ‘gate’ or entrance to the dike. Roman roads often, as we know, ran along some of the ancient dikes, or their fosses; hence we naturally find in the neighbourhood of Ditchheat, and bearing out the correctness of our etymology, the names of STREET and STRATTON-ON-FOSS, villages found in the vicinity of the Roman road or *stratum*, which is here also called the *Fosse-way*. I may add that in FOX-COTE, the name of a village near Midsomer Norton, on the same *Fosse-way*, you have a corrupt form of *Fosse-cote*, i. e. ‘the cotter’s dwelling near the Fosse.’

“Of the names of the other mysterious monuments of our British forefathers, AVEBURY, SILBURY, and STONEHENGE, a few words must be said. Their present appellations are in two instances, I think, without doubt Anglo-Saxon. Other etymologies have been suggested for them, but they certainly seem to have more ingenuity than truth about them.

“AVEBURY.—There can be no doubt of the extreme antiquity of Avebury, or that it is a memorial of our British forefathers. It is certainly of an earlier date than Stonehenge. Hence it would not be unnatural to find a Welch term clinging to it. Now there is a word which is frequently met with in Welch names; this is *Aber*:—it is said by Mr. Garnett to denote a ‘meeting of waters,’ and occurs in *Aber-ystwyth*, *Aber-gavenny*, and the like. A glance at the Ordnance Map will shew that it is at the ‘confluence of two streams,’ each of them tributary to the Kennett, that Avebury is situated. In the parish of Steeple Ashton there is a small field, also at the point where two streams meet, called *Abury* (the way in which some have spelt Avebury), but pronounced by the villagers *Abur*. My suggestion, therefore, would be that the name was possibly originally *Aber-bury*, and that it meant the town, or perhaps burying-place, situated by the confluence of the streams.

“SILBURY is clearly *Sel-berg*, that is, the ‘great hill’ or ‘barrow;’ just as *Sel-wood* is the ‘great wood,’ and *Sil-chester* the ‘great encampment.’ The theory that it is possibly *Solis-berg*, i. e. the ‘mound of the sun,’ certainly gives ample play to fancy. The idea, too, concerning an imaginary King *Sel*, or *Zel*, who is supposed to be buried there, and whose name is conceived to be perpetuated in that gigantic monument, reminds us of the credulity of an historian who would believe in a *Francus*, the grandson of *Hector*, as the supposed ancestor of all the Franks, or in a *Brutus* as the mythical father of all the Britons.

“STONEHENGE is said to mean the ‘hanging stones.’ The oldest form in which this name occurs is *Stan-henges*—it is so written by Henry of Huntingdon, who flourished in the earlier half of the twelfth century. Dr. Guest has published an essay on the derivation of the word in the ‘*Philological Mag.*’ (vol. vi. p. 31), in which he contends that the name is descriptive of the great stones which form ‘imposts’ (such he contends is the meaning of the second syllable, *henge*) on the two immense supporters. The Britons called it *choir-gawr*, i. e. ‘giants’ dance,’ because it was fabled to have been built by giants, or otherwise constructed by magic art.”

Before quitting the British period, Mr. Jones commented on a passage of Nennius which speaks of the battle of “Gualoph.” He considered, with Dr. Guest, that this was a contest between Vortigern and Ambrosius, the memory of which is still preserved in the names of the villages of Upper, Middle, and Lower Wallop, in Hampshire, but close to the Wiltshire border. He also spoke at some length of Amesbury, or Ambresburg, which he considered at once as the place where Ambrosius fell in battle, and as a memorial of the primitive Christianity of Britain; and he expressed his concurrence in the theory of Dr. Guest, who, from a passage in the Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 508), identifies Ambrosius and Natanleod, conceiving the latter word to be a title signifying prince of the sanctuary (Welsh, *nawt*, ‘sanctuary;’ Ang. Sax. *leod*, ‘prince’), and finding traces of it in Netley Abbey, and Netton and Netley Coppice in Wiltshire.

“II. THE ROMANS.—Of the Romans we cannot find very many traces in our Wiltshire names. Apart from the general reason that they occupied Britain after all as a military garrison, and lived too little among the natives to leave any deep impress behind them, they seem to have had but little hold on what we now call the county of Wilts.

“Antoninus, in his ‘Itinerary,’ which was compiled about A.D. 320, mentions only three stations or towns in Wilts. as occupied by the Romans. These were—*Sorbiodunum*, or Old Sarum; *Cunetio*, the site of which has been traced, by Roman antiquities found there, at Folly Farm, close by Marlborough; and *Verlucio*, which, for similar reasons, has been fixed at Highfield, in Sandy-lane, near Hed-

dington, and in the neighbourhood of Calne. A few centuries later every county bordering on Wilts. had some chief city, or, as it was commonly termed, the *ceaster* (in after times the *chester*), of course from the Latin word *castrum*, literally an encampment. You will, however, find no town in Wiltshire with such an appellation, though in Hants. you have *Wintan-ceaster*, or Winchester; in Berkshire, *Silchester*; in Gloucestershire, *Ciren-cester* and *Glow-cester*; in Dorsetshire, *Dorchester*; and in Somerset, *Bathan-ceaster*, or Bath, and *Ilchester*. These facts would lead us naturally to the conclusion, which experience amply confirms, that there are no great number of Roman imprints to be found in the local nomenclature of Wilts.

“What *are* to be noticed, are the names of places situated near some one or other of those public roads, the great works for which we are especially indebted to the Romans.

“There were several of these roads which traversed various parts of Wilts., and memorials of them are still recognised in the names of places in their vicinity. There was, first of all, the FOSSE-WAY, a portion of which, in its course from Bath to Cirencester, ran through the north-west corner of our county. It passed through North Wraxall, where very lately some discoveries of Roman remains have been made by Mr. Poulet Scrope<sup>a</sup>. In Easton Gray, another parish through which this road passes, you meet with the name FOSS-KNOLL. And then at the point where it leaves Wilts. and enters Gloucestershire, at a distance of hardly more than a mile or two from our borders, you meet with a village called STRAT-TON, i. e. ‘Street-Town,’ or the village by the *stratum*, or public road. It is this same Fosse-Way that runs through Somersetshire, and a small part of Dorsetshire, into Devonshire.

“A second Roman road, which passed through the north-east corner of Wilts., was one which, starting from Cirencester, ran to the vicinity of Swindon, at which point it branched off into *two* roads—the one leading to Marlborough, and the other to Hungerford. Here, too, you find your Roman names. There is a locality called COLD-HARBOUR, a name nearly always found by Roman remains, of the meaning of which I will speak presently; then on one side of the main road you have UPPER STRAT-TON, on the other STRAT-TON ST. MARGARET. From Marlborough the road took a south-east direction, and, passing by Bedwin, through the forests of Savonake and Chute, then entered Hampshire, and went on to Winchester. Near Bedwin, as we know, abundant traces of Roman occupation have been discovered. BEDWIN BRAIL would seem to be so called from the medieval Latin term *bruellatus*, which signifies ‘a small coppice,’ and is an exact description of a tract of land close by Savernake. I should not be surprised, moreover, if BURBAGE, which is in the immediate neighbourhood, derived its name from its having been a common pasture for sheep; for certainly in chartularies, in which are recited the customals of manors, we often meet with a recital among the lord’s dues of *berbiagium*, which Ducange interprets as *tributum ex ovibus*, a payment, i. e. made, whether in money or kind, for the right of pasturing sheep on the lord’s commons, just as *lardarium* (or ‘larding money’ as it was afterwards called) was a customary due for the privilege of feeding swine in the woods. Where this road to Winchester leaves our county you find FOS-BURY, i. e. ‘the town by the Fosse,’ and just across the borders FOX-COTE, evidently (as in the case of the place in Somerset bearing the same name, to which I have referred) a corruption for *Foss-cote*, i. e. ‘the cotter’s dwelling by the Foss,’ a term employed to denote the Roman road which here followed the line of some ancient dike.

“Returning now to Bath, we find a Roman road stretching across the central part of the county, and following in some cases the line of Wans-dike. It passes through the stations of Verlucio and Cunetio, and then, intersecting another road close by Savernake, of which I have made mention, leaves the county at Hungerford.

“From *Sorbiodunum*, or Old Sarum, there were no less than four Roman roads, leading to various parts of the country. Eastward one ran, bearing gently to the north, through Idmiston and Andover to Silchester; no sooner have you left Old Sarum, on this road, than you come to PORTON, a word evidently of Latin origin, signifying possibly the village near the public road that led to a principal entrance

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1860, p. 157.

(*porta*) of Old Sarum. A *second* road stretched to the south-east, and connected Old Sarum with Winchester;—at its starting-point you have STRATFORD-SUB-CASTRO. A *third* ran southward into Dorsetshire; on its route you pass a COLD-HARBOUR (close by Britford), and you soon afterwards arrive at STRAT-FORD TONEY. The *fourth* stretched in a north-westerly direction, and, passing to the south of Heytesbury and Warminster, left the county by Kingston Deverel and Maiden Bradley;—here again you have PORT-WAY HOUSE, close by Warminster, and COLE-HARBOUR (evidently a corruption of COLD-HARBOUR) Bridge in the same locality.

“I must say a few words concerning the name COLD-HARBOUR. Besides those which I have named, there is one close by Tetbury, adjoining the Fosse-Way, and one near Monkton Farleigh. No doubt an inspection of parish terriers would shew many other portions of ground, as in the case of the border-field of Monkton Farleigh, to which I have referred, bearing this name. This word, which is of frequent occurrence, not only in Wilts. but in other counties,—there is one for example in Somerset, close by STREET, in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury,—has been a sore puzzle to etymologists. I do not know a better explanation of it than one given by Mr. Wright in a valuable work he has lately written, on ‘The Domestic Manners in England during the Middle Ages.’ After describing the Saxon inn as very often a mere shelter, like the *caravanserai* of the East, he suggests that COLD-HARBOUR may have been the name for that sort of building. He says, ‘It seems not improbable that the ruins of Roman villas and small stations, which stood by the sides of roads, were often roughly repaired or modified, so as to furnish a temporary shelter for travellers who carried provisions, &c., with them, and could therefore lodge themselves without depending upon the assistance of others. A shelter of this kind, from its consisting of bare walls, a mere shelter against the inclemency of the storm, might be termed a *ceald-herberga*, ‘cold-harbour,’ and this would account for the great number of places in different parts of England which bear this name, and which are almost always on Roman sites, and near old roads. This explanation is supported by the circumstance that the name is found among the Teutonic nations on the Continent—the German *Kalten-Herberg*—borne by some inns at the present day.

“These ‘Names of Places,’ though not numerous, are quite sufficient to indicate the presence and handiwork of the Romans in our country during the first four centuries of the Christian era. It is said that Nebuchadnezzar was accustomed to have his name stamped on every brick that was used during his reign in building his colossal palaces. Those palaces fell to ruins, but from the ruins the ancient materials were carried away for the purpose of building new cities; and, as Professor Max Müller reminds us, on examining the bricks in the walls of the modern city of Baghdad, on the borders of the Tigris, travellers have discovered clear traces of the royal signature. It is something of the same character which these names of places impress upon us. More than twelve hundred years have passed since the last Roman legion quitted our shores; the works of their four centuries of occupation have long since fallen into ruin and passed into oblivion; but in these dispersed fragments, these names of places, evidently of Latin origin, scattered here and there throughout our country, the memory of those early times seems for a moment to be recalled. Disguised as some of them may be by the modifications of ages, accurate research and criticism can nevertheless trace out their original form and meaning, and, pronouncing many of these which are now presented to us to be, after all, but mere palimpsests, detect beneath the outer coating of verbal corruption the same ‘image and superscription’ that were impressed upon them in the days of Rome’s ascendancy in Britain.”

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## Original Documents.

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### LETTERS OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

IN the following pages we conclude our extracts from the unpublished Letters of Sir William Dugdale, trusting that they may not have been devoid of interest to our readers.

After the decease of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, the correspondence between Wood and Dugdale was unhappily of a less amicable nature than in the earlier years of their intercourse; as may be seen on reference to Hamper's Life, Diaries, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, where many of them are given. But these letters cannot overthrow the testimony borne by the Oxford antiquary to the value of his correspondent's laborious compilations, which may be summed up in his own words,—“What Dugdale hath done is prodigious; his memory ought to be venerated and had in everlasting remembrance.”

#### No. XI.

MY VERY WORTHY FREIND,—This is to let you know that yours, dated the first of this instant January, came not to my hands till two days since, and that it was a great hazard that it did not wholly miscarry, in regard of its direction to Mr Ashmole's House in Sheere Lane (*sic*); for he hath been removed thence neere three months, and now lives at South-Lambeth<sup>a</sup>, near house to Mr John Tredescant's widdow; but he is every day in London at the Excise Office in Broad-street, therefore, if you have any occasion to write to him, direct your letters thither.

I thanke you for those particulars relating to many of the nobility, though I thinke there is little in them other than what I had before; for I did cursorily peruse your Booke, and gleaned thence what I saw of use for me. All my copy is in the Printer's hands, and so hath been above these 4 months; but I doubt it will not be so soone dispatcht as I would have it; so that 'tis like, upon my coming to London at the beginning of Easter Terme (as I designe), there may be some insertions of such things as are of late time, if need be.

That w<sup>ch</sup> you say of Mr Ryley's death<sup>b</sup>, and the putting Mr Halsted in his place<sup>c</sup>, I had intimation of from Mr Ashmole. I doubt the reason why you

<sup>a</sup> In Ashmole's "Diary," under date 1674, Oct. 2, we find,—“Eleven *Hor.* 30 minutes *ante merid.*, I and my Wife first entred my House at *South Lambeth.*”

<sup>b</sup> “W<sup>m</sup> Ryley, Esq. . . . was Deputy to Sir John Burroughs, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and Norroy during the Usurpation. The *Placita Parliamentaria*, published in 1661, is spoken of by Prynne, in the following year, as the work of Mr William Ryley the younger.” Vide note in Hamper's Life of Dugdale, &c., p. 229.

<sup>c</sup> Probably the original compiler of “The Succinct Genealogies of the Houses of Alno,” &c., &c., folio, 1685, generally attributed to Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, although the dedication is signed Rob. Halstead.

were not remembered was because our freind Mr Fabian Philips<sup>d</sup> (on whom we did relye to sollicite the Secretary therein, as occasion might be) hath been in some trouble of late; for Mr Ashmole writes that his goods are taken in execution for a debt, and that, for the security of his person, he is constraigned to take Sanctuary in the Temple, being in Mr Ashmole's lodgings, where I use to lye. He says that he heares that Ryley's son hath conveyed away the Kalendars, under colour of a right to them, w<sup>ch</sup> I am sure he will fayle to make prooffe of. I am well acquainted w<sup>th</sup> this Mr Halsted, and have found him to be a very ingenious and civill man, having been for some yeeres a clerke in the office of Records at the Rolls in Chancery lane. If, through the interest of the Master of the Rolls, he can gett the Records of K. Ric. 3, H. 7, and H. 8 to be sent to the Tower (w<sup>ch</sup> hath formerly been much endeavoured), his attendance at that office in the Tower may be worth while; otherwise, w<sup>thout</sup> a salary from the King (w<sup>ch</sup> I doubt will be slowly payd, if granted, as the world goes), he will finde it not worth his labour.

There be some particulars wherein, if you can resolve me (as perhaps, by reason that so many gentlemen from all parts are Students in Oxford, you may), I shall be very glad. If you can, do it as soon as may be, directing your letter to me at *Blyth Hall, neere Coleshill in Warwickshire*, and sending it to London to be delivered at the post house there. If you resolve some of them it will satisfye me much. So wishing you good health,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

WILL'M DUGDALE.

*Blythe-Hall, neere Coleshill,*  
24<sup>o</sup> Jan., 1675.

I received a letter from Mr Blount about 4 days since, he being then very well.

#### No. XII.

S<sup>r</sup>,—I have herew<sup>th</sup> sent you, by the helpe of our noble freind Mr Sheldon, my last volume of the Baronage in Quires; w<sup>ch</sup> is divided into two Tomes, as you will discern by another Title at pag. 195. Some mistakes by myselfe, but more by the printer, I have corrected w<sup>th</sup> my pen. So wishing you good health,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and serv<sup>t</sup>,

W<sup>m</sup> DUGDALE.

*London, 7<sup>o</sup> Junij, 1676.*

If you should have any occasion to write to me whilst I stay here (w<sup>ch</sup> I thinke to do till fryday next weeke), direct your letter to be left w<sup>th</sup> Mr Abell Roper, a Bokeseller, at the Sun over against S<sup>t</sup> Dunstan's church in Fleet-street.

#### No. XIII.

MY VERY WORTHY FREIND,—By yours dated on Saturday last (by w<sup>ch</sup> I understand that my Books came safe to you) I perceive you are told that I intend to write of the Bishops. I must confesse I have been much importun<sup>d</sup> by divers persons so to do; but as yet I have not promised anything therein,

<sup>d</sup> Born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1601; died 1690. A memoir of this author, with a list of his numerous works, will be found in Wood's *Fasti*, Part II.

though I have taken notice of many things out of our publiq' Records relating to them antiently. If the B<sup>pps</sup> of each Diocese would helpe me to what concerns their predecessors from the time that Godwyn publisht his Booke, it might encourage me to undertake the worke, but I doubt y<sup>t</sup> there are not many of them who will trouble their Heads therewith.

I have promised our noble freind Mr Sheldon to wayt upon him at Weston<sup>e</sup> upon Tuesday the 25<sup>th</sup> of July (being St. James' day), though it be a great journey from my House, desiring that he will prevaile w<sup>th</sup> you to meet me there. If you shall so do, we may then thinke farther of the businesse, when you tell me w<sup>th</sup> what materialls you can furnish me therein.

I presume you will meet our good freind Mr Blount sometime the next weeke, upon his return homewards<sup>f</sup>. This is all at present, so wishing you good health,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind and serv<sup>t</sup>,

W<sup>m</sup> DUGDALE.

London, 14<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1676.

I resolve to go hence on Wednesday next weeke<sup>g</sup>.

#### No. XIV.

S<sup>r</sup>,—I am heartily glad to heare of your good health, and the like of our noble freind where you now are. As to the funerall of the L<sup>d</sup> Brooke<sup>h</sup>, I cannot yet tell you the certain time when it will be; nor did I certainly know that there would be a solemn funerall for him, till by the last post I had advertisement thereof from one of my fellows in our office at London, who hath the care thereof by the appointment of the Earle Marshall, by reason of S<sup>r</sup> Edw. Walker's death<sup>i</sup>. All that he says is to desire me to be then at Warwick to assist in the marshalling thereof, two of our Societie being to meet me there; and that I shall shortly know the punctuall time, w<sup>ch</sup> (it seemes) was not then directly resolv'd on; but he says he thinks it may be w<sup>th</sup>in a fortnight. Whereupon I shall by the post w<sup>ch</sup> goeth up this night let him know that I resolve to be at Warwick accordingly<sup>k</sup>, and take order that my Coat of Armes, Gown, and Hood be sent down to meet me there.

Whether we shall be entertain'd at the Castle (wherein is good and sufficient accomodation for a large number), or whether at an Inne, I yet know not. Nor whether the corps will be deposited there, and that our proceeding will be from thence to the church on foot; or whether the corps shall be brought in a carriage w<sup>th</sup> all fitting accoutrements and met by us about a mile

<sup>e</sup> Weston, near Long Compton, Warwickshire, one of the seats of Ralph Sheldon, Esq.

<sup>f</sup> Blount resided at Orleton, near Ludlow.

<sup>g</sup> In Dugdale's "Diary" we find, under date 1676,—“June 23, I came by Coach from London to Northampton; 24, Thence home.” Dugdale's Life, &c., by Hamper, p. 138.

<sup>h</sup> Robert, fourth Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, Warwickshire, died 17th February preceding.

<sup>i</sup> Dugdale's predecessor in the office of Garter, and in all his previous gradations as herald, Sir Edward Walker, died February 20, 1677, and Dugdale succeeded him in his office May 24th following. Vide Hamper's Life, &c., pp. 138, 139.

<sup>k</sup> Vide “Diary,” 1677:—“March 19, I rode to Warwick; 20, was the funeral of my L<sup>d</sup> Brooke; 21, I returned home.” Hamper's Life, &c., p. 138.

from Warwick, and so brought to the Church by a proceeding on Horse-back, I am yet ignorant.

The uncertaintie therefore of all these things considered, it will be the surest way for you to come hither sometime the next weeke, or on Munday come sevenight at furthest; whereby we may not only have time enough w<sup>th</sup>out any disturbance to discourse at large of all those things whercof I gave you intimation, but that being here you may see my Collections from Records and otherwise in reference to my Warwickshire Antiquities, and what method I did use in my abbreviating them from the Record; as also the manner of my Indexes, in order to what I wrote w<sup>ch</sup> is now printed as you see.

I assure you I shall be very much pleased w<sup>th</sup> your good company, it being a hard matter for me to finde out any man that regards things of this kinde; so that I live here, as to that, like a Hermit, having no conversation but w<sup>th</sup> Rusticks, excepting my Bookes.

The days are now long, and the weather not like to be very cold; therefore I shall expect you here sometime next weeke, or on Munday following; and so wishing you a good journey and a happy meeting to us both,

I rest,

Your most affectionate freind & servant,

W<sup>m</sup> DUGDALE.

*Blythe-Hall, neere Coleshill,  
3<sup>o</sup> Martii, 1676(7).*

Present my best service to worthy M<sup>r</sup> Sheldon, I pray you; whom I hope to see in London about the beginning of Easter Terme.

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PUBLIC STATUES IN LONDON.—A return has recently been made to Parliament “of the public statues or public monuments in London belonging to the nation, exclusive of those in palaces other than St. Stephen’s Hall, in the Palace of Westminster, or cathedrals, and now under the charge of the Chief Commissioner of Works, specifying the date of erection and names of the artists, if known, and from what funds purchased or erected.” The list is as follows:—King James II., Whitehall-gardens, erected 1686, by G. Gibbons; the Right Hon. George Canning, New Palace-yard, by R. Westmacott, paid for by subscription; King Charles I., Charing-cross, by Le Sueur; King George III., Pall-mall East, 1836, by M. C. Wyatt, paid for by subscription; King George IV., Trafalgar-square, between 1840 and 1845, by Sir Francis Chantrey, paid for by Parliamentary grant; Lord Nelson, Trafalgar-square, commenced 1840 (unfinished), by William Railton, E. H. Baily, J. E. Carew, M. L. Watson, W. F. Woodington, and J. Tearmouth, paid for by subscription and Parliamentary grant; the Duke of Wellington, Arch, Hyde Park-corner, 1846, M. C. Wyatt, paid for by subscription; Achilles, Hyde Park, 1822, by R. Westmacott, paid for by subscription; King George II., Golden-square; the Duke of Wellington, Tower-green, 1848, by T. Milnes, presented by the sculptor; King George III., Somerset-house, by J. Bacon; Queen Anne, Queen-square, St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr; Queen Anne, Queen-square, Westminster; the Duke of Kent, Portland-place, by S. Gahagan, paid for by subscription; General Sir C. Napier, Trafalgar-square, 1858, by G. C. Adams, paid for by subscription; Dr. Jenner, Kensington-gardens, 1858, by W. C. Marshall, paid for by subscription; Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Old Palace-yard, 1861, by Baron Marochetti, paid for by subscription and Parliamentary grant; Major-General Havelock, Trafalgar-square, 1861, by W. Behnes, paid for by subscription. The statues of Hampden, Selden, Walpole, Falkland, Clarendon, Somers, Mansfield, Fox, Chatham, Pitt, Grattan, and Burke, in St. Stephen’s Hall, in the new Palace of Westminster, were erected between the years 1847 and 1858, and paid for by vote of Parliament. The sculptors were J. H. Foley, J. Bell, W. C. Marshall, E. H. Baily, P. M’Dowell, J. E. Carew, and W. Theed.

## 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.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 4. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the chair.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth read a memoir on a Roman inscription on marble, lately found at Bath, of which he brought a fac-simile<sup>a</sup>. It bore a dedication to Minerva, under the peculiar title occurring on several altars found at Bath. There was a temple there to Suli Minerva, of which the sculptured pediment was found some years since; and a sepulchral memorial has also been found of one of the priests of that deity, distinguished by her local title Suli, of which the inscription recently found is the seventh example. The portion which has been brought to light has been read as follows:—

DEAE . S . . . .  
 TI . CL . T . . . .  
 SOLLEN  
 T . . . .

The discovery communicated by Mr. Scarth claims the attention of palæographers who investigate the inscribed monuments of Roman dominion in Britain. No white marble, it is believed, is to be obtained in this country: Lord Talbot stated that there is a quarry of such marble in Connemara. Scarcely any evidence has been shewn that any materials of this nature were employed by the Romans in their temples or their luxurious villas in Britain. A fragment of green marble found at Woodchester, a portion apparently of the mural decorations of that sumptuous Roman dwelling, was cited as almost a solitary example.

A detailed account by Mr. Clayton, the distinguished Northumbrian antiquary, was read, describing the remarkable masonry and remains of a bridge across the North Tyne, adjacent to the Station of Cilurnum, on the line of the Roman Wall, and situated on Mr. Clayton's property at Chesters. The remains of massive piers in the bed of the river, and also of the land-pier on its western bank, had long been known, and are described by Gordon, Horsley, and the later historian of the great northern barrier, Dr. Collingwood Bruce. They are shewn also in the valuable Survey of the Wall, executed for the Duke of Northumberland by Mr. Maclauchlan. The recent discovery is due to the sagacity of Mr. W. Coulson, of Corbridge, under whose supervision extensive excavations made in Northumberland by his Grace's direction have been carried out. He detected the existence of the eastern abutment, concealed, at a considerable depth, in a bank of alluvium which the Tyne had accumulated upon that portion of its eastern shores. The course of the stream has there undergone certain changes, and the silt and

<sup>a</sup> See Mr. Scarth's Letter, at p. 209.

*débris* thrown upon the shore during floods had been favourable to the growth of timber, so that the site where the massive masonry lay interred was covered with larch of large size, until this remarkable evidence of Roman enterprise was revealed by Mr. Coulson's perseverance and skill. The curious construction of the work, the ponderous masses of stone clamped together with a framework of strong iron bars fixed with molten lead, and other striking details, which display the great engineering skill possessed by the Romans, were well shewn in drawings of these remains, executed for Mr. Clayton by Mr. Mossman. Mr. Elliot, who resides on the spot, and has supplied a ground-plan from accurate measurements, has preserved a faithful representation of the constructive details of this, the most important relic, probably, of Roman masonry in the kingdom.

Dr. Bruce, who had kindly come from Newcastle in order to bring Mr. Clayton's discovery more fully before the Institute, entered into very interesting details relating to the construction of the bridge, the connection of the Wall, of which the course here traversed the North Tyne, also of the remains, apparently, of a watch-tower, and a singular covered way, shewing the great importance of this point in the line of Roman defences. Dr. Bruce invited attention to the special features of the work, which appear to indicate constructions first by Agricola, who doubtless found a bridge across the Tyne at this important post indispensable; this bridge was probably strengthened and re-constructed by Severus and by Hadrian, as indicated by certain peculiarities in the masonry, and by the ingenious contrivances for compacting together the mass, so as to present sufficient resistance against the violence of floods or the savage incursions of the Caledonians. In one portion of the masonry he pointed out the occurrence of the holes into which the ingenious contrivance now called a lewis had fitted, whereby the massive blocks were raised to be deposited in their proper positions. The use of this mechanical aid appears here to characterise the work of a distinct period, and which Dr. Bruce is inclined to regard as of the time of Severus. The invention of the lewis, Mr. Clayton remarked, had sometimes been ascribed to a French engineer, in the reign of Lewis XIV., but it was unquestionably well known to the Romans. Traces of not less than three catastrophes, Dr. Bruce remarked, are to be observed in the strata of ashes and other indications of rapine and destruction, revealed in excavations at this and other sites on the Roman Wall.

Mr. Scarth wished to invite attention to the interesting little Roman station on Bowes Moor, Westmoreland, adjoining the line of railway lately constructed. He had examined this fortress, which is in remarkably perfect condition; the gates and great part of the walls are visible, but the place now serves as a quarry, the stones being removed for any ordinary requirement. The antiquary must regret the reckless destruction of such vestiges of olden time.

Mr. S. Mackie, F.G.S., gave a notice of the cave on Heatheryburn Moor, Weardale, co. Durham, in which remarkable deposits had been brought to light, comprising celts, weapons, objects of jet, flint, and bronze, implements rudely fashioned in bone, &c. These relics were exhibited with fragments of urns and human remains. Three of the skulls of the primitive inhabitants of the cavern had been found in a perfect state; they indicate, according to the opinion of Professor Huxley, a race of an early period, of small stature; their remains have

occurred chiefly in the silt of rivers, in turbaries, &c. Mr. Mackie expressed the desire for the aid which the archæologist might render to the comparative anatomist on such occasions, so as to establish the probable age of these vestiges of the earlier pre-historic races.

The Rev. Edward Trollope communicated an interesting report of his examination of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Baston, between Stamford and Bourn, Lincolnshire, and he exhibited drawings of several highly ornamented urns, also of objects of metal, &c., found with the interments. Two pairs of very small iron shears and a portion of a comb, an object often occurring with interments of the period in Lincolnshire, were noticed. Mr. Trollope stated that, as he believed, the comb was sometimes intentionally broken at the funeral ceremony, a portion being thrown into the urn with the ashes, whilst the other moiety was preserved as a remembrance of the deceased.

Among antiquities exhibited were several early bronze weapons of uncommon form, exhibited by the Duke of Northumberland, and mostly found near Corbridge, a locality very rich in ancient relics. With these recent additions to his Grace's museum at Alwick Castle were exhibited two bronze weapons of unusual dimensions and perfect condition, found in the Thames considerably above the locality generally regarded as the scene of Cæsar's passage, at Coway Stakes. They were sent for exhibition by the Earl Lovelace. A singularly ornamented bronze celt was likewise shewn by Mr. W. Bernhard Smith.

The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Principal of the University of Toronto, contributed some javelin heads and implements of flint, with rudely scored pottery, closely resembling that of the earlier periods found in Europe: these relics were from the tumuli on the course of the Niagara river.

Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, sent a large collection of impressions of ancient seals, chiefly Italian, and including several beautiful examples. They are from the large assemblage of matrices in the Bodleian Library, chiefly collected by the Abbate Valesè, at Rome, about 1700, and purchased by Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary, who founded an Anglo-Saxon Professorship at Oxford. Some of these interesting seals are Scottish, namely, the conventual seal of Jedburgh, the chapter seal of Dunfermline, of which the reverse has lately been found, it was stated, among old metal at Newcastle on Tyne, the seal of Alexander, Archbishop of Glasgow, &c. Several fine English matrices are also to be found among this very extensive collection at Oxford, the existence of which is scarcely known to collectors. A seal of the Friars Preachers of Ipswich may be mentioned as one of the most exquisite productions of sphragistic art in this country, in the fifteenth century.

Mr. Waterton exhibited three leaden bullæ, objects of rare occurrence, the most ancient being of one of the later Eastern Emperors; another, of Andrea Dandolo, Doge of Venice, 1343; the third, of Alphonsus the Wise, King of Castile, 1255.

Mr. Anderdon brought a beautiful figure, of Italian art, of the Della Robbia school; also a fine Roman vase of bronze, and some other curious fictile specimens.

Mr. Morgan exhibited a fine Oriental vase and ewer of metal, richly ornamented.

After some announcements relating to the approaching Congress at Worcester, on July 22, the meeting adjourned. The arrangements were reported to be in satisfactory progress. It is proposed to visit Malvern,

Evesham, Tewkesbury, Pershore, and other localities of antiquarian attraction. Professor Willis has promised to discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral, a structure which, although it has suffered extensive "restoration," presents numerous interesting features. The Guesten-hall, a remarkable example of Decorated architecture, has unfortunately been recently demolished by the Dean and Chapter. The Dean of Chichester has undertaken to elucidate some memorable periods of the early Ecclesiastical History of Worcester, and an ample series of memoirs, valuable, as illustrative of local history and topography, has been provided for the occasion. The meeting will continue until July 29. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Lyttelton, the High Sheriff, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., the Viscount Campden, and several persons of leading influence in Worcestershire, have cordially tendered hospitalities and encouragement of the purposes of the Institute.

### ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*June 24.* At a committee meeting at Arklow-house,—present, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., President (in the chair), E. Akroyd, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. Dr. Jebb, the Rev. H. J. Matthew, the Rev. W. Scott, the Rev. J. H. Sperling, and the Rev. B. Webb,—M. Du Sommerard, of the Hotel de Cluny, M. Eitelberger, M. Cuypers, Sig. Salviati, and Sig. Castellani, were elected honorary members.

A resolution, protesting against any renewed misuse of the Chapter-house, Westminster, as a record repository, was agreed to, and ordered to be communicated to the Chapter-house Restoration Committee.

Several architects met the committee, and exhibited drawings or designs:—as Mr. Clarke, for the restoration of a curious ancient chapel, built of brick, of Early English style, at Coggeshall, in Essex; Mr. Slater, his working drawings for Honolulu Cathedral; plans for enlarging a church in Borneo, by adding a chancel; and drawings for the restoration of Rockford and Barking churches, in Essex: Mr. Truefitt, for the transformation of the debased church of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester; and Mr. Withers, designs for the restoration of Nevern Church, and for parsonages at Garton and Hentfynan. He stated that he was about to design an Anglican church for Brussels.

The committee examined designs by Mr. S. S. Teulon, for Bethwood Lodge, a seat of the Duke of St. Alban's; for a church at Sunk Island; for rebuilding a village at Oxenwood, Wiltshire; for a new church at Huntley, Gloucestershire; for a fountain at Westminster; for re-arranging St. Luke's, Berwick-street; and for domestic works at various places; and designs by Mr. W. M. Teulon for an infant-school at East Grinstead.

*July 1.* Committee-meeting at Arklow-house. Present, the PRESIDENT (in the chair), J. S. Forbes, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. Dr. Jebb, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb.

The Rev. J. C. Jackson was added to the committee, and attended the meeting; the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore was admitted a patron; Stephenson Greatheed, Esq., of Tunbridge, and the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., were elected ordinary members.

It was agreed to propose Lord Lyttelton as a Vice-President at the anniversary meeting.

Mr. W. J. Hopkins, of Worcester, exhibited his designs for the re-arrangement of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon; for the new church of St. Martin's, Worcester (in which the roof of the demolished Guesten-hall was used for the nave); for the new parsonage of St. Nicholas, Worcester; and for some schools at Crowle.

Mr. Burges exhibited some of the cartoons for the proposed Murray memorial window.

The draft of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, and it was adopted with some additions.

On the same evening the Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting was held in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, the PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Rev. B. Webb, Hon. Sec., read the Annual Report, which gave an elaborate review of the present condition and prospects of religious architecture and art in this and foreign countries. The lamented death of the Prince Consort was mentioned as a grievous loss to the cause of true art in England. Abroad, the Society had to regret the death of Herr Zwirner, the architect of the completion of Cologne Cathedral. Adverting to the ecclesiological aspect of the Exhibition, the committee explained that they are not responsible for all the objects exhibited in the Mediæval Court, and they only acted ministerially in accepting and arranging the contributions of exhibitors who were willing to accept their management. They mentioned with unfeigned regret, that the Foreign Office, after all its vicissitudes, is at last begun on an Italian design. The wanton destruction of the Guesten-hall at Worcester is another matter for lamentation. On the other hand they had to set the continued and extended work of restoration in almost all our cathedrals and large churches, and also the victory of a Pointed design by Mr. Lynn in the competition for the Houses of Parliament at Sydney. The general controversy as to the limits and principles of restoration had been illustrated during the year by the discussions occasioned by Mr. Butterfield's suggestion for rebuilding the Mob quadrangle at Merton College, and by Mr. Street's and Mr. Parker's correspondence as to a design erroneously attributed to the former gentleman of altering the original character of the well-known Romanesque church of Stewkley, Bucks.

After noticing in detail the various churches of interest which had been erected in the metropolis and in different parts of the country during the year, or were still in course of erection, they stated that the cathedral movement has made remarkable progress. A new cathedral is in contemplation for Aberdeen. In Ireland the example of Kilmore is to be followed by the rebuilding of the cathedral of Cork. Tuam Cathedral also is to be rebuilt, by Sir T. Deane and Son; the curious early choir (now used as a porch) being retained as a sanctuary. A cathedral for the diocese of Connor, at Belfast, the second town in Ireland, has also been undertaken, and the restoration of Limerick Cathedral, by Mr. Slater, is in progress. They also noted the refitting of the cathedral at Londonderry. Referring to the work of church restoration, they mentioned in terms of praise, among others, that of Lichfield Cathedral, by Mr. Scott. The works in the lantern of Ely Cathedral, undertaken as a memorial to Dean Peacock, had been begun

under the same architect. The works in Durham Cathedral had advanced satisfactorily under the care of Mr. Robson, as had those at Hereford under Mr. Scott, whose restoration of the tabernacle-work of the stalls in the choir was proceeding to a satisfactory completion. In York Minster considerable improvements had been made, especially in the manner of lighting the choir by a string of gas-jets below the great stringcourse of the clerestory. Less satisfactory were the destructive restorations at Worcester Cathedral, under a local architect, and at Bristol, under Mr. Pope. They regretted that the scraping of Lincoln Minster has been ruthlessly persisted in, against the unanimous remonstrance of all competent authorities. The question of the restoration of the Chapter-house at Westminster, now cleared of records, had been mooted with good prospect of success by the Dean, and Mr. Scott had recovered enough of the original detail to make the work a safe and easy one.

The report was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Lord Lyttelton.

A discussion followed on mediæval works in the International Exhibition, in which the Chairman and Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Street, Mr. Burges, and Mr. Weale were the chief speakers.

The Chairman held that the Exhibition, speaking of its ecclesiological character, would be of infinite value in the opportunities it afforded for the interchange of ideas among the architects and artists of different nations engaged in this wide domain of art. Mediæval art, he contended, was the best art for the nineteenth century. This Society respected architecture and antiquities of all kinds; but above all, with the view to the benefit of our own and future ages, it would strive still further to improve on the practical results to which it had attained. He spoke in terms of regret of the little appreciation of architecture which the Commissioners had shewn from first to last, and of the limited time allowed for getting the exhibition in that department together. He also complained of the small extent to which French architecture in particular was represented. Mr. Hope then commented in some detail, and in a spirit of friendly criticism, on all the more prominent objects in the ecclesiological department, dwelling in particular on the electrotyping process as a revolution in architectural and sculptural art calculated to be of the greatest benefit in the hands of skilful designers and workmen; and he counselled his audience to allow no false pride to prevent them borrowing any or every idea and improvement from every or any school of art which had any good thing in it.

Mr. Digby Wyatt spoke of the marvellous development that artistic life in England had made during the last ten years, and which had particularly attracted the attention of foreigners. By degrees, he added, we were approaching a style which would eventually become national, adopting, as we did, mediæval art, which he held to be the basis of true progress. He thought that if those who practised more especially mediæval architecture at the present day would rightly avail themselves of their greater advantages, they would find that the distinctions now drawn between styles would soon die away, and that ere long they would arrive at a national style of architecture. There was strength in union: in most of the changes which were taking place some advancing phase would be found: the artist's mind was fed by engravings, photographs, casts, — everything that shewed what was now doing, or what had been done in former times. There was,

happily, a principle of assimilation in the artist's nature with everything good and beautiful; and it was by cultivating it, and taking honey from every flower, that they would attain to a national style. He considered that the arts of this country gained immensely from that sort of union which this Society exhibited, of those who take an indirect interest in them with those who practised them.

Mr. W. H. J. Weale (an Englishman, but a member of the Belgian commission) said, that on returning to England, after an absence of nine years, he was amazed and delighted at the progress which had been made. The Exhibition had given him a great deal of pleasure, for whereas formerly artists were copyists, he found in it an immense number of original architectural designs, which shewed a vast improvement in art; and that improvement he attributed in a great measure to the large amount of travelling of English students, who went farther than those of other countries in studying what had been done in different lands by the Gothic and other people. In Holland, Germany, France, and other countries, there was too much slavishness in the copying of the thirteenth and fourteenth century work. He thought mediæval architecture was best adapted to the wants of the nineteenth century. The inspection of mediæval buildings in England had given him and other gentlemen from Belgium much pleasure, for those buildings shewed the great development of Gothic architecture in this country.

Mr. G. E. Street said he was afraid they had not properly represented Gothic architecture in the Mediæval Court of the International Exhibition, and he hoped that their foreign visitors would not content themselves with a visit to the architectural galleries, but would pay visits to the public buildings erected or now in course of erection. As to stained glass, he did not think much progress had been made, either by foreigners or the English, since 1851. He thought that, on carefully looking at this matter, the general feeling would be, that what they wanted was more individual architects to employ more individual men, instead of looking chiefly to large manufacturers for that particular description of ornament. If they had more individual workmen encouraged by architects, they would have more good work in stained glass. Then in sculpture, he thought they should have had better work; but they could not but admire the work which Mr. Burges had executed, as it was deserving of all praise.

Mr. Burges made some remarks on certain works exhibited, stating that the weak points in all were the figures and enamels. With regard to the figures, Hardman was certainly the best of all, for the simple reason of an artist, Mr. James Powell, being at the head of the establishment. The enamels are all unsatisfactory, although each firm has one or two colours better than the others. With regard to the stained glass, the commissioners had assigned it so very bad a position, that it is perfectly impossible to detect what is good and what is bad; for stained glass requires to be studied at a distance to ascertain its merits, more particularly its brilliancy. Mr. Burges concluded by remarking that the Ecclesiological Society was just about entering into a second phase; that it had taught architects to build churches by recipe, but that there was a great falling off in art; the only way to remedy which would be for the Society to criticise all new works (such as sculpture, painting, &c.) as severely as it did architecture a few years ago; for no

good would be done until architects became artists, which they certainly are not at present.

A committee meeting was held at the conclusion of the anniversary meeting, when the former members of the committee were re-elected, and the former officers re-appointed.

*July 15.* Committee meeting at Arklow-house. Present, the PRESIDENT (in the chair), J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., the Rev. William Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb.

M. Guffens, of Antwerp, was elected an honorary member, and N. Powell, Esq., and W. Warrington, Esq., ordinary members.

A resolution of the former committee respecting the proposed disunion of the Motett Choir from the Ecclesiological Society was taken into consideration; and it was agreed that the connection at present existing between the two bodies should terminate at the close of the present season.

It was agreed to print a new Annual Report, with list of members, and to secure the services of Mr. M. J. Lomax as assistant secretary.

A letter was read from the Rev. F. G. Lee, of Aberdeen, describing the foundation of St. Mary's Church in that city, and enclosing a photograph of the proposed church, which is to be built from Mr. Lee's own design.

An offer was accepted from the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe to send for exhibition in the Ecclesiological Court a fair linen altar-cloth, worked on linen, after the pattern of old Italian lace.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*June 19.* Anniversary meeting. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Lady Ashburton, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Leigh Sotheby, the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem, R. Drummond, Esq., W. Forster, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Frazer, Marten Percy, Esq., and the Rev. Douglas Veitch were elected members.

The report of the Council was then read, and the meeting proceeded to ballot for the officers and council for the ensuing session, and the following gentlemen were elected:—

*President.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Treasurer.*—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

*Secretaries.*—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.; Fred. W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L.

*Foreign Secretary.*—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

*Librarian.*—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

*Members of the Council.*—J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. F. K. Harford, F.S.A.; Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A.; Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.; H. W. Rolfe, Esq.; J. F. W. De Salis, Esq.; Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A.; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.

## KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 10, 11.* The annual meeting was held at Hythe, under the presidency of the MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., and though from particular circumstances several influential parties were absent (as Earl Stanhope, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Deedes, &c.), there was an excellent attendance, including, to name a few only, the Archbishop of York, the Ladies Caroline and Frances Pratt, the Countess Waldegrave and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Lady Pelham, Sir John D. Bligh, Sir Stephen Glynne, Sir Edw. and Lady Head, the Hon. General A. Dalzell, General R. King, Hon. Colonel Cathcart, Colonels Cuppage, Colville, Taylor, Walker, and other officers; Rev. Canons Stone and Robertson, the Rev. R. P. Coates, and many others of the clergy and their families; Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Mackeson (the Local Secretary), &c., &c.

*July 10.* The South-Eastern Railway had supplied special trains, which set down their passengers in Sandling-park, the seat of Mr. Deedes, M.P., whence the journey was easy to Hythe. Many of the visitors proceeded by the road in the vehicles that were provided, whilst others crossed the park and the adjoining grounds of Brockhull, where refreshment was courteously offered by the Rev. J. H. Allen, a member of the Society.

The usual business commenced in the Town-hall at Hythe, at 12 o'clock, the MARQUIS CAMDEN in the chair. Mr. J. G. Talbot, Hon. Sec., read the report, which was of a very satisfactory description. It stated that eighty-three members had been elected during the year, and there were several other candidates to propose for acceptance that day, which would make a total of about 840 members. The arrears of subscriptions had also been considerably reduced; and there was much cause for satisfaction in the very interesting collection of antiquities which the zealous care of the friends of the Society at Hythe had gathered together in the temporary museum, among which would be observed the golden armillæ, relics of a distant age, which had been discovered by the banks of the Medway, and, by the expenditure of the Society's funds, preserved from dispersion in a Kentish museum. The council trusted that the publication of Volume IV. of the Society's proceedings would not long be delayed, and the liberality of the contributors would render it not inferior (in point of illustrations) to any of its predecessors. Beside their obligation to those gentlemen who had assisted in this work, the gratitude of the Society was due to the Rev. F. J. Richards for his present of a very interesting Romano-British urn, discovered in his church at Boxley; also to Captain Cox and Mr. Sims for their gifts of photographs and documents. The following gentlemen had been elected honorary members of the Society during the past year:—The Dean of Clonmacnoise (Dr. Butler), Professor Innes, J. H. Parker, Esq., and Cardinal Wiseman.

In reply to a question, the President stated that the cost of the volume of the Society for 1861 was to be paid out of the £257 17s. 4d. balance in hand.

The auditors, and members of the council going out by rotation, were then re-appointed, and the several newly-proposed members mentioned in the report elected.

The Hon. Sec. then read a letter from Earl Stanhope, explaining that his absence proceeded from his having to attend the award of prizes at the International Exhibition. His Lordship's letter also contained a suggestion of the expediency of some alteration being made with regard to the issue of extra volumes of the Society's Transactions, he having been unable to procure an additional copy of the volume for 1860, in consequence of its being supposed that this would amount to a publication. As a proof that no such result need be apprehended, his Lordship referred to the Roxburgh Club, where extra volumes might be obtained by any member upon payment, and it was never even supposed that this further supply brought the volume within the sphere of publication. His Lordship therefore expressed a hope that the council should be given some discretionary power on the subject, believing that the present practice was inconvenient to particular members, and adverse to the Society at large. This suggestion gave rise to considerable discussion, and the matter was eventually referred to the council for decision.

The Hon. Sec. then read another letter, from Mr. Albert Way, as Hon. Secretary to the Archæological Institute, on the subject of the contemplated meeting of that body at Rochester in 1863, when, on the motion of Mr. Mackeson, it was resolved that the Society should cooperate with the Institute in its meeting at Rochester. This was passed by a considerable majority, but several of those who voted for it did so with the understanding that an independent meeting of the local Society should also be held; no distinct proposition on this point, however, was made.

It was next resolved, upon the recommendation of the council, that various alterations in the rules should be made—to the effect that for the future every newly-elected member should pay an entrance fee of 10s., in addition to the ordinary subscription; that the annual volume should not be issued to any member whose subscription was in arrear; and that the council might remove from the list of members the name of any one whose subscription was two years in arrear. The usual votes of thanks closed the meeting.

#### HYTHE CHURCH AND SALTWOOD CASTLE.

The parish church of St. Leonard, Hythe, which occupies a commanding position overlooking the town, was next visited. There Mr. R. C. Hussey, F.S.A., acted as cicerone. The building, which is cruciform, was, Mr. Hussey stated, of various dates. The oldest part was Norman, probably dating from about the first quarter of the twelfth century. Nothing now remains of that except an arch at the eastern end of the south aisle, and a door on the west side of the north transept, now stopped up. The chancel and both its aisles were stated to be clearly of the Early English style, and in the body of the church specimens of the Decorated and other styles are to be found. The windows were also of various dates, but presented nothing specially worthy of notice, except a painted window of three lights recently put up by Mr. Alderman Finnis, of London (a native of Hythe), in memory of his wife. A visit was next paid to the crypt, in which a large quantity of human skulls and bones are stored up in a ghastly pile. The popular tradition, as stated on a tablet, is that they are the remains of a body of Danish invaders, who were totally routed by the people in the neighbourhood; modern examination, however, has shewn that there are

many skulls of women and children among them<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Hussey placed no faith in the popular story, pointing out that Leland, although generally so minute in his descriptions, did not even mention a collection of bones, though he noticed the crypt, and the presumption, therefore, was that they had been placed there since the Reformation. In all probability they had been obtained from the churchyard, though it is somewhat remarkable that no mention of the matter, as far as we could learn, occurs in the town records.

Saltwood Castle, a fine ruin about a mile from Hythe, was next visited. The party having assembled in front of the gatehouse, which is flanked by two noble towers in an excellent state of preservation, Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., explained the principal features of the building. In olden times the castle belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury, for in the feudal ages the ecclesiastical dignitaries differed very little from the barons. The earliest record in history of this castle, he said, was a dispute as to its possession between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, the former claiming it as Crown property, and the latter as part of his domain. The king, however, took and kept possession of it, but in the following reign it was given up to the then Archbishop of Canterbury. Of the original building, which was probably of wood, he believed there was not a vestige remaining. Neither were there any remains of a Norman keep, and he therefore presumed that it was built subsequently to the twelfth century. No doubt any one who had access to the registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury might ascertain when every portion of the castle was erected. The gatehouse was evidently built by Courtenay, for his arms were upon one side separate, and impaled with those of Canterbury upon the other. It would therefore have been erected in the time of Richard II. Other castle gateways might be more richly adorned, but this was, without exception, he believed, the finest in England so far as size, proportion, and perfectness were concerned. Referring to the apertures in the vault between the outer and inner gates, Mr. Parker said the common idea was that they were made for the purpose of enabling the defenders of the castle to pour down molten lead upon the besiegers. For his own part, he did not believe that in those days lead was so abundant or the facilities for melting it so great as to justify this supposition. A common mode of attack in former times was to attempt to destroy the castle gates by firing a pile of faggots stacked against them, and he was therefore inclined to believe that these holes were designed for pouring water through to extinguish the flames. The outer walls were of the Edwardian period, and some put-log holes in them, Mr. Parker conjectured, were for the purpose of throwing out wooden galleries, so that, should the besiegers reach the foot of the walls, the defending garrison might harass them from these projecting galleries above—a supposition which was strongly questioned by several archæologists present. Mr. Parker referred to the work of M. Viollet-le-Duc on *Military Architecture* for an explanation of what he meant, where engravings are given of similar wooden galleries, or hoarding. Explaining the interior design, Mr. Parker said that a castle of the mediæval ages really resembled a small town. The gatehouse was usually occupied by the lord, and within were a number of houses for his dependants. The apartments in

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<sup>b</sup> See also GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 424.

the gatehouse, as would be seen, were very complete, and it was quite a mistake to suppose that our forefathers in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries occupied uncomfortable houses; on the contrary, they were, he considered, quite as comfortable and commodious as those we are in the habit of building at the present day. A visit to the remains of the chapel concluded the inspection, which with many of the party included an ascent to the roof of the gatehouse.

Dinner, provided by Mr. Cobay, of the Swan Hotel, Hythe, in a style that gave much satisfaction, was served in a marquee within the Castle, and about 250 persons sat down. The customary toasts were given; in replying to one of which the Archbishop of York expressed the pleasure that it gave him to see so large an assembly of his fellow Kentish men around him, for he was a native of the county, though officially connected with the northern and once rival province of York; and Sir John Bligh took the opportunity of stating that though he was the nominal head of the Local Committee, the real working man, to whose exertions the company owed so much, both for what it had seen and for what was yet to come, was Mr. Mackeson, of Hythe. One toast that was not in the programme was, however, by permission given, and was most warmly received: it was, "Our old friend Larking, and better health to him," in allusion to the cause of his resigning the hon. secretaryship last year<sup>c</sup>.

In the evening the company assembled in the National Schools at Hythe, the Town-hall not affording sufficient accommodation. One room was occupied as a Museum, in which were collected many rare and valuable objects, as hereafter enumerated. Another room was devoted to refreshments; and in a third, papers were read by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins and the Rev. Beale Poste. The former gentleman had gleaned many singular and amusing particulars from the corporation records, which he denominated "Gossip about Hythe," and the latter descanted on the less pleasant subject of a collection of bones in a vault under Folkestone Church, similar to that at Hythe, which was known to Hasted, but was after his time lost sight of, and was rediscovered by mere accident in 1855. Our space allows only a short extract from the first of these papers:—

"The fortunes of the town, though following those of the Cinque Ports generally, are but little illustrated by cotemporary documents. Many papers of the fifteenth century, in the most deplorable state of ruin, are to be found in bundles in the chests of the old Town-hall over the porch of the church, and these (which I have not had time to explore) may perhaps contain materials of future interest. From the time of Queen Elizabeth the history of the corporation assumes a more regular form in the Assembly books, which are continued without interruption from that reign until the present time. To this Queen the borough is indebted for its present corporate form; for after the transfer of the Archbishop's manor to the Crown, and from the king to private hands, the constant claims to elect the bailiff, and the leases which were granted of the bailiwick, and reversions which were created to it, became intolerable to the inhabitants, and induced them to petition the Queen for a charter, to 'enable them to purchase in mortmain the said bailiwick.' This led to the grant of the charter already referred to, which incorporated the Mayor, Jurates, and Commoners of Hythe as a distinct body, and from which their present municipal constitution derives. From an early period it had sent burgesses to Parliament, but even this right was invaded by the Lord Wardens, who claimed to nominate to one of them, and probably gave something like a *congé d'elire* in the case of the other. Thus I find a letter from Lord Cob-

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 282.

ham, written from Cobham in 1584, recommending (by an order from the Court) Thomas Bodyly to be chosen a burgess for the town, 'as well-affected in religion and towards the present state of the government.' In 1621, Lord Zouche, or as he is called, Lord Zouch St. Maur and Canteloupe, recommends Dr. Zouche as member, asserting that 'of ancient custom the Lord Warden hath had the nominating of one from time to time,' 'not doubting,' he adds, 'that you will respect me in the like sorte.' In gentler and more persuasive tones, and with a more delicate allusion to the influence of Dover Castle, the Sir Norton Knatchbull of that day addresses the corporation in behalf of the celebrated Sir Edward Dering. His words of commendation are curious and amusing:—'He is,' says Sir Norton, 'a gentleman, in my opinion, without exception, religious, earnest, stoute, and every way worthy of such a place of trust. He hath many noble friends that will take it kindly, and without question my Lord Warden will well approve it, he having lately matched in his family.' This was in 1625. We can easily imagine that the value of the freedom of a corporation which could so readily yield its liberties, and in its correspondence with the great Duke of Buckingham shew a degree of obsequiousness which even in that day must have seemed excessive, could not be very highly valued by the unenfranchised inhabitants. Accordingly, we find, in 1660, that one Edward Hogber 'came and requested his freedom, and submitted to the house, who voted that he should pay fifteen shillings for it. Whereof,' it is added, 'when he was acquainted, he refused the same.' But Richard Greenland, in 1653, was still less complimentary, for on endeavouring (after deprivation for some unmunicipal impropriety, it would seem) to be readmitted to his freedom, Mr. Mayor told him that he must either lay down £1 1s. 3d., or submit himself to the Court. Whereupon he submitted himself to the Court. It was then resolved that he should pay but ten shillings. And then he was sent for up; who, when he came,—mark the elegant construction of municipal English,—'was told by Mr. Mayor how favourably the house had dealt with him in putting him to pay but ten shillings for his freedom, which is but one half of the full due, nor near that; whereupon the said Richard Greenland rejected it, and went away saying if he had to pay so much, he would go away a great deal freer than he came.'"

Before closing his address, Mr. Jenkins made a remark on a point of history that has of late been rather warmly contested:—

"I will not launch so frail a bark as mine upon the question of Cæsar's landing-place, that sea of conjecture and controversy which has made so serious an irruption into recent archæology. So many stouter crafts have been here lost, that I may well draw in my sails. And truly if the Astronomer Royal, with all the appliances of modern science, has been drifted on to Pevensey, while our learned friend, Mr. Hussey, has been forced to put in at Bulverhithe for stress of weather, or of argument, I fear that I should be carried on to Plymouth. I am therefore quite prepared to recognise Cæsar in this neighbourhood, where Mr. Lewin has with (I think) an overwhelming weight of argument placed him; though I imagine that West Hythe or Lymne has a better claim to represent the ancient landing-place than Hythe or Romney. Probably if Cæsar were still among us he might find as much difficulty in informing us where he landed as we have now in conjecturing his landing-place; for it may perchance be so covered by the sea as to be altogether lost to us, or so deserted by the capricious element as to be now an inland district. The secret is either buried under the sea, or stands upon the shore like one of those mysterious monuments of Egypt which tells everything but its own history. Perhaps the Emperor of the French may unriddle it in his promised history of the great Julius, and he who has never landed among us but as a friend and ally, may indicate to us the weak point where the first conqueror of England landed as an enemy."

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the various objects collected in the temporary museum:—

E. Ashdown, Esq.—Book of Psalms, 1631.

Rev. J. Brockman.—The gloves of Sir W. Brockman during his shrievalty in 1627.—Horse housings and trappings used by the same at the siege of Maidstone in 1648, when 800 Royalists, after five hours' fighting against 10,000 men under Fairfax, retreated at midnight, with diminished numbers.—Gun money, and rare English coins.

Mrs. Brockman.—Needlework, *temp.* Charles II., and old English costume.—Rubblings from church brasses at Hever, Chartham, Sundridge, Brabourne, Canterbury, Newington, Lullingstone, Wrotham, Sheldwick, Hastingleigh, and Stowting.

H. B. Mackeson, Esq.—A ship's trumpet, six feet long, found at New Romney, at low-water mark.—Saxon fibulæ, a spindle of distaff, found at Hythe.—A coin of Adrian, found at Brockhill-bushes.—A collection of pottery.—The Workes of that Grave and Learned Lawyer, Judge Jenkins. By David Jenkins, prisoner at Newgate : MDXLVII.

“Who thundered from the Tower,  
Shook the bold Senate's Legislative power,  
Six of whose Words 12 Reams of *vote* exceed—  
A mountain moved by grains of mustard seed.”

—A lachrymatory, found in the “Swan” cellar at Hythe.—Roman vessel, from St. Sepulchre's Church, Canterbury.—A key, found in Elizabeth Barton's Chapel, at Court of Street.

J. B. Monckton, Esq.—A case of silver coins from the reign of William the Conqueror to the present time, including crown pieces from Edward VI. to Victoria; half-crown pieces, ditto; silver series of the reign of Charles I., from a 20s. piece to the halfpenny.

Vincent Sandilands, Esq. and T. S. Frampton, Esq.—Medieval key, a Roman coffin-nail, and fibulæ, found at Hythe.

E. F. Sandilands, Esq.—Ancient rings found at Lymne.—Norman spur and fibulæ found at Hythe.

Mr. J. Thurston.—Mural dedication tablet, found in Postling Church.—A lady's toilet-mirror, in case.

Mr. Thurston, Ashford.—A rate-book, with coloured engravings.—“Notitia Vique : Basileæ, MDLII.”

Dr. Wildash.—Ancient spur found at Sandgate.

Rev. F. Wrench.—Saxon beads and fibulæ, from Stowting.—Roman tile.

The following articles were exhibited from the Society's museum :—Three golden Celtic armillæ, and supposed portion of a fibula, found in the river Medway.—A Romano-British urn, of large size, found in Boxley Church; presented by the Rev. F. J. Richards to the Kent Archaeological Society.—In bronze—a Roman stilyard; a balance; a bell; small statuette of Cupid.—A rare specimen of glass, engraved in C. R. Smith's *Collectanea*, from the collection found at Hartlip, and presented by W. Bland, Esq., to the Kent Archaeological Society.—A Saxon fibula and pottery, a crystal ball, supposed to have been used for divining purposes, and a mediæval comb, found in Harrietsham churchyard; presented by the Rev. J. C. B. Riddell to the Kent Archaeological Society.—A small black urn, from the Upham Marshes; presented to the Society by J. Brent, jun., Esq., from Stratton.—Roman pottery, from Alkham; purchased by the Society.—A Romano-British armilla, of gold (exhibited by Mr. Trimmell), and three bronze ditto, found at Canterbury, were exhibited by J. Brent, jun., Esq., F.S.A.—A card of articles in bronze, found at Marden, consisting of armillæ, rings, &c., from the Charles Museum, Maidstone.

The corporation of Hythe, by the kindness of the Mayor (P. Monypenny, Esq.), exhibited their charters, and the Senior Warden of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Hythe (G. Shipdem, Esq.) opened his collection of paintings, &c. The portraits were particularly fine, those especially of Lady Eaton and Lady Thompson, and Saccharissa, by Sir Peter Lely, and Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, whose archæological works are still highly valued. The portrait of the Bishop is one of the best productions of Sir Godfrey Kneller. Another resident, Mr. Ronalds, exhibited some curious china, and an engraving of the once celebrated “Kitty Fisher,” a Kentish dame; Mr. Ronalds' engraving of her is by Richard Houston, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Nothing indeed could exceed the hospitable attention shewn by the inhabitants of Hythe to their visitors, or the interest that all classes took in the proceedings; in consequence, the meeting was in every way a most successful one.

## EXCURSIONS TO LYMNE AND LYMINGE.

*July 11.* Early in the morning a large party assembled at the Town-hall, in the High-street, at Hythe. The old hall, like the other Cinqueport halls, was formerly over the church porch. The present hall is very plain, the only decorations being two portraits, one of Mr. Majoribanks, formerly member for Hythe, and who has now arrived at the age of ninety; the other is a portrait of C. J. Fox (1801), and was presented to the corporation and burgesses by the former gentleman.

At ten o'clock the party started for Studfall and Lymne. Midway they were pulled up in the supposed old channel of the Limen, where Mr. Mackeson explained the nature of the dunes, which rise on either side of the present roadway. These dunes are mentioned under their present name of "sandtun" in Kemble's "Saxon Charters,"—"loco qui dicitur Sandtun,"—in a grant from Ethelbert, King of Kent, 724, to the Abbot Dun. On reaching Studfall the party was joined by the Marquis Camden, the Ladies Pratt, &c., and many of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood; and the Archbishop of York met them at Lyminge.

At the foot of the hill on which Studfall stands is what is now a cottage, but was most probably a mansion in former days. Mr. Parker assigned its erection to the time of Henry VIII. Of course the Roman walls of Studfall have been robbed of the materials for the lower rooms.

Mr. Elliott, the expeditor of the Romney Marsh district, met the party at the Roman castrum of Studfall. He shewed the walls and the places where the excavations had been made some ten years previously. The Roman work of the castrum presents much the same appearance as when it was visited by Leland and Stukeley. Mr. Roach Smith has given an elaborate account of the excavations made under his superintendence in September, 1850, in his Report to the Subscribers, as well as in his volume entitled "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, in Kent." There is another description of this locality in that portion of Dunkin's "History of Kent" which treats of Cæsar's invasions of this country. On this spot the excavations conducted by Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Elliott laid bare the walls of an entire town, the *Portus Lemanis* of the Romans, and one of their three naval stations on that coast, the others being *Rutupiæ* (Richborough, near Sandwich) and *Dubræ* (Dover). The site of the Roman town lies at the foot of the hill crowned by the medieval ruin called Lymne Castle, with an extensive flat between it and the sea, which must have been covered with water in the time of the Romans. The town within the walls occupied at least twelve acres of ground. Till the excavations were commenced the only traces of the Roman castrum were a few portions of enormously massive walls, standing upright above the soil, which had accumulated three or four feet over the Roman level; but there was a tradition on the spot, handed down from generation to generation, that these marked the site of an ancient city destroyed by an earthquake. The excavations have shewn that this tradition was not without a certain degree of truth. The ground in the neighbourhood is known to be subject to landslips, and one of these—effected by the agency of a streamlet that trickles down the hill, yet so serious as to be taken by the peasantry for an earthquake—has thrown the town walls about in the most extraordinary manner. The excavations first laid bare the town walls, with their towers and gates, in their whole extent. The ground-plan of the castrum, which was brought to light, presents many curious and interesting

features, differing in several points from similar remains at Burgh, Richborough, Reculver, Pevensey, and Porchester. It comprised at least twelve semicircular towers of great solidity and strength, the curtain-wall being from ten to twelve feet thick, and originally from twenty to thirty feet high. The decuman gate was flanked on either side by a small circular tower upon a platform of extraordinary extent and cyclopean character. The stones comprising this platform and the entrance still bear the marks of wheels and the sockets of the gates, and many of them are of extraordinary size, some weighing at least a ton each; many are remarkable for the lewis-holes by which, with the aid of machinery, the stones were raised and lowered into their respective places. There are also no less than four postern entrances; near some of which were four sculptured stones, which appeared to have been used for other purposes previous to having been applied as corner or foundation-stones. The most striking feature presented by these remains is the positions in which the walls and towers are found. On one side, for at least one hundred yards, the entire wall has fallen outwards; on the opposite side it has taken an internal direction: the towers have fallen both inwards and outwards, and in some few spots large pieces of masonry have sunk downwards at least ten feet, evidently from the effect of landslips, but at what time these took place it is impossible to say. After the walls had been uncovered, excavations were made in the interior of the town, when a Roman house, of not very large dimensions, was discovered, eight rooms of which have been more or less traced. The lower part of three rooms was occupied by a hypocaust, the columns of which, formed of square tiles, remain most of them standing, but the floor above is gone. A number of large blue tiles were found, with a pretty intaglio, and abundance of coins and pottery, with keys, fibulæ, and other articles in metal. Subsequently to the discovery of this house an attempt was made at a considerable distance from it in the upper part of the area, and a great part of the walls of another house have been uncovered, so that it is supposed to be a public building of some description or other. From Saxon and Norman remains which have been found, it would appear that the castrum was occupied long after the Romans abandoned it. The coins hitherto discovered are chiefly of Carausius, Tetricus, Constantine, Probus, Valens, and Gratian, the latest, and only one of Saxon times, being of Edgar.

Whilst examining the old walls, the archæologists were joined by the incumbent of Lymne (the Rev. E. Biron), and thence they repaired to Lymne Church, which crowns the edge of the rock, or inland cliff, at the south-eastern corner of the village. Separated from the church by a dwarf stone wall is a castellated mansion picturesquely perched on the very verge of the cliff, which is popularly known as the Castle. Mr. Parker called attention to the peculiarities of this structure, particularly advising a minute inspection of the kitchen, the fireplaces of which were in an unaltered condition. The arrangement of the solars was also unaltered, but the centre portion of the structure had been very much metamorphosed. The tower at the west end is embattled; it was ascended by many persons, including ladies, and commands a noble prospect. The windows had been destroyed and blocked up by barbarous hands. The materials had been quarried from the Roman walls of Studfall.

The nave and chancel of Lymne Church are Norman, and the whole

of this edifice also has been constructed of materials wrenched from the Roman castrum. A square tower stands in the centre, and severs nave from chancel. Upon an altar-tomb is misplaced a Roman altar. In the north aisle is a coffin-lid, upon which is carved in relief a floriated cross.

The churchyard of Lymne is very large, and together with the size of the church furnishes evidence that this district was once far more densely populated than at present. After a minute examination of the antiquities the party proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Edwin Biron, where a handsome luncheon was provided.

A journey of a few miles, through a most picturesque country, brought the party to Lyminge, the parochial charge of the Rev. gentleman who had entertained them the night before with his "Gossip about Hythe."

The church has lately been most minutely cleaned out by the incumbent, and his labours have exhibited unexpected and marvellous work. When last year the members of the Archæological Institute held their congress at Peterborough, many of them (among whom present on this occasion at Hythe were Messrs. Parker and Dunkin) visited Brixworth, an edifice with which Lyminge had been compared. Personal examination now shewed, however, that they had nothing in common.

The Rev. Incumbent led the way into the church, where he gave an admirable summary of its history. After expressing the gratification that he naturally felt at seeing among his auditors the Archbishop of York, between whose see and that of Canterbury the church of Lyminge formed the earliest connecting link, founded as it was by the daughter of the founder of Canterbury Cathedral and the widow of the founder of York, he proceeded to trace briefly the life of the sainted Queen Ethelburga, and the romantic incidents which led to the conversion of the kingdom of Northumberland to Christianity. The fatal reverse of King Edwin at Heathfield, ending in his death and the flight of Ethelburga into Kent, bring us back to this place as the scene of the widowhood and of the fourteen closing years of Ethelburga's life. From Bede, who describes the flight of the Queen into Kent and her distinguished reception by her brother Eadbald and the Archbishop Honorius, he turned to the description given by Goscellinus, the monk of St. Augustine, in 1090, and by him derived from "primitive histories and chronicles." He mentions Ethelburga as "building and upraising this temple of Liminge; and obtaining the first name there and a remarkable burial-place in the north porch against the south wall of the church, covered with an arch." This monument he describes as standing in his day. Its site appears to be indicated by the singular buttress, or half-arch, which (restored in the days of Archbishop Peckham) forms still so conspicuous an object at the south-east corner of the chancel.

He next noticed the documentary history of the foundation of St. Ethelburga, which comprised within its walls a monastery and nunnery, the ruins of whose foundations are to be traced throughout the churchyard and the adjacent field. The charters of the monastery of Lyminge extend from that of Wihtraed in 697, to that of Ethelbert in 965, including some of the earliest and most authentic documents of the Saxon Chartulary. These indicate the continuous existence of the church from the period of its first foundation until the Conquest, and led naturally to the belief that architectural features would be found in the building, when

its outward concealments were removed, corresponding with so early and almost unique a history. When these were disclosed they appeared in every respect to satisfy the expectations which had been thus awakened, and to present peculiarities which no specimens of the earliest Norman building exhibit. The materials of brick and stone broken off from an earlier building, whose foundations were subsequently discovered on the south side of the church covered with the original concrete, are here built together in the most irregular form, chiefly in the rudest herring-bone work, interrupted by broken stringcourses of brick or flat stones, masses of concrete being frequently used to represent blocks of stone. The whole of the chancel and the south wall is built in this manner, and presents a marked contrast to the north aisle and tower, the work of the fifteenth century, erected under the auspices of Cardinal Bouchier, Cardinal Morton, and Archbishop Warham. These additions, the result of many pious donations and bequests, extending from 1396 to 1527, complete the present fabric of the church, which was surrendered to the Crown by Archbishop Cranmer in 1546, and, with the manor and lordship of Lyminge, was conferred immediately by the King upon Sir Anthony Aucher, the Master of the Jewels.

This estate, with its dependent manors and chapelries, was at the period of Domesday one of the richest of the possessions of the archbishopric, being then worth £71 a year. The archbishops had a palace here from the time of Lanfranc to that of Winchelsey, and the ancient registers of Canterbury open with the description of the residence of Archbishop Peckham here, and the homages of his tenants, among whom was the great Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, who in 1279 did homage to the Archbishop "in his chamber of Lyminge." The palace appears to have been occasionally occupied by the archbishops until Archbishop Courtenay sold the stones and materials of several of his manors, in order to rebuild the castle of Saltwood in a style of greater magnificence, and to the keepership of the park of Saltwood he attached that of the park of Lyminge.

From the history of the church Mr. Jenkins proceeded to point out some of its peculiar features. It is entirely built out of the fragments of a Roman villa, or (as he considered) probably church, whose foundations were discovered adjacent to the south wall of the nave, the church itself being built upon a portion of them. Mr. Roach Smith has illustrated this singular remain in a paper in his *Collectanea*, in which he has, with his usual ability and clearness of description, marked out its distinctive features. He then drew attention to the early windows, whose arches were turned with Roman brick, the masonry between them being of a singular and almost unique character—to a recess formed of the same material in the south wall of the nave, and to a fragment of an opening in the wall, which probably was a part of the niche in which was placed the image of the Virgin Mary, to which an offering was left in the will of Hugh Uffington in 1509.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Jenkins requested those present to accompany him round the building, in order to point out to them in detail its internal and external features.

A discussion took place in the churchyard between Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Parker as to the age of the foundations which had been uncovered on the south side of the church, as also as to the age of the lower part of the walls of the church itself.

After an examination of the field adjoining the church, in which are some massive foundations of very early buildings, the party were entertained at the Rectory. They soon returned to their carriages and proceeded to Beachborough, where they were most hospitably received by Mrs. Brockman, who had contributed several valuable articles to the temporary museum, and now exhibited the other treasures that her charmingly situated mansion can boast. Here they dined, and after suitable acknowledgments, closed the labours of the day with a survey of the wide prospect that the well-known summer-house presents to all who ascend the lofty hill on which it is placed.

#### MIDLAND COUNTIES ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*July 1.* The annual excursion was made by the Midland Railway to the Vale of Evesham. Owing to various causes the attendance was unusually small. Arrived at Evesham, the party at once proceeded to visit the only remaining portions of the Abbey, viz., the bell-tower (a beautiful specimen of the Perpendicular style, and the work of Clement Lichfield, the last abbot of Evesham), a gateway, and a few scattered fragments. The appearance of the churchyard from the street is very striking. Fronting the spectator is the Abbot's Tower, and in the same enclosure stand two churches—a rather unusual thing. The tower rises to the height of 110 feet. From its summit a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained. The churches of St. Lawrence and All Saints were next visited, both of which presented many points of beauty and interest, but are much disfigured by whitewash, high pews, and misplaced galleries. After an inspection of the remains of the old manor-house, a stroll through the quiet streets,—some of which are most picturesque,—and a walk by the river side, the party proceeded to Pershore, where they dined. After dinner they visited the Abbey, of which structure there now remains only the tower and chancel, used as the parish church of Holy Cross. Professor Chamberlain gave a condensed account of the building, being greatly assisted by plans he had prepared, shewing the probable dimensions of the abbey before the hand of the destroyer had been raised against it. The Vicar (the Rev. Dr. Williamson) then briefly described certain alterations about to be carried out by Mr. Scott; after which the visitors dispersed, and wandered over the edifice, seeking out the various objects of interest. Some few of the party made their way to the leads on the tower, from which even a finer view than from the bell-tower at Evesham was obtained, as the prospect was wider. With the pleasant meadows beneath (made more beautiful by the graceful curves of the Avon)—the noble form of Bredon Hill and the gardens and orchards in the foreground—the Marl Cliff, Craycomb Hills, and the site of the battle of Evesham in the middle distance—and the Malvern, Clee, and Abberley Hills in the distance—it was a glorious sight, one which was indulged in till the last moment allowed by the arrangements. The programme being now exhausted, the visitors were conducted to the residence of the rector, where they were supplied with refreshments; and this exhibition of hospitality most agreeably terminated a very pleasant day in the Vale of Evesham. Beside their obligation to Dr. Williamson for his kind attention and hospitality, the party were much indebted to the Secretaries, Professor Chamberlain and Mr. George Jabet, for the completeness of their arrangements.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

July 2. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. White read an interesting paper on Northumberland Music. He described the ancient Northumbrian small pipes as superior to every other instrument of the same class for chamber music.

“They have neither the ungainly appearance nor do they produce the piercing yell of those used in the highlands of Scotland. Neither have they the clumsy timber look nor do they give forth the screeching sound of the Union pipes, but to the eye are a model of neatness combined with elegance; while to the ear of a Northumbrian they are capable, if played upon by an accomplished hand, of discoursing ‘most eloquent music.’ Some of us will remember how well they seemed on old Mr. Green, of Morpeth, when he drew himself up to his proper military attitude, and inspiringly rang out some of our fine Northumbrian airs.”

Speaking of the music written for the pipes, he said,—

“And now, since our most northern English county claims as her own this particular instrument, she is likewise entitled to the airs, which for generations have been known as the Northumberland music. Unfortunately, the boundaries of this department, for lack of written testimony, cannot be very accurately defined. We do not, however, entertain a doubt of Northumberland once possessing tunes of her own, especially adapted to her favourite instrument; but these have been snatched away to both north and south, and are now claimed as natural plants of the soil whereon they are found. Still there are a few which, by their names, alone evince they belong to our own district. A thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of music cannot be attained without a long course of study, and to be able to write it accurately is an accomplishment which very few possess. So much has this retarded the general cultivation of that science amongst us, that the present century had commenced before any collection of tunes was made of a suitable description for the Northumberland pipes. In 1805, John Peacock, an able performer, and W. Wright, who was well acquainted with music, united together and supplied the material for a small oblong book of twenty-four pages, which was published in Newcastle at the price of two shillings and sixpence. John Peacock’s taste and feeling for music was excellent, so he ranged through the whole popular airs of the country, and selected about fifty of the best and most suitable for the instrument. He played them, and they were noted down by Mr. Wright, for which each received a trifling remuneration from the publisher. Strange to observe, the whole impression of this little book, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has vanished, save only a very few copies. The Society appointed a committee, who advertised very extensively for contributions of Northumberland music, and for a copy of this book. The application produced very few replies respecting the tunes, and none regarding the book—the only copies then known to be in existence being two in the possession of the Messrs. Green, father and son, of Morpeth, and one belonging to Mr. Stanton, of Tynemouth, a good amateur performer. Mr. Kell having become possessed of a copy, he authorized me to present it to the Society, together with a set of the Northumberland pipes with the original one octave chanter. The state of Mr. Kell’s health for some time previous to his decease precluded all hopes of his prosecuting the subject farther, and he desired me likewise to send to the castle every tune he could collect, with the several notes which he has made in the course of this enquiry.

“Taking all these details into consideration, I would suggest that, so soon as circumstances can be arranged, it is most desirable that we publish a new edition of Peacock’s Tunes for the Northumberland Pipes, selecting the best, and adding others which are intimately connected with the north of England.

“Besides this little book, we also possess a still smaller collection of about forty-eight airs, chiefly of Border origin, which were noted down by my friend, William Oliver, Esq., of Langraw, and presented to us for this very object by her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland. We are likewise in possession of a collection of Border music, purchased by John Bell, the great collector, which was gleaned by him when occupied in editing the ‘Rhymes of Northumberland Bards,’ published in 1812. . . .

“I have now, though somewhat hastily, related the causes for which, as a Society,

we ought to move onward in this new field of duty. To some, the object may not appear deserving of the importance I attach to it; but I shall briefly relate the observation of a distinguished man on a case precisely similar to that before us. About 1828, in an interview with which Sir Walter Scott honoured my late friend, James Telfer, the great Minstrel said that if he had not collected the Border ballads at the time he did, which was at the commencement of the century, the task could not possibly have been accomplished at a much later period. The aged people who had recited these remains of our minstrelsy to Scott were in 1828 nearly all dead, and their traditionary lore have died with them. In the same way, if under judicious arrangement this undertaking had been commenced shortly after the formation of our Society, the harvest we intend to reap had been much more productive than it is now. Still let us do what we are able to perform, and our exertions shall at least merit the gratitude of those who, in after times, are led to feel interested in the old pipe music of Northumberland."

After the reading of this paper, Dr. Bruce said that the old church at Alnwick was about to be restored by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; and considerable interest was felt at present in the bells, on each of which there were inscriptions. One of these had never been deciphered; but the other had been rendered, in Davison's "*History of Alnwick,*" *Pieta aut Maria gratia orate pro animi domini Joannes de valoi*. That inscription, however, they considered to be wrong, and he and Mr. Longstaff had, therefore, obtained rubbings of the inscriptions from Mr. Skelley, one of the churchwardens, and they had deciphered them as follows:—That which had never been read before they made out to be, *Michael Archangelo veni in adiutorio populo dei*. The other one, incorrectly rendered by Davison, was, *Ave Maria gratiæ plena orate anima domini Joannis de va*. The lettering was such as they considered to be of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; but they were unable to tell accurately until they had obtained castings of the inscriptions, for which they had sent, as a great deal depended upon the ornamentation of the lettering, which varied according to the date.

Sir Walter James suggested that in all cases where restorations were about to be made of old buildings, antiquarian societies should obtain photographs of the building before anything was done towards restoration.

Dr. Bruce said that, in the case of Alnwick Church, the Duke of Northumberland had employed Mr. Archer to make accurate drawings of every important detail.

#### SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*June 13.* The summer meeting was held at Haverhill, on the borders of Essex and Cambridgeshire. Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, and the inaccessibility of the place of meeting to members living at a distance, the company was not so numerous as usual, but the programme of the day was gone through; and those who had zeal sufficient to take them were well repaid for their trouble, the places visited offering much to interest the archæologist.

The company met in the Court-room at Haverhill, the Venerable LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, Archdeacon of Sudbury, and President of the Institute, in the chair. W. W. Boreham, Esq., having addressed the visitors, pointing out more especially the vestiges of the Romans in Haverhill and its neighbourhood, proceeded to conduct the party to the church, where the curious monumental memorial of the Rev. John

Ward, father of the eminent Puritan divine, and grandfather of one of "the Pilgrim Fathers," excited much interest. The company then proceeded to the Above-town (now called Button End) churchyard, where part of the foundations of a very small Norman apsidal church had been exposed to view for the gratification of the visitors, and thence to the house of Mr. Boreham, where a good collection of local and other antiquities, Roman, Saxon, Etruscan, Egyptian, &c., contributed by Mr. Boreham, Mr. Parfitt, F.S.A., Mr. Gent, Mr. J. Clarke, of Saffron Walden, and others, had been arranged in the drawing-room. Having inspected these, and partaken of luncheon with their host, the visitors started for the excursion.

The first halt was at Little Wratting Church, a small Norman edifice with Early English and Decorated details. Thence they proceeded to the village of Ketton, the spacious church of which is full of interest to the archæologist, having a fine carved roof, good benches, screen, stand for the pulpit hour-glass, poor's-box, &c., and a splendid array of monumental effigies of members of the old knightly family of Barnardiston. The latter were pointed out and illustrated by Mr. Almack, F.S.A., in a paper of great interest and much research.

Great Wratting Church was the next point. Here there are some fine sedilia, a piscina with shelf, and two deeply-recessed aumbries, very unusually placed in the east wall behind the altar, which gave rise to considerable speculation.

Withersfield Church was then reached; another fine church, with a good carved screen; a small brass tablet, recording the building of the north aisle by one Robert Wyburgh; some very fine poppy-heads to the benches; a Jacobean pulpit; and a very noticeable iron ring-handle to the door leading from the porch into the church, with two basilisks thereon. At these places, owing to time being short, no papers were read, but Mr. S. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary, pointed out from his notes the features and details most deserving attention.

The party next proceeded into Cambridgeshire, to Horseheath, the magnificent abode of the ennobled race of Arlington for more than three hundred years; and of whom there are several fine monuments with whole length effigies in brass and stone in the church. These were explained and appropriated by Lord Arthur Hervey, who gave a brief but striking sketch of a race of distinguished men now entirely passed away. Of the noble park which William Arlington, Treasurer of the Exchequer for Ireland, had licence to make in 1448, and of the magnificent mansion built, at a cost of 70,000*l.*, by William, the first Lord Arlington, in 1665, and improved a few years after at a further cost of 30,000*l.*, scarce a vestige remains. The splendid mansion was sold in 1777 for the sake of the materials, and the park, which contained nearly a thousand acres, was disparked.

Bartlow Church, and those four remarkable sepulchral mounds, the Bartlow Hills, were the only objects left unvisited; the company were compelled by the lateness of the hour to give up this part of the programme, and make their way back to Haverhill, where they dined with the noble President.

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## 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 FORMATION AND PROPER OBJECTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE give a place to the following letter, not as committing ourselves to any of its statements, but in the hope of promoting discussion which may result in good to the cause of archæology. We must, however, express our surprise that the writer should have overlooked the formation, in Hampshire, of the Christchurch Archæological Association, whose proceedings are regularly recorded in our pages, and which it will be seen, from our notice of its annual meeting<sup>a</sup>, has anticipated his suggestion of "making itself also a Natural History Society."

MR. URBAN,—Archæological Societies abound in England: I do not recollect that there is any county of great archæological interest—with the exception, alas! of Hampshire—which has not its own proper organization for investigating and making record of the antiquities found within it. Yet it cannot, I think, be questioned but that those Associations have in many cases failed of doing what might fairly have been expected from them. In some instances the failure may be traced to the Association having become rather ecclesiastical than archæological. Whilst there is no class of men more likely than are the clergy of any county to do good service for the Archæological Association of their shire, there is yet much evil attendant, especially in the present state of Church parties, upon the Association becoming identified with a particular set of clergymen.

Again, in the case of some Associations, whilst every care has been taken to obtain the support of the chief gentry and other men of note in the county, it has not been remembered that the real success of the Association must very

much depend upon the amount of help rendered to it by the lower gentry, and by that large but undescribable class whose members, many of them fairly educated and intelligent men, occupy a position below that of "being in society," yet far above that of tradesmen and farmers.

In some Associations there has been a jealousy of interference from archæologists unconnected with the county. It is not always very easy to overcome the obstacle which presents itself in the unwillingness of some provincial great man to allow "people from London" to have anything to do with the affairs of his county Association. What can you do? You must not offend the man. You can afford to lose his annual guinea, and to do without (though that be a heavier loss) his name in your list of members, and his presence at your next grand meeting. But on his estate are the very interesting ruins of an ancient religious house, of which you purpose publishing an account; and that account you cannot possibly compile without having first mastered sundry important documents locked up in the great man's

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 323.

muniment-room. Nay, more: your study of the antiquities in his part of the shire will be indeed a pursuit of archæological knowledge under difficulties if it be known that my lord or the squire "ain't much opinion on them Lunnon gents, a furretting about."

Yet if the Association be composed entirely of men connected with the county, there is no small risk of its degenerating into a "Society for the encouragement of small local twaddlers."

One most successful mode of avoiding some of the dangers incident to a county Association for the study of archæology is the device of making it also a Natural History Society. You at once attract many men to it who would never join a purely Archæological Society, whilst you prevent your Association assuming too much of an ecclesiological aspect. But further, besides that accidental benefit so gained, there is really a great fitness in joining with archæology a study to which it must be indebted for much of its illustration. For, taking archæology in its largest sense, geology and palæontology belong quite as much to it as they do to natural history. They may be classed together either as archæological natural history, or as natural archæology. But restricting archæology to its more limited meaning, and understanding it to exclude everything in which man has not had a part, even then we find that archæology and natural history should go together hand in hand. Take, for example, what I may call physical archæology: how can the subjects of ancient agriculture,—the changes in climate owing to the changed condition of the country, and the changes thence resulting in the habits and character of the inhabitants of the country,—native breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., their origin and history,—the ancient fauna and flora of the country as affecting and affected by man, the inferences thence to be gathered, and a multitude of other such subjects,—how can they be investigated without a competent knowledge of natural science?

So, again, in all those interesting

questions of race which constantly turn up in connection with local dialects, the existence of pre-historical monuments, &c., the two sciences must mutually help each other. Had not the philologist and ethnologist come to his aid, what would the archæologist have made of the Ugrian, or at all events pre-Celtic, remains which he has discussed? What lessons would he read from the drift implements were not the geologist at his side to help him in his lesson?

However, I must not go on with that point. Assuming, then, that every county should possess its Archæological and Natural History Association, let me make a short statement of the plan and method by which I conceive its efficiency would be best attained. Its plan should be (excluding for the present the subject of natural history) the investigation of the antiquities, material and immaterial, of the county, and the general study of its archæology, physical, social, and political.

"Antiquities immaterial" would include dialects, folk-lore, &c. Under "social archæology" would be ranged genealogical researches touching the descent of families and transmission of lands. Municipal institutions and the like would come under the head of "political archæology."

It appears to me that the best mode of carrying out such a plan (avoiding the dangers on which I touched in the earlier part of this letter) would be attained by adopting some such organization as that which I will now describe. There should be a President of the Association, who must (this is indispensable) possess great county influence. Without a leading county man at its head the Association will never make much way with the gentry and clergy. He should also hold a good position without the county, that the Association may stand well among its fellows. Thirdly, it is desirable that he should have a reputation among men of letters: such a reputation may secure for the Association a respectful consideration among the literary and scientific men

of London, which would be of great service to it. He would of course be the *ex officio* chairman of the council of the Association. To that council would be entrusted the executive power of the Society. It might consist of twelve members elected annually at the county meeting of the Association, and an undefined number of "honorary members." Every member of the Association having property or being resident within the county who might be a F.R.S., F.S.A., or F.L.S., should be a "honorary member of council" in right of that fellowship. Such an arrangement would prevent the country gentlemen excluding the scientific men, or the scientific men from swamping the country gentlemen. The "honorary members of council" should have no vote on questions of finance. The election of members of the Association should rest entirely with the council. The continuance of membership would depend upon the continuance of the annual payment due from members. Members would have a right of attending, speaking, and voting at all meetings of the Association.

But besides members, there should be "district agents" appointed by the council. Such district agents, who might or might not be members of the Association, would be chiefly taken from the clergy, surgeons, attorneys, and schoolmasters. They should be requested to investigate and communicate to the council whatever might occur to them as bearing upon the archæology of the county. The custody of parochial registers and some other ancient documents is, for the most part, entrusted to the clergy. The surgeon has especial opportunities for observing the physical characteristics

of the people of the shire; he can more easily than any other man gather up treasures of folk-lore and dialect. The attorney is conversant with peculiar customs of manors, has old deeds and other documents of much interest placed continually within his reach. The schoolmaster, who at present, for the most part, looks down with sovereign contempt upon the speech, the modes of thought, and the beliefs of his peasant neighbours, may be taught that they are not so utterly to be despised as he imagined, and may be made a most useful local agent of the Association.

The "district agents" should have free admission to all meetings of the Society, but unless members of the Association have no right of vote or other privilege of membership.

In order to keep up their interest in their work, it would be well that in as many towns of the county as possible there should be held quarterly, if not monthly, district meetings of the Association. The annual county meeting should be held in turn in every town, of which the district Association should guarantee to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of the President, council, and members of the Society.

There are many other points of detail on which I could wish to touch, but I have already extended this letter beyond its proper limits.—I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE SOMERSETSHIRE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
HISTORY SOCIETY.

P.S. The Society should from the first steadily set before itself as a definite aim the publication of a really good and full County History.

## COATS OF ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF STAMFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### KETTON. (*Rutland.*)

In the chancel is a hatchment to Stephen Eaton, Esq., who died Sept. 25, 1834:—A bend sable between three tygers' heads erased gules, impaling Or, a fret sable.

In the south aisle is a monument on the wall to Cotton Thompson, Esq., who died May 30, 1835:—A chevron between three hanks of cotton. Crest, A lion rampant.

On the east wall of the north aisle is a monument to Ferdinando Caldecote, 1594:—Quarterly : 1, Three bendlets (sable)—Caldecote; 2, Three eagles' heads erased—Whitwell<sup>c</sup>; 3, On a bend three wolves' heads erased; 4, As the first.

The monument on the chancel floor, to Anthony Hotchkin, Feb. 19, 1763, is mentioned by Blore in his *History of the county*, at p. 184, as bearing a chevron between three lions rampant. Crest, A lion's head erased and crowned, is now gone; also the following arms which were in the chancel and in the church, but an account of which is preserved in the College of Arms.

In the chancel were:—

1. Quarterly, azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, France, (ancient); and Gules, three lions passant gardant or, England; within a border argent—Plantagenet of Woodstocke, Duke of Buckingham.

2. Quarterly, France (ancient) and England, a label of five points parted per pale, ermine and azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or—Plantagenet of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford.

3. Quarterly, France and England, on a label nine fleurs-de-lis—. . . . . Plantagenet of . . . . .

4. Quarterly, France and England, a label of three points ermine—Plantagenet of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby.

5. Quarterly, France and England, a label of three points ermine; impaling quarterly, Gules a tower, or, Castile; and Or, a lion rampant gules, Leon—Plantagenet of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster.

6. Gules, a cross botoné or.

7. Quarterly, checquy or and azure, a chevron ermine; and Gules, a fesse between six cross crosslets or—Warwick and Beauchamp.

8. Per pale, — and —, on a bend three lions passant.

9. Argent, a fesse dancetté gules, three cross crosslets fitchée sable; and underneath it — “Orate pro anima Roberti Whytbiè quondam Prebendarij de Ketton.”

10. Barry of eight, argent and gules, on a chief of the second three cinquefoils or—Grenehame.

In the church were:—

1. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, within a border argent—Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.

2. England.

3. France.

4. France and England, quarterly, on a label of three points argent, nine torteauxes—Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland.

5. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, a label of three points argent.

6. Sable, three Danish battle-axes argent—Daneys.

7. Barry of six, argent and azure—Grey.

8. Or, a chevron gules—Stafford.

9. Or, three chevronels gules—Clare.

10. Argent, on a bend gules three water-bougets of the field.

11. Vert, on a bend gules three bulls' heads caboshed argent.

12. Gules, two lions passant gardant or—England, (ancient).

13. Checquy, or and azure—Warren.

#### WAKERLEY. (*Northamptonshire.*)

Under the east window and just over the communion-table are the matrices of two brasses: above each are these arms—A water-bouget, in chief a crescent.

<sup>c</sup> In Burke's "General Armory" the arms of Whitwell of Northants. is thus entered:—Azure, three griffins' heads erased or.

EMPINGHAM. (*Rutland.*)

Blore, in his *History of the county*, 1811, at pp. 139 and 140, has entered the following coats of arms as being in this church:—

In the north windows:—

1. Gules, a fesse between two bars gemelles argent—Normanvill.
2. Azure, a cross moline voided or—Basynges.
3. Gules, ten bezants (4, 3, 2, 1) and a canton ermine—Zouche.
4. Gules, three water-bougets argent—Ros.
5. Gules, a cross moline argent—Beeke.
6. Or, a lion rampant sable, tail forked—Welles.
7. Sable, a chevron between three owls, argent, crowned or—Burton.
8. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or—Chamberlayne.

Above these windows is a hatchment charged with these arms:—Quarterly of eight coats: 1, Per pale indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules, frettée or—Mackworth; 2, Azure, a cross moline (not voided) or—Basynges; 3, Gules, a fesse between two bars gemelles argent—Normanville; 4, Gules, a chief argent—Hercy; 5, Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or—Leeke; 6, Argent, crusillée and three fleurs-de-lis gules—Talbot of Swannington; 7, Ermine, on two bars (should be sable), six annulets or—Hopton; 8, Sable (should be vert), on a chevron argent three barbed arrow-heads sable—Kemeys. Crest, A demi-vol argent.

On the floor of the chancel is a stone to Henry Mackworth, ob. July 3, 1690:—Mackworth, impaling Two ravens—Corbet.

When I visited this church in March of the present year I found the following coats of arms, viz., the hatchment mentioned by Blore, the monument of Henry Mackworth (now very imperfect), and Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, coats mentioned by him as being in the *north* windows, are in reality in the *east* window of the *north* aisle; and in addition I met with the following, which escaped the notice of that learned antiquary:—1. Gules, a cross moline argent; 2. Barry of eight, gules and argent, which occurs twice; and 3. Azure, a — or.

In the north windows are some fragments; one or two pieces seem to be charged with Two lions passant or: only their hind legs and tails are seen. The other coats mentioned by Blore must have been removed or destroyed since his time.

On a hatchment on the north wall of the chancel are these arms:—Quarterly: 1, Vert, a fesse crenellé or, in chief two pheons argent, in base two shin-bones in saltier of the last; 2, Azure, on a bend wavy or three ravens sable, within a bordure engrailed argent, charged with roundles counterchanged; 3, Purpure, a cross saltier argent, on a chief of the last three bulls' heads cabossed sable, ringed or; 4, Sable, two mullets and a crescent in pale argent; 5, Sable, on a bend cottised argent, a lion passant or, between two fleurs-de-lis gules, (1 and 1); 6, Argent, six fleurs-de-lis (3, 2, 1) azure, a chief indented or, impaling Ermine, a cross bottonny sable.

UFFORD. (*Northamptonshire.*)

On the chancel floor is a stone to the Rev. Robert Boon, who died March 24, 1844. Crest, A greyhound's-head coupé, gorged with a collar, holding in his mouth a lily.

In the north wall of the chancel is a monument—bearing the full-length figure of a lady reclining in the fashion of the times—to Dame Bridgett Lady Carre, widow, daughter of Sir John Chaworthe, of Wiverton, Notts., Knight, late wife to Sir William Carre, of Olde Sleaforde, in the countye of Lincolne, Knight, and one of the gentlewomen of the privye chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to Anne, wife of James 1st; and also to her sister Katherine, wife of George Quarles, Esq., and dated 1621. Above is a coat of twelve quarterings: 1. Barry of ten,

gules and argent, three choughs sable; 2. Azure, two chevrons or; 3. Argent, seven cinquefoils sable, an inescutcheon of the last; 4. Gules, a fesse dancetté or, between nine (4, 5) billets of the last; 5. Azure, a boar passant or; 6. Or, a pile of three points gules, a canton ermine; 7. Azure, a cross argent; 8. Barry of six, azure and or, indented one within another (?), over all three bars wavy gules; 9. Azure, paly of ten, gules and azure, within a bordure entoyre (?); 10. Barry of six, argent and azure, over all a bend purple (?) charged with three mullets or; 11. Purple (?), a fesse dancetté, between six (3, 3) cross crosslets or; 12. Paly of six, argent and azure. Crest, A house (?) proper.

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, youngest son of John, second Duke of Rutland, who died Nov. 1, 1790. Arms, crest, and motto of the Rutland family, with a mullet for difference. There are also two hatchments in this church to the same noble family; one has the mullet for difference, the other has not.

Near to the above monument is one to John Bourne the elder, Esq., and Eliz. his wife; he died 1628, and she 1676; also John, his eldest son, and his wife Katherin, who both died in 1682. Arms:—Argent, a chevron engrailed (gules) between three lions rampant (sable); impaling Argent, a lion rampant (sable.)

Near to the last is another one to Richard Bourne, Esq., who died June 17, 1705; same arms as the last without the impalement.

#### BARNACK. (*Northamptonshire.*)

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Franciscus Whitstones, Armiger, who died April 6, 1598. At the top are these arms:—Argent, a lion rampant sable, on a canton gules a cinquefoil ermine; quartering, 1, Argent, a bear salient sable, muzzled or; 2, Gules, three pikes naiant in pale within a bordure engrailed argent; 3. As the first, impaling, Gules, a fesse lozengy ermine. Motto, *Pro Rege Patria et Evangelio*. A little lower down occurs these arms:—Gules, a fesse lozengy.

On the north wall of the chapel, at the upper end of the south aisle, is an altar monument of freestone, covered with a grey marble, (the brasses of course *lost*); above it are these arms:—A chevron between three escallops, a crescent for difference; quartering On a fesse three . . . . a label of three points; impaling a bear salient, quartering, within a bordure engrailed three luces in pale.

#### TICKENCOTE. (*Rutland.*)

On the floor of the chancel is a slab to the Rev. Thomas Wingfield, he died December 19, 1759; also Elizabeth (Julian) his relict, who died March 23, 1783:—(Argent), on a bend gules, cottised sable, three pair of wings conjoined in leure of the field, on an escutcheon of pretence (argent) a cross crosslet in saltire (sable). Crest, A wing.

On the west wall is a monument to John Wingfield, Esq., who died Feb. 4th, A.D. 1841; Mary Anne (Muxloe) his wife, who died July 10th, A.D. 1831; also to two sons and two daughters of the above. Arms,—Wingfield impaling a lion rampant, on a chief two fleurs-de-lis between an escallop-shell. Crest, A cap, per pale ermine and argent, charged with a fesse gules between two wings expanded, the dexter of the second, the sinister of the first. Motto, *Posse nosse nobile*.

(*To be continued.*)

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MR. URBAN,—It is on account of the importance and interest of the notes on “Arms in the Churches of Stamford and its Neighbourhood” that I hope to be excused for calling attention to the fact that several, and not inconsiderable,

mistakes have been allowed to pass without correction; as, for instance, a passage at p. 745, No. 11, "Or, a bend gules between two chevrons of the field," which is altogether unintelligible to me.

The entire value of this work depends upon extreme accuracy: a trait quite indispensable to good heraldry, though often difficult of attainment, since time has great effect on certain metals and colours, and often entirely changes or obliterates them.

The church-notes of the old heralds are now invaluable, and often afford the only information of missing escutcheons and quarterings, and prove of great ser-

MR. URBAN,—In reply to your learned correspondent "Clypeus," respecting No. 11 of the coat of arms in the east window of the church of North Luffenham, I think he will find some (if not sufficient) apology for any mistake I may have made in describing the arms in the preface, which states, "it wants judicious restoration by re-glazing and cleaning." The height of the window was by no means inconsiderable, and if "Clypeus" ran similar risks to what I have expe-

rienced,—of receiving a broken neck,—he would have 'speculated' as to the probable bearing of the one in question. It only requires a note of interrogation after No. 11.—I am, &c.,

vice in the restoration of ancient monuments, armorial windows, &c.  
Hence my jealousy in your behalf, having seen frequent proofs of the destructive propensities of many "restorers" of the nineteenth century, and desiring that your pages may contain a reliable record of the blazon of our own times, for future reference, when many of the originals doubtless shall have unfortunately perished.

I am, &c.,

CLYPEUS.

[The attention of our contributor has been called to the above letter; and we subjoin his reply.]

rienced,—of receiving a broken neck,—he would have 'speculated' as to the probable bearing of the one in question. It only requires a note of interrogation after No. 11.—I am, &c.,

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

*Stamford, July 26, 1862.*

P.S. I should feel obliged if "Clypeus" will kindly point out the other "not inconsiderable mistakes" of which he speaks.

#### ROMSEY ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—You, of course, know Romsey Abbey Church, but those of your readers who have not visited it, and yet are acquainted with its merits and interest by means of books, articles, and prints, would hardly conceive the unworthy state in which it is kept. A ludicrous and yet offensive corporation pew, a closely-packed block of pews in the nave, two ugly galleries in the transept, a miserable but cumbrous pulpit overtopping a roomy reading-desk, and a nondescript piece of carpentry, called by courtesy an inner porch, deform this noble building. The exterior is in a lamentable state of decay: the ground rises upwards of two feet against the walls; iron stack-pipes disfigure the apsidal chapel of the transept, which

has lost its conical roof; while a corresponding chapel on the north side is a receptacle for parish engines, ladders, and all kinds of rubbish. A long shed for ladders, some feet in height, has been built along the side of the choir; and neglect has left the southern portion of the yard a mass of tall weeds.

Now the Romsey tradespeople complain of want of custom, the hotel keepers lament the dearth of visitors, and the deserted market-place and doleful-looking streets confirm their statements. May I suggest that if a public subscription were set on foot to continue Mr. Ferrey's restorations, and place the Abbey Church in a condition equal to the requirements of the present times, by sweeping away the

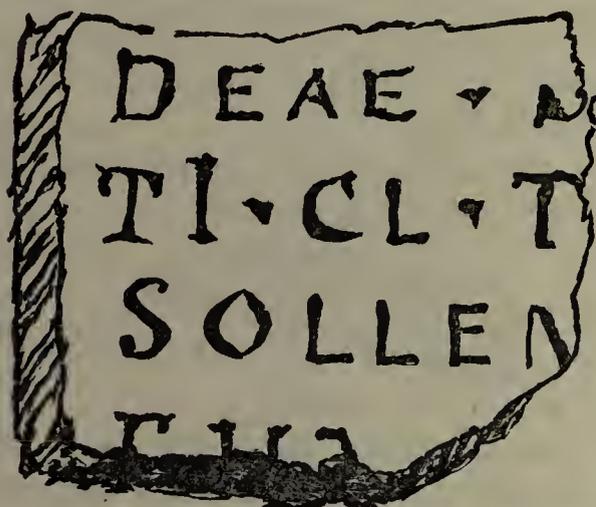
excrescences and barbarisms inflicted upon the building by ignorant custodians, and renewing what has been decayed, the money would be well be-

stowed? Romsey has only one attraction, and this is now perverted into a disgrace to both the town and county.

I am, &c., A HAMPSHIRE MAN.

#### FRAGMENT OF AN INSCRIPTION RECENTLY FOUND IN BATH.

MR. URBAN, — In preparing the ground for the site of the addition to the Mineral Water Hospital in this city, many Roman remains were discovered, and portions of a tessellated pavement of plain pattern, much earthenware of a coarse kind, and coins of the Lower Empire. But amongst these a fragment of an inscription on a marble slab deserves particular attention. There can be no doubt about its authenticity, as the party who picked it up, and who afterwards united the broken portions, is well known to me. The letters are as follows, and particularly well cut:—



There can be little doubt that after the word DEAE came SVLI or SVLIMINERVÆ. The fragment of the letter (s) is sufficiently indicated, and as we have four altars found in Bath dedicated to this tutelary goddess, as well as a tomb to her priest, there can be little hesitation about the reading in the present instance.

In the second line we have the two first names of the dedicator clearly indicated, TI[BERIVS] CL[AVDIVS], the triangular stop after each being clearly cut; and we have the commencement of the cognomen (T), which may be supplied by any of the Roman names beginning with that letter. The third line commences with the letters SOLLEN,

the last letter being broken away, but sufficient remaining to leave no doubt what letter it was; and this word may be SOLLENES, with reference probably to the vows paid to the goddess, and which the tablet commemorated. The letters in the fourth line, which are so far broken as to render conjecture very insecure, are cut much smaller than the others. It is to be regretted that no more of this inscription was to be found, but every care was taken at the time to recover any other fragment that might be brought to light. The form of the letters and the clearness of the cutting indicate an early period: and the fact of the tablet being *marble* helps to authenticate other marble tablets said to have been found in England, but the authenticity of which have been disputed in consequence of marble inscriptions having been seldom, if ever, found.

Thus Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i. p. 150, speaking of the Roman remains at Rokeby, Yorkshire, says,—

“Among these is one square marble urn, which tradition actually asserts to have been found at Rokeby; *nothing, however, but the testimony of eye-witnesses can render this assertion credible.* That the Romans never imported marble into Britain, nay, that they never wrought the marble rocks which were extant in the island, are two propositions to which I know of no exceptions. Where has an altar or inscription been found in the *Britannia Romana* in any other matter than the stone of the country? The Greta and the Teese presented to the Roman workman beds of limestone sufficiently obedient to the chisel and susceptible of the finest polish. But from whatever cause, they universally neglected these elegant materials for the rough and untractable freestone of the place. It was reserved for the monks and their lay contemporaries to avail themselves of these treasures.”

We have, however, in this recent discovery a clear contradiction of this assertion. Here is a marble slab found dedicated to a well-known local divinity, and this discovery may give weight not only to the assertion that the marble urn at Rokeby was found in the Roman station there, but also go far to authenticate the *marble* tablet said to have been found at Urioconium, and preserved in the museum at Shrewsbury. The inscription is as follows:—

D. M.  
ANTONIAE  
GEMELLAE  
DIADVMEVVS  
PIENTISSIMAE  
FECIT  
VIXIT ANNIS XXXII.

This, in consequence of its being in marble, has been thought to have been

brought to England from abroad in modern times.

There is a third marble sculpture, said to have been found where it is still preserved, viz. at Berkeley in Gloucestershire, and which represents the sacrifice of a boar to Hercules. It is one foot long and eight inches in height, and undoubtedly Roman. One is very prone to suspect that this was brought from abroad, but the finding of the marble tablet in Bath here described, and which rests upon testimony which cannot be doubted, serves to shew that the Romans *did use marble* in this country, but whether native or imported I am not prepared to shew.

I am, &c.,

H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

*Bath, June 27, 1862.*

#### THE GENEALOGY OF THE NORTHS, EARLS OF GUILFORD.

MR. URBAN,—If you, or any of your correspondents, can throw any light on the matter of genealogy about to be mentioned, it would much oblige the writer.

It is stated in the "Peerage," by Arthur Collins, Esq., vol. iv., p. 265 (the third edition, printed in 1756), that Lord Guilford married "the Lady Lucy, daughter of George, late Earl of Halifax, by whom he had issue one son named Frederick, born April 13, 1732, now living; and a daughter, Lucy, born in 1734, *who died an infant.*" The "Peerage" then proceeds to say that her ladyship departing this life May 7, 1734, was buried at Wroxton.

Now, your venerable periodical confirms the statements of the "Peerage" in two respects, but not in a third. It distinctly mentions the birth of the daughter, and the death of the mother,

but it says nothing of the death of the infant Lucy.

Here are the entries copied from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:—

*April, 1734.*

[Under the head Births.]

"The lady of the Lord Guilford, of a daughter."

[Deaths.]

"*May 7, 1734.* The lady of the Lord Guilford, and daughter of the Earl of Halifax."

Not a word about the decease of the daughter mentioned in the former of the two announcements.

Could you oblige me by referring me to any publication of authority, other than a "Peerage," which records the decease of the infant daughter of the Lady Guilford, the first wife of Francis, the third Lord Guilford?—I am, &c.,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

## 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.]

THE RESTORATIONS AT ETON COLLEGE.—The works connected with the restoration of Lupton's Chapel have been recently completed, so that the numerous visitors to the college on the occasion of "Speech-day" were enabled to judge of the beauty and effect of that particular portion of the magnificent college chapel already restored. The entire work has been carefully executed by the Messrs. O'Connor, of London, who, by removing the coats of whitewash, the accumulations of centuries, with which the beautiful groined roof, rich tracery, and carving were covered, have brought out traces of the original gilding and colouring. This ante-chapel has been restored by the munificence of the Rev. J. Wilder, one of the Fellows of Eton. The window has also been filled in with stained glass, which represents for its most important feature the arms of Henry VIII., in whose reign Lupton's Chapel was built, and those of her present Majesty, during whose reign it has been restored. Surrounding these are figures of angels supporting shields, with the armorial bearings of the following among several Provosts of Eton who have been interred in the chapel:—Gulielmus Westbury, Henry VI., præp. ob. 1477; Henricus Bost, Edward IV., ob. 1503; Rogerus Lupton, Henry VII., ob. 1540; Henricus Savile, eques Elizabeth, ob. 1621; Thomas Murray, James I., ob. 1624; Henricus Wotton, eques James I., ob. 1639; Ricardus Allestree, Charles II., ob. 1680; Henricus Godolphin, William III., ob. 1730; Josephus Goodhall, George III., ob. 1840; Franciscus Hodgson, Victoria, ob. 1853. The details of the window upon which these armorial bearings are placed are composed of richly leaded jewelled glass, showing the emblems of the feathers, the rose, the fleur-de-lis, and other Tudor badges, and are in strict keeping with the date of the building. The chapel is situated at the north-east end of the larger chapel, between the buttresses of which it is erected, and was built by Roger Lupton, LL.D., who was elected a Fellow of the College on February 16, 1503, and Provost on the following day. In 1504 he was made a canon of Windsor; he resigned the provostship in 1535, and died in 1540. He was buried in a vault in this chapel, and his name is perpetuated by a monogram over the entrance, where may be seen, carved in the stonework, the cypher R, and the letters L U P on a tun—Roger Lupton. He was a considerable benefactor to Eton College, and among other things built the great clock-tower, and the gateway leading to the cloisters. In the same chapel are deposited the remains of Francis Rous, B.A., who was made Provost of Eton by the authority of the Houses of Parliament. He left three scholarships, now worth about 30*l.* per annum, to be supplied from superannuated Eton scholars, should none of his own kin apply within fifty days. Lupton's Chapel also contains two full-length brass monuments, with inscriptions; one of Henry Bost, Provost of the

College, who died in 1503, and the other of the founder. Very little more now remains to be done, and when the whole is completed the chapel of this royal foundation will deservedly rank among the most splendid specimens of ecclesiastical architecture that the country possesses.

RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.—The sale of the small but choice collection of the late Mr. M. J. Johnson, Radcliffe Observer, took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, the 27th of May last. The entire collection comprised only sixty-one lots, and realized 1,449*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* We cite the following as the most important:—

Lot 3. *Horæ B. Mariæ*, Paris, 1527, with exquisite woodcuts by Geofery Tori de Bourges, in old morocco, with the device of Henry II. of France on sides—53*l.* 10*s.*

Lot 7. *Chronicon Nurembergense*, so famous for its numerous wood-engravings by Pleydenwurff and Wolgemut (Albert Durer's master)—23*l.*

Lot 12. *Joannis Evangelistæ Historia et Visiones Apocalypticæ*, block book of forty-seven leaves, executed in the very infancy of printing (*circa* 1440), although doubtful if it did not want one leaf—127*l.*

Lot 23. *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, Basel, 1476, with curious wood-engravings—31*l.* 10*s.*

Lot 25. Lord Sterline's *Recreations with the Muses*, containing the excessively rare portrait by Marshall—11*l.* 5*s.*

Lot 29. *Apocalypse de Saint Jehan*, a magnificent manuscript, on vellum, adorned with seventy-nine miniatures, executed for Margaret of York, wife of Charles the Bold, and sister of Edward IV.—174*l.*

Lot 31. *Biblia Latina* (Kings to Esther only), manuscript, on vellum, having two excessively rare woodcuts by Michel Schorp, Maler, zu Ulm, pasted on the covers—40*l.*

Lot 33. *Breviarium Parisiense*, manuscript, on vellum—24*l.*

Lot 37. *Heures de Nostre Dame*, escriptes par F. Wydon, manuscript, with paintings, executed in 1549—67*l.*

Lot 41. *Horæ B. Virginis*, manuscript, on vellum, with forty-nine miniatures, executed about 1400, in the French Van Eyck style—91*l.* 7*s.*

Lot 42. *Horæ*, manuscript, on vellum, with fourteen paintings by a French artist, about 1490—26*l.*

Lot 43. *Horæ*, manuscript, on vellum, with miniatures by a Belgian artist, about 1480—35*l.*

Lot 44. *Horæ*, manuscript, on vellum, with illuminations in the style of French art in the fifteenth century—27*l.*

Lot 45. *Horæ*, manuscript, on vellum, with miniatures executed (*circa* 1440) by a French artist of the Van Eyck school, for Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England—142*l.*

Lot 50. *Officium B. Mariæ*, manuscript, on vellum, in very small size, having sixteen miniatures, by a Paduan artist (*circa* 1470)—25*l.*

Lot 52. *Psalterium Davidis*, manuscript, on vellum, by an English scribe (*circa* 1300), with curious illuminations, including rural and military sports—43*l.*

Lot 57. *Mosis Pentateuchus* in Hebrew, on a roll of 47 ft. in length and 4½ in. in breadth—30*l.*

Lot 60. *Missale in Usum Sarum*, manuscript, on vellum, imperfect—33*l.*

Lot 61. *Psalterium cum Precibus*, a manuscript Prayer-book, on vellum, executed for Edward I., when Prince of Wales, wanting one leaf—116*l.* 11*s.*

SALE OF RARE AND FINE ENGRAVINGS.—A valuable collection of engravings and some drawings, comprising choice specimens of the works of the most eminent artists, selected from the cabinets of Signor Poggiali, of Leghorn (the friend of Raffaello Morghen), and others, was sold on June 23 and 24, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, Strand. The prices realized in some instances were enormous. Among the more prominent examples may be quoted:—

Lot 43, (Desnoyers). “La Belle Jardinière,” after Raffaello; brilliant and rare; proof before letters, with full margin—29*l.* (Clement.)

Lots 73 and 74, (Gandolfi). “Charity;” an exquisitely finished drawing in chalk by Gandolfi, from his own design; and “The Nativity,” a similarly executed drawing, after G. Gandolfi—38*l.* 15*s.* (Holloway.)

Lots 105 and 106. “The Marriage of the Virgin,” after Raffaello; two superb proofs, with the verses only, in fine condition, with full margins—60*l.* (Evans.)

Lot 112. “The Holy Family,” after Raffaello, from the picture in the Museum at Naples. The original drawing in chalk, exquisitely executed by Longhi, for the purpose of his engraving—25*l.* (Holloway.)

Lot 120, (Morghen). “The Last Supper,” after Leonardo da Vinci, artist’s proof, with white plate and entire margin. The proof with the white plate, lately sold in Paris for 8,400*f.*, had the arms printed.—275*l.* (Palmer.)

Lot 121. “The Last Supper,” after Leonardo da Vinci; a brilliant proof, with large margin—65*l.* (Goupill.)

Lot 123. “Aurora,” after Guido; a superb proof of the greatest rarity, with fine margin, and before any letters; the artist’s names being neatly written by Raffaello Morghen himself; unique—105 guineas. (Colnaghi.)

Lot 128. “Parce Somnum Rumpere,” after Titian; artist’s proof before any letters; exceedingly rare in this state and condition—32*l.* (Ditto.)

Lot 152, (Müller). “St. John,” after Domenichino, with the date 1808; fine and rare proof, with full margin—22*l.* 10*s.* (Graves.)

Lot 154. “Madonna di Sisto,” after Raffaello; fine and excessively rare proof—56*l.* (Colnaghi.)

Lot 182, (Schiavone). “The Assumption,” after Titian; artist’s proof before any letters or arms, with remark, in the finest condition and very rare—30*l.* (Holloway.)

Lot 194, (Strange). “Charles I. with the Horse,” after Van Dyck, and “Henrietta Maria,” after the same, the companion; proofs before any letters, in the finest possible state and condition, with full margins—34*l.* (Ditto.)

Lot 197, (Toschi). “Lo Spasimo,” after Raffaello; brilliant artist’s proof on India paper, before any letters, with remark; in the finest condition—35*l.* (Moffat.)

Lot 209. The Correggio Frescoes, 34 plates in 17 parts, all published—22*l.* 10*s.* (Hanson.)

Lot 212, (Wille). “L’Instruction Paternelle,” after Terburg; proof before border, arms, or any letters; fine and very rare—24*l.* 15*s.* (Moffat.)

Lots 230 and 231, (Woollett). “The Fishery,” after Wright; two brilliant artist’s proofs before letters—27*l.* 11*s.* (Holloway.)

The two days’ sale realized 1,595*l.*

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The Orkney Runes. Notice of Runic Inscriptions discovered during recent Excavations in the Orkneys made by JAMES FARRER, M.P.* (Printed for Private Circulation.)—Our readers will remember that we have had frequent occasion to mention the excavations carried on in Orkney by Mr. Farrer<sup>a</sup>. His researches have not been limited to Maes-Howe, but have also extended to Bookan, Stennes, and Tenstone, and he has now put his discoveries in a fair way of reaching all who are conversant with the subject of runes, by printing a thin quarto which contains the interpretations furnished to him by Professors Munch, Rafn, and Stephens, of the Inscriptions at Maes-Howe. The volume, beside views and plans, has thirteen plates of fac-similes most admirably executed in lithograph, and thus other runologists have the means of forming a judgment on the interpretations given (which in many cases differ considerably) and also of assisting to solve points that are still *sub judice*; assuming, of course, that the lithographs are minutely accurate.

The story of the excavations at Maes-Howe has been already told by us<sup>b</sup>, and need not be repeated here. The inscriptions found turn out to be, in many instances, very much defaced, but by pretty general consent of the three Professors they are ascribed to dates ranging between 870 and 1152. No positive information occurs as to the founder of the building, which was manifestly originally monumental, as it has three sepulchral chambers, but it would seem to have also been put to other uses. Two inscriptions read together inform

us that it was a "sorcery hall" for the sons of Lodbrok; that it also contained treasure; and that it was broken open by "Jerusalem farers;" it seems, however, that a Gaelic chief Okonaekn, or Ogdonagn (O'Donovan according to Professor Rafn) had carried away the valuables before their arrival. The Jerusalem farers are supposed by Professor Munch to have been the warriors who in 1152 passed the winter in Orkney preparatory to starting for the Holy Land under Earl Ragunvald. These pilgrims, who are recorded to have had many quarrels with the people of the island, disappointed in their search for treasure, seem to have amused themselves with carving memorials of themselves or their friends on its walls, as several of the inscriptions belong to the latest form of runes. Thus we read in one place "Jerusalem men broke into Howe;" in others, "Ofram Sigurthson carved these Runes"—"Molf Kolbains-son carved these Runes to Gaut;" and elsewhere, "Ingibiorgh the fair lady," and "Inkikaethi, of women the fairest."

Some of the names found are new to history, whilst others are comparatively well known; but in either case there is a fine field opened for further research, which we feel assured will not be neglected, and we conceive the thanks of the literary world are due to Mr. Farrer for having done so much to render it as easy as may be.

At the moment of going to press, we have received a communication from Professor Stephens, on the subject of these Inscriptions. In an accompanying letter the Professor states that he sent very elaborate papers to Mr. Farrer, and in condensing them the latter gentleman has not always expressed his meaning. The Professor not having been furnished with proof sheets, now sees several readings

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 179; Jan. 1862, p. 59; Feb., pp. 185, 193; March, p. 336; April, p. 390.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 179.

of which he does not approve, and gives amended ones in the communication which we shall print next month.

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*Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum.* Described by SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of "The History of Egypt." (J. Russell Smith.)—Every one who visits the British Museum ought to feel deeply obliged to Mr. Sharpe for undertaking the office of guide. Of his intimate knowledge of Egyptian history of course it is unnecessary to speak, though the reader of this guide-book has the full benefit of it. There are nearly one hundred well-chosen illustrations, and the text is very clearly written, so as to give a large amount of information in the least possible compass.

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*Ancient History of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia.* By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, (Longmans.)—This is a very serviceable *résumé* of the researches of Rawlinson, Wilkinson, Sharpe, Stanley, and Layard. Though principally intended for the young, and therefore written in an easy style, and not incumbered with references, it will be found convenient to all who wish for an intelligible outline of the history and social state of the great empires of antiquity. Some small, but very clear coloured maps, add greatly to the usefulness of the work, and we have pleasure in recommending it.

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*The Essentials of a Healthy Dwelling, and the Extension of its Benefits to the Labouring Population.* By HENRY ROBERTS, F.S.A. (Ridgway.)—Mr. Roberts has long laboured in the cause he now advocates. He was the honorary architect of Prince Albert's model cottages; and he has since, from ill-health, resided much abroad, where the evil of overcrowding dwelling-houses is quite as

perceptible as in England. He has made notes of what he observed, and he now gives the result in a lecture addressed to the Institute of British Architects, which is well deserving of wide circulation among the owners of house property, whether their motives are philanthropic, or merely mercantile. He points out the essentials of healthy dwellings, and shews how they may be secured to all classes, with satisfactory results in a pecuniary point of view. Statistics are given as to the various model lodging-houses in London, and the advantages that they give to all the parties concerned in them are clearly shewn. With equally good management similar results have been secured elsewhere, as at Windsor, Redhill, Glasgow, &c.; and both on the Continent and in America the plan of providing improved dwellings for the labouring classes is being carried out successfully. These facts Mr. Roberts has brought together in the hope of inducing owners of property generally to consult alike their own welfare and that of the nation by imitating the examples that he sets before them.

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*The East Anglian.* Nos. XVIII. and XIX. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—This double Number contains some additions to the Visitation of Cambridgeshire, already mentioned<sup>c</sup>. There is also a very full account of the parish of Wicken Bonant, Essex, which is illustrated by two very good plates of the interior and exterior of the church, executed by the anastatic process. Various notes and queries relating to the eastern counties, extracts from parish accounts, copies of monumental inscriptions, &c., fill up the remaining pages of this well-arranged local work.

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<sup>c</sup> See GENT. MAG., June, 1862, p. 760.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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

THE war in America is still carried on with a tremendous loss of life, and little prospect of any speedy result. Several battles were fought about the end of June and the beginning of July, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and though a different tale was told at first, it is now known that the result has been decidedly in favour of the Confederates. It appears that after the battles in the early part of June which were claimed as Federal victories, fighting was recommenced on the 25th of June by M'Clellan's extreme right being attacked at Mechanicsville. The Confederates appeared to be in great force, and M'Clellan ordered a general retreat to Chickahominy. The movement commenced accordingly during the night, the enemy following closely, during the next day, picking up prisoners, and compelling the abandonment or burning of "at least 100,000 dollars' worth of stores." Early on Friday forenoon, June 27, the retreating Federals made a halt near some dense woods on the east bank of the Chickahominy, and awaited their pursuers, who soon came up and gave battle. The "Tribune" reporter, who was an eye-witness, describes it graphically. It was a desperate encounter, and at six o'clock the Federals were completely routed, and a retreat in the utmost disorder took place. Soon after midnight the Federals got across the Chickahominy, and the bridge was blown up. Half the wounded were left on the enemy's side of the river, and nearly all the dead. The writer estimates the Federal loss in this one battle at 1,000 killed, 4,500 wounded, and 3,000 missing—altogether 8,500. Hundreds of the wounded were brought as far as the river, and there had to be left, the bridge being blown up before they could be got over. Twenty guns were left in the field. On Saturday morning the army was again put in motion for James River, some corps being left to protect the retreat. Troops of the enemy's cavalry appeared simultaneously at half-a-dozen different points. Stores were burnt or abandoned, the wounded left behind, some surgeons, however, volunteering to remain with them. Several minor engagements took place between the Federals and their pursuers during Saturday and Sunday, ere the former could gain the river and the protection of their gunboats.

The newspaper correspondent thus describes the retreat of the Federal army :—

"Huddled among the waggons were 10,000 stragglers—for the credit of the nation be it said that four-fifths of them were wounded, sick, or utterly exhausted,

and could not have stirred but for dread of the tobacco warehouses of the South. The confusion of this herd of men and mules, waggons and wounded, men on horse, men on foot, men by the roadside, men perched on waggons, men searching for water, men famishing for food, men lame and bleeding, men with ghostly eyes, looking out between bloody bandages that hid the face—turn to some vivid account of the most pitiful part of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, and fill out the picture—the grim, gaunt, bloody picture—of war in its most terrible features. It was determined to move on during the night. The distance to Turkey Island-bridge, the point on James River which was to be reached by the direct road, was six miles. Commencing at dusk, the march continued until daylight. The night was dark and fearful. Heavy thunder rolled in turn along each point of the horizon, and dark clouds spread the entire canopy. We were forbidden to speak aloud, and lest the light of a cigar should present a target for an ambushed rifle, we were cautioned not to smoke. Ten miles of weary marching, with frequent halts, as some of the hundred vehicles of the artillery train in our centre, by a slight deviation crashed against a tree, wore away the hours to dawn, when we debouched into a magnificent wheat-field, and the smoke-stack of the "Galena" was in sight. Xenophon's remnant of the Ten Thousand, shouting, 'The sea! the sea!' were not more glad than we."

Up to the date of the last advices from America, the Federal army continued in the strong position that it had retreated to, every now and then suffering from attacks perseveringly made by the Confederates, and apparently in so enfeebled a condition that a report brought to Europe, of its attempting to capitulate and no other terms than unconditional surrender being allowed, for a while gained belief. It has since appeared that this was not the case, but it is clear that it is much weaker than its adversaries, and dissension in the Cabinet at Washington is believed to hinder any large amount of reinforcements being sent to General M'Clellan.

The French expeditionary force in Mexico appears to be also in very great difficulties. It has lost, it is said, above 1,200 men, mainly from sickness, and the Mexican General Zaragoza has called on the survivors to surrender. This, as might be expected, has been refused, but it appears certain, that large reinforcements are needed to enable General Lorencez to retire from the contest with honour.

The South of Italy is convulsed by the proceedings of Garibaldi and his partisans. The General has visited Sicily, and has indulged in such unmeasured reproaches of the Emperor of the French, and thrown out such hints as to new "Vespers," that it is presumed the armed attempt that he is believed to meditate on the Papal States will be energetically resisted by the French troops; the disastrous effect of any such collision on the hopes of the Italian Unionists need not be pointed out.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

*July 8.—Whitehall, July 5.* The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain that his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name, and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him. And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

*July 11.—Osborne, July 5.* The Queen, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent, under the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations observed in regard to installation, and to grant unto his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*June 24.* The following gentlemen, being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, at Madras, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Madras, under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th Victoria, cap. 104, viz. :—

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and Sir Adam Bittlestone, knt., Judge of the Supreme Court; and William Ambrose Morchad, esq., Thomas Lumsden Strange, esq., Henry Dominic Phillips, esq., and Hatley Frere, esq., Judges of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, to be Judges of the High Court. The following gentlemen have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay :—Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and Sir Joseph Arnould, knt., Judge of the Supreme Court; and William Edward Frere, esq., Henry Hebbert, esq., Alexander Kinloch Forbes, esq., Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to be Judges of the High Court.

Richard Couch, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the said High Court.

Mr. Alexander B. Manuel approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for H.M. the King of Greece.

*June 27.* Captain William Ross to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of John George Green, esq., resigned, and since appointed Extra Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to Her Majesty.

Gerald Raoul Perry, esq., now H.M.'s Consul in French Guiana, to be H.M.'s Consul for the Provinces of Grand Parà, Amazonas, and Maranham.

Mr. Convers O. Leach approved of as Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Mr. Allen Francis as Consul at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for the United States of America.

*July 1.* George Samuel Lennon Hunt, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Pernambuco, to be H.M.'s Consul for the Provinces of Pernambuco, Paraiba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceara.

Neil Colquhoun Campbell, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sherifdom of Ayr, in the room of John Christison, esq., deceased.

*July 4.* Sir William Gibson Craig, bart., to be Clerk of H.M.'s Registers and Rolls in Scotland.

Richard James Corner, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Chief Justice of the Colony of British Honduras.

Samuel Swire Plues, esq., to be Clerk of the Courts and Keeper of the Records in the Colony of British Honduras.

*July 8.* The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce to be Extra Bedchamber-Woman to Her Majesty.

*July 11.* Senhor Braz Fernandes approved of as Vice-Consul at Bombay for H.M. the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

*July 15.* Frederic Hamilton, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Frankfort, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Stockholm.

Edwin Corbett, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Frankfort.

Mr. T. A. Crooks approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Mr. Thomas Fitnam approved of as Consul at Gaspé Basin for the United States of America.

*July 18.* The dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to George Alfred Arney, esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

The like dignity granted to Francis Smith, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

July 22. Frederick Seymour, esq., late Superintendent of the Settlement of British Honduras, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras.

Col. Oliver P. Bourke to be Exon of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Sir John Kineaid, knt., deceased.

Mr. Edgar Leopold Layard appointed, in the room of Mr. Richard Surtees, to be arbitrator to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Arnold Otto Meyer approved of as Consul at Singapore for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Mr. Arnold Otto Meyer approved of as Consul at Singapore for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Mr. Theodore D. Edwards approved of as Consul at Demerara for the United States of America.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

July 15. *County of Montgomery.* Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, esq., in the room of Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

May 3. At Sarawak, Borneo, the wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq., a dau.

May 7. At Kirkee, the wife of Captain and Adjutant Hardy, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, a dau.

May 22. The wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Lower, St. John's, Newfoundland, a son.

May 23. At the Fort, Madras, the wife of Lt.-Col. Percival Fenwick, 69th Regt., a dau.

At Calcutta, the wife of A. Maeaulay Markham, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

May 26. At Nynee Tal, Himalayas, the Hon. Mrs. Robert A. J. Drummond, a son.

May 30. At Dugshai, North-west Provinces, the wife of Captain Fraser, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

June 2. At Simla, the wife of Capt. H. M. Cadell, Royal Bengal Artillery, a son.

June 4. The wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, Kilmington Rectory, Frome, a son.

At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of John Grant Maleolmson, esq., V.C., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, a son.

June 8. At Poorundhur, the wife of Major Oldfield, Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.

June 12. At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Colonel Lloyd, Commanding Royal Engineers, a son.

June 14. At Catalan Bay, Gibraltar, the wife of Alexander N. Montgomery, esq., Royal Fusiliers, a dau.

June 17. At Clunagh-house, King's County, the wife of Andrew Connolly, esq., J.P., a dau.

At Onslow, on the Ottawa, Canada East, the wife of the Rev. Francis Gretton Coleridge Brathwaite, M.A., a son.

June 18. In Lowndes-sq., the Lady Julia Wombwell, a dau.

At Newport, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. J. C. Tyrwhitt-Drake, 2nd Queen's Royals, a dau.

June 19. At Coltishall, Norfolk, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Prior, a son.

At Chester-le-Street, the wife of the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Captain G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

June 20. At the Lodge, Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, a son.

At Hareourt-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele, esq., a son and heir.

At Iwerne Courtney Rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Maunsell, a dau.

At Lynchemere Rectory, the wife of Rev. W. H. Parson, a dau.

At Thorp Arch-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Captain Dearden, late 13th Light Dragoons, a dau.

At the house of her father, Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sturges, Rector of Keneott, Oxfordshire, a dau.

June 21. At Oxford, the wife of Professor Rolleston, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Maj. R. C. Barnard, a son.

At Skellow, near Doneaster, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Markham, a son.

June 22. In Charles-st., Berkley-sq., Mrs. George Ferguson, of Pitfour, a son.

At the Manor-house, Lexden, Essex, the wife of F. G. Haviland, esq., a son.

At Wareside Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Robert Higgens, a dau.

At the Hall, Pinner, the wife of A. W. Adair, esq., late Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, a dau.

June 23. At the Mount, Ayrshire, Lady Oranmore and Browne, a dau.

At Palae-gardens-terrae, Kensington, the wife of Capt. D. S. Stewart, late 11th Hussars, a dau.

At Silvington Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. W. Pritchard, M.A., a dau.

At Greenlaw-house, Kirkeudbrightshire, the wife of D. A. Gordon, esq., of Culvennan (late Rifle Brigade), a dau.

At Bridgnorth, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bentley, a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of J. Evans-Freke Aylmer, esq., 8th (the King's) Regiment, a dau.

June 24. In Bruton-st., the Lady Mary Herbert, a son.

At the Château la Boulaye, Brittany (the residence of her father, Sir Wm. Codrington,

bart.), the wife of Major Gore, 1st Royal Regt., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lachlan Macqueen, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. G. Calthrop, of Irton, Cumberland, a dau.

In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Stuart, a son.

At Southampton, the wife of Captain Edward Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Spetisbury Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brougham Vizard, a son.

*June 25.* In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a dau.

At Milton-lodge, Wells, the wife of the Hon. W. L. Holmes a'Court, a son.

At Glendon-hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Richard Booth, esq., a son and heir.

In Milner-sq., Islington, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wheler Bush, a dau.

At Longham, Dorset, the wife of Waring A. Biddle, esq., late Capt. 36th Regt., a son.

*June 26.* At Thornton-le-Street, Yorkshire, the Countess Cathcart, a son.

At St. Mark's Parsonage, Whitechapel, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Bartlett, a dau.

At St. Mary's, Ramsey, the wife of the Rev. W. Collins, a dau.

*June 27.* In Victoria-st., Westminster, the wife of Major the Hon. E. T. Erskine, a son.

The wife of Major-Gen. R. R. Ricketts, a son.

In St. James's-sq., Mrs. Tollemache, a son.

At Woodhouse, near Loughborough, the wife of the Rev. John Simcon Hiley, a son.

At Lapworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a son.

*June 28.* At Haslar, the wife of Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B., of H.M.S. "Victoria and Albert," a son.

At the Rectory, Little Warley, Essex, the wife of the Rev. F. R. Laurenee, M.A., a dau.

The wife of Major Tillbrook, of Tillington, Sussex, a son.

At Hambledon Rectory, near Godalming, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Prater, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Knowles Harrison, Incumbent of St. Clement's, Barnsbury-park, Islington, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of H. C. Richardson, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

The wife of the Rev. E. Hale, Eton College, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Asplen, M.A., a dau.

*June 30.* At the Marquis of Bristol's, Kemp-town, Brighton, the Lady Augustus Harvey, a son.

At Worlabye-house, Roehampton, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Baty, a son.

At Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of F. Elphinstone Dalrymple, esq., B.C.S., a son.

At the Rectory, Butterleigh, Devon, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Beaumont, of twins, a boy and a girl.

*July 1.* At Downing, the Viscountess Feilding, a dau.

At Chickerell, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. James Langton Wiglesworth, a son.

At Thimbleby-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Hinds Knight, a son.

At Faversham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Woodward Lewis, a son.

*July 2.* At Valence, Kent, the Countess of Norbury, prematurely, of twin sons. One survived only a few hours.

At Blackheath-pk., the wife of the Rev. Charles Matheson, M.A., a dau.

At Fermoy, the wife of Major Hawker, a son.

At Thorpe Satchville, Melton Mowbray, the wife of E. A. Paget, esq., a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Cass, a dau.

*July 3.* In Connaught-sq., Lady Roper, a son.

In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

At Mottisford Abbey, Hants., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

At Richmond, the wife of the Rev. Frank Rawlins, late of Fiddington Rectory, Somersetshire, a son.

At Iver, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Pownoll W. Phipps, a dau.

At the Rectory, Roekhampton, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. Unett Coates, a son.

At Buckland Vicarage, Faringdon, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Moore, a dau.

At Gatcombe Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Molony, a son.

*July 4.* In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of William Compton Domville, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Halstead, the wife of the Rev. D. Fraser, a son.

At West Cliff, Ramsgate, the wife of Arthur Warre, esq., a dau.

At Newstead Abbey, Notts., the wife of William Frederick Webb, esq., a dau.

At Walthamstow, the wife of the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, a son.

The wife of the Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, a dau.

*July 5.* In Eaton-pl., Viscountess Castle-rosse, a dau.

At Doncaster, the wife of the Hon. William G. Eden, a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Col. W. H. C. Wellesley, a dau.

At Little Hallingbury Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Stanley Pemberton, a son.

The wife of F. Day, esq., of the Priory, St. Neot's, a son.

In Doughty-st., Mecklenburg-sq., the wife of the Rev. William Windle, M.A., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a son.

*July 6.* The Countess Vane, a son.

At the Close, Salisbury, Mrs. P. A. Pleydell Bouverie, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. John R. Turing, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Booth, R.H.A., a son.

At Dalston-rise, the wife of the Rev. L. Cappel, D.D., a dau.

At Lowick Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Pretyman, a son.

July 7. At Applecross, Ross-shire, the Lady Middleton, a son.

At Grange-in-Cartmel, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Cooper, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Maitland, R.A., Benares, a dau.

At Eckington-house, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, a dau.

At Wood View Mount, Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. Milward Crookc, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, a dau.

At Preston, the wife of Capt. and Adjutant Godfrey, 11th Depôt Battalion, a dau.

July 8. At St. Margaret's, Herringfleet, the wife of Major Hill Leathes, a dau.

As Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, a dau.

At Hawley Parsonage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. J. J. P. Wyatt, a son.

At North Berwick, N.B., the wife of Capt. E. J. Bruce, R.A., a son.

At St. Mary's Vicarage, Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Harris, a son.

July 9. Lady Alfred Paget, a dau.

At Clerkington, Haddington, the wife of the Right Hon. F. Brown Douglas, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, a dau.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., a dau.

At Northbrook-house, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Conran, H.R.V., a dau.

At Farnham, the wife of Major Attyc, 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., a son.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Dr. Inglis, C.B., 64th Regt., a son.

At Fermoy, the wife of Capt. Richard Morgan Hall, 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

At the Rectory, Whepstead, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Jas. Steele, a son.

At Adel Rectory, near Leeds, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Simpson, a dau.

At Wells, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Church, a dau.

July 10. In Dover-st., the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kimmel, a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Major G. C. Henry, R.A., a dau.

At Gogerddan, the wife of Pryse Loveden, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, Castle Hedingham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, a son.

At Slindon-hall, Sussex, the wife of Charles S. Leslie, younger of Balquahain, a dau.

At Wartling Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. James Chataway, a dau.

At Thruxton, near Andover, the wife of the Rev. H. D. F. Baker, a son.

At Ryde View, Southsea, Hants., the wife of Major William J. Chads, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Oxford-cottage, Chippenham, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Strong, M.A., a son.

At Gorwell, Barnstaple, the wife of the Rev. Richard Nott, a dau.

July 11. At Suttons, Essex, the wife of Major G. Le Marchant Tupper, R.H.A., a dau.

At Farnham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Neville Shute, a son.

At Hertford, the wife of Francis Odell Simpson, esq., R.N., a dau.

July 12. At the Rectory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Stamer, a dau.

At Fledborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Nevile, a son.

The wife of John Barthorp, esq., late Captain of the County Dublin Light Infantry, and also of H.M.'s 17th Regt., a dau.

At Horsham, Sussex, the wife of Major Pocock, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. J. H. Smith, R.E., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Charles Owen Lord, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

July 13. At Park-crescent, Portland-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cavan, a dau.

At the Rectory, Nettlestead, Kent, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Cobb, a dau.

At Kilburn, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Adam, a son.

At Hawerby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Fitzgerald Wintour, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. F. R. Grantham, 45th Regt., a dau.

At Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, a son.

July 14. In Great George-st., Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilbert Talbot, a dau.

At Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Vernon, a son.

At the Rectory, Melbury Abbas, the wife of the Rev. Henry T. Glyn, a dau.

At Mayfield Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby, a dau.

July 15. At Grosvenor-pl., the Lady Caroline Ricketts, a dau.

At Hampstead, Lady Troubridge, a son.

The wife of Sir William Somerville, a dau.

At Madresfield Rectory, the wife of the Rev. George Munn, a dau.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. Chas. H. Tandy, a son.

At Lower Edmonton, the wife of Commander G. Marriott, R.N., a son.

The wife of the Rev. F. Ernest Tower, a son.

At Doneraile, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. Howe, North Cork Rifles, a dau.

July 16. At the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

In Lowndes-sq., Lady Skelmersdale, a dau.

At Yatton Court, Herefordshire, Mrs. J. G. Rodney Ward, a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Compton, a dau.

At Bellingham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Powell Powell, a son.

In Porchester-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Richard Strachey, B.E., a dau.

At Rosherville, the wife of Capt. C. Monsell, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

At Greet Rectory, Tenbury, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradney, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Fairford, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Rice, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. W. Fiske, North Leigh, Oxon, a dau.

July 17. At West Brompton, the wife of Major Graham, 22nd Regt., a son.

At Old Walsingham, Norfolk, the wife of Jas. J. Wynniatt, esq., late 10th Royal Hussars, a son.

At View Mount, Waterford, the wife of Capt. J. T. Chandler, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

July 18. At Ormonde-terr., Regent's-park, Mrs. Udny, a dau.

At Lostock-hall, near Preston, Lancashire, Mrs. John Bashall, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. C. R. Levett, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

July 19. At Plas Llwynon, Anglesea, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Arthur A. Roberts, esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Ickleford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gerrard Andrews, a son.

At Kingsgate, Kent, the wife of Lieut. E. F. Clarke, R.N., a dau.

At Elmstone Court, near Sandwich, the wife of Frederick T. Curtis, esq., a son.

July 20. At Chapel Brampton, Northampton, the wife of Capt. Chas. Wake, R.N., a son.

July 21. At the Parsonage, All Souls', Halifax, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Holmes, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Osborne, H.R.H. the Princess Alice, second dau. of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, to H.G.D.H. the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, nephew of the reigning Grand Duke, Louis III.

March 12. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Montague William, second son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, to Joanna, second dau. of the late Jas. Tolmie, esq., of Campbelton, Ardiscer, N.B.

April 29. At the Cathedral, Georgetown, Demerara, Shadwell Henry Clerke, esq., Capt. 21st Fusiliers, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Windward and Leeward Islands, son of Lieut.-Gen. St. John Clerke, K.H., Col. of the 75th Regt., to Mary, second dau. of the late John De la Poer Beresford, esq., eldest son of George De la Poer, and brother of Marcus Gervaise, the late and present Lords Bishop of Kilmore, and grandnephew of George De la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, and first Marquis of Waterford.

May 8. At Christ Church, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Arthur T. Bushby, esq., Registrar-Gen. of British Columbia, youngest son of J. Bushby, Esq., of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, to Agnes, third dau. of His Excellency James Douglas, C.B., Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

May 15. At Sealkote, David S. Skinner, esq., H.M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Georgina Clarributt, stepdau. of Lieut.-Col. Eliot, Bengal Artillery.

June 3. At Kamptee, Major Alexr. Tod, Madras Staff Corps, to Emma, dau. of Jonathan Chapman, esq., of Wanstead, Essex.

June 5. At the British Consulate, Leghorn, Major George Ernest Rose, of the Rifle Brigade, to Maria Theresa, dau. of Charles Crosbie, esq., of Northlands, near Chichester.

June 12. At Almondbury, the Rev. Edward Collis, Incumbent of Honley, third son of the late James Watson, esq., of Millbrook-house, co. Clare, to Lucy Elizabeth, youngest dau.

of the Rev. Lewis Jones, Vicar of Almondbury.

June 17. At Hamilton, C.W., Major R. Dillon, 30th Regt., to Minnie Margaretta, second dau. of the Hon. S. Mills, M.L.C.

June 19. At All Saints', Hertford, Major S. Burges Lamb, to Fanny Louisa, youngest dau. of William Mello, esq., of Little Amwell.

At Sandhurst Church, Kent, the Rev. Richard Holmes Tuck, M.A., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ringwood-cum-Harbridge, Hants., to Catherine Eliza, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. George Wrench, D.C.L., Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

June 22. At Warsop, Notts., Francis Beresford, third son of Francis Wright, esq., Osmaston Manor, Derby, to Adeline Frances Henrietta, eldest dau. of Col. FitzHerbert, Nettleworth-hall, Mansfield.

June 23. At the Cathedral, Quebee, William Henry Carter, esq., Capt. 16th Regt., eldest son of Vice-Adm. J. Carter, to Louisa Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Henry Le Mesurier, esq.

June 24. At St. Marylebone, Thos. Hughes, third son of Wm. Jackson, esq., M.P., of the Manor-house, Birkenhead, to Hermine, elder dau. of D. Meinertzhagen, esq., of Devonshire-place, and granddau. of Frederick Huth, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

At Stapleford, Cambs., the Rev. L. Jenyns, of Darlington-place, Bath, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Hawthorn, of Stapleford-lodge, Vicar of Stapleford.

At Glasbury, Breconshire, the Rev. Offley Smith, Rector of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, to Marianna Katherine, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Van, esq., formerly of the 16th Lancers.

At Baldock, Herts., the Rev. Sam. Cumming,

M.A., Incumbent of Stopsley, Beds., third son of Capt. Cumming, of Westbere, Kent, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Stocken, esq., of Baldock.

At Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire, the Rev. Percy Burd, of Tidenham Vicarage, near Chepstow, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Phillips, esq., of Bryngwyn, Herefordshire.

At Norton, Suffolk, the Rev. William Roe Waters, Rector of West Bridgeford, Notts., to Caroline Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. Short, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At Swansea, Chas. Grant Hope Ross, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Medical Service, to Henrietta Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Edw. B. Squire.

June 25. At the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic Church, Passy, Andrew, second son of the late Andrew Thunder, esq., of Ashton-park, co. Dublin, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Richard Fitzgerald, esq., M.P., Muckridge-house, co. Cork.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, James Graham, esq., to Emily, third dau. of Henry Kingscote, esq., of Eaton-place.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, John Barber, esq., of Manchester, to Charlotte Downward, youngest dau. of the late Henry Birch, esq., of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire.

June 26. At Hanbury, the Right Rev. Alex. Ewing, D.C.L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, to Lady Alice Douglas, third dau. of the late George Sholto, Earl of Morton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Day, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, to Alicia Margaret, youngest dau. of David Robertson, esq., M.P., of Ladykirk, Berwickshire.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Vicar of Skillington, Lincolnshire, to Emily Antoinette, dau. of the late Major Mylne, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Hadleigh, Essex, the Rev. Benjamin Mallam, Rector of Poole Keynes, Wilts., to Mary Crosland, second dau. of the late Daniel Crosland Battye, esq., of Dry Clough, Almond-bury, Yorkshire.

At Reculver, Kent, the Rev. William James Chapman, of Islington, to Louisa Laura, youngest dau. of the late Herbert Lewis, esq., of Reading.

At Blandford, Harold, second son of Colonel Smith, of Plympton, Devon, to Amelia, eldest dau. of Mr. Shipp, Blandford.

At Brickhampton, Worcestershire, the Rev. J. Hodgson Iles, Rector of Wolverhampton Collegiate Church, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of R. W. Johnson, esq., of Brickhampton-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Sawrey Rawlinson, esq., of Duddon-hall, Cumberland, Major 12th Royal Lancers, and late of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of the late Robert Brooke, esq., of the Royal-crescent, Bath.

At Rathronan, the Rev. John Gwynn, B.D., Warden of St. Columba's and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to Lucy Josephine, eldest

dau. of William Smith O'Brien, esq., of Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick.

At St. Olave, York, Wm. Henry, younger son of the late Henry Cobb, esq., of Heworth, to Emily Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hey, Canon of York and Head Master of St. Peter's School.

At Christchurch, Bayswater, James Walker Robertson, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Major-General A. D. Robertson, to Alice Jane, second dau. of the late Thomas Paley, esq., barrister-at-law, of Inverness-terr.

At St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, the Rev. John Rigg, B.D., Second Master of the Royal Free Grammar-school, Shrewsbury, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Bell, esq., of Lowther-st., Carlisle.

At All Saints', Wandsworth, Major Wallis Dowell, R.A., to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Brown, esq., of Marlborough, Wilts.

At Emmanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. Francis J. Jameson, Fellow and Tutor of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Coton, to Alicia Anne, fifth dau. of the late Rev. W. Burton Leach, Rector of Sutton Montis, and Vicar of Chilthorne, Somersetshire.

At St. John's, Hackney, William Wickes Wayte Andrew, M.D., of Eastbourne, Sussex, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Andrew, M.A., of Wood-hall, Hethersett, Rector of Ketteringham, Norfolk, to Emily, third dau. of T. Ballance, esq., of Sydney-house, Homerton.

At Clifton, the Rev. John Richardson, Rector of Sandy, Bedfordshire, to Helen Graham, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. E. Nash, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Clifton.

June 27. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Maxwell, C.B., late commanding 46th Regt., to Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, C.B., late commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, and eldest dau. of James McCall, esq., of Daldowie, Lanarkshire.

June 28. At St. Michael's, East Teignmouth, the Rev. Edward B. C. Spurway, Rector of Heathfield, Somerset, son of Capt. Spurway, R.N., of Spring-grove, in the same county, to Harriet Mary, dau. of Christopher Wallis Popham, esq., of Trevarno, Cornwall, and niece of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart., of Trelowarren, in the same county.

At St. John's, South Hackney, John Peat, eldest son of John Read, esq., of Victoria-pk.-rd., South Hackney, to Agnes Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Edward Borton, esq., also of Victoria-pk.-rd.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Graham Foley, esq., of Trowbridge, to Catherine Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Hill, esq., of H.M.'s Customs, and niece of the late Major-Gen. Robinson.

At Antwerp, A. B. Croft, esq., of Greenham, Berks., to Amelia Clara, dau. of Capt. Horrocks, late of H.M.'s 15th Foot.

June 30. At Talland, Cornwall, Mark M. Gillies, esq., 55th Regt., son of the late J. Gillies, esq., Royal Military College, Sandhurst,

to Charlotte Jane, fifth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule, late 26th Cameronians.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. C. D. Du Port, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Bombay, and Secretary to the S.P.G., to Emily, third dau. of John Jones, esq., of Guernsey.

At the British Consulate, Stockholm, H. Woodfall Crowe, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, son of John Rice Crowe, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul-General for Norway, to Selma, dau. of the late Charles Krook, esq., of Stockholm.

July 1. In Canterbury Cathedral, the Rev. Wm. Thos. Bullock, M.A., Assistant-Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Alice Oke, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

At Glasslough, co. Monaghan, Joseph J. H. Carson, second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmore, Vicar-Gen. of the Diocese, to Maria Alicia, youngest dau. of Henry G. Johnston, esq., Fort Johnston, co. Monaghan.

At Critchill, Dorset, the Rev. Addington Venables, to Lilla, fourth dau. of the Rev. Moss King, Rector of Critchill, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, Henry Chilleott, esq., of Hill-house, Brixham, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Joseph Chillcott, Rector of Thurlestone, and Vicar of Dean Prior, Devon, to Mary Waymouth Netherton, only child of the late Robert Leach, esq., of Ash-house, Stoke Fleming.

At St. Andrew's, Norwich, the Rev. Frederic Charles Skey, M.A., Minor Canon of Bristol, and Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar-school, second son of Frederic C. Skey, esq., F.R.S., to Lucy Catharine, eldest dau. of Edward Copeman, esq., M.D., of Norwich.

At Portsea, Arthur Merrifield Carrington, M.D., younger son of William Hawkins Carrington, esq., Alderman and Magistrate of the borough of Portsmouth, to Sarah, youngest dau. of William Moody, esq., of H.M.'s Dock-yard, Portsmouth.

At St. Peter's, Woolwich, John Pater, esq., of H.M.'s War Department, son of the late James Pater, esq., Capt. Royal Navy, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Pater, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Kate, dau. of E. Baker, esq., of Woolwich.

At St. James's, Handsworth, Edward Ashley Scott, esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master of Rugby School, son of the late James S. Scott, esq., Q.C., Dublin, to Barbara, eldest dau. of T. C. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.

At Ston Easton, Somersetshire, the Rev. H. Stiles Savory, Rector of Camely, Somersetshire, to Anne Catharine, eldest dau. of J. Hippisley, esq., of Ston Easton.

At St. Peter's, Kensington-park, the Rev. J. Newland Smith, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, to Emma Errington,

youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Smithers, of Maze-hill, Greenwich.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Edward Davidson, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Charlotte-street, Buckingham-gate, to Christina Lillias Byerley, second dau. of John Morin, esq., of Allanton, Dumfriesshire.

At Brighton, Edward Madden, esq., Commander R.N., second son of the late Rev. Sam. Madden, co. Kilkenny, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Fawcett, esq., of Hatcham-lodge, Surrey.

July 2. At Chester, Charles Payne, son of the late William Barras, esq., of the Leam, co. Durham, and Laleham, Middlesex, formerly of H.M.'s 9th Laneers, to Sophia Catharine, dau. of the late George Frankland, esq., and niece of Sir Frederick Frankland, bart.

At Rickmansworth, the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Humphry William Woolryeh, Serjeant-at-Law, of Croxley, Herts.

At Moss-side, Manchester, George Constantine Phipps, esq., M.D., son of Michael W. Phipps, esq., of co. Cork, to Sarah Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Robt. Phillips, of the 40th Regt.

July 3. At the Cathedral, Lichfield, Charles Howard, esq., 71st Highlanders, son of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, to Lilla, dau. of the late Capt. E. L. Durant, Madras Army, and granddau. of the late Geo. Durant, esq., of Tong Castle, Salop.

At St. Mary's, Tenby, Major Lestock Boileau Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, to Sarah Matilda, eldest dau. of Evan Evans, esq., of Tudor-house, Tenby.

At St. James's, Westbourne-ter., Major-Gen. Paddy, R.A., Heavitree, Exeter, to Mary, relict of Capt. Shelton, of Rossmore-house, co. Limerick.

At St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Francis Rawdon Maenamara, esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Georgiana Rachel, second dau. of William Fisher, esq., Ferry-hill, Aberdeen.

At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts., George Battye Fisher, Lieut. 3rd Bengal Infantry, second son of the late Rev. H. S. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal, to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late Rev. A. D. Parkinson, Incumbent of Thornes, Yorkshire.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Charles Ed. Camidge, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Laura Carow, youngest dau. of E. F. Sanderson, esq., of Endcliffe-grange, Sheffield, and of New York.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Wm. Fred. Witts, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Ellen Mary, dau. of the late Richard P. Witts, esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Bath, Edmund Walter Eyre, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army, retired, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Arbuthnot Prowse, Bromham, Wilts.

At St. Paneras, the Rev. John Best, Vicar of

Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, to Helen Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Henry Stephen Sutton, esq., of Ilminster, Somerset.

At Marylebone Church, Robert Tennant Fleming, esq., of Lloyd's, to Annie, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Tyndall, M.A., Rector of Kilmactigue, and Rural Dean of Achonry.

At Winterbourne Monkton, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapels Royal, to Georgiana, widow of J. B. Collings, esq., Auditor-General in the Island of Malta, and eldest dau. of R. J. Bouchier, esq., Brook-lodge, Dorset.

At Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, Henry Thomas, son of T. S. Salmon, esq., of Sonning, Berks., to Gertrude Rose, only dau. of the Rev. J. H. Harrison, of Bugbrooke.

July 5. At St. Mary's, Whitby, Augustus Beauchamp Northcote, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Dowson, M.D., of Whitby.

At the British Consulate, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and afterwards at Trinity Church, Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler, esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, only surviving son of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, to Emily Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. Parker D. Bingham, R.N.

July 7. At the Catholic Church, Arundel, Edmund Coffin, esq., to Clara Matilda, widow of George James Hill, esq., and dau. of the late Thomas Wyatt, esq., of Willin-hall, Warwickshire.

July 8. John Bidwell, esq., of the Foreign Office, to the Lady Selina Harcourt Vernon.

At the British Legation, Brussels, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, to Lucy, widow of the Rev. John Lowder, M.A., late British Chaplain at Shanghai, China.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry, eldest son of Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brand.

At Wallasey, Major Frederic D. Middleton, H.M.'s 29th Regt., to Emily Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Keay Hassall, esq., New Brighton, Cheshire.

At St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Thomas, second son of John Edwards, esq., of Stoketon, Cornwall, to Sabine Anne, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. John Jervis Tucker, of Trematon Castle, in the same county.

At All Saints', Leamington, the Rev. Edwin Trevelyan Smith, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and now incumbent of St. Paul's, Warwick, to Anne, second dau. of the Rev. James Riddell, M.A., of Beauchamp-ter., Leamington.

At Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, the Rev. W. G. Nourse, of Bentley, Hants., to Ellen Jane, second dau. of the late Isaac Westmorland, esq., of Norwood-lane, Surrey.

At Edensor, Derbyshire, the Rev. Richard Clarke Roy, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Roy, D.D., Rector of Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, and Senior Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras,

to Grace, seventh and youngest surviving dau. of Edmund Gilling Hallewell, esq., of Oaklands, near Dursley, Gloucestershire.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Thos. Williams, esq., of Madresfield, Worcestershire, to Frances Ann, only child of the late John Wells, esq., of Hanley Castle, in the same county.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, the Rev. John Shaw-Hellier, M.A., of Tormarton, Gloucestershire, to Frances Wearc, dau. of the late Hen. Weare Blandford, esq., of Weston-Bampfylde-house, Somerset.

At Stevenage, Henry Egerton, eldest son of John Wm. Egerton Green, esq., of Colchester, to Caroline Frances, widow of Edward W. J. Fulcher, Capt. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

July 9. At Glasgow, Humphry Ewing Crum, youngest son of H. E. Crum Ewing, esq., M.P., of Strathleven, to Jessie Creelman, eldest dau. of Neil Robson, esq., of Glasgow.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Geo. Chambers, B.D., of Restoration-house, Rochester, to Octavia Leonora, youngest dau. of P. K. Sewers, esq., of Curry Rivel, Somerset, late A.M. Storekeeper in the War Department at Chatham.

At Brenchley, Kent, Thomas Benyon, esq., of Thorp-Arch, Yorkshire, to Julia Alice Wraxall, second dau. of the late John Waterhouse, esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Bathwick, Bath, the Rev. W. Maddock Williams, Rector of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, to Harriot Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Joseph Greaves, esq.

July 10. At All Souls', Langham-place, Lieut.-Col. Charles Wilson Randolph, Grenadier Guards, to Catherine Emily Blanch, dau. of the late Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, esq., of Gurych Castle, Denbighshire.

At Shephal, Herts., Thomas Venables, Maj. 97th Regt., to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of the late S. H. Unwin Heathcote, esq., of Shephalbury.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, William Mathew Dunbar, esq., 34th Regt., to Hannah Margaret Loraine, second dau. of Col. William Geddes, C.B., late Bengal Artillery, and Deputy-Lieut., Edinburgh.

At St. Stephen the Martyr, Regent's-park, the Rev. Henry Wall, Fellow of Balliol College, and Professor of Logic, Oxford, to Mary E. Tytler, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jos. Stevenson, lately Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.

At Tor Mohun, the Rev. Thomas Canning, late Curate of Malvern, to Eliza Hampden, third dau. of Philip Lovell Phillips, esq., of Torville, Tor.

At Epsom, Surrey, the Rev. William Hall Richmond, Fellow of the University of Durham, and Head Master of Tottenham Coll., to Charlotte Mary, second dau. of Joseph Ward, esq., Hill-house, Epsom.

At Herne, Sidney Sayer Collard, esq., of Broomfield, to Fannie, only dau. of William Denne, esq., of Reculvers, Kent.

At St. Thomas', Charlton, Valentine Spain,

esq., Paymaster, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. "Fisgard," to Mysie Stanley, second dau. of George B. Michell, esq., E.I.C.S., Maryon-road, Charlton, and granddau. of the late Rev. George Berkeley Michell, Rector of St. Mary's, Leicester, a magistrate of that county, and one of the domestic chaplains to the late Commander-in-Chief H.R.H. the Duke of York.

*July 12.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Joseph Smith, B.D., sometime Fellow of Trinity College, and Rector of Greys, Oxon, to Jane, widow of W. Moore, esq., of Moorehill, and Sapperton, co. Waterford.

At St. Thomas', Liberty of the Rolls, the Rev. William Andrew, M.A., Fellow and Vice-Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, Incumbent of Kirkdale, Yorkshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Jas. Andrew, Incumbent of Whitby, to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Maugham, esq., Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society.

*July 15.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Wilmot, V.C., eldest son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, bart., of Chaddesden, to Charlotte Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. F. Pace.

At Thorp-Arch, Yorkshire, the Rev. T. H. Vines, Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, Curate of Easingwold, to Catherine Maria, third dau. of the Rev. F. H. Stuart-Menteath, Vicar of Thorp-Arch, and niece of Sir James Stuart-Menteath, bart., of Mansfield-house, Ayrshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John W. James, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Eleanor, only surviving dau. of the late Major the Hon. Herbert Gardner.

At Holy Trinity, South Kensington, Major-Gen. Hutt, C.B. (Artillery), brother of the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt, M.P., to Miss Scott, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. J. Scott, C.B., Col. 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Barrington Geo. Dashwood, son of Vice-Adm. Dashwood, to Augusta Annabetta, dau. of the late C. Dashwood, esq., Royal Engineers.

At St. Leonard's, Capt. A. C. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner at Nursingpore, son of Major Frederick Gordon, late Royal Artillery, to Emily, third dau. of the late Jas. Turing Bruce, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

At Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Chas. John Fowler, Capt. R.E., to Gertrude Sara, youngest dau. of Col. Cortlandt Taylor, late of the Madras Artillery.

At Birthwaite, Windermere, Wm. Brotherton, third son of Wm. Harvey, esq., of Salford, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, to Alicia, third dau. of the late Edw. Nanson, formerly of Endcliffe, near Sheffield.

*July 16.* At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir Archibald Hope, bart., of Craighall and Pinkie, to Aldena, eldest dau. of Henry Kingscote, esq., of Eaton-place.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Lister, fourth son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to Jane Georgiana, fourth dau. of Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

At St. Mary-the-Virgin, Dover, the Rev. John Hammond, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, to Mary, third dau. of the late Thos. James Hammond, esq., of Eton.

At Charles' Church, Plymouth, John Hay, esq., Paymaster R.N., eldest son of Commander John Hay, R.N., to Louisa Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Milbourne Clark, esq., of Iquique, South Peru.

*July 17.* At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., J. W. P. Orde, esq., late Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), only son of Sir John Powlett Orde, bart., of Kilmory, Argyllshire, and North Uist, Inverness-sh., to Alice Louisa, only dau. of the late Chas. A. Monck, esq., of Belsay, Northumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, esq., of Owston, Yorkshire, and of Gwysaney, Flintshire, to Emma Julia, youngest dau. of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, William, eldest son of the Rev. Isaac Banks Robinson, of Long Melford, Suffolk, to Juliana Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Dampier, of Woodfield, Southampton.

At West Monkton, Richard Meade, eldest son of R. King Meade King, esq., of Walford, Somerset, to Flora Evelyn, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Chapman Kinglake, of the Rectory, West Monkton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Scott, son of the late Brigadier-General Walker, of Bowland, N.B., to Jessie, only dau. of William Burn, esq., of Stratton-st., Piccadilly.

At Holywell, Oxford, the Rev. Henry Baskerville Walton, Fellow of Merton College and Incumbent of Holywell, to Annie Bessie, eldest dau. of the late Charles Joseph Bishop, esq., M.D., of Oxford.

At Dublin, John Thornton Rogers, late Capt. 33rd Regt., eldest son of John Rogers, esq., River-hill, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Margaret, second dau. of John Bagwell, esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Bagwell, Marlfield, Clonmel.

At the British Legation, Berne, Chas. B. H. Mitchell, esq., Adjutant, Woolwich Division Royal Marines Light Infantry, son of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, R.M., to Fanny Oakley, second dau. of Wm. McP. Rice, esq., late of the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, N.B., James Gavin Lindsay, Lieut. Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Col. Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, to Helen Caruthers, dau. of James Murray, esq., of Monkland Iron Works, near Glasgow.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, W. A. Cambier, esq., First Lieut. of H.M.S. "Edinburgh," to Sarah Lucretia, only child of J. C. Parnell, esq., of Portsea, Hants.

*July 19.* At St. Benedict's, Cambridge, the Rev. T. Francis Boddington, of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, eldest son of R. B. Boddington, esq., of Burcher, Herefordshire, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of H. J. H. Bond, esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic, Cambridge.

## O b i t u a r y .

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE DUKE PASQUIER.

July 5. At Paris, aged 95, the Duke Pasquier, ex-Chancellor of France in the time of King Louis Philippe.

The deceased, who sprang from a family that has produced many eminent jurists and magistrates, was born at Paris in the year 1767, was educated at the College of Juilly by the Oratorians, became a councillor of requests in the Parliament of Paris, and as such was one of the parties exiled to Troyes in the last years of the old monarchy. His father perished on the scaffold in 1794, and young Pasquier so energetically exerted himself to save him that he was near sharing in his fate. He escaped, however, and having in the interval made the acquaintance of Cambacères, who was Minister of Justice under the Directory, he was, on the establishment of the Empire, appointed by him Master of Requests, but did not long remain in that subordinate post. He was named Councillor of State and Procureur-General, a Baron, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and, finally, was appointed to the post of Prefect of Police, in which, by general admission, he acted throughout with great moderation. It was while he held this office that General Malet made his daring attempt to overthrow the Government during Napoleon's absence in Russia, and in which he so nearly succeeded. Baron Pasquier's presence of mind on that occasion defeated the plan, and the Emperor retained him in his post on his return to Paris.

After the abdication of Fontainebleau, M. Pasquier recognised the new Government, and did his best to induce the

Parisian population to submit to the authority of the Bourbons. On their restoration he withdrew from political affairs, but accepted the post of Director-General of the Ponts et Chaussées. He resigned on the return of the Emperor from Elba, and exercised no public function during the Hundred Days. On the second restoration he was offered the post of Keeper of the Seals (Garde des Sceaux) in the first Cabinet formed by Prince Talleyrand in 1815. This Cabinet had but a brief existence, being dissolved before the Chamber met. M. Pasquier was elected Deputy for Paris and President of the Chamber in 1816. He joined the Ministry of 1817, and strove in vain to stem the violence of the ultra-Royalist factions which formed the majority of the Chamber. He retired in 1818, with Richelieu. In the following year he was associated with M. Decazes in the formation of a new Cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His talent as a Parliamentary debater found constant employment in defending the moderate system against the extreme parties that had coalesced for the overthrow of the Government. During these conflicts occurred the murder of the Duke de Berri by Louvel, in February, 1820, the responsibility of which the reactionists audaciously pretended to fix on the head of the Government, M. Decazes, who was thus forced to resign. M. Pasquier then became the real head of the Government, and for two years withstood the assaults alike of the Republicans and the liberal Royalists, as well as of the reactionists, who tried to force into power Villèle and Cubières. M. Pasquier

made head against these attacks with courage; he spoke with wonderful facility and effect, and his polished manners and admirable temper, which never once betrayed him even under the greatest provocation, carried him safely through that stormy period.

Wearied out by the hostility he encountered, not only in Parliament, but in his own Court and in his own family, Louis XVIII. at last sought to propitiate the ultra-Royalists by withdrawing his obnoxious Minister, and giving his post to M. de Villèle, but, as a mark of his esteem and gratitude, he conferred on him the dignity of Peer of France. M. Pasquier continued to oppose in the Upper Chamber the violent policy which he had withstood while Minister, and which he clearly saw was alienating from the Bourbon dynasty the attachment of the nation. He gave his support to the Moderate minority of Martignac.

M. Pasquier was among the first to adhere to the Monarchy of July. Louis Philippe named him President of the Chamber of Peers. As such he presided at the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon (now Emperor of the French) and his associates for the Boulogne attempt. After hearing the explanation by the Prince in justification of his conduct, he said that his explanation was anything but favourable to his cause; that it would have been much better had he dismissed the illusions which had on two occasions placed him in a painful position, and which might have enabled him to judge of the feelings of the country and of the nation to which he appealed.

In 1837 Louis Philippe restored the office of Chancellor of France for the purpose of conferring it on M. Pasquier, and in 1844 he gave him the title of Duke. This step was much commented on by the Opposition, but was nowhere more severely ridiculed than in a newspaper article in the *Journal du Pas de Calais*, which it is now known was written by Prince Louis Napoleon. He retorted thus on his judge:—

“Astronomers tell us that if the stars

most distant from our globe were suddenly extinguished we should still continue to see them for twenty years. It is the same with nobility. We still behold it glimmering, though it really disappeared a long time ago. Since 1789 there are no longer principalities, dukedoms, counties, marquisates, or baronies, and yet we still have princes, dukes, counts, marquises, and barons! . . . . We deem it as great an absurdity to make dukes without duchies as to make colonels without regiments. For if nobility with privileges is opposed to our ideas, without privileges it is simply ridiculous. In the fourteenth century, writers, when speaking of the captains of antiquity, said, ‘Prince Hannibal,’ and ‘Duke Scipio.’ They were right, for then the title of prince or duke meant not merely a dignity, but an order, while in our day, with the exception of the Royal family, titles represent nothing whatever. And yet, how strange is the character of man! if the Government had named M. Pasquier General *in partibus*, M. Pasquier would cry out against it. He would say that the Government really meant to hold him up to ridicule by giving him a title as the emblem of an authority which he cannot exercise. It names him ‘Duke,’ as if he were a Hannibal or a Charles the Bold, and he is satisfied. So be it!”

With the Revolution of February, 1848, ended the public career of Duke Pasquier. He never, however, ceased to feel deep interest in the affairs of his country, of whose condition in what regards free institutions he cherished no very cheering hopes. Hardly ever quitting his house for years before his death, he held an exceptional position in society. His *salons* were the favourite resort of the most eminent in politics and in letters; and he presided there, as elsewhere, and to the last days of his life, with the authority due to his character and his age, and with a dignified urbanity which in him was perfectly natural.

Duke Pasquier was elected member of the French Academy in 1842, and, beside his other honours, received from Louis XVIII. the Grand Collar of the Order of the Holy Ghost. He leaves, as the inheritor of his title and his

fortune, his grand-nephew and adopted son, the Marquis d'Audiffret Pasquier, having had no issue by his marriage with Mademoiselle de St. Reman, the widow of the Marquis de Rochefort.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. ROBERT BRUCE.

*June 27.* At St. James's Palace, aged 49, Major-Gen. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales.

The deceased, who was born March 15, 1813, was the second son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, by his second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of James Townshend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, co. Fife. He entered the Guards at the age of 17, served on the Staff under Sir Edward Blakeney in Ireland, was military secretary to his brother, Lord Elgin, in Jamaica, from 1841 to 1847, and again in Canada from 1847 to 1854, when he returned to England, and was for a short time Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. In 1858 he accepted the appointment of Governor to the Prince of Wales, and in that capacity attended his Royal Highness on his journey to Rome in 1859 and to Canada and the United States in 1860, and during his residence in the two Universities from 1859 to 1861. The concluding act of his office and of his life was the recent tour of the Prince to the East, on the return from which he contracted a fever that caused his death. May 2, 1848, he married Catharine Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, but leaves no issue.

The "Times" furnishes us with the following warm eulogium on the deceased:—

"It is from those who knew General Bruce in his last and chief office that has been drawn that conception of his character which lends to the close of his life so great an interest. He brought to bear upon it many fine qualities, which might have enabled him to play a conspicuous part in other branches of the public service. The graceful courtesy which, probably, most attracted the casual observer, and which (as has been said of him by one who knew him well)

was 'incapable of either giving or taking offence,' was used by him on many occasions for warding off all manner of difficulties, which fell off from it as from a polished shield. It was, however, not a merely superficial gloss, but belonged to the inherent nobleness and loving-kindness of his nature. It shewed itself to the humblest no less than the highest of those with whom he had to deal, and was conspicuous in the acts even of his very last hours. Many an incident in his public course might have recalled the well-known story of his royal ancestor and namesake stopping his whole army to hear the cry of the poor camp-follower appealing to him for redress. The tact of which this generous courtesy formed a part, and which was joined with a singular firmness and decision of purpose, and with a power of seizing the essential points of any plan to be accomplished, would have made him no mean diplomatist in any Court of Europe. Many grave political difficulties might in other and grander spheres have been unlocked by the consummate dexterity with which he forced open the hitherto inaccessible Mosque of Hebron. In the large questions of political and social science he took a lively interest, which gave a keen relish to the survey of foreign countries which his charge led him to traverse, nor did his thoroughly religious mind shrink from a fearless consideration of the points where religion and philosophy cross each other.

"But the main characteristic which so well fitted him for his office of Governor to the Heir Apparent was the singleness of aim with which he devoted himself to its trying and delicate duties. Amid all the complications of Courts, amid all the distractions and enjoyments of travelling, amid the thousand nameless difficulties which must beset a position like his, he set before him, with an unselfish tenacity of purpose rarely seen in these modern days, the one object of promoting the interests and raising the character of the young Prince committed to his charge. To the particular methods which he followed in the solution of the vexed problem of Royal education many objections may have been started, but no question could be entertained as to the fidelity and integrity with which this solution was attempted. At the successful close of any stage of the Prince's education, he felt, as he used to say with honest pride, that another stone was laid in the edifice—another guarantee secured for the maintenance

of constitutional monarchy in the world. One of these stages—more critical from its time in the life of the Heir Apparent than from its intrinsic importance—was the late journey to the East. Into the accomplishment of that journey, in all its various aspects, he threw himself with all the energy of his nature. To his chivalrous self-devotion in the discharge of the duties which it involved, to his unwearied endurance of the manifold responsibilities of his position, he has sacrificed his life—a life precious to his family and his friends, but hardly less precious to the State. In his death the Queen has suffered a fresh aggravation of her already abundant griefs, and the Prince of Wales has lost a wise and faithful servant, at a moment when such a loss will be most keenly felt, and can with difficulty be repaired.”

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H. T. BUCKLE, ESQ.

*May 31.* At Damascus, aged 39, Henry Thomas Buckle, Esq., the author of an incomplete work entitled “*The History of Civilization.*”

The deceased, who was the son of a wealthy merchant, was born at Lee, Nov. 24, 1822. His health was always precarious, and he was thus precluded from receiving the advantage of education at a great public school. He was, however, an indefatigable reader, and thus got together a mass of various information, which his only work shews that he was ill able to turn to proper use. His father dying in 1840, and leaving him an ample fortune, he thenceforth devoted himself exclusively to literature, his only recreation being the game of chess. These sedentary habits entirely ruined his health, but he could not be prevailed on to relinquish his self-imposed task, and in 1858 the first volume of his *History* was published. It caused a great and unfavourable sensation, which is not surprising, as the theory of the author is, that civilization depends, not upon religion or the moral virtues, which are at all times fixed and stationary qualities, but that it rests more upon the education of the intellect—that men do not forbear from crimes because they know them to be wrong,

but because they find them to be inconvenient. His second, and, as it turned out, his last volume, appeared in 1861; the religious habits and the ecclesiastical history of Scotland were most unwarrantably attacked in it, and the storm that it occasioned had not subsided when its author, early in this year, went to the East, with the view of re-establishing his health, so as to finish his work, which he contemplated extending to no less than fourteen volumes. A cold caught in exploring the ruins of Palmyra, however, brought on a fever, which speedily proved fatal.

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WILLIAM KELL, ESQ., F.S.A.

*June 18.* At Gateshead, William Kell, Esq., F.S.A., formerly town-clerk of that borough.

“Mr. Kell was the son of a gentleman devoted to agricultural pursuits, and who, though early cut short in his career of usefulness, had done much to inaugurate the scientific system of farming which now happily prevails. The elder Mr. Kell (whose name was originally written Cail) occupied a farm belonging to the Rectory of Gateshead, lying between the Sunderland road and St. James’s Hospital, and here the deceased was born. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a school in the vicinity of his father’s house, Mr. Kell was removed to the academy of the late Mr. Bruce, of Newcastle, where he formed many friendships of a life-long character. Between the late Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, and himself, the most cordial intimacy subsisted. Having served his clerkship, and been admitted an attorney, he chose Gateshead as the scene of his professional labours. On the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, Mr. Kell was elected to the office of town-clerk of Gateshead. This office he continued to hold, to the very great advantage of the borough, up to a recent period, when he saw fit to resign it into the hands of the Council. Not only did Mr. Kell give assiduous attention to the duties of his profession, but he devoted himself with much success to the prosecution of general literature and science. Probably none of his contemporaries could discourse so intelligently upon so great a variety of subjects as he could. With

the farmer he could converse learnedly upon the breeds of cattle and the rotation of crops; with the navigator he could discuss the merits of an anchor and the best mode of steering a vessel; he had paid considerable attention to gunnery, and has been acknowledged as the inventor of the conical bullet; he was fond of music, and had acquired a considerable store of information relating to the pure and simple melodies of our forefathers; his addiction to antiquarian pursuits was decided, and he did much to promote the study of the early history of our country. Early in life he became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and for forty years his name has stood upon its rolls. On the death of Mr. Adamson, Mr. Kell was induced to undertake the office of secretary to that institution. The duties of this office he continued to discharge with exemplary zeal and diligence, until failing health compelled him a few months ago to give in his resignation. After having proved himself a valuable and efficient member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, he was some years ago elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. Kell was an original member of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club. A short time ago he discharged the office of President to the Club, and the epitome of the year's proceedings which he gave at the close of his term of office was remarkable for its fulness of detail and lucidity of narrative. Of the literary and charitable institutions of his native borough he was an ardent promoter, and he was for some years an efficient member of the house committee of the Newcastle Infirmary. Mr. Kell was of a kind and hospitable disposition. When he once formed a friendship it was a firm and lasting one. His heart overflowed with goodwill to all; at the same time his integrity was such that he could not refrain from denouncing a wrong, whomsoever he might offend. For nearly two years he laboured under the disease which carried him off. Though sorely tried by the nature of his illness, he resigned himself placidly into the hands of his Maker, rejoicing that a season of preparation for his great change had been mercifully vouchsafed to him. He died in the faith of the Gospel, humbly but confidently reposing his hopes for eternity upon the Rock of Ages."—*Newcastle Daily Express.*

Mr. Kell was interred in the old burial-ground of St. Edmund's, Gateshead (now

included in the general cemetery), and it was remarked as an instance how the circle of life is sometimes completed even in these busy days, that the grave in which his remains were deposited was almost within a stone's throw of his birthplace, and in ground which once formed part of a farm (the Claxton's, belonging to St. James's Hospital) of which his father was the tenant.

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JAMES B. LINDSAY, ESQ., OF DUNDEE.

*June 29.* At Dundee, aged 62, James B. Lindsay, Esq., a man of rare linguistic and other attainments.

A local paper (the "Dundee Courier and Argus") supplies the following notice of the deceased:—

"Mr. Lindsay was a native of Carmylie, and studied at the University of St. Andrews for the ministry. He passed all his examinations, and we believe obtained licence to preach, but was never ordained to the ministry. His habits of thought inclined more to scientific pursuits, and he early settled down in Dundee, where he has passed the most of his life. His extensive learning enabled him to conduct private classes in all the languages, and in mathematical science. Indeed, there was hardly a branch of learning which he was not capable of teaching, and many gentlemen availed themselves of his assistance in prosecuting their studies. For many years he laboured in the public prisons, instructing the inmates. He was a frequent contributor to the local journals on scientific subjects, and published several learned works. Among these was the Lord's Prayer and Creed in fifty different languages, and a Chrono-Astrolabe, which attracted the attention of the most eminent astronomers. His house had acquired a celebrity as one of the curiosities of the town, and men of learning from distant parts of the world often went out of their way to pay him a visit. The fame of Mr. Lindsay's learning spread rapidly, and by special request he joined the British Association at their meeting in Edinburgh some years ago, and readily obtained admission as a member. His fame at this time attracted the attention of Government, then presided over by Lord Derby, by whom he was recommended to Her Majesty, and he obtained

a pension of £100 yearly. This relieved him from the necessity of labour. He gave up his appointment as teacher in the prisons, and devoted his time to purely literary and scientific pursuits.

“Mr. Lindsay adhered to the Free Church at the period of the Disruption, and remained a consistent member of that body up till 1861. At this time he was elected to the eldership in Free St. Paul’s, and had signified his acceptance of the office; but, previous to his ordination, his views in regard to the doctrine of baptism underwent a change, and with that honesty by which he had all along been characterised, he withdrew from the communion of the Free Church. He joined the Baptist congregation at Meadowside, and received the ordinance of baptism according to the rules of the Baptist body. In explanation of his views he published a treatise on baptism—a remarkable document—exhibiting the extent of the author’s learning, and his intimate acquaintance with the languages and writers of antiquity. He was a man of singular simplicity of manner, pure in life, elate in conversation, honest and upright in his transactions, kind and affable in his intercourse—‘an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile.’

“Mr. Lindsay devoted his entire time to study, denying himself even the necessary exercise for health. He lived alone, buried, we may say, in his books, collections of which, embracing all periods of history, in all languages, were heaped in every corner of his dwelling. His habits were abstemious, bread and coffee forming his usual sustenance. This did not arise from penuriousness, for his mind was liberal, and his nature open and generous. He spared no trouble or expense in procuring rare works of antiquity, and often commissioned largely from London and Paris. He was on intimate terms with the Balearras family, and Lord Lindsay regularly sent him his own publications, and a few years back made him a present of a number of volumes in the Chinese character, brought from China specially as a present. Mr. Lindsay upon the whole enjoyed tolerable health—better, perhaps, than those who knew his strictly studious habits could expect. But trouble came at last, and he passed away calmly, resignedly, and in full assurance that his Master had no more work for him on earth, and was calling him home.

“For many years back Mr. Lindsay had two objects which he specially pro-

secuted. The first was the idea he formed of the possibility of electrical communication through water without wires. This object he prosecuted at all hazards, and was so sanguine of its success that a patent was at one time taken out in his own name and others. It is known to many that success so far attended his project that communication for short distances was obtained. The importance of such a discovery is too great even for conjecture; and if ever carried out, it is to be hoped that Mr. Lindsay will not be left out by its historian. The other object on which his heart was set was the completion of a dictionary in fifty languages. This work he has had in progress for many years, and a few days previous to his illness he assured the writer of this sketch that he was devoting his entire time to his dictionary, and expected to have it finished in the course of next year.”

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#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Jan. 1.* At the Confluence of the Ruo and the Shire Rivers, in Central Africa, aged 36, the Right Rev. *Bishop Mackenzie*, youngest son of the late Colin Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore. See OBITUARY.

*April 2.* The Rev. *Horatio Montagu*, M.A., aged 65, youngest son of the late M. Montagu, Esq., of Little Bookham, Surrey, and Catherine Anne, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Henry Hobart, M.P. for Norwich, son of the first, and brother to the second and third Earls of Buckinghamshire. The lamented deceased was born Sept. 4, 1796, and entered the Royal Navy in 1809, as Midshipman on board the *Amazon*, sloop-of-war, and continued in this service, his character standing in high estimation with all the commanders under whom he served, until after he had attained the rank of First Lieutenant, having been engaged during the above period off the coasts of France and Spain, and upon the West India Station, where he was present under Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, in the attack upon New Orleans in 1815. Circumstances afterwards turned his thoughts to the Church, and he was ordained in Dec. 1824, having graduated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He leaves surviving, by his wife Frances Mary, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., of Gatton and Ottershaw, Surrey, a son, Capt. Horace Montagu, of the 11th Hussars (late of the 8th Hussars), and two daughters.

*April 30.* At Nangasaki, Japan, aged 39, the Rev. *J. Hobson*, M.A., British Consular Chaplain at Shanghai, China.

*June 23.* At Barcelona, on his way home from Madrid, aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Hamil-*

ton Cafe, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Legation at Madrid.

June 24. At Bishop's Cannings, aged 78, the Ven. *William Maedonald*, Archdeacon of Wilts. The deceased was one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese of Salisbury. He was nephew of the late Bishop Douglas, who admitted him to Holy Orders as deacon in 1806, and as priest in the year of his own decease, 1807. Mr. Maedonald had previously graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1805. In the year 1812 he was presented to the vicarage of Chitterne, near Heytesbury. In 1815 he was instituted to the incumbency of Bishop's Cannings. In 1823 he was elected Canon Residentiary of Salisbury; and in 1828 was appointed Archdeacon of Wilts. He has published a volume of sermons, a Life of Bishop Douglas, and an Archæological History of Bishop's Cannings.

June 26. At Great Dunham Rectory, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Robert Ferrier Jex-Blake*, B.D., Rector of Great Dunham.

June 28. At Eling Vicarage, Hants., aged 50, the Rev. *Francis R. Phillips*, Vicar of Eling.

At the Vicarage, Skidbrooke, near Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 76, the Rev. *John Michael Phillips*, M.A., Vicar of Skidbrooke-cum-Saltfleet.

June 29. At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 60, the Rev. *W. W. Lutyens*, late Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

July 2. At Torquay, Devon, where he had latterly resided for the benefit of his health, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Clark*, Vicar of Harmston and Roulston. He was a native of Leicester, and in 1805 and 1806 was a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Henry Kirke White, the poet, and at the end of the latter year assisted in carrying him to his grave. In 1812 he became Curate at Somerby, in Leicestershire; in 1814 he became Curate at Navenby, to the late Dr. Doncaster; and in 1823 or 1824 he was presented to the Vicarages of Harmston and Roulston, both of which he retained until his death.

July 4. At Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon, aged 65, the Rev. *L. R. Cogan*, Incumbent of Winsley and Limpley Stoke, Wilts.

July 5. Aged 51, the Rev. *Joseph Salt*, of Standon Rectory, Stafford.

At the Vicarage, Coleby, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Trevenen Penrose*, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Weston, Notts., Rural Dean of the district of Lougoboby, and Prebend of Bedford Minor in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln. He was born at Constantine, in Cornwall, and afterwards became a student at Cambridge; was subsequently private tutor to the Earl Manvers, and in 1828 became Vicar of Coleby. He was intimately connected with the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby (his brother-in-law), and the Hon. Judge Coleridge. He was much endeared to his parishioners, to whom he preached twice on the Sunday previous to his death.

July 6. At Hastings, aged 71, the Rev.

*Henry Samuel Foyster*, M.A., Rector of All Saints', Hastings.

July 8. At Clifton, aged 32, the Rev. *E. Arthur Bagshawe*, M.A.

At Hinxton Vicarage, Cambs., aged 70, the Rev. *John Graham*, B.D., J.P., Vicar of Hinxton and Swavesey.

July 11. At Hove, Sussex, aged 31, the Rev. *Edw. Herbert Edwards*, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Curate of Hove.

July 12. At Bilham-house, near Doncaster, aged 81, the Rev. *G. Wright*.

At Brighton, aged 84, the Rev. *W. T. Briggs*.

July 18. At the Manor-house, Chedgrave, Norfolk, aged 84, the Rev. *John Gilbert*, formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Aged 82, the Rev. *George Macfarlan*, M.A., Vicar of Gainford.

July 19. At Woburn, Donaghadee, aged 89, the Most Rev. Lord *John George Beresford*, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. See OBITUARY.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 10. At Vera Cruz, aged 26, M. H. Price, esq., Lieut. Royal Marines. He entered the service in June, 1854, and served with the Baltic expedition in 1855, including the bombardment of Sweaborg and attack on Sanhamn Forts (medal). Served in China in 1857-58, including the blockade of and operations in the Canton river, and the landing before and storming of the city (medal and clasp).

April 21. At Tien-tsin, N. China, of smallpox, Capt. W. Frederick Macbean, of the 31st Regt., eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Macbean, K.H., of Lumley-lodge, Richmond, late of the 84th Regt.

April 26. At Modjokerto, in the Island of Java, aged 73, Capt. Sir Wm. Stavers, Knight of the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands.

May 8. At Sarawak, Borneo, aged 27, Juliana Caroline, wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq.

May 9. At Midnapore, Henry Houlton, third son of the Rev. Wm. Scott Robinson, Rector of Dyrham, Gloucestershire.

May 10. At Belasse, India, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. James John Villiers, commanding H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

Shot through the body, while leading his men to the charge, on the walls of Ningpo, aged 30, Wm. Naper Cornwall, First Lieut. of H.M.S. "Encounter," second son of the late Sir George Cornwall, bart., of Moccas Court, Hereford.

May 11. At Shanghai, from over-exertion and fatigue in the various expeditions against the Taepings, aged 31, Capt. L. Bradshaw, R.A., eldest son of Capt. R. Bradshaw, R.N., and grandson of the late Gen. L. Bradshaw.

May 15. Vice-Admiral John Sheridan, (mentioned at p. 113). This officer entered the service in 1795, was made a lieutenant Dec. 21,

1801, and served as senior of the "Merlin" in several affairs with the enemy's flotilla off Havre, in 1803-4; and set fire to the "Shannon" frigate near Cape La Hogue, to prevent her from being taken by the French, she having run ashore under heavy batteries. He served in the boats of the "Bellerophon" at the capture of three Russian ships on the coast of Finland, and also at the gallant but disastrous attack upon Russian gun-boats at Percola Point, 1809-10, for which he was made a commander. He commanded the "Terror" during the American war at Baltimore, and on the coast of Georgia, and obtained post-rank in June, 1815. He had not served since the peace.

*May 18.* At Simla, Col. Keith Young, C.B., Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal Army.

*May 19.* At Mhow, Central India (at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons), Nancy, widow of Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Taylor, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, and Lieut.-Col. of the 29th Foot, who fell at the battle of Sobraon, and eldest dau. of the late Jas. Godolphin Burslem, esq., Royal Artillery.

*May 21.* At Madras, after a very short illness, aged 38, Major Joseph John Pearee, of H.M.'s 2nd European Light Infantry.

*May 31* (not *May 28*, as at first stated). At Damascus, aged 39, H. T. Buckle, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Waltair, Madras, aged 34, Capt. W. R. Shakespear.

*Lately.* At Bristol, aged 89, Commander Joseph Seymour. This officer was made a master in the Royal Navy in September, 1796. He served in that rank in the "Amphitrite" frigate at the capture of Devil's Island, Cayenne, Surinam, and the Danish and Swedish islands, and also at the capture of seven large privateers in 1799. While in command of the "Amphitrite's" cutter he captured and brought off a French armed schooner lying under the protection of a privateer, and in the face of a heavy fire; and subsequently, when attached to the same ship, boarded and carried a Spanish armed schooner off Barbados. He was master of the "Conqueror" at Trafalgar, and afterwards of the Commander-in-chief's ship at the siege of Corunna. He was also master of the "Earflour," flag-ship, at Lisbon, from 1809 to 1812, and was engaged at Ferrol, equipping the Spanish line-of-battle ships for sea, which he did with remarkable expedition. His last service afloat was in the "Ramillies," flag-ship, during the American war of 1813 and 1814. He accepted the rank of retired commander and 10s. 6d. a-day in 1845.

*June 2.* Lieut.-Gen. Sutherland, C.B. (mentioned at p. 116), entered the service Dec. 15, 1804, became lieut.-col. May 16, 1822, and in that rank he commanded the few troops on the Gold Coast which defeated and dispersed the Ashantee force (30,000 strong) in June and July, 1824. He received the rank of colonel Jan. 10, 1837, major-general Nov. 9, 1846, and

lieut.-gen. June 20, 1854. He received the colonelcy of the 93rd on June 4, 1860.

*June 4.* Aged 29, on his passage home from South America, when twenty-four hours' sail from Rio, Edward Villiers Robinson, esq., second surviving son of Sir George Stamp Robinson, bart., of Cranford, Northamptonsh.

Major Godfrey Massy (mentioned at p. 116) was descended from a branch of the ancient and noble houses of Massy and Clarina, being son of the late Rev. William Massy, Prebendary of Dysert. The deceased entered the Army in 1815, served in Canada during the riots and attack on the Governor-General, and in 1854 was one of the first officers sent out to Bulgaria. He crossed from Varna with the Crimean expedition, commanded the light company of the 19th Regiment at the battle of the Alma, and was in charge of the fatigue party at the burial of the dead the night after the battle; was at the capture of Balaclava, at the battle of Inkermann, and constantly engaged in the trenches. For his services he received the brevet of major, the war-medal and three clasps, the Turkish decoration, and was also granted by the Emperor of the French the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour for distinguished services in the field. Major Massy received the degree of Doctor of Laws at Dublin University in 1856. In the same year he married Louisa, Countess of Seafield, and by that lady he leaves an only son surviving.

*June 5.* At Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 71, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Orlando Cater. The deceased entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery as second-lieutenant on the 1st of April, 1809, and served in the Peninsula from April, 1810, to January, 1814, including the defence of Cadiz, battle of Barossa, and siege of Tarragona. He served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo and taking of Cambray and Paris. His commission as first-lieutenant bears date April 16, 1812; captain, July 22, 1830; brevet-major, Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-col., May 28, 1847; colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; and major-general, May 26, 1857.

*June 6.* In Regent-street, Cambridge, aged 15, Harriet Elizabeth Anne, eldest child of the Rev. the Count Dawson-Duffield, of Coverham, Yorkshire. This is the fifth child the parents have lost, and the third that has died during the last seventeen months. Her remains are interred in the family vault in Coverham Church, where her ancestors have been buried since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

*June 8.* At Madras, aged 20, Fanny, wife of Lieut. Alex. Drury, of H.M.'s 51st M.N.I., and dau. of Wm. Evans, esq., of Eton.

*June 14.* Admiral Wauchope (mentioned at p. 118) entered the Royal Naval Academy in December, 1802, and embarked in December, 1805, on board the "Resistance," 38, Captain Charles Adam, with whom he continued employed as midshipman and master's mate until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1808. Being appointed on the 9th of January,

1809, to the "Magicienne," 36, Mr. Wauchope assisted in that ship at the reduction, in July, 1810, of the Isle de Bourbon; and in the following month he was engaged, in company with the 36-gun frigates "Néréide," "Iphigenia," and "Magicienne," in a series of gallant but unfortunate operations, which terminated with a loss to the "Magicienne" of 8 killed and 20 wounded, in the self-destruction of her and the "Sirius," the capture of the "Néréide," and the surrender, to a powerful French squadron, of the "Iphigenia," at the entry of Port Sud-Est, Isle of France. After the "Magicienne" had been destroyed, Mr. Wauchope was sent in a boat with intelligence of that which had occurred to Commodore Josias Rowley, of the "Boadicea," 38, at the Isle de Bourbon, a distance across of 140 miles. On the following morning he fell in with the commodore at sea, and was by him picked up. He was advanced to post-rank June 6, 1814; became rear-admiral in May, 1849; vice-admiral July 21, 1856; and admiral of the blue July 29, 1861. Admiral Wauchope was the inventor of the "time-ball" for ascertaining the rates of chronometers in use at the Greenwich Observatory, and at Portsmouth, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.

*June 15.* At Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, Mordaunt Shepley, youngest son of Admiral Warren, Commander-in-Chief on the Brazil Station.

At Naples, Barbara, widow of the late L. J. Barbar, esq., for many years British Vice-Consul in Naples, and Consul in Canea.

*June 18.* At Gateshead, William Kell, esq., F.S.A., formerly Town Clerk. See OBITUARY.

*June 19.* At her residence, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, Sarah, wife of Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Porter, 67th Regt.

*June 21.* At Queen's-terr., Bayswater, aged 46, the wife of Col. Guerin, H.M.'s Bombay Army (retired).

At Valletta, the Rev. E. Rossignaud, D.D., Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Malta, for many years a Member of the Council of Government, and Rector of the University and Lyceum.

*June 22.* At the residence of her son-in-law, Oakley-sq., Regent's-pk., aged 55, Christian St. Barbe Rees, widow of the Rev. David Rees, of the Rectory, Scole, Norfolk.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn (mentioned at p. 118) was the second son of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, by Lady Henrietta Antonia, eldest dau. of the first Earl Powis, and was born in St. James's-square in 1822. He entered the army as Ensign in 1839, became Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd West India Regiment in 1854, and Major of the 1st Flintshire Rifle Volunteers in August, 1860. In October, 1850, he was first returned for Montgomeryshire, without opposition, being elected on the death of his uncle, the Right Hon. Chas. W. Williams Wynn, who represented the county from 1797 till 1850. In politics the deceased was a Conservative.

*June 24.* At Brighton, aged 81, Mary Ann Dorrington, widow of Arthur Dendy, esq., of Dorking, Surrey, and Brighton, Sussex.

At Harrow, aged 14, Edward John, second son of Sir John Neeld, bart., of Grittleton, Wilts.

*June 25.* At Ketteringham-park, Norfolk, the Lady Catherine S. Boileau, third dau. of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, and wife of Sir John P. Boileau, bart.

At Tissington-hall, Derbyshire, Miss Fanny Fitz-Herbert, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-sq., sister of the late Sir Henry Fitz-Herbert, bart., of Tissington. Her 80th birthday was celebrated only five days before, when several "triumphal arches" were erected in the village.

Suddenly, at the residence of the Rev. Wm. Vincent, Barnsbury-pk., Islington, aged 57, Lieut.-Col. J. Howard Wakefield, late of the Bengal Army.

Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Gurley, esq., of Peter's Hope, Island of St. Vincent, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Marsh, Rector of Ford, Northumberland.

At Blackheath, aged 76, Mary Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Michael Babbs, of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

*June 26.* At Bayswater, aged 51, Col. Edw. Samuel Blake, C.B., of the Royal Bombay Artillery.

In Curzon-st., Mayfair, Charlotte Dorothea, wife of Charles Stirling, esq., of Muiravon-side, Stirlingshire, and only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Chas. Stirling, of Woburn Farm, Surrey.

At her residence, High-st., Shirley, Jane, relict of Captain Thomas Hills, R.N., of Southampton.

After a long illness, Mr. James Paul, bookseller, of Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Colebrooke-place, Islington.

*June 27.* At St. James's Palace, aged 49, Major-Gen. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Governor of the Prince of Wales. See OBITUARY.

At Castle Taylor, co. Galway, aged 64, Capt. Francis Manley Shawc Taylor, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Boturich Castle, Dumbartonshire, aged 78, Robert Findlay, esq., of Easterhill and Boturich.

At Geneva, Anne Dewar, widow of Henry Stretton, esq., late of Ramsgate, and dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Bourdillon, Vicar of Fentstanton, Hunts.

*June 28.* At Stowe, aged 66, Mary, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham and Chandos. The Duchess was the second and youngest dau. of John, first Marquis of Breadalbane, and sister of the present peer, and was born July 10, 1795. She married, May 13, 1819, Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, whom she has survived not quite twelve months. By her marriage she leaves a son, the present Duke, and a dau., Lady Anne, married to Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton, M.P. The latter years of the estimable

Duchess's life were embittered by domestic differences, and she was separated from her husband since 1853, having in that year obtained a legal separation.

In Hereford-street, Park-lane, aged 61, Sir Robert G. Throckmorton, bart. The deceased baronet was the son of Mr. Wm. Throckmorton (brother to the seventh baronet), by the only dau. of Mr. T. Giffard, of Chillington, and was born in Queen-street, Mayfair, in 1800. He married, in 1829, the only dau. of Sir John Acton, and succeeded his uncle in 1840. From 1831 to 1835 he represented Berkshire in Parliament, and in 1843 was elected sheriff of that county. The family is descended from Sir John Throckmorton, who was Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer in the time of Henry IV.

At Malta, Charles, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Montagu, Royal Engineers.

In Queen-st., Mayfair, aged 52, James Wm. Drake, esq., only surviving son of the late Rev. John Drake, Rector of Stourton, Wilts.

At Nuneham-hall, Ashdon, Essex, aged 77, Devereux Hustler, esq.

June 29. At Stonham Aspal, aged 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Howes, M.A., late Rector of Thorndon.

At Stafford, Henry Edward Wilson Bailey, only son of the late Thos. Bailey, esq., of the Old-hall, Aigburth, Lancashire.

At his residence, aged 82, the Rev. John Leifeild, D.D.

At Dundee, aged 62, James B. Lindsay, esq. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Orwell-lodge, Ipswich, aged 49, John Biddle Alexander, esq., for many years a partner in the banking firm of Alexander and Co. He held for some time various positions of trust, among which was the Treasurership of the Borough, of the East Suffolk Hospital, of the Ipswich Savings' Bank, and of the Ipswich Union; and he was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ipswich Mechanics' Institution.

June 30. At Silloth, Cumberland, aged 57, Robert, youngest son of the late Rev. Hugh Pugh, Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset.

*Lately.* At a very advanced age, Miss Macpherson, of Belleville. She was the daughter of the well-known Mr. James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian. Miss Macpherson was much beloved throughout Badenoch, where she lived during the greater part of a long life. The eldest son of Sir David Brewster, who married the late Miss Macpherson's sister, succeeds to the property as heir of entail.

July 1. Aged 76, Robert Milligan, esq., of Acacia, late M.P. for Bradford.

At Malvern, aged 13, Edw. Stradling Nicholl Carne, eldest son of J. W. N. Carne, D.C.L., of Dimlande Castle, Glamorganshire.

At Acton, Middlesex, the wife of Thos. Willson, esq., architect. She zealously shared all the perils of her husband's arduous enterprise in South Africa in 1820, when taking out 100 families and colonizing the Caffre frontier at the Cape of Good Hope.

July 2. At Brighton, Sir John Wedderburn, bart., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Captain R. Watson, late of the 43rd Regt. of the Line, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and nephew of Lady Brougham and Vaux.

At the Abbey, Winchester, aged 93, George Liddell, esq.

At Catton, aged 79, William Salter, last surviving son of the late Rev. Charles Millard, Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.

At the Parsonage, King-sq., E.C., aged 42, Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry Ward, M.A., Incumbent of St. Barnabas.

At Walcot-place, Kennington, aged 19, Eliza Penkivil, wife of Alfred Tucker, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. William Brook.

July 3. At Rutland-gate, aged 31, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard. She was Augusta, only dau. of the Hon. G. H. Talbot, son of John Tooke Talbot, by Susannah Harriet, his second wife, by Augusta, dau. of Sir Horace St. Paul, who, after the death of her husband, married the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley. Her Ladyship, who married in 1851 the second son of the 13th Duke of Norfolk, leaves a youthful family of five daughters and an only son.

At Hurst-lodge, Berks., aged 76, Charles Oldfield Bowles, esq., Colonel of the Oxford Militia, and formerly of North Aston, Oxon.

In Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, W., Jane Maria, eldest dau. of Gen. J. A. Paul Macgregor.

At Shotley-grove, Gateshead, aged 63, Peter Annandale, esq., J.P. for the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Ann, widow of the Rev. John Hawtrey, Rector of Kingston Seymour, Somersetshire, and formerly Minister of St. James's Church, Guernsey.

In Pembridge-pl., Bayswater, aged 26, Sarah Kate, wife of the Rev. W. D. Maclagan.

Aged 72, Eliza Venn, wife of the Rev. Thos. Schofield, of Chertsey, Surrey, and dau. of the late Rev. H. Elston, Vicar of Halberton, Devon.

At Maulden Rectory, aged 16, Charles Herbert, son of the Rev. Charles Ward.

At Charlton Rectory, Oxon., Ann Rollo, wife of the Rev. Frederick Taunton, M.A.

July 4. In Pall-mall East, aged 55, John Edward Errington, C.E., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The deceased, who was of an old Northumbrian family, was born at Hull in 1806. He became a civil engineer, and when railways began to be constructed in the north of England, devoted himself chiefly to that department of the profession connected with them. Along with Mr. Locke, he was engineer to the Glasgow and Greenock Railway and Dock, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the East Lancashire, the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, and Aberdeen Railways. About the year 1850 he was, again with Mr. Locke, appointed consulting engineer for the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway, and in that capacity

constructed many of their branches and extensions. He was also up to the time of his death engineer-in-chief to the London and South-Western Railway. He superintended the construction of the lines recently opened connecting that system with Exeter and the west of England. He was, like his partner (Mr. Locke), a strong advocate for economy in the first cost of construction, and the lines executed by him all bear testimony to this.

Rear-Adm. G. W. C. Lydiard, of Shalford, Surrey.

At Penrith, aged 53, Margaret Hay, eldest dau. of the late Major T. Brougham, H.E.I.C.S.

At Kingstown, Ireland, suddenly, aged 78, Anne Green, widow of the Rev. G. B. Wildig, Rector of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire.

*July 5.* At Marseilles, Henry J. Hamilton, second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, bart., of Kileonquhar, Fife.

At Paris, aged 95, the Duke Pasquier. See OBITUARY.

At the Manor-house, Milton, Wilts., aged 76, John Somerset, M.D.

At her residence, Prospect-house, Kingsbridge, Devon, Charlotte Hawkins, dau. of the late Richard Hawkins, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At the house of her brother (Samuel Bentley, esq., North End, Croydon), aged 70, Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of Edward Bentley, esq., formerly of the Bank of England, sister to the late John Bentley, esq., Secretary of the same establishment, and niece of John Nichols, esq., formerly Editor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*July 6.* At Groombridge-pl., Kent, aged 56, Major-Gen. B. F. D. Wilson, nephew of the late Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, C.M.T., &c.

At his residence, Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, aged 87, Col. Humphrey Owen, late of the Royal Artillery.

*July 7.* Suddenly, at his residence, Arklow-house, Ramsgate, aged 68, Capt. J. Gilmore, R.N.

In Sussex-st., Eccleston-sq., Major Frederiek Alexander Blachford, late 93rd Highlanders, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Blachford, of Ham, Surrey.

At Morstead Rectory, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sirr, and only dau. of the late Rev. E. H. Hoare, Rector of Thrussington, Leicestershire.

*July 8.* At Boothby-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 77, John Litchford, esq.

At Brunswiek-house, Hull, aged 74, Maria, wife of Henry Blundell, esq., J.P.

At the Abbey, Great Missenden, Bucks., aged 50, George Carrington, esq.

At Ripon, Eliza, relict of the Rev. J. J. Pickett, Incumbent of Markington.

*July 9.* At Axminster, aged 84, Nathaniel Tryon Still, esq., J.P. and D.L. of the county of Devon, and formerly of the 1st Life Guards and 53rd Regiment.

At Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, aged 84, John St. Barbe, esq., of Stoke Newington.

At Thanet-lodge, Broadstairs, aged 75, Rachel, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Burn.

At Hertford, Richard D. J. Evans, esq., M.D., youngest son of the late Rev. William Evans, Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire.

At Little Canfield Rectory, Essex, the residence of her brother, Emma Forrest, wife of Commander Edm. Scott, R.N., of Cheltenham.

*July 10.* At Neston, Cheshire, aged 74, Mary, relict of Francis Shand, esq., of Liverpool, and eldest dau. of the late Sir John Reid, bart., of Barra.

At Ealing, Middlesex, aged 50, Alfred Wm. Kiallmark, esq.

At Stoke-cottage, Exeter, aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. J. Armitage.

At Hardymount, eo. Carlow, Elizabeth, relict of Major Orme, of Abbey-town, co. Mayo.

At Woodcote-house, Lillington, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Braddyll.

*July 11.* At Brighton, aged 38, Major Thos. Jenkins, late of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry (M.N.I.), also of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard.

At Compton Rectory, aged 75, Christianna, sister of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood.

At Boulogne, aged 60, Archibald Douglas, esq., late Capt. in the Madras Army, and many years British Resident at Tanjore.

At Hampstead, aged 59, Camilla, wife of Wm. Needham, esq., of Lenton-house, Notts.

At his residence, Lyndhurst, Hants., Arthur, fifth son of the late Daniel Robertson, esq., of Struan.

*July 12.* At Reading, aged 60, Henrietta Amelia, widow of the Rev. Dr. Binney, Rector of Newbury.

At Mark Parsonage, aged 25, Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Frederick Du Sautoy.

*July 13.* At Ealing, Middlesex, Gen. Robert Blair Campbell, late United States Consul-General at London.

*July 14.* At Queen's-gate, Kensington-gore, aged 81, Eliza, widow of the Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

At Great Malvern, aged 73, Maria Maclean, relict of Alexander Hunter, W.S., Sheriff Clerk of Ayrshire.

At Great Gaines, Upminster, aged 79, the Rev. George Clayton, for fifty-one years pastor of the Independent Church, York-st., Walworth.

*July 15.* At Westbourne-sq., aged 70, Major-Gen. James Manson, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At his residence, East Hendred, near Wantage, Berks., aged 73, Wm. Allin, esq.

At Bisham Grange, Berks., aged 44, Henry Collingwood Ibbetson, esq.

Aged 43, Capt. John Yates, Cavalry Staff, Canterbury, after an active and useful period of twenty-five years' service.

At her residence, Lower Rock-gardens, Annie, widow of Wm. Henry Worthington, jun., esq., late of Shandway, Cheshire, and eldest dau. of the late Gen. Thomas Brownrigg.

At University College, Oxford, aged 19, Hen.

Wm. F. Croome, eldest son of the Rev. T. Boys Croome, of Siston Rectory, Gloucestersh.

*July 16.* At Maiden Bradley, near Frome, aged 73, Adm. R. W. G. Festing, C.B. The deceased entered the Navy in February, 1799, on board the "Ramillies;" and was appointed Acting-Lieutenant of the "Tremendous," in March, 1805. In 1806 he joined the "Culloden," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, to whom he was Flag-Lieutenant at the capture and destruction of a flotilla in Batavia Roads, and destruction of the dockyard at Griessec, Java, 1807. In August, 1808, he was promoted to the command of the "Dasher," in which he remained till April, 1811, when he became Acting-Captain of the "Illustrious," bearing the flag of Commodore Broughton. He served on shore at the reduction of Java, commanded the batteries at the surrender of Batavia, and having been confirmed in October, 1811, was appointed to command the "Psyche," in which ship he returned to England in August, 1812. From 1815 to 1817 he commanded in succession the "Falmouth" and "Racoon" on the St. Helena station, and in March, 1836, was appointed to the "Cornwallis," but did not go to sea in that ship, having been superseded in June following. He accepted retired rank in October, 1846.

At East Moulsey, Surrey, Elizabeth, widow of Chas. Porcher Lang, esq., and dau. of the late Sir John Owen, bart., M.P.

At Windsor, aged 68, Capt. Andrew Ellison, late 60th Rifles.

At Tunbridge-Wells, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Mackeson, esq., of Hythe, Kent.

At his residence, Roman-hill, near Colchester, Carleton Smythies, esq., J.P.

At the Law Society's Hall, of congestion of the liver, Robert Maugham, esq., Secretary to the Incorporated Law Society.

*July 17.* At Polygon-house, Southampton, Peter Breton, esq., late Capt. Bombay Artillery, for many years a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the town and county of Southampton and Hants.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Eliza Anne, dau. of the late Capt. James Oliver, R.N., of Taunton.

At Buckhurst, Sunning-hill, aged 66, Emma, widow of the Rev. George Hunt.

*July 18.* In Regent-st., London, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Ballingall, late of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, and eldest son of the late Sir George Ballingall, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Sherfield Rectory, near Romsey, aged 30, Campbell Ellinor, wife of the Rev. Joseph Barton.

*July 19.* At Anglesey, near Gosport, aged 63, Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower, and Walton-le-Dale, Lancashre.

At her house, Dublin, aged 85, Lady Vandeleur, widow of Gen. Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B., &c.

At La Tour, Piedmont, Major-Gen. John Chas. Beckwith, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade. He commenced his career in 1805,

was with Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, served under the Duke of Wellington throughout the campaign in the Peninsula, and was on his staff at the battle of Waterloo, where he lost his left leg.

At Brislington, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Ambrose, C.B., late commanding the 1st Battalion of H.M.'s 3rd Regiment (the Buffs).

At the Priory, Rathfarnham, near Dublin, J. P. Curran, esq., barrister, Inner Temple.

*July 20.* Aged 61, Henry Joshua Robinson, esq., late Chief Accountant of H.M.'s Office of Woods and Forests.

At Dover, aged 19, Andrew Olivier Henry Baird, of Queen's College, Oxford, only son of Andrew Wood Baird, M.D.

*July 22.* At Stonehouse, aged 77, retired Rear-Admiral William Blight. The deceased entered the Navy in May, 1793, on board the "Intrepid," 64, and after a few months' service as Acting-Lieutenant of the "Prince George," was confirmed, April 15, 1803, into the "Britannia," 100. In the latter ship Lieut. Blight served at Trafalgar, and during that conflict was sent with a party to take possession of the French 74 "L'Aigle," in which he remained, exposed to severe sufferings, until fortunately rescued previous to her total loss in the gale that ensued. He was next employed in navigating the "Santa Anna" to Gibraltar. His subsequent appointments, as Lieutenant, were—to the "Dreadnought," 98, as Flag to the Earl of Northesk; "Nereide," 36, Capt. Corbett, of which frigate he ultimately became Senior; "Powerful," 74, and in July, 1809, obtained the post of Agent for Transports at Palermo, in which capacity he officiated until Nov. 16, 1815. In October, 1819, he was appointed to the "Queen Charlotte," bearing the flag of Adm. Campbell, at Portsmouth. While in the "Nereide" at the attack of Buenos Ayres, in July, 1807, Lieut. Blight was entrusted by Rear-Admiral Murray with the hazardous service of keeping up a communication between the Army and Navy, and for his able discharge of that duty acquired considerable credit. On Oct. 21, 1808, he assisted at the destruction of two powerful pirate vessels, in the Persian Gulf, having seven hundred men on board, and the recapture of the H.E.I.C.'s war cruiser "Sylph," after an action of four hours. On May 31, 1828, Capt. Blight, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander Feb. 12, 1821, was appointed to the "Britannia," 120, flagship at Plymouth of the Earl of Northesk, with whom he continued—latterly in the "St. Vincent," 120—until the expiration of his lordship's command in May, 1830. He attained Post-rank 22nd July following; accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1850; and was advanced to the rank of Rear-Adm. on the retired list Sept. 27, 1855. Rear-Adm. Blight received a medal for the battle of Trafalgar. It is worthy of remark that from the period of his entering the service in 1793, until 1815, he was not altogether more than two months unemployed.

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,				
			June 21, 1862.	June 28, 1862.	July 5, 1862.	July 12, 1862.	July 19, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . . .	.	.	54.9	56.2	56.8	58.2	59.5
London . . . . .	78029	2803921	1104	1066	1159	1065	1111
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463373	152	162	178	163	155
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618201	205	213	257	213	245
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	151	145	181	142	162
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571129	265	265	244	249	259
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773160	331	281	299	298	290

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.
June 21 .	519	149	201	175	23	1104	942	971	1913
„ 28 .	541	134	179	171	36	1066	897	910	1807
July 5 .	564	170	196	193	33	1159	862	853	1715
„ 12 .	560	154	175	139	37	1065	882	825	1707
„ 19 .	567	167	176	171	30	1111	921	891	1812

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, July 22, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,960	59	4	Oats ...	1,262	22	4	Beans ...	39	35	8
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	45	35	9	Peas ...	—	0	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	55	7	Oats.....	23	11	Beans .....	40	4
Barley.....	32	4	Rye .....	36	5	Peas.....	39	7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 24.

Hay, 1l. 16s. to 5l. 5s. — Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 4s. — Clover, 4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 24.	
Beef .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	980
Mutton.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep .....	11,520
Veal .....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Calves .....	578
Pork .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Pigs.....	90
Lamb .....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.		

COAL-MARKET, JULY 25.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. Other sorts, 14s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24, to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.			8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.	
June	°	°	°	in.	pts.		June	°	°	°	in.	pts.	
24	58	67	57	29.	91	cloudy, fair	9	62	67	60	29.	98	fair, cldy. rain
25	59	62	55	30.	10	do. do.	10	61	66	53	29.	78	cldy. hvy. rain
26	59	68	52	29.	99	fair	11	58	66	56	29.	88	do. fair
27	59	62	52	29.	77	cldy. fair, rain	12	62	68	55	29.	69	hy. sh. cl. fr. rn.
28	55	65	52	29.	86	fr. cldy. slt. rn.	13	63	73	59	29.	81	fair, cloudy
29	55	64	58	29.	96	do. do. do.	14	66	73	58	29.	90	do. do.
30	55	65	55	29.	88	cloudy, fair	15	61	68	58	29.	78	do. showers
J. 1	60	69	60	29.	87	do. do.	16	59	65	57	29.	68	fr. hy. sh. hl. rn.
2	61	70	55	29.	77	do. rain	17	60	68	58	29.	81	do. [th. lg.
3	58	57	53	29.	88	do. con. hy. rn.	18	61	68	58	29.	93	do. cloudy
4	57	67	58	29.	83	fair, cloudy	19	63	64	58	29.	96	cloudy
5	60	66	61	29.	45	heavy rain	20	63	69	58	29.	98	fair, cloudy
6	60	68	59	29.	44	cloudy, fair	21	62	68	59	30.	15	do. do.
7	61	61	59	29.	66	do. do. hvy. rn.	22	62	68	58	30.	15	do. do. rain
8	60	70	60	29.	92	fair	23	58	61	59	29.	89	hvy. rn. cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	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	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	233 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5	3. 8 pm.	Shut.	22 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
25	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	233 6	7. 9 pm.			109 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
26	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	235	7. 10 pm.		19. 21 pm.	108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
27	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		6. 9 pm.			108 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
28	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	234	6. 9 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
30	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	234 5	10 pm.		18 pm.	108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
J. 1	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	234 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5. 9 pm.			108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
2	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		8. 9 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
3	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234 5	9 pm.		18. 21 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
4	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		8. 10 pm.		19. 22 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2		11 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7	92 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2	234	12. 18 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	92 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236	15. 18 pm.	224	18. 22 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	92 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 6	15. 18 pm.		22. 23 pm.	108 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
10	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	236	15. 18 pm.	226	20 pm.	107 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
11	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	234 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18. 19 pm.		22 pm.	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
12	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236	16. 19 pm.		23 pm.	107 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
14	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236	16. 19 pm.			108 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
15	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	234	15. 18 pm.			107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
16	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236	16. 19 pm.	224	24 pm.	107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
17	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 7	19 pm.	224 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7		107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
18	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	235 7	17. 20 pm.			108 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
19	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 7	18. 20 pm.			107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
21	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 7	18. 21 pm.	225 7	27 pm.	107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
22	92 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	235 7	17. 20 pm.			107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
23	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	236	17. 20 pm.	225 7		107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
Gentleman's Magazine

AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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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.

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### THE CLARENDON PRESS.

MR. URBAN,—I recently purchased from a London bookseller a copy of Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer," printed at the Clarendon Press. On examination, I found the copy sent me spotted and stained on almost every leaf. On communicating with my bookseller, I was told that he had learned from the booksellers to the University of Oxford the to me astounding fact, that all the remaining copies were in this defective and—must I say it?—disgraceful condition. Subsequently, I got my injured copy exchanged for one something better, but was at the loss of the portage to and from London.

Perhaps you, MR. URBAN, on whose omniscience we, *Sylvani* banished from the great *Urbs*, implicitly depend, can inform me whether the authorities of the University Press intend to force the public to purchase all the damaged copies of this most valuable work before they issue another edition? The volume requires to be re-edited, to bring it up to the knowledge of the present day, (it was published in 1831); the learned and Venerable editor is, thank God, still spared to us. Will the University Press deprive the world of the benefit of his matured knowledge?—I am, &c.

JAMES GRAVES, Clerk.

*Kilkenny, August 8th, 1862.*

### THE LATE JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE.

MR. URBAN,—Macaulay, the brilliant essayist, poet, and historian, lies entombed among kings, statesmen, and poets, in Westminster Abbey, ennobled when living, and honoured in his death. I have no desire to take exception to this, but only to remark that it contrasts forcibly with the neglect evinced by the antiquarian world to a writer of somewhat less note, yet still one who ought not to be forgotten. J. M. Kemble, the author of "The Saxons in England," a man of rare acquirements, died in Dublin about four years ago, and his remains lie *shelved* in a vault in a church in that city. Is not this a reproach to us?

I have said enough to call attention to a subject the contemplation of which has caused me much pain, and I desire to make the fact known through the medium of your pages, in the hope that a remedy will be found for it.

August 11.

F.S.A.

### THE CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to say that in omitting all mention of the Christchurch Association from my recent letter I did not mean in any way to slight such an excellent Society.

From the notices of it which I had read in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE I inferred that it was merely local, and that it did not purpose becoming a county Association. Obviously Winchester would be the proper centre for a general county Association, although Christchurch, Southampton, and other towns would be each the fitting centre of its own district.—I am, &c.,

THE AUTHOR OF THE PAPER ON  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

### SIR BENJAMIN HAWES.

In our number for July, 1862, p. 101, it was incorrectly stated that Benjamin Hawes, M.D. (the grandfather of the late Sir Benjamin Hawes, and the founder of the Royal Humane Society), was author of "The History of the Isle of Man," and other literary works. That statement should apply to the maternal uncle of Sir Benjamin Hawes, Mr. John Feltham, whose "Tour through the Isle of Man, in 1797 and 1798," was published at Bath in the latter year, and "The English Enchiridion, being a selection of Apothegms, Moral Maxims, &c.," in 1799.

Captain Arthur Brunel Hawes, the second son of Sir Benjamin, is a retired officer of the Indian army, and now Senior Assistant in the Audit Office of the Secretary of State for India. He is married, and has four children.

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*Several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries are unavoidably postponed.*

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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## THE JAPANESE COURT IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

OF all the dreams of archæologists there is none more frequent than that of endeavouring to transport oneself into the domestic life of any given period. In some cases it is not a very difficult thing to do, for the materials exist and are easily attainable. Thus, with regard to Roman life, we have the many hints given us by such authors as Apuleius and Petronius Arbiter, we have the costume from statues and gems, and lastly, there are the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, where we can stand at the very counters where the *garum* was sold, tread the very pavements, look at the very pictures on the walls, and, in fact, spend a day thoroughly with the ancients. With regard to the mediæval times, the antiquary finds the materials for his dream far more difficult to attain. It is true that we have the literature, the costume, and to a certain extent the buildings; but there is no Pompeii to give us an insight into the domestic life; and our only resource is to study Eastern nations who, less changeable than those of the West, still keep up the manners and costumes of the times of the Crusades.

Fortunately—or unfortunately—this civilization is dying out day by day in Turkey, and the best nation for our purpose would undoubtedly be Persia; but somehow or other there is no display of Persian goods in the International Exhibition, and we are thrown back on to Egypt, Turkey, India, and Japan. The productions of the first three for the most part consist of textile fabrics and jewellery, but the latter presents us with so many articles of domestic use, and so nearly allied to the Middle Ages, that I propose to confine my attention to it alone.

Until Lord Elgin's mission we knew but little of the state of

the arts in the group of islands generally known as the Empire of Japan. We had, it is true, seen specimens of lacquer, but these were generally imitations of European articles manufactured for the Dutch, in whose hands the whole trade had been confined for the last two hundred years. Since Lord Elgin's visit, numerous articles of Japanese workmanship have come to this country, and been eagerly bought up; but the present Exhibition gives the first opportunity of seeing them collected together in any quantity. The principal exhibitor is Mr. Alcock, the English minister at Japan, and we are indebted to his good taste for as complete a collection of articles of domestic art as one man could reasonably be expected to form. Unfortunately another collection, which arrived too late to find room, was lately sold by auction; a fact the more to be regretted inasmuch as many of the articles were exceedingly curious, such as a suit of armour, of which more anon. Captain Vyse, Consul at Yokahama, Dr. Barton, and Remi Schmidt and Co. help to complete the exhibition, which is further enriched by a very complete set of medicines and surgical instruments belonging to Dr. Myburgh. In giving a short notice of all these various things, perhaps the best way will be to divide them into classes, and go through them *seriatim*.

#### METAL-WORK.

Although there are not very many articles made entirely of the precious metals, there is scarcely a single thing but what is enriched more or less with them. Oliphant<sup>a</sup> tells us that the great occupation of the goldsmiths is to manufacture those small ornaments which are used for such a variety of purposes, but more especially to bind on the handles of swords. Mr. Alcock has a long case entirely filled with these ornaments, which are generally in the form of a parallelogram, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. They are made of cast or stamped copper, and are so wonderfully coloured, that without actually cutting them it is almost impossible to distinguish their material. To the eye they appear to be figures made of iron, and then damascened on the round with copper, gold, silver, and a very black metal which looks like the Berlin cast-iron. Upon testing them they turn out to be made of copper,

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<sup>a</sup> Oliphant's "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan."

which is coloured three distinct ways. The first is probably effected by silvering the ground, and then oxydizing it in such a manner as to look like iron; in some cases it is so managed as to look like iron that has been silvered and then had the silver partially rubbed off. The second way is to colour the copper of a deep black; and the last is to coat it with an opaque lacquer of Venetian red. Again, every ornament is more or less enriched with gold and silver; in some cases this is evidently a damascening, for it is very small, and rises up above the general surface; as a general rule, however, I suspect it to be only thick gilding or silvering; but it would be impossible to speak with any certainty without destroying the ornament, and using a powerful microscope, neither of which in the present instance was possible. The way in which these various colours and gilding are distributed may be illustrated by one ornament representing a sitting deer. Here the plate forming the ground of the composition is silvered and oxydized to look like iron. The deer itself, which has perhaps  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch relief, is coloured deep black; it is covered over with small silver spots; the horns are gold, and the eyes red lacquer. There is an almost endless variety of designs, such as animals, caricatures, scenes from military or domestic life, portraits, &c. One is most ingenious; it represents the front view of a rabbit, the body being foreshortened, while the ears extend to the extremities of the ground.

Among the collection may be found several duplicates, clearly proving that they are cast or stamped in the first instance; but the case being nailed down, and the one or two others dispersed about the collection being fixed on to cabinets either as handles or ornaments, it was impossible for me to satisfactorily clear up this point. There are also some buttons, which are manufactured in the same manner, but are curious as shewing how the Japanese carry out one of their great principles of design, i. e. rarely to have the mass of the ornament or figure in the centre of the panel or ground. Thus some of these buttons are ornamented with portraits; but these heads are not placed in the middle of the circle; on the contrary, the head is put in what a sailor would call the south-eastern portion, and the arms are so managed as to go round the rest of the circle and restore the balance. Another principle is to obtain a diagonal line. This is done in the present instance by the left sleeve of the

coat, the profile of the face, and the right elbow, which all form a diagonal line across the composition; in fact, so subtle are these dispositions of lines and masses, that although you see they are quite right and just as they ought to be, it is most difficult to reduce them to any rule.

Among other things, the small chains should not be omitted. These are for the most part made of three differently coloured links, viz. gold, silver, and black copper; the forms of the links themselves are very varied, and would afford useful hints to our modern goldsmiths if they were capable of taking them. Thus in one chain they are in the form of roses, in another of voided squares, &c.

From copper we next go to the bronzes, of which I suspect a better collection might possibly have been formed. There are not very many figures, but among what there are is a very good one of a hunter on horseback looking at his arrow, a group which is said to be a copy of some celebrated picture. The other articles are principally for domestic use, such as vases, some damascened with thin lines of silver, others imitating baskets; one of these exactly resembles the so-called art-manufactures of our own day, for it represents a vase with a natural leaf wrapped round it. Some bronzes are simply representations of natural foliage, but the most curious of all is a vase, or rather tazza, supported by rock-work, which is evidently supposed to be below the surface of the deep, for there are sundry gilded fishes attached to it. Another vase has some excellent handles which proceed out of lions' mouths, the said lions' heads vastly resembling in treatment those on the bronze doors of Augsburg Cathedral. But of all the bronzes the candlesticks demand the most attention; they are made of all shapes and sizes; some fold up quite flat, others are like those of the Middle Ages, others are formed of two snakes twined together at the head and tail, but separated in the middle, and thus forming an O. Another consists of a stork standing on one leg, and holding the cup in his beak; while the last looks like a very large walnut, but one quarter of which opens with a hinge, and when pushed back forms the cup.

All these bronzes appear to be well cast, and by the *cire perdue* process. They are coloured, like our own, with various tints, and occasionally also, like our own, they shew the natural colour of the metal on the exposed parts; but more

frequently these exposed parts are actually gilded, so that it gives the idea of a gold article which by some accident has got bronzed. It may also be added that the bronzes are very thin, as good bronzes should be.

Among other employments of copper may be mentioned the hinges and fastenings of the cabinets, which are either tinned, silvered, or covered with the Venetian red lacquer; in this latter case the engraving (for they are all engraved) has the lines filled up with gilding. So plentiful, indeed, is copper, that it is used for many purposes to which we apply iron: not that the Japanese are unskilled in working the latter, for Mr. Oliphant tells us that they are celebrated for the quality of their steel, and that one of their best swords is said to be capable of cutting through a half-inch bar of iron without suffering injury. There are several swords in the present collection, but of course it is impossible to speak of their quality; the handles are for the most part covered with white shagreen, and then bound over with silk cords, so arranged as to allow certain intervals, which shew the shagreen beneath as well as the little ornaments mentioned in the early part of this notice. A short sword, we are told by the inscription, was taken from one of the assassins who attempted to murder the English mission: with it is his purse, still containing money, perhaps the wages of his crime; it is tied up with a cord, ending with a cornelian ball and a lion carved in ivory. Close to it, again, is a coat and hood of mail, which, however, could hardly be of much avail against such swords as Mr. Oliphant mentions, for the rings are not very stout, and are likewise unriveted: the gambeson worn under this coat of mail, and sewn to it, is made of thick wash-leather covered with coarse linen. Among the collection which arrived too late to be exhibited, was a most curious suit of armour, which is now in possession of Mr. Whareham, the dealer in curiosities, of Castle-street, Leicester-square. It is well deserving of notice, for it unites the various systems of the most diverse times. Thus the breast and back plate are formed of overlaying hoops, like the lorica of the Roman soldier; the hoops, however, do not move upon one another (and, indeed, I believe we have no authority that those of the lorica did, although they are generally said to have done so), and are moreover, like all the rest of the plate-work, covered with an opaque black lacquer; the plates are also hinged

on one side, and fastened by a long pin on the other. The belly is covered with pieces of what we should call hoop-iron, connected with each other by means of stout cords, and, in fact, resemble and answer the same purpose as the taces of the fifteenth century; however, they do not extend all round the body, and are, moreover, divided into three perpendicular divisions, which makes it probable that the suit is intended for a horseman. The thighs and upper part of the arms are protected by a most singular arrangement of plate and mail, sewed on to coarse linen; it consists of small square plates, say  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, and of various lengths, such as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, and even 3 in., placed about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch apart from each other, and connected with mail, the whole looking uncommonly like some of the eleventh and twelfth century armour. Again, in the defences of the fore-arm, we find ourselves in the early half of the fourteenth century, for here the plates assume the form of long splints, in some cases connected by occasional bands of mail, and in others sewn close together on to the linen. The helmet has a neck-piece like those of the Commonwealth, and a movable mask like the classic and cinque-cento examples: the nose, with its moustache of tow, is also removable at pleasure. The equipment is completed by two square plates of iron, lacquered brown and gilt, but I am ignorant whether these lay flat on the shoulders like our epaulettes, or were worn perpendicular like the thirteenth-century ailettes.

To return to the Exhibition. Among other things is the uniform of the fire brigade: this must be more for show than for use, as the coat is decorated with gold thread and *appliqué* work, and the helmet has a most unserviceable look: it is made of thin plates of copper, silvered and fixed down to a leathern cap by numerous conical-headed nails; the rim is formed in a similar manner, and the whole is finished off with a horsehair plume behind and an immense gilt butterfly in front. The collection also contains a set of carpenter's tools, which appear to be very clumsy instruments for executing such fine work as we see around us; and a complete set of surgical instruments, which, on the contrary, are most exquisitely finished. The same may be said of a set of razors, right angled in section; they are mounted in most ingenious lacquered and gilt handles, and altogether would form a pleasing novelty for Mr. Mechi.

## IVORIES.

Almost every Japanese of fashion appears to indulge himself with a little group carved in ivory; this is hung to his purse, or forms an appendage to his pipe. These groups, which are not very large, being about the size of a walnut, some greater and some less, exhibit for the most part most wonderful art both in the workmanship and in the expression. As a general rule they are all stained, some lighter and some darker: at first the light stain looks like the colour produced by constant wear, but sundry parts, of a beautiful white, such as the beards of old men, &c., shew us that this is not the case. Very little positive colour is used, except in the hair, where black is rubbed into the interstices of the engraving; black lines indicate the eyebrows and eyes, and occasionally some ornaments of the dress; while a slight quantity of red is applied to the mouth: and they all have a hole through them to enable a silk cord to be attached. The following will give some slight idea of the class of subjects represented:—1. A woman and boy in a boat; the latter takes a fish out of the basket, and is scolded for it by the former; 2. A tortoise with two small ones on his back; 3. A man fondling a little dog; 4. A family group, consisting of an old man with his son and his daughter-in-law; the dog with his tongue out, completes the family; 5. A convivial scene; 6. A woman kneeling; a fox has jumped on her back; 7. A man seated; he is about to drink out of a bowl; he wears a mask, which he has turned aside to enable him to drink; 8. A monkey, stained darker than the rest of the composition, pushes along a large fruit bigger than himself; in this fruit there is an incision about half an inch long and  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch high, in which we see a little landscape carved in the round; &c. Another way of ornamenting ivory is to inlay it with small pieces of various precious stones, such as cornelian, &c. One small case, or rather set of cases, has the representation of a stand supporting a globe, on which is perched a cock; the cock is made of dark mother-of-pearl, the globe of stained ivory (the case itself being the natural colour), and the foot of the stand of tortoise-shell. Mother-of-pearl of various tints, green jade, cornelian, and small garnets are also employed. The curious part of the matter is, that all these different inlays are in relief and carved, while the divisions of the various cases run right through them. The same applies to

a similar case where there is a figure of a lady, only here the figure is on a raised composition, and painted with various coloured lacquers relieved with a large quantity of gold.

#### WOOD-WORK.

The various cabinets, so numerous at South Kensington, may be divided into two classes, viz., those with and those without lacquer—to say nothing of an intermediate class, where both are combined; for it appears that all are made of wood, unlike our own articles, where for the most part papier-machè is used for the ground of our lacquer-work.

Those cabinets which shew the wood exhibit a very great diversity in the mode of treatment: thus in some the surface is simply scratched in a diaper of straight lines, others have a veneer of marquetry unpolished, the said veneer being made of geometrical forms, but so put together that there is no centre; while the main lines are all diagonal. Another box is made of hard red wood: on the lid are two forms, one heart-shaped, enclosing a carved landscape, with mother-of-pearl and soap-stone additions; and the other fan-shaped, enclosing carved flowers with green jade leaves. It is singular that the artist, in his horror of regularity, has actually made one side of the heart and one corner of the fan to go over the edge and round on to the sides of the box. One can imagine how the whole school of design would call out if one of its pupils attempted so audacious a departure from European precedent, but somehow it looks all right, and the eye is quite satisfied.

Another cabinet has the fronts of its little drawers carved with animals in low relief, while the back is also ornamented with a most elaborate composition of the stork feeding its young. A small cabinet for smoking has a row of marquetry round all the faces of the drawers, while the rest of the surface is cut into a geometrical pattern like a wood-block, and the surface blackened; another is made of ebony, inlaid with silver, the latter engraved. But the glory of the collection is an immense cabinet inlaid with the richest woods in complex geometrical patterns, and most beautifully polished; it is further enriched with elaborate carved and gilt japanned ornaments, while the huge corner pieces are partly silvered and partly covered with the Venetian red lacquer.

But, after all, the lacquered articles are the most important

and in the greatest number, and it is on them that we see the great ability of the Japanese in design, and above all in the distribution of ornament. Almost every article of domestic use is made of this manufacture, which consists of light, well-seasoned wood, covered with repeated coats of lacquer, a varnish which Mr. Oliphant tells us is extracted from a shrub called *Orrosino-ki*, or *Rhus vernix*: "it is said to be procured from incisions made on stems that are three years old, from which it oozes like the milk of the Indiarubber-tree. It is tinted in a great variety of colours with colouring matter which is rubbed into it upon a copper-plate; it is then laid on in successive coats<sup>b</sup>." A great deal of the ground of the gilded parts is raised above the rest of the surface, a result probably effected much as it is in our own work, viz. by means of whitening mixed up with the varnish. The gold itself is put on in powder, and in many cases is only what we call bronze powder, but of different tints, varying from dark brown to a light lemon gold. They have also the art of applying real gold and silver leaf, and moreover of burnishing them, and so well does the final coating of transparent varnish protect the latter metal that it never oxydizes. To give an idea of the usual way of applying gold, silver and colours in the more expensive sort of work, I can hardly do better than transcribe my notes of the cover of a large wooden bowl said to have belonged to a Daimio. The ground is black, as in the majority of cases, and the ornament consists of a bird not unlike a cock. The greater part of the body and feathers are raised from the ground, and the latter, when large, are so modelled as to stand one above another. The head is bronzed; the eyes are glass, imbedded in the raised composition; and the flesh round them coloured red, but relieved both by bright gold lines and by powdered gold being dusted in. The breast-feathers are bronzed, but a little red is occasionally introduced, and the details are, as usual, given by bright gold lines. One feather is black, but treated as above, with the dusted and bright gold. The top row of the wing-feathers is light gold, but the ground is roughened. The second line is in greenish gold, or rather green as usual dusted and heightened; while the third row has the upper part bronze and

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<sup>b</sup> Oliphant's "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," vol. ii. p. 135.

the lower greenish gold. The last row is all bronze, but is so dusted into the black ground that it appears to be grey. Here both black lines and light gold lines are used for the details. The small tail-feathers are silver, but with black and gold lines. Other parts are in burnished gold and silver. Sometimes, instead of modelling each feather on the raised ground, only the outline is raised. Sometimes the black ground is covered over with a very coarse bronze powder, dusted on it unequally; sometimes no colour is put on the wood, but it is burnt and then covered with transparent lacquer, when it makes a very good imitation of tortoise-shell; in this latter case gold and silver ornaments are still applied, but in small masses and thin lines, so as not to hide or interfere with the variegated ground underneath.

But if the manner of applying the lacquer and gold is varied, what can be said of the forms of the vessels themselves? Each one differs in some respects from the others, and without the help of a great many woodcuts it would be impossible to give anything like an idea of their shapes. The great object of the designers appears to have been the production of the greatest possible number of drawers, trays, and cupboards in the smallest possible space. A small cabinet belonging to Mrs. Johnstone, of Broadholm, Lockerbie, may be considered the gem of the collection, not only in this respect but in the beauty of the workmanship. Other cabinets (called luncheon-trays in the Catalogue) are in the form of houses, but develope into twenty or twenty-four little trays, &c. A little box with a perforated top, about ten inches in length and four high, is, we are told, a Daimio's pillow; it opens so that jewellery can be deposited within it. Some small cabinets have imitation windows in them. Others look like gourds, but develope into trays; while a fish-dish is made in the likeness of the real fish, but elaborately gilt. All these articles are covered more or less with gilding, and occasionally a little colour. The human figure is not often used, but animals and birds constantly occur. As I said before, it is exceedingly difficult to reduce the disposition of the ornament to anything like rule, but it invariably does one thing, it satisfies the eye. The principal points appear to be the forming of centres, by means of massing the ornament in particular parts, and in making one of these centres larger than the other; but this large centre is very seldom exactly in the centre of the

ground or panel; on the contrary, it is more generally in one of the corners, being balanced by other smaller but also differently sized masses elsewhere. Again, these centres will generally be found to run in diagonal lines; in fact, there is no end of the theories to be drawn from each specimen, but unfortunately none of them would apply universally, and, after all, the enquirer has to fall back on the reflection that those gifts of God, a correct eye and a good taste, are better than all the rules of all the schools of design in the world.

It is curious that although the Japanese make glass ornaments (of which no specimens are shewn), they are still unable to produce plate or sheet glass: their windows, on the contrary, are covered with a sort of transparent paper made from a plant at present unknown. But if they are backward as regards their glass, the same cannot be said with respect to their manufacture of paper; in fact, everything appears to be made from lacquer and paper.

To begin with the transparent paper. This is stained, and becomes capital imitation tortoise-shell. Imitations of natural substances would, in fact, appear to be the proof of a high state of civilization. Sir Gardner Wilkinson informs us that the ancient Egyptians imitated an expensive sort of wood by means of painting an inferior one; in the present day the Painters' Company give prizes for the best graining and marbling, and we now find the Japanese imitating tortoise-shell and iron. It must be a disputed question who invented the Mackintosh waterproof overcoat, for here we find that a medal has been given, and very properly, to a Japanese one made of oiled paper: it possesses the advantage of not having the unpleasant smell of naphtha which distinguishes our own, and moreover beats ours all to nothing as regards the price,—Mr. Oliphant asserting that one can be purchased for 1s. 6d.; it being, however, a little liable to tear. Most probably the one he alludes to was of the inferior quality, and for which a thinner paper is employed than for the best sort. Paper stretched on screens also forms the divisions between rooms, and we have accordingly a series of specimens for this purpose. They are not unlike our own more inoffensive patterns, and consist of various sorts of diapers. The colours are, however, better chosen, and powdered talc is employed instead of silver. I should mention that some patterns are splashed to represent stone and marble, as with us.

There are also specimens of orange-coloured paper to wrap up medicines, of paper to fold up parcels, of yellow paper for official correspondence; also paper for writing poetry on: this has a meandering grey, blue, and pink pattern running up either side, to represent, we may suppose, the flow of thought. Paper for ladies' notes: this is not pink-coloured, as with us, but is covered with a large flower or sprig, partly coloured and partly embossed, the object probably being to render writing as difficult as possible. Blue paper for covering the sliding doors of the Daimios, and imitation leather paper, some of which is elaborately bronzed, gilt, and coloured, exactly resembling the stamped leather of the sixteenth and seventeenth century: the best quality, used for tobacco-pouches, is said to take seven years in making. Above all, the paper pocket-handkerchiefs must not be forgotten: they are made very thin, and of all kinds of luxury, from the common article covered with a coarse diaper to the *mouchoir* of the fine lady, which is in parts as thin as cambric, with a most delicately stamped pattern running over it. All this paper is said to be produced from the inner bark of the mulberry-tree.

Did space permit, there are very many more things well worthy of notice: such as the porcelain and egg-shell china, particularly those little saucers where the side of the boat lifts up and shews a pleasure-party inside; the buffalo carved out of the cellular part of the bone of a whale; the shells cut in two, with lacquered fishes painted in the recesses; the boxes woven out of strips of bamboo, or those covered with differently coloured straw; and the imitation glass blind formed of little sticks of what exactly resembles real glass, but which is obtained by the continual boiling and evaporation of rice, not to mention the books with their woodcuts and coloured printing. But I hope I have said enough to shew the student of our reviving arts of the thirteenth century, that an hour, or even a day or two, spent in the Japanese department will by no means be lost time, for these hitherto unknown barbarians appear not only to know all that the Middle Ages knew, but in some respects are beyond them and us as well.

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## CORNISH CHURCHES.

## IV. ST. KEVERNE—MANACCAN—ST. MAWGAN.

AMONG other interpretations of the word ‘Meneage<sup>a</sup>,’ given in the last paper on “Cornish Churches,” was *meanake*, ‘the deaf stone.’ The reason given for this rendering is, that though there are several mineral veins or lodes in the district, on trial they have been found of little value, and are called *deaf*, or barren. What greater punishment could be inflicted on Cornishmen than depriving their native soil of the precious ore which gives employment to some and fortunes to others? This did St. Keverne. For the irreligion of the inhabitants, and their disrespect towards him, he pronounced a curse against them, and caused the mineral veins to be unproductive; and tradition has handed down the proverb, that “no metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne’s bell<sup>b</sup>.”

There appears to be no record of a saint of the name of Keverne, but Leland, Tanner, and Dr. Whitaker have treated St. Kieran, St. Pieran, and St. Keverne as the same persons. Dr. Borlase, however, was of opinion that Piran, or Pieran, and Kiaran, Kieran, or Keverne, were different personages. In Domesday Book is the following entry:—“Canonici Sancti Achebranni tenent Lannachebran, et tenebant tempore regis Edwardi.” Dr. Borlase says, “The letter *a* before Chebran is no more than a preposition in the Cornish language, signifying ‘of,’ prefixed to the St. Chebran, or Kevran.” Thus Lannachebran would be ‘the church of [St.] Chebran.’

Whether Pieran, Kieran, and Chebran are to be identified as one person or not, it is evident that the Lannachebran of Domesday Book refers to the present St. Keverne, as Dr. Whitaker conclusively remarks:—

“The want of a parish for the Lannachebran of Domesday Book, and the want of a notice in Domesday Book for the parish of St. Keverne, unite to shew the one is omitted because the other is mentioned, and the one is mentioned under the name of the other.”

Dr. Oliver, whose authority may be regarded as almost con-

<sup>a</sup> See another meaning suggested by a correspondent, p. 343.

<sup>b</sup> Polwhele’s Hist. of Cornwall.

clusive, does not doubt that St. Keverne was collegiate ; and he further informs us that—

“This property was granted by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to his father’s foundation of Beaulieu, Hants., and was confirmed to that monastery by Bishop Brewer, and by Pope Gregory IX. In 30 Edward I. that abbey was allowed by the justices in eyre extensive liberties in their vill of St. ‘Keveran’ under the grants of the two preceding kings. Until the dissolution of religious houses the vicars of St. Keverne were presented by the abbot and convent of that Cistercian abbey. After the transfer of the property to the abbey, the church does not appear to have retained its collegiate character. . . . Bishop Bronescombe, June 10, 1266, admitted William Postjoye to this vicarage, reserving to the abbey of Beaulieu the whole tithe of the fishery, and the tithe of beans, peas, and vetches, and of all other things growing within the fields of the parish<sup>c</sup>.”

Leland says :—

“Within the land of Meneke, or Menegland, is a Paroch Chirch of St. Keueryn, otherwis Piranus ; and ther is a sanctuary with x. or xii. dwelling Howses, and therby was a Sel of Monkes, but now goon home to ther Hed Hows<sup>d</sup>.”

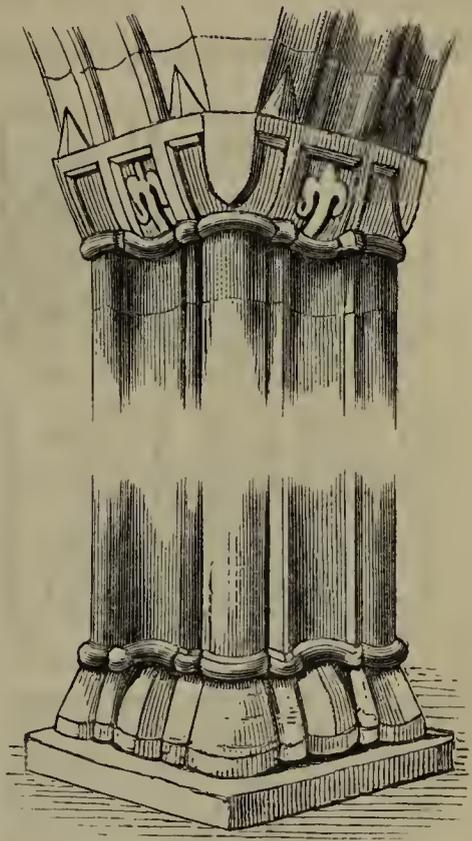
St. Keverne’s is the largest church in the western part of Cornwall, being about 110 feet in length ; and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, tower at west end of nave, and a south porch. Dr. Whitaker considered the large dimensions of the church evidence of its “once collegiate dignity.” We have seen from Dr. Oliver that the church did not retain its collegiate character after its transfer to Beaulieu Abbey. So the present church, or at least the greater portion of it, having been erected since that period, its size can have no connexion with its collegiate establishment,—unless, indeed, the church were built on the original foundations, which is not probable, for it appears to have been enlarged from time to time. The aisles are connected with the nave on either side by an arcade of eight acutely pointed arches, which give great height to the church. The piers have more elaborate mouldings than are generally found in Cornish churches, and are of four different sections ; (see next page). The tower is constructed on three well-proportioned arches : those north and south open directly into the aisles, of which they may be said to form the westernmost bays. Surmounting the tower is a newly-built spire of the same design and proportions as the original one, which

<sup>c</sup> Oliver’s *Monasticon*.

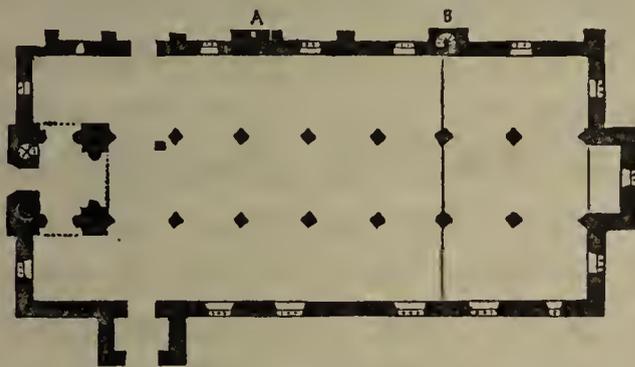
<sup>d</sup> C. S. Gilbert says there were six chapels in this parish.—*Hist. of Cornwall*.

was struck down by lightning in the year 1770. The western wall of the tower is exceedingly massive, has a doorway with good mouldings, and square hoodmould with curious terminations: on each side of this mould is a shield, one of which bears three flagons or chalices.

Westward of doorway in north aisle is a small lancet-window of one light, and two probably contemporaneous buttresses, which would give an earlier date to this portion of the church. Buttresses of different character are carried along the wall; immediately adjoining the second eastward of the door is a wide projection, resembling a rood-turret, and containing a blocked light, 1 ft. by 6 in., and 3 ft. 6 in. from the ground; (A in plan). Internally, the wall being plastered, there is no evidence to shew whether this contains a staircase; if it does not, the small light is a remarkable feature, and may have been a confessional window. It is probable, however, that the turret was for the staircase



Capital and Base of Pier,  
St. Keverne.



Plan of St. Keverne Church.

of the roodloft, which, if the church was subsequently extended eastward, was also moved in that direction, for there is still an undoubted rood-turret nearer the eastern end of this wall; (B in plan).

With the exception of the lancet, all the windows are large, of three, four, and five lights, and of Perpendicular character.

Several of the original benches remain in the western part of the nave and north aisle; they have an appearance of great age, and may be coeval with the portions of the church in which

they are situated. The carvings represent, chiefly, the arms of the Passion; some of the most remarkable of which are shewn by the accompanying cut.



Shields on Bench-ends, St. Keverne.

On every standard are two shields, each, in most instances, having reference to the same personage or object. Of those here figured, the first represents two nails—it is very unusual to find only two nails given. The others appear to be the pillar; the cord (on one shield these are given together, the cord forming a circle over the pillar); the ladder; the spear and scourge; the sacred heart pierced by the spear; a monogram of the B.V.M.; crowned initial letter of the word “Mary;” the sword and spear. The next two shields appear to have reference to the blessed Virgin, from the curiously formed fleur-de-lis, a portion of which is broken away. The two following have reference to St. Peter,—the cock which called him to repentance, and the fish from which he took the tribute-money. The next figure is probably intended for Pontius Pilate, his authority or governorship being expressed by the number of spears on the following shield. The next two are the chalice and sacramental wafer, the fleur-de-lis and crown of the blessed Virgin. The meaning of some of the others is not very evident; on the fifth and sixth shields in this line are the lantern, spear, and reed with sponge; the last

two possibly refer to the body of our Lord being “wrapped in linen.”

There is a tradition that the oak out of which these benches are carved grew on Crowza-downs, now a dreary tract and wilderness of rocks. Those who know the spot will scarcely believe the truth of the tradition.

The font has an octagonal bowl, with four angels at the angles; the breast of each being crossed by bands forming a St. Andrew’s cross. On four of the sides are the initials A.M., and the sacred monogram I.H.S. The bowl is supported on a square shaft, curved inwardly; this feature appears peculiar to some of the fonts of the district<sup>e</sup>.

MANACCAN CHURCH, about four miles from St. Keverne, is beautifully situated on wooded land rising above the Durra, a



Plan of Manaccan Church. Scale, 25 ft. to 1 in.

creek parallel with the Helford river. It has several features

<sup>e</sup> In the north aisle is an elaborate monument to the memory of “Maj.-Gen. H. C. Cavendish, Capt. S. G. Dunkenfield, Lieut. the Hon. Edward Waldegrave, and 61 non-commissioned officers and privates of the . . . Regiment, who, in returning from Spain in the ‘Dispatch’ transport, unhappily perished in Coverack Cove, the 22nd of Jan., 1809.”

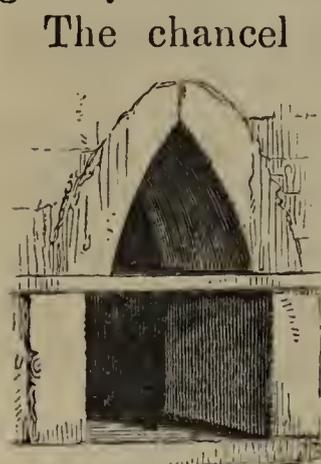
In the south aisle are the arms of Incledon, the famous singer, a native of this parish. In the same aisle is an epitaph to Thomas Toll, concluding with an anagram—

“Anag. { Thomas }  
          { Toll     } Smooth Tall.

“In converse smooth, faire, plaine, and voide of guile,  
Of Stature Tall; whose loss we do bewaile.”

The date of this is 1668, and it may be considered a good example of the prevailing taste of the period.

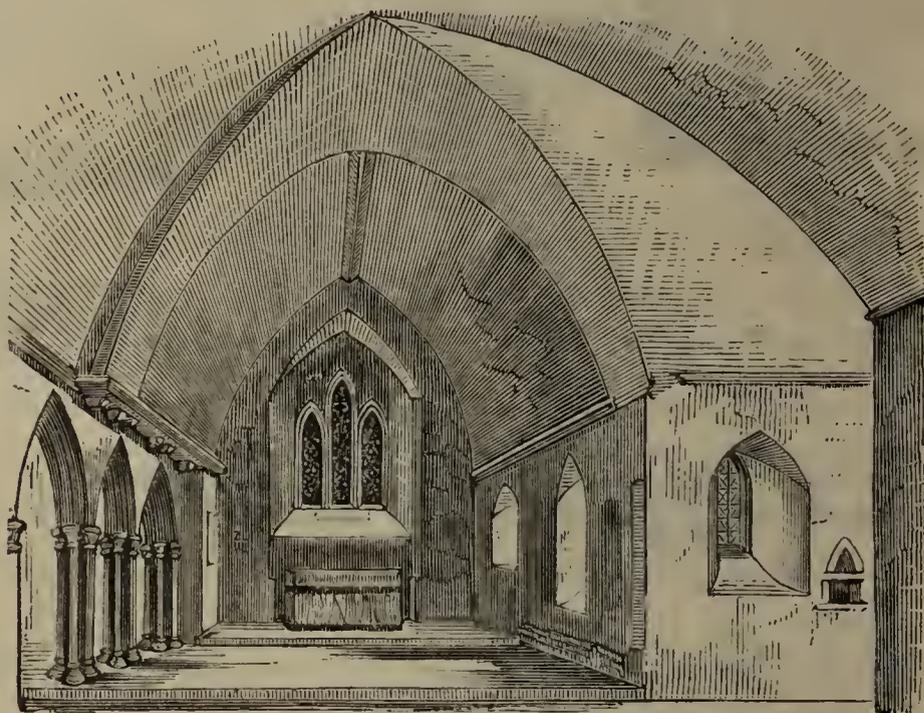
of interest, and goes far to prove that most of the Cornish churches which now consist of nave, chancel, one aisle, and one transept,—the aisle having superseded a transept,—were originally cruciform.



Piscina in Transept,  
Manaccan.

The chancel and transept are of the same date—Early English. The east window of the chancel is a triple lancet, the two south windows are single lancets. There is a single lancet, of precisely the same character as the chancel windows, in the east wall of the transept, and the window in the south wall of the transept was originally a double lancet. The piscina near the east window of the transept also proves its Early English character.

The present roof of the chancel appears to be the original one; it is shewn in the accompanying view of the interior. The



Interior of Chancel, Manaccan.

principals on the north side are good evidence of the existence of a north transept, otherwise there could have been no necessity for such a construction. On the north side of the chancel are six corbels, sculptured with crosses, quatrefoils, and other devices; these support that portion of the wall-plate which was disturbed when the north aisle was added. The nave is wider than the chancel, and the arches being necessarily in a line with the nave, these corbels were required for the then overhanging roof; but whether they were sculptured at that time,

or older work used up, is uncertain; not more than two have any similarity of design or shape.

The angle formed by the east wall of the transept and the south wall of the chancel terminates in a piece of granite, broadly chamfered, which supported the roodloft; to the east of this a doorway is plainly discernible beneath the plastering, which, taken in connexion with the evident disturbance of the walls of the angle externally, shews there was a hagioscopic passage here similar to others in the district. From this angle, as far as the sacrarium step, there appears to have been something like a stone bench constructed against or built with the



South-east View of Chancel and Transept, Manaccan.

wall; it was eighteen inches high. It has been suggested whether this was a bench carried around the walls of the church, as at Tintagel, of which the chancel only remains. But there can be little doubt as to the transept being contemporaneous with the chancel. Then west of the transept is still earlier work. The south doorway is one of the best Norman doorways in Cornwall, and is perhaps an early example of that style of architecture<sup>f</sup>; (see next page).

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<sup>f</sup> The Rev. Edward Budge, at one time Vicar of Manaccan, published an account of this doorway in the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (1846), and states with much plausibility that the crimp moulding carried round the two arches is the original type of the zigzag so characteristic of Norman architecture; "and that it was suggested by the obvious device of placing a succession of bricks on their sides in a row, each one alternately projecting a little beyond the other, which we still see done occasionally in modern masonry to form a sort of rude cornice, as round the tops of chimneys for instance. Supposing a row of bricks

The tower is of two stages, battlemented and pinnacled: the entrance to the staircase is unusually placed, being direct from the nave, and the first step 7 ft. 6 in. from the floor.



South Doorway, Manaccan.

The bowl of the old font is preserved in the vicarage grounds.

A peculiar feature in connexion with this church is a large fig-tree—diameter of trunk about 10 in.—growing out of the south wall of the nave. A fig-tree also grows in the western wall of Newlyn Church, in East Cornwall.

Dr. Oliver calls Manaccan *Manacon* or *Monathon*, and says the church is dedicated to St. Antoninus.

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placed in the manner just described, the corners of each will stand out in angular projection very much like the crimp seen in the cubes of this doorway. The profile of this figure is evidently the zigzag."

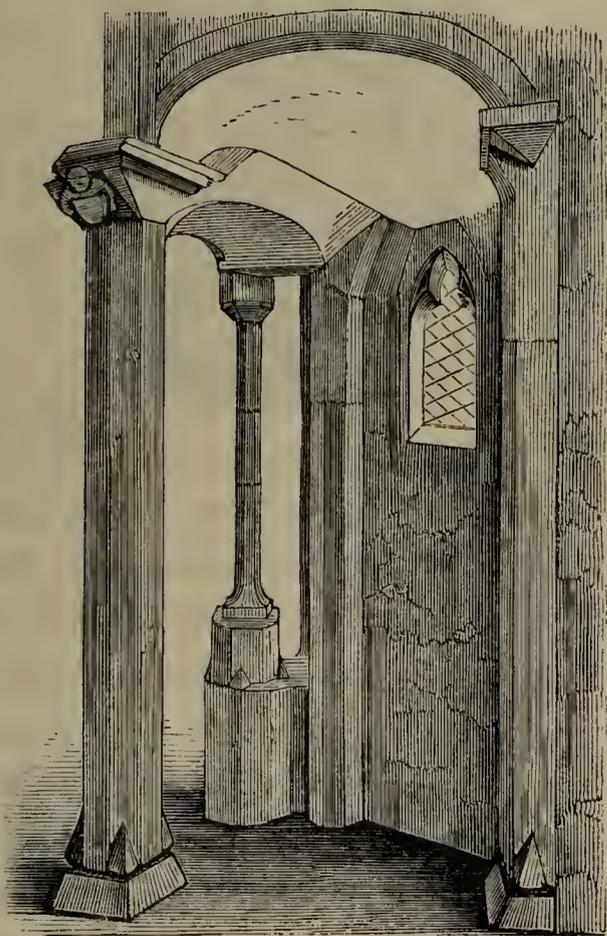
The present Vicar, the Rev. Edward Seymour<sup>g</sup>, has with much good taste improved the chancel of this church, which was, in common with others of this neighbourhood, in a deplorable state.

ST. MAWGAN IN KERRIER is of the same plan as Manaccan, and was originally cruciform, the north transept having been removed for the north aisle.

The east chancel-window and the south window of the transept are each of good flowing Decorated, of three lights. All the other windows are late.

The roofs of the chancel and the nave are of the usual cradle form, and plastered; the roof of the aisle richly carved wood-work.

At the angle of the transept and chancel is a hagioscope of similar plan to that at Cury and other churches in the district; it is, however, superior to the others, and differs in detail: the slender octagonal shaft supporting the north arch is peculiar. There is a plain shield over the eastern side of the capital of this shaft, and on the capital of the large detached octagonal shaft is a figure holding a shield. The dimensions of the low side window are 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.; it is 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor. A vestry unfortunately having been built to the east side of the transept, the window is blocked, and the external arrangement of the angle destroyed.



Hagioscope, St. Mawgan.

The south wall of the transept has two low buttresses,—an unusual feature; internally, beneath the window is a large mural arch, having shafts with capitals. It appears to have been constructed for the reception of an effigy, though not now occupied. Near it, however, are two effigies of stone, each

<sup>g</sup> I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable aid Mr. Seymour has given me in preparing these notes and sketches of Manaccan Church.

about 6 ft. long, representing a Crusader and his lady. These, according to some of the county historians, were removed hither,

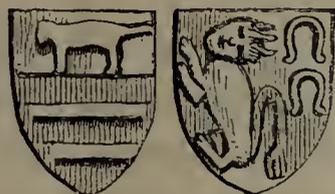


Effigies, St. Mawgan.

when the church was built, from a little chapel in this parish belonging to the Carminow family. Hals says they were removed in the reign of King James I., and refers to inscriptions. But C. S. Gilbert, who alludes to these effigies as laid "in the recess," thought it "more probable that they were brought from the church of the Grey Friars at Bodmin, where figures of the kind are known to have laid in commemoration of the Carminow family." And in his account of that family he particularly mentions one Oliver Carminow as a person of great note in the time of Richard II., to whom he had the honour of being Lord Chamberlain. "He died, apparently very aged, in 1395, and was buried, together with Elizabeth his lady, sister of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, in the church of the Grey Friars at Bodmin, where they were for some time represented in effigy, she with a coronet and he with his legs across." According to Hals there was a tradition which said that one Robert de Carmynow "accompanied King Edward I. in the

holy war in Palestine." Undoubtedly this was one of the most ancient of Cornish families; indeed, there is a tradition that one of the Carminows fought at the landing of Julius Cæsar, and it will be remembered that during the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor controversy the disputed arms were claimed by the Carminows as theirs from Saxon days! The Crusader in St. Mawgan Church, and represented by the engraving on p. 264, is certainly a Carminow, for he bears their arms, "Azure, a bend or," and may be the effigy of that "Robert de Carmynow" mentioned by Hals. The transept is called "the Carminow aisle."

The tower, of three stages, is the finest in this part of the county; the pinnacles are formed by clustered shafts, are crocketed and finialed, and rest on corbels carved as angels of evil. The belfry windows are of three lights, as is also the western window. On the keystone of the arch of the latter is carved a figure resembling a bishop



Shields on Tower,  
St. Mawgan.

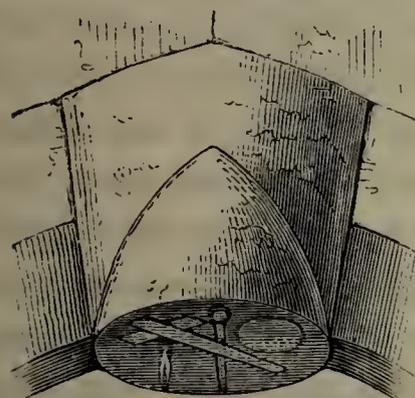
holding a staff or crozier; on each stone at the springings of the arch is carved a shield, one of which is represented by the annexed cut.

On the three principal stones of the doorway-arch shields are also



Keystone,  
Tower Window,  
St. Mawgan.

sculptured; one has the figure of a crescent, another a lion with two horse-shoes, as here shewn. Hals says that on the tower of St. Mawgan are sculptured the arms of the families of Carminow, Reskymer, Ferrers, and Vyvyan. The jambs of the doorway are carved with a continuous pattern of foliage, which springs from the head of a king and queen. The tower-arch is admirably proportioned, and springs from two curious corbels—figures holding shields.



Keystone of Tower-arch,  
St. Mawgan.

The keystone is peculiar, terminating in a round



Jamb of Tower Door,  
St. Mawgan.

flat disc, on which is sculptured, very sharply though not in great relief, a plain Latin cross, a figure resembling the spear and sponge, a pair of compasses, and a circular disc.

The font is octagonal, with a shaft curved inwardly, and four circular slender shafts attached, following the curve.

The aisle appears to be of the fifteenth century, and opens into the nave and chancel by an arcade of seven four-centred arches. The piers are of the usual style, shafted at the angles, and with hollow mouldings. The capitals are rudely carved and vary in design, some having foliage, others cables intertwined.

On the north side of the aisle is a small transeptal projection used as a pew by the Vyvyan family, of which it contains monuments, one a marble slab to the memory of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart. In the eastern part of the aisle are a helmet and sword said to have been worn by Sir Richard Vyvyan, fighting loyally, in the Great Rebellion.

This church is dedicated to St. Mauganus.

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EGLINGHAM CHURCH.—This church, of which the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne is Vicar, is in process of re-modelling. It is an ancient structure, but has been altered at various times. The stern Early English border tower remains. The chancel has been rebuilt in Stuart times. In the churchwarden-whitewashing era the whole edifice was well packed with high-backed pews and galleries, the chancel receiving especial favour at the hands of these ruthless purifiers; for here they placed the font, as well as plenty of sittings. About a quarter of a century since a few improvements were made, which, however, did not effect all that a more cultivated taste now renders imperative. Two of the neighbouring landed gentlemen, noted for their archæological acquirements, Mr. Carr and Mr. J. C. Langlands, have associated themselves with the Vicar, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of restoration, advised by Mr. F. R. Wilson, of Alnwick, an architect whose attention has been turned to the conservation of ancient remains. Beginning with the chancel, the splays of the eastern triplet are to be enriched, a new arched recess for the organ is to be built, the font removed to the west end of the nave, stalls, altar-rail standards, and a reredos to be added. In the body of the church, the high pews are to be lowered, the shabby barn-door entrance is to be replaced by a new porch, and new mullions and tracery are to be inserted in the modern very wide windows. The modern roof of the tower is to be replaced by a quadrangular slated pyramidal spirelet, and various minor improvements to be made.

THE FOREIGN ART GALLERIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE collection of pictures now temporarily formed at the International Exhibition is the one great advantage the building possesses over its prototype of 1851. The all-powerful attractions of these galleries of European art have had the effect of thinning the attendance at all the picture galleries of this season; and the Royal Commissioners ought to be grateful to owners and painters (who appear to be here also in numerous cases the owners of their work) of pictures, for enabling them to make such a gathering of art as has contributed in no small degree to fill their money-boxes. As no medals or honours of any kind were to be offered the painters, it would have been a graceful act on the part of the Royal Commissioners to have granted a free entrance to them. The ghosts of the dead painters have had of course the supernatural right of free admission, and therefore it was not pretty to make those who had helped largely to form the show, and are proverbially light of purse, pay to look at themselves—a kind of black mail that is levied only at Fancy Fairs. It was a good plan not to offer prizes to the painters, this being a display of the progress of art and a trial of skill; but in bare courtesy free entrance should have been accorded them.

In the British section of the gallery a century has been allotted as the time during which the English school has had an existence; and the same with Italy, Russia, Denmark, and Austria. The French Government has chosen to limit their display to works painted since 1850 among the living painters, and in the class of the dead to those born since 1790; and to works painted since 1840. A very complete separate Official Catalogue has been published of this last section of art, and may be had in the French gallery for a few pence. In these notes of the principal among the works here assembled, we propose to reverse the order of arrangement in the Official Catalogue of the Royal Commissioners, and leaving English art for the present, commence with what is notable among our foreign guests.

A glance at the list of owners of the works makes the reader

aware that a large proportion of the French painters are also the owners of their own productions. This may indicate that private patronage is less common in France than with us, or that the French painters have hoped to find a market for their works in England. More scholarly and refined than our school, the French section looks at the first moment duller in tint and lower in tone. Once accustomed to this sobriety, the spectator gets to look on the brighter colours of the other continental schools with aversion. The battle pictures are numerous, and rendered with a skill quite unusual in our school except in the works of Mr. Armitage, who is French in his art-education. Pils, Barrias, and Yvon represent in their works of the Crimean and Italian battles the excitement of war, and Bellangé, in an episode called "The Two Friends," depicts the terrors and trials of war in a touching manner that is sure to make him popular in England. Larivière and Horace Vernet may be called the war portrait-painters to Versailles: Marshals Bosquet, MacMahon, St. Arnaud, and Niel are here, with Abd-El-Kader by Tissier—all good. In France after War comes Religion. The painters of this branch are of three kinds: the State religious painter, clever, theatrical, and formal, as Cabanel in "The Glorification of St. Louis," and in other big pictures by less expert men; the sentimental religious painter, as the lately-deceased Benouville, ("St. Francis of Assisi blessing his native city as he dies,") and Delaroche in "The Martyr," the engraving of which is in all the print-shops just now; and the painter who works out for his own delight a religious subject. This Delaroche did, shortly before his death, in three little pictures of unexampled feeling and beauty in modern art, "The Return from Calvary" (111), "Good Friday" (112), and "The Virgin contemplating the Crown of Thorns" (109). Nearly attaining the same standard is a "Procession to Calvary" (141), by Jobbé Duval. Cold and correct, Ary Scheffer occupies a place between the last two kinds of religious painter, "St. Augustine and his Mother" being an example. The long-waged war betwixt the classic and romantic schools of art is not very evenly displayed here, and the classic men have the best of it in consequence. "La Source" (79), by Ingres, is a sufficient answer to the old cant cry in England of French impurity. A naked girl was never yet painted so free from the least suspicion of impurity, and yet looking like flesh and blood. Quite opposite in every respect

but that of skill is Cabanel's "Nymph and Faun" (202), and Baudry's three studies of the nude (167—169). Flandrin's study of a nude man is more in the taste of Ingres (73). Delacroix and Decamps, in two works, do not shew their specialties as heads of the romantic school. Of history, the supporters are Delaroche (113), "Marie Antoinette" the eternal; Müller (91, 92), "Mass in the Reign of Terror" (very clever), and "Napoleon's Mother" gazing on his portrait; Comte, "Lady Jane Grey," and "Henry III. and the Duke de Guise" (93, 94), both known and liked here as they deserve to be; Gérôme, "The Gladiators," of the last season's French Gallery in Pall Mall; Robert-Fleury (173, 174), "Charles V. at the Convent of St. Just" (almost as eternal a royal personage with painters as "Marie Antoinette"), and "Louis XIV.;" Vetter, "Rabelais Arrested" (185), and taken to Paris from Lyons *gratis* by the little stratagem of labelling ashes packed in paper as "Poison for the King," "the Queen," &c.; and Barrias, "The Exiles of Tiberius" (98). Gleyre is the supporter of purely poetical art in *Les Illusions Perdues* (90), a favourite for several years in the Luxembourg.

Madame Henriette Browne and Frère are well known in London as first-class painters of French domestic life: they have several good examples here. Laugée is less known for the same kind of art than he deserves to be (203—226), "Good News, — Magenta!" and "Coming out of School." Jules Breton is the head of the agricultural figure painters (59, 60), the last, "The Weeders," being the best of its kind, and one of the best in the gallery. Millet, known to English painters by his admirable drawings on wood of rustic figures, has one painted here, (158). Of the landscapists, Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Rousseau, Belly, Corot, Français, Daubigny, Tourne- mine, J. P. Flandrin, Cabat, Desjobert, Dautzats, T. Frère, Diaz, Ziem, Buttura, and Lambinet send capital examples. Among those who come under the same head, but who go abroad for subjects, are Hébert, who paints the savage beauty of low Italian life so admirably in 162, 217; De Curzon, whose "Franciscan Monks Gardening" (199) shews them properly as the monks of hand-work, not, as some of our English painters ignorantly depict them, as the Order of thought and art-workers; and Boulanger, in two views of Arab life of great force and character, (215, 216). Jadin, Rousseau, and Courbet

send capital animal pictures. And to name Meissonnier, Plassan, Fichel, Chavet, and Trayer is enough to shew that there are plenty of small cabinet works of surpassing excellence. The drawings in paste, water-colour, and charcoal would take too much space to enumerate, and many hours to look at and enjoy.

In the Dutch section the visitor must not look for any worthy successors of Rembrandt, Van der Helst, Paul Potter, or De Hooghe. But the works of Israels are first-rate in their originality and power of dealing with deepest grief ("The Shipwrecked," 1,253), or childish pleasure, ("The Cradle," 1,254). By Bource is a good "Fisherman's Return," (1,233). Madame Rönner has a "Sand-merchant mourning over a dead dog who has died in harness" (1,312),—capital. And the landscapes by Mollinger (1,286, 1,287) are remarkable for daylight and power among clever ones by De Haas, Kugtenbroumer, Roelofs, and Stortenbeker, who find an admiring countryman with a pretty little name—"The Baron von Brienen von de Groote Lindt." Lucky painters, if the baron's purse is as long as his name!

The German and Austrian schools, including the Hungarian, may be classed together. They do not shine. Exaggerated character, crude colour, and an affectation of learning are their general characteristics. In the first, Knaus has a capital "Funeral in the Forest" (708); but he is always good. Menzel, the splendid illustrator of Frederick the Great and his generals, has a large and fine "Night Surprise" of his idol at Hochkirch, Oct. 14, 1758 (724), that will raise him as high in English estimation as a painter as he already stands as a draughtsman. Hausmann's "Galileo" (691), Hübner's "Emigrant's Farewell" (698), Mohrhagen's "Dante received in Exile at a Monastery" (728), and Weber's "Startled Horses" (786), are all noticeably good. But the Scripture work of Alfred Rethel (767) will dismay the admirers of his "Death Dance," and "Death the Consoler and Death the Avenger." The rest of the German works will find small sympathy in England, in spite of high names. Matters are worse in Austria, where the little that the spectator cares to look at or remember is—excepting the two domestic pictures by Waldmüller (1,139, 1,140)—supplied by an Italian, Zona, "Titian meeting Veronese on the Ponte della Paglia, Venice" (1,142), and two Hungarians, Szekely and Thán, (1,132—1,134). A third Hungarian, Jaroslav Czermak,

helps to make a good cause for his country. "The Discovery of the Body of Louis II. of Hungary" by Szekely is in its own cold way very good, and "The Head of a Man" by Thán one of the best pieces of portraiture in all the galleries.

It is to Belgium that the visitor must go to find anything like the learning and technical power of the French artists. Here Leys and Gallait represent these qualities pushed to their utmost limits; Leys in a fanatical study of the earliest Flemish art, Gallait in depicting subjects which we English, in our present dislike of anything "unpleasant" in pictorial subjects, may perhaps find it difficult to relish, though it is impossible not to admire and respect them. Leys is a fortunate man. He delights most opposite classes and feelings: he finds eager purchasers in royalty, nobility, and trade; he charms the easel-picture-hating antiquary and thirteenth-century-loving architect, the rabid pre-Raphaelite no less than the unlearned public. To the visitor who is possessed of art-knowledge, and can keep his mind clear of *coteries*, regret must come to see with every fresh work of the painter increasing love of the form and character of medieval Flemish art, to the exclusion of study from nature direct. "The Institution of the Golden Fleece" (1,813) shews this most, as it is his latest work. His other eight works display it in lesser degree, the "Roman Catholic Women" the least of all. Following him in style are Lies, in a portrait of a child belonging to M. Leys (1,819), and the next in number, "Rapine, Plunder, and Conflagration;" De Vigne, "Sunday Morning" (1,783); Pauwels (1,831-2) in two clever works; and in France, in a small finished way, M. Tissot. There would seem to be a pleasant friendly exchange of work among the Belgian painters, or a very comfortable banking account, and thus Leys has work by Lies, and Pauwels a work by Gallait the versatile, whose lithographed works called "Art and Liberty," and the "Broken Bowstring," can scarcely have prepared the English for his nine pictures now exhibited here. Of these, the "Counts Egmont and Horn after decapitation" (1,797) has the most fascination for the public, though of a horrible kind. Willems is the painter of the *Boudoir Flamand* as distinguished from the *Boudoir Français*. It is artificial and accomplished, but always decorous art. Dillens, on the contrary, is the painter of the people without in any way painting down to the people. Nothing can be heartier or more thoroughly

painter-like than his young fellow skating with his lass, or the young couples taking a kiss as they cross the foot-bridge. Hamman is the chosen painter of musicians, and his "Willaert directing his Mass before the Doge of Venice" (1,803) is capital. Other most capable figure-works are by De Block, De Groux, Madou, Portaels, Slingeny, and Alfred Stevens, who paints ladies beautifully, but with perhaps the least *souçon* of a something improper, of the cottage *orné* and *La Traviata*. The landscapes are all more or less good, Lamorinière being the best among all the clever painters in this way. Among the animal painters are the unsympathetic Verboeckhoven, J. Stevens, the two Tschaggeny, and Verlat with an admirable quarrel of monkeys.

Next in order of merit to the Belgian school come what may be classed under the head of the Scandinavian school—the works sent by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Thoroughly national, these works, even when wanting technical charm, as is occasionally to be seen, must have great interest for the visitor. It is only when travelling to the South to paint that the Northern painters cease to interest; they cannot, somehow, get Southern colour. Of the Norwegians the ten domestic pictures of Tidemand take the highest rank. Less accomplished as a painter than the Swede Höckert, he is so thoroughly in earnest that his hardness and coldness are soon forgotten. The landscapes by Askevold, Dahl, Fearnley, and Gude, the birds and still life of Bøe and Printz, are all interesting. Of the Swedes, the first rank is taken by Höckert, whose Lapland and Dalecarlian scenes are simply first-rate. Capital also is the Westphalian "Kermesse" of Jernberg. Miss Lindegren is a welcome addition to the ranks of lady painters; all her three works are good, the scene in a Dalecarlian cottage especially. Other good things are here also by Nordenberg, Wahlberg, and Wallander. In Denmark, as in Norway and Sweden, the chief painter seems to be the one who depicts the domestic life of his country. Exner has three pictures, of which "The Close of a Feast" (1,502) may be fairly placed at least on a level with the works of Höckert and Tidemand. Another painter possesses with him almost a Hogarthian power, in a scene from a comedy entitled "Candle Visits," a set of gossips come to see a lately-made mother. Madame Jerihau, the wife of the sculptor, has some good domestic scenes; one of them, "Hans Andersen

Reading a Tale to a Sick Child," is delightful. One can fancy what a "perfect cure" the "Ugly Duckling" would effect if read by the author. Dalsgaard's "Mormon Itinerant Proselytiser" (1,498), Bendz' "Finck's Coffee-house in Munich" (1,493), Schiött's "Dressing a Bride in Iceland," Simonsen's "Swedish Betrothal," are all full of interest. There are also a few good sea pieces, landscapes, and interiors. And, in fine, the whole of this section must delight everybody, especially the English visitor.

Owing to mistake or indifference, or to our Exhibition following so closely on that at Florence that owners have been deaf to painters' prayers that their offspring might be seen in London, the Italian school has a display to which Lord Normanby might point with pride. Ussi's "Abdication of the Duke of Athens" on the revolt of his Florentine subjects is the best to be seen here, and it is very good. But having arrived late, the picture, along with a good one by Gamba of "Titian's Funeral," and one by Gastaldi in honour of the heroism of a Piedmontese soldier who blew himself and a bastion up at Turin in 1706 as the French advanced to storm it, are placed outside the Roman Court instead of in the Italian school in the galleries. Things might have looked a little better with more careful hanging, such as putting on the line even such a second-rate work of Morelli as his "Iconoclasts," and keeping out of sight Marchese M. D'Azeglio's amateur work, and Madame Gaggiotti Richard's professional play. Induno is put up high, and trash like Lodi's "Italy consoling Rome and Venice" placed only too well. The Italian painters must endeavour to remedy the bad impression thus produced with as much speed as possible: they can if they will.

The Russian school belongs to the future. It can only become one by being national, and there are signs here that some of the Russian painters mean it to become so. The Spanish school, on the contrary, is a thing of the past. Such of the painters of Spain as display anything worth looking at also give those unmistakeable signs of a Parisian education which may result in studio skill, but also infallibly ends in that centralizing influence which is the dream of Parisian officiality. The school of Switzerland, on the other hand, is getting thoroughly national in its landscape art, and doubtless the figure painting will follow. Seen here, the best of the figure

painters, Bûchser and Scheffer, go to Spain and Italy for subjects. Van Muyden and Stûckelberg, however, stay at home with advantage in their domestic scenes. Among the landscape men, Loppé, Calame, and Castan, are the best among several good painters. The schools of the United States, Greece, Brazil, and Turkey, should rather be called exhibitions of scholars' work than pictures, especially the last, which are merely amateur sketches by M. Musurus, probably a son of our Turkish Ambassador.

To notice the English school here displayed would extend these notes beyond a reasonable limit. In the same way, sculpture, water-colour, and engraving must be put aside. The general result of such an immense gathering of art must be distraction rather than instruction to the majority of visitors, few of whom can have minds calm and unwearied enough after a visit to generalize their ideas. It would appear on reflection that with the English and French painter alone rests the power to paint with any marked success the history, life, and landscape of other lands. The Northern painter must be Northern, or nothing, and to the North the Southerner will never be tempted, to forego his own sun and sky. In historical art, as in landscape, each nation paints itself best; and there are quite enough subjects in the history of each country to prevent any man wandering abroad for them. There may be better art-Universities in one city than in another, as in Paris apparently; but having learnt his art, each student does best who takes his learning home and turns it to account among his own kith and kin. This we see in the Scandinavian school, and in the Belgian and Dutch; and had Italy chosen, we should have seen it here as we saw it in Florence last year. Lastly, from all these schools, the student, professional or of the public, cannot help learning much if he is willing to do so.

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THE NEW EDITION OF RICKMAN'S GOTHIC  
ARCHITECTURE <sup>a</sup>.

THE objects and the value of Mr. Rickman's book are far too well known for it to be necessary for us to dwell upon them, and we therefore in this notice may properly confine ourselves to the new edition just issued by Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford.

It is now twelve years since Mr. Parker brought out the fifth edition of Rickman, in which he scrupulously preserved the original text, and gave his own additions and emendations mainly in the shape of foot-notes, and most materially added to the value of the work by substituting engravings from drawings by such artists as Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Orlando Jewitt for the rough designs of Mr. Rickman. In the present edition he has gone further, and the work has in his hands become substantially a new one. We shall allow him to state in his own words what he has done, and then give a few extracts and engravings, so that our readers may see for themselves how well the purpose announced has been carried out:—

“The additions now comprise a chronological series of English examples of each style, with a selection of foreign examples of the same period for comparison. A considerable part of this chronological table of medieval architecture appeared in the ‘Companion to the Glossary’ in 1841 and 1846, but has been out of print for many years, because the compiler was not satisfied with it: he has now added largely to it from the results of subsequent investigations, and although quite conscious that it is still very incomplete, he trusts that it will be found useful; and if he had deferred it much longer, his life might perhaps not be spared to publish it at all, and no one else could have made much use of his notes.

“Mr. Rickman was so accurate and careful an observer, and was so ably assisted by Mr. W. Twopeny and others, and their combined observations extended over so wide a field, that this work can never in fact be superseded by any other. All subsequent writers on the subject have been largely indebted to it, and many of their attempts are mere plagiarisms from it, with or without acknowledgment. His divisions of the styles and his definitions and descriptions of their characteristic features are so true, that those who have differed from him have only departed from the facts. Others have quarrelled with his nomenclature, and have endeavoured to change it, while

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<sup>a</sup> “An Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation: with a Sketch of the Grecian and Roman Orders. By the late Thomas Rickman, F.S.A. Sixth Edition, with considerable Additions, chiefly Historical, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A.” 8vo., xvi. and 464 pp. (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.)

retaining his divisions and descriptions; but the great merit of Mr. Rickman's nomenclature is its simplicity, and that it involves no theory, consequently does not mislead the beginner, which all others do. . . .

“An attempt was made some years since to introduce the terms First Pointed, Middle Pointed, and Third Pointed, for Mr. Rickman's three styles of Gothic, and from the influential persons who took it up this change was partially and temporarily introduced, but has almost died out again, as it was found to mislead people rather than guide or assist them to a knowledge of the subject. No one can say what was the First Pointed style, but the Early English Gothic certainly was not; and as no one can say which will be the last Pointed style, it is equally impossible to say which is the Middle. The greatest objection to this proposed nomenclature is, however, the manner in which it misleads beginners in the study. Every round-headed doorway is set down for *Romanesque* or Norman, and every square-headed window for “Third Pointed,” or Perpendicular, or Debased; and this is quite natural for those who are taught to consider the form of the arch as a guide to the age of a building. It is no guide whatever,—the form of the arch was at all times dictated by convenience quite as much as by fashion; round-headed doorways and square-headed windows are of all periods, and may be found in all the styles, common in some districts, rare in others; this is more especially the case in houses and castles, but it is very frequent in church towers also, and not uncommon in other parts of churches where convenience obviously required it.

“A remarkable instance of this inattention to the form of the arch may be mentioned; the castle of the celebrated captain of the English army under Edward III., John Chandos<sup>b</sup>, in the Cotentin in Normandy, of which the walls are nearly perfect, has scarcely a pointed arch throughout the whole structure. But it is not necessary to go abroad for examples, almost every medieval house or castle in England shews the same thing, though not to the same extent. . . .

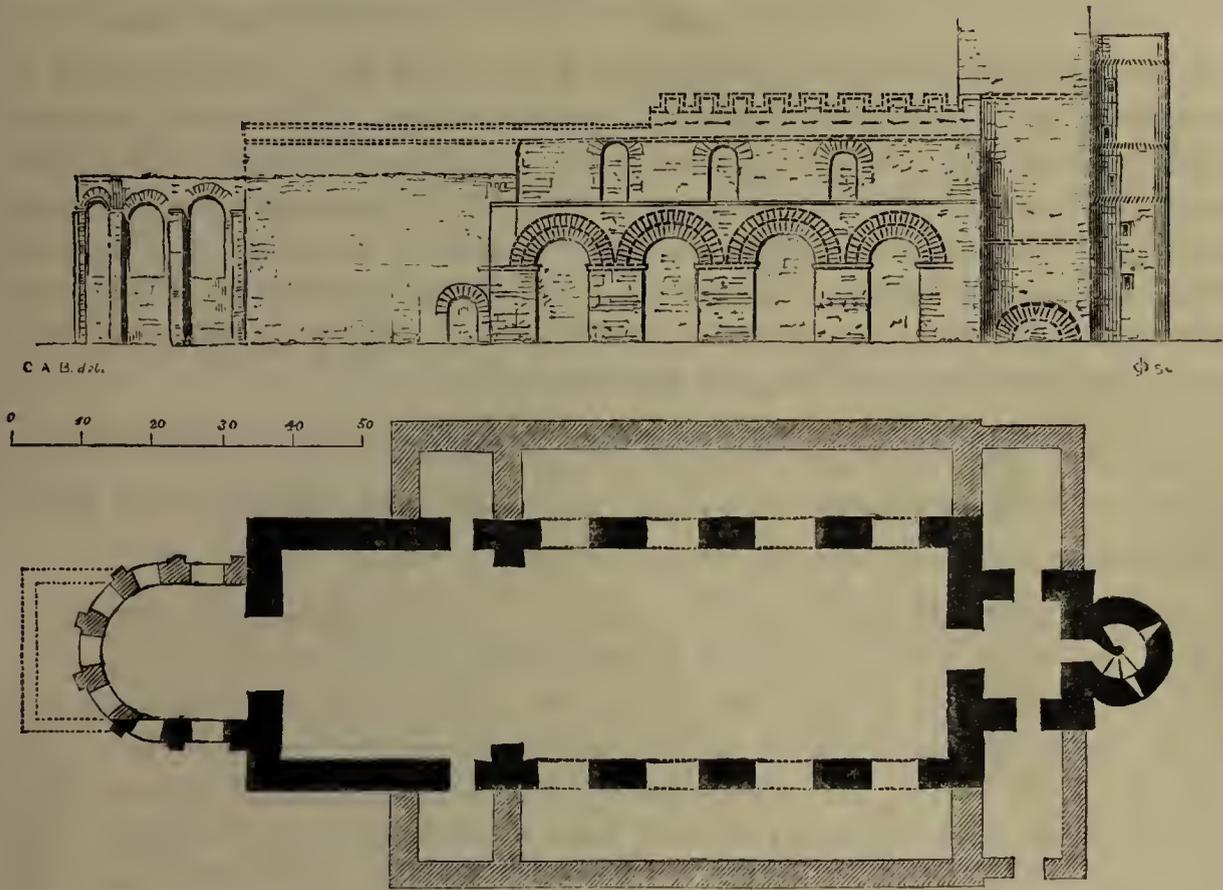
“The chapter on Anglo-Saxon architecture, which was thrown into an Appendix in the previous editions, has now been introduced in its proper place, between the Roman and the Norman styles, with large additions. Mr. Rickman's ‘Tour in Normandy and Picardy in 1832,’ first published in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, and appended to some editions of this work, has now been omitted as not necessary, the substance of his observations and large extracts being given in the list of Foreign Examples.”—(pp. iii.—viii.)

We have said that this is substantially a new work, though Mr. Parker believes that he is only putting forth views that Mr. Rickman would have accepted, had he lived to the present day. The variance between author and editor is shewn most particularly in the section on “Anglo-Saxon Architecture.” Mr. Rickman gives twenty examples of existing churches, which he ascribes to that period. Mr. Parker has found seven more, which he fully describes, and 103 others of which he gives only the names, all, as he shews, of “similar character” to

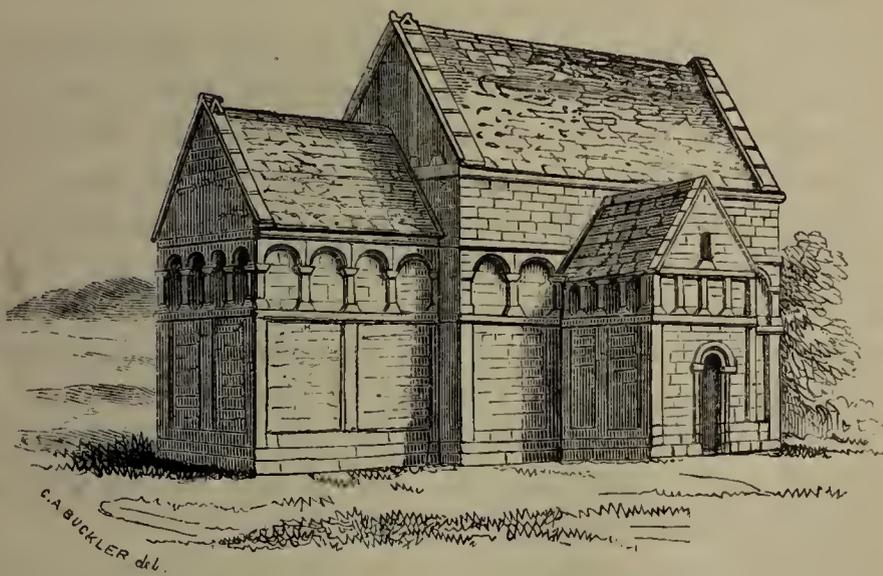
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<sup>b</sup> At St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte.

PSEUDO ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES.



Plan and North Elevation of Brixworth Church. The foundations of the aisles are here shewn as uncovered by digging.



Bradford-on-Avon Church, Wiltshire.

Mr. Rickman's, but he entertains grave doubts as to the age that has been assigned to them. He thinks that the earliest date that can be sustained will be best expressed in general terms, as "before the time of the Conquest, or rather perhaps before the year 1100." Deerhurst, one of Mr. Parker's examples, is

"the earliest *dated* church in England, and is very little more advanced in style than any of the others of the Anglo-Saxon type. We must therefore either assume that all the churches built in England for five hundred years after the departure of the Romans were in exactly the same style, and that the art of building stood still for that long period, or we must allow that we have scarcely any buildings remaining between the years 500 and 1000, because the habit of the people was to build in wood only, as was the case with other nations in the same stage of civilization."

Two of the churches alluded to (Brixworth and Bradford-on-Avon) are represented on p. 277. The former, there seems little doubt,—

"was originally a Roman basilica, probably of the fourth or fifth century, of which the outer walls have been destroyed and the arches walled up. The foundations of the aisle walls were again uncovered at the time of the meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1861, and examined by Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. J. H. Parker, and some others. The aisles are divided by cross walls, as if they had been originally divided into small chambers or chapels. The western porch has Roman arches or doorways on the north, south, and west sides; the Anglo-Saxon belfry has been built upon this Roman porch, probably in the eleventh century, and the circular staircase added to obtain access to it. The original Roman apse at the east end has been destroyed in order to carry out a longer chancel."

The church at Bradford (now used as a school-house), it will be seen from the engraving,—

"has most of the features of the class supposed to be Anglo-Saxon, but the masonry is remarkably good, clean, and fine-jointed, and there is an arcade incised in the surface of the wall round the outside of the chancel; on either side of the chancel-arch also were sculptured figures of angels. We know that neither fine-jointed masonry nor sculpture were in use either in England or Normandy before the twelfth century, and it seems, on the whole, far more probable that the inhabitants of a remote country village continued to build after the fashion of their fathers, and that the actual date of the construction of this church is the beginning of the twelfth century, than that they were in advance of Prior Conrad at Canterbury, or the builders of any other part of Europe, which must have been the case if this church was built in the eleventh century, or at any previous period."

It must be allowed that this is a strong presumption in favour of Mr. Parker's view, and he carries it out to its logical consequence. He goes systematically over all our great and indisputably Norman buildings, gives minute particulars regarding

them, especially as to their wide or fine-jointed masonry, and takes his stand on a statement that will hardly go unquestioned, if we may judge from the lengthened controversy about the nave of Waltham Abbey Church, which some time ago occupied our pages<sup>c</sup>:—

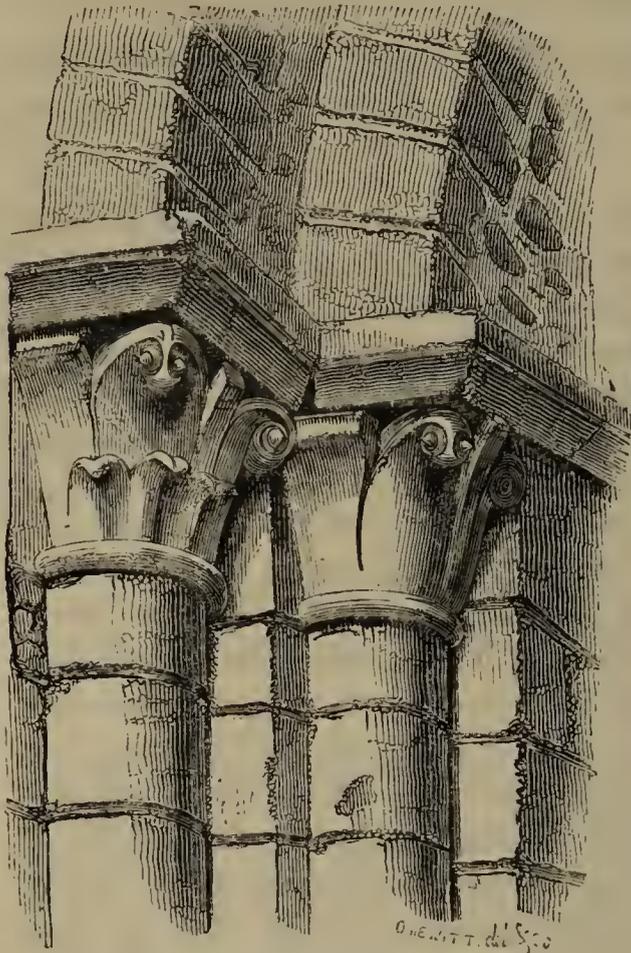
“The reign of William Rufus is the commencement of the great building era in the Norman style in England, but the work of the last ten years of the eleventh century belongs in style entirely to the twelfth. It must be remembered that the division into styles is entirely arbitrary, made for convenience, and to assist beginners in the study of the architecture of the Middle Ages, the history of which is one of continual progress and gradual change throughout, although the changes are more marked and decided at one period than another. This makes it necessary to allow a period of transition between each of the styles. The most conspicuous of these is naturally the time of change from the Romanesque, or Norman style, distinguished by its massive character and the general use of the round arch, and the Gothic distinguished by its lightness, its peculiar mouldings, and the general use of the pointed arch. But the pointed arch alone is a very unsafe guide, and beginners are continually misled by the name of the Pointed style: the pointed arch was used occasionally at all periods, and was in very common use long before the Gothic style was established. It was used in some countries much earlier than in others, and in the south of France it appears to have been in common use at the end of the eleventh century, although not accompanied by any other features of the Gothic style. The building art had made very rapid progress there up to a certain point, and then stood still for above a century. This probably arose from the political circumstances of the country, into which it is not our purpose to enter, as it would lead into too wide a field of discussion. On the other hand, round-headed doorways and square-headed windows were used at all periods when convenience called for them, especially in houses and castles, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Gothic styles were confined to churches; all buildings of the same period were in the same style, only the churches have been commonly preserved, because no one would be at the expense of rebuilding them; houses have generally been rebuilt again and again, as the fashion changed, or the ideas of comfort and convenience were altered.

“The great divisions into styles are extremely convenient, and a wonderful help to the memory of the student, as is proved by the rapid progress which the art has made since Mr. Rickman first reduced its history into a system and an intelligible classification; but where minute accuracy is required, and we wish to ascertain within a few years the age of a building by its characteristic features, we must subdivide each of the styles into three parts—early, middle, and late.”—(pp. 115, 116.)

Mr. Parker honestly endeavours to obtain the minute accuracy that he recommends, as the engravings at p. 280 will shew; indeed, the feature that must give a permanent value to his book is its admirable collection of examples, the date of which

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1859, p. 168; Sept., p. 293; Oct., p. 401; Nov., pp. 489—502; Jan., 1860, pp. 55—77; April, p. 384; May, p. 493; July, p. 45.

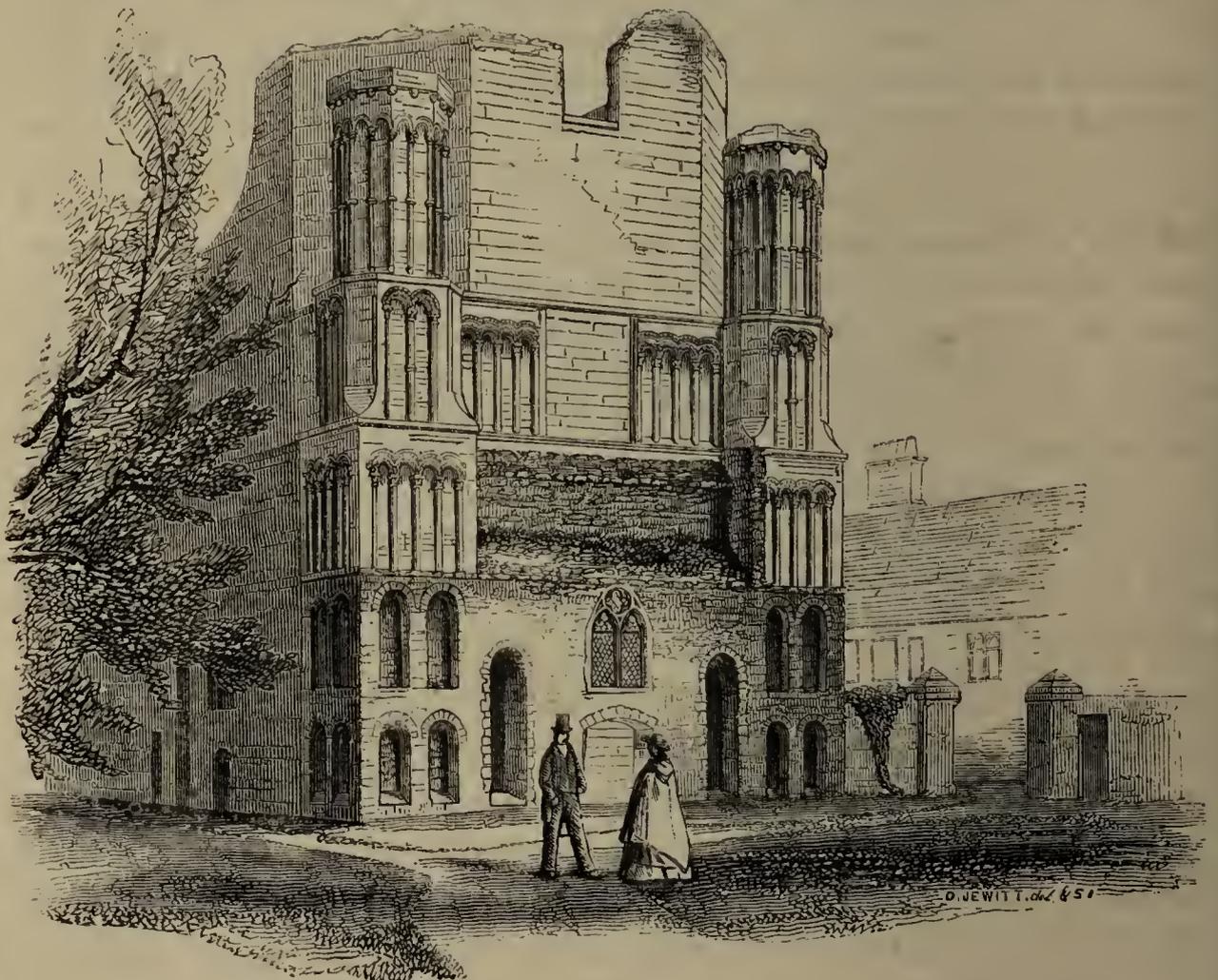
## NORMAN ARCHITECTURE.



Capital, Lincoln Cathedral, A.D. 1092.



Capital, Norwich Cathedral, A.D. 1096—1119.



Malling Abbey, Kent.  
The lower part A.D. 1090—1103; the upper part c. 1150 and later.

is a matter of absolute certainty within a very few years. We know that the west front of Lincoln belongs in part to Remigius, who died in 1092; the wide-jointed masonry assures us that this is his work. The form of the capital from Norwich proves that it is of the time of Herbert de Losinga, and there is abundant evidence that Malling Abbey was built by Gundulf, and was dedicated in 1103. There is therefore sound judgment displayed in choosing this as an illustration, rather than Rochester Castle, which is authoritatively pronounced to be "half a century later than his time."

Mr. Rickman, as is well known, arranged English architecture in four styles, viz., Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, closing the first with the reign of Henry II.; the second with that of Edward I.; the third with that of Edward III.; and the fourth with that of Henry VIII. Mr. Parker limits the Norman style to the year 1154, and makes the reign of Henry II. a transition period; the reign of Edward I. is a second transition period, and that of Richard II. a third. The examples that he produces certainly seem to bear him out in this, and the theory removes many difficulties, but it is such a plain common-sense view of a puzzling question that its ready acceptance is more than can be hoped for.

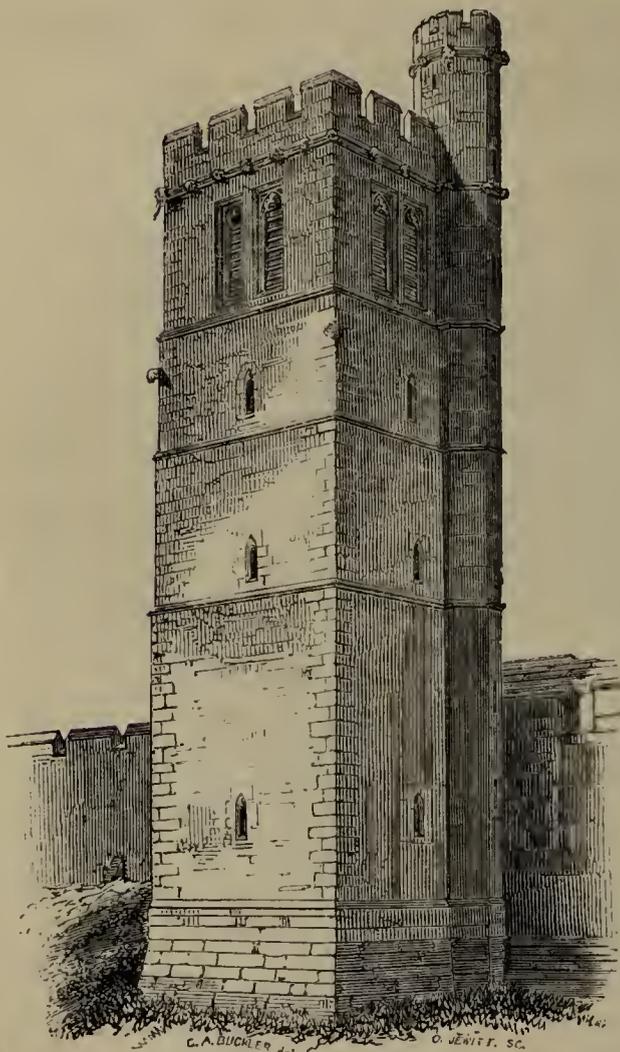
A point that Mr. Parker has at large insisted on in his "Domestic Architecture" is, that it is a mistake to suppose that Gothic Architecture was formerly used for religious purposes only. He explains the origin of the idea by remarking in the work now before us, that our houses have generally been rebuilt by each succeeding generation according to their varying ideas of comfort or convenience, but that our churches have, to a great extent, remained as they were originally built. As usual, he has an illustration in support of his argument, and so any one may judge of its validity, in this instance at least. Nothing can well be conceived more "church-like" in aspect than the building represented on p. 284, and yet it has never been anything else than a dwelling-house, as it is at present:—

"Within the precincts of the great monastery of Peterborough, in the most retired part, close to the east end of the infirmary chapel, there still remains a small Early English house of about 1220, nearly perfect, with windows having remarkable plate-tracery in the heads. It is supposed by Professor Willis to have been the 'House of Honour,' or the guests' house; or it may have been the house of the Infirmaryer, who was an important officer in the

EARLY DECORATED AND PERPENDICULAR ARCHITECTURE.



Window from the Hall of the Bishop's Palace at Wells, A.D. 1280—1292.

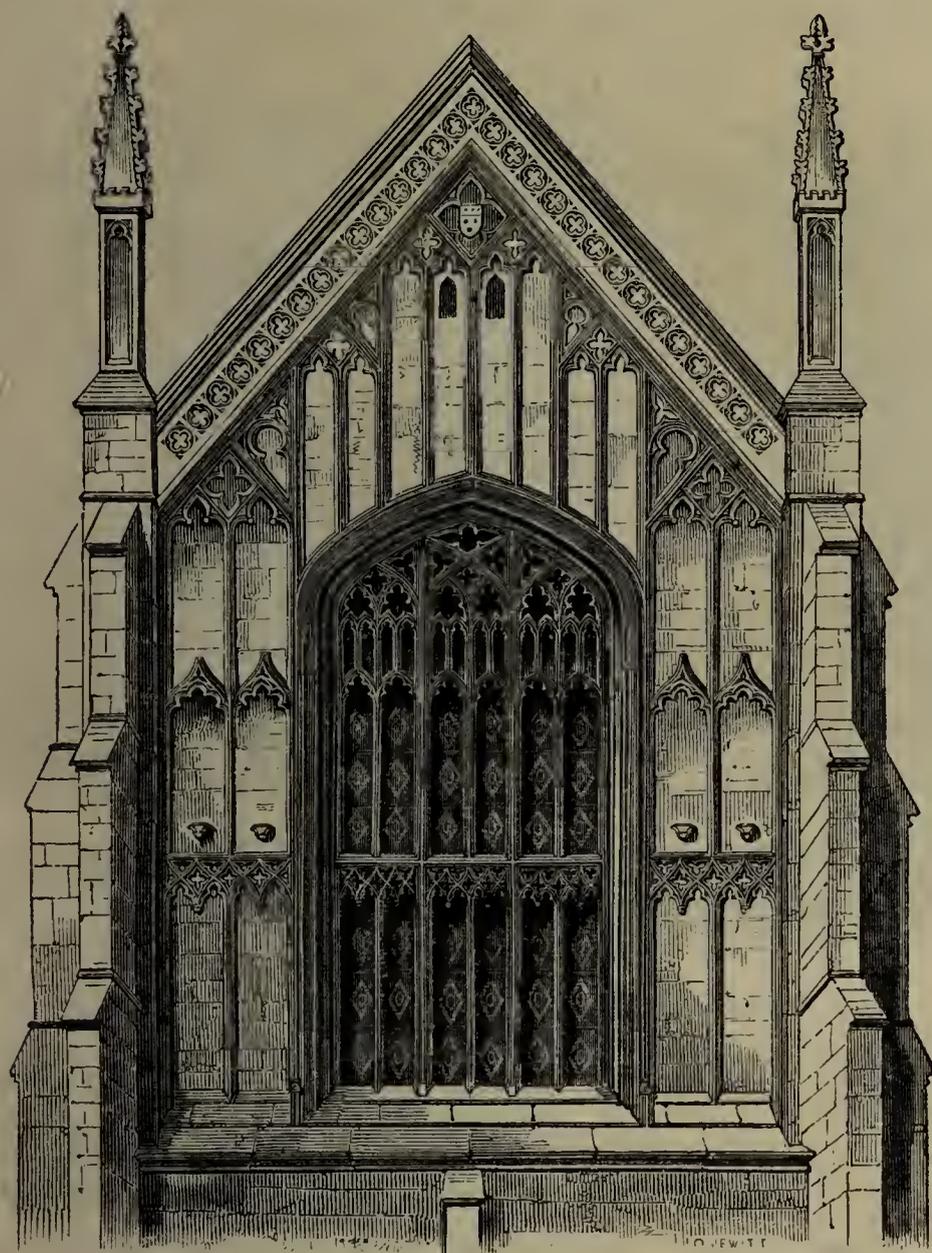


New College, Oxford, A.D. 1400.



Huish Episcopi, Somerset, c. 1460.

PERPENDICULAR ARCHITECTURE.



East Window of Chancel, St. Mary's Church, Warwick, A.D. 1381—1391.



Section of Mouldings.

larger abbeys. The house is divided into two parts by a partition wall, on one side of which is the hall, which is the whole height of the building; the other half is divided into two stories by a floor, and this is part of the original design, as shewn by the doors and windows."



Prebendal House, Peterborough, c. 1220.

Though Mr. Rickman's book only professes to deal with English architecture, he saw the necessity for some attention to the architecture of the Continent also. His editor, who has travelled much abroad, has re-written the Foreign Examples, and has left few of the more important continental churches unnoticed. He scouts the idea that English architecture is under any serious amount of obligation to France, and though he allows that in tracery they may have had somewhat the start of us, he thinks that, so far as styles admit of strict comparison, they have in other matters been usually a quarter of a century behindhand, if not more. The statements usually made to the contrary he traces to a singular carelessness in the employment of terms:—

“The French antiquaries call many buildings of the eleventh century which a little investigation shews clearly to belong to the twelfth. It is, in fact, not an uncommon practice in this country to call each century by the name of the figures which represent it, so that the century from 1100 to 1199 is often called the eleventh century. Although this is obviously a mistake, it is a very common one, and in France more common than in England, and in Italy it is universal; the *cinque cento* means, in fact, the sixteenth

century. In reading foreign archæological works it is quite necessary to bear this in mind, as it is very easy to be misled by it."

Of course it is hopeless to expect sound investigation of dates whilst such an error as this lies at the bottom.

It is so well known that Mr. Parker is no admirer of Grecian architecture, that if he had omitted all mention of it, no one would have been surprised. He, however, has not done so, but on the contrary has had Mr. Rickman's summary carefully revised by Professor Donaldson, as he considers that it is a subject which is in danger of being forgotten altogether, although he allows that some knowledge of it is essential to a proper understanding of the mediæval styles. Whether our modern classic architects will be flattered at such a recognition as this remains to be seen.

Most of the illustrations that we have given have been selected with a view to exhibit the sound historical basis of the work; we employ a few more on pp. 282-3 as specimens of the engravings which almost every page presents. The fine windows from the Bishop's Palace at Wells are excellent examples of early Decorated work; the east window of St. Mary's, Warwick, is early Perpendicular; and two widely differing specimens of Perpendicular towers are shewn from New College, Oxford, and Huish Episcopi, Somersetshire. But beside the very numerous woodcuts there are many steel plates by Le Keux, and taken altogether it is no exaggeration to say that the illustrations and the text are quite in keeping; both bearing evidence to the sound judgment as well as the untiring industry that has been employed in making the new edition of the standard work on English Architecture what it is.

## THE RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS AT MAESHOWE.

BY PROFESSOR G. STEPHENS, F.S.A.

THE kindness of Mr. Farrer has put me in possession of his elegant and richly illustrated volume on the now famous Maeshowe, Mainland, Orkneys, and its many Runic carvings. That gentleman has inserted short outlines of the readings forwarded to him by Professors Munch and Rafn, and by myself. Unfortunately, however, in spite of all my care, or perhaps from some illegibility in my handwriting, my remarks have been frequently misunderstood, and many errors have been made. Not one of my readings has been published correctly<sup>a</sup>.

You would therefore confer a great favour by presenting to your readers, so many of whom are so justly interested in this discovery, the following skeleton of my detailed communications to Mr. Farrer. That gentleman's beautiful quarto will doubtless reach a second edition. Though printed only "for private circulation," it is so valuable that there will be many applications made for it. I should be much obliged if that active and generous archæologist would then kindly make use of your pages to rectify the errors in his first edition.

The burgh itself is very ancient. For whatever purpose it was originally built, there can be no doubt that it had long been used as a castle and place of retreat for Scandinavian wikings, at least as early as Lothbrok's sons, whose name it bears in one inscription, about the years 870—880, down to the tenth and eleventh centuries, or even later. All the Runes are common Scandinavian, not Norwegian as stated by Professor Munch. There never were such things as separate Norse Runes. The earlier, Old-Northern Runes, were common to the whole North—England and Scandinavia. The later, or Scandinavian Runes, were common to all Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, &c. One might as well talk of the "Norwegian division of the Scandinavian Sun" as the "Norwegian division of the Scandinavian Runes."

It is remarkable enough that several of the inscribed stones in Maeshowe are much worn, some of them overwritten (palimpsests), both circumstances strong proofs of long occupation of the burgh, not merely a sudden or stray visit.

I take the carvings then in Mr. Farrer's order, but previously warn my reader that I do not blindly follow the lithograph fac-similes, which, with all their merits, are occasionally incorrect. On the contrary, I have very carefully studied and deciphered the stones themselves, that is, the set of splendid casts so nobly given by Mr. Farrer to the

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<sup>a</sup> See a letter from Mr. Farrer on this subject at p. 343.

Danish Museum of Northern Antiquities, in whose archives I have spent days in examining them, besides making copies of the whole, on a large scale, with my own hand.

## No. 1.

ÞATIR UIKINKR . . . . (fr)A KOM MUTIR HIR-TIL.

THATIR WIKING, . . . . FROM, CAME MAIT (*weary*) HERE-TO.

About six Runes have been obliterated. The A in the Bind-rune AK is probably the termination of the preposition FRA, *from*. This has doubtless been preceded by a short noun in the dative, such as SÆVI, *the sea*. The letters printed in italics and united by a tie, as the above *M**M*, signify that the Rune is to be taken twice, as is often the case in Runic writing.

## No. 2.

MOLFR KOLBÆINSSONR RÆIST RUNAR ÞESAR  $\frac{G}{H}$ AUT.

MOLF KOLBAINSSON RISTED (*carved*) RUNES THESE to-GAUT.

The  $\frac{G}{H}$  is employed to mark the Runic H when, as so often, it is used for a hard guttural, nearly or quite G.

## No. 3.

BRAH HOH þANA.

BRAH HEWED THIS.

*Hew*, for to *carve* or *write*, is common.

## No. 4.

UEMUNTR RÆIST.

VEMUNT RISTED (*cut this*).

## No. 5.

F, U, þ, O, R, K, H, N, I, A, S, T, B, M, L, Y.

The Scandinavian Runic futhork, or alphabet, of sixteen letters.

## Nos. 6 and 7.

No. 6. ORKASONR SA $\frac{G}{H}$ þI, A RUNOM þÆIM IR HAN RISTU,

No. 7. NUARI, KULTURMR, SIKURþR IRU FALNIR. KIÆBIK UIL SÆ $\frac{G}{H}$ IAN IR SO MAIR.

ORKASON SAID, IN RUNES THOSE AS (*which*) HE CARVED,

NUARI, KULTURM, SIKURTH ARE FALLEN. KIÆBIK WILL SAY (*tell*) YOU SO MORE.

The first words in No. 7, which is directly under No. 6 and about five feet from the ground, are doubtful, from being so much worn by the head and shoulders of persons leaning against the wall. The whole is one inscription, apparently a military message. The past tense, third pers. sing. in U, for the later I (in RISTU), and the old infinitive form in AN, for the later A (in SÆ $\frac{G}{H}$ IAN), are very remarkable and antique.

## No. 8.

INGIBIOR<sup>G</sup> HIN FA<sup>G</sup>RA Æ<sup>G</sup>KIA.

MOR<sup>G</sup>KONA HÆFER FARET LUUTIN HIR, MI<sup>G</sup>KIL OFL ATE.

AÆRLIKR.

INGEBORG THE FAIR LADY (or *widow*).

MANY-A WOMAN HATH FARED (*gone*) LOUTING (*bent*) HERE, who-  
MICKLE (*great*) WEALTH OWED (*had*).

ERLING.

The long entrance and the cells are very low and narrow, hence people must stoop and bend. The Lady Ingeborg had perhaps taken refuge in this burgh for a time.

The last word, either a proper name—maybe the “Rune-smith” who also carved No. 18—or else the beginning of a new sentence, is in that kind of Crypt-Runes called Twig-staves, Palm-runes.

## No. 9.

ÞORNR SÆRÞ.

HÆL<sup>G</sup>IS RÆISTO.

ÞORN SORETH; (or, in poetical language, the DART PIERCES.)

HÆLGIS CARVED.

Probably written by an Englishman or a Frislander. We have here three remarkable archaisms, the third pers. sing. present in TH, the nom. sing. masc. in s, and the third sing. past in o. The second would seem to point to England or Frisland. The last Rune,  $\text{X}$ , is the Old-Northern o, and is the only Old-Northern letter found in Maeshowe.

## No. 10.

ÞORER FOMIR.

Probably a man's name. Below are a scribble or two, a rude figure of a horse, and a later cross.

## No. 11.

RÆIST RUNAR ÞÆSER OFRAMR SI<sup>G</sup>URÞARSONR.

CARVED RUNES THESE OFRAM SIGURTHSON.

Some previous Runes have been “scratched out.” This inscription is adorned with seven crosses.

## No. 12.

OTAR FILA RÆIST RUNAR ÞESAR.

OTAR FILA CUT RUNES THESE.

There is a faint stroke at the beginning; if this be meant for I, then the first word will be IOTAR.

## No. 13.

ÞAT MAN SAT IR EKIÆ, HE AT FE-UAR FORT A-BROT: ÞRIM NOTOM  
UARFI BROT FORT HÆLTR ÆNÞÆIR.

THAT MAN who-SAT HERE in-ACHE (*sorrowfully*) HE AT THE-FEE-WARE (*at the treasure-gate, or from the treasure-guard*) FORTH A-BROKE (*escaped*): with-THREE COMRADES (*or three nights ago*) from-the-STRONGHOLD BROKE FORTH the-HELT (*hero*) ÆNTHÆIR.

Apparently announces the escape of a prisoner, perhaps an Englishman, for the boast or message is in broken Scandinavian with several Anglicisms, such as þAT for SA, HE for HAN, &c.

This inscription is in one long line, the longest in Maeshowe, and is in reversed Runes, therefore read from right to left.

## No. 14.

In reversed Runes:—

IORSALA-MEN BURTU HAUK.

JERUSALEM-MEN (*pilgrims*) BROKE-open this-HOW.

After some illegible staves we have, upside down,—

ÆHIIMINII . . . . . ÆMISRIS.

Which are apparently proper names. Then, in usual Runes, but very doubtful and nearly obliterated, what is perhaps—

IRESKIR MÆN.

IRISH MEN.

## No. 15.

ARNFIÞR MATR RÆIST RUNAR ÞÆSAR.

ARNFITH MATE RISTED RUNES THESE.

MATR may mean a MATE, officer or comrade, or MIGHTY, the strong, or MEATY, the greedy.

## No. 16.

MÆÞ ÞÆIRI O<sup>ġ</sup>HSE

ER ATE KOR

UKR TRÆNILS\_SONR

FYRIR SUNAN-LANT.

This, in the same stave-rimed verse, will be,—

WITH THAT AXE

OWN'D BY KOR

HEWS THE SON OF TRÆNIL

ALONG SOUTHERN SHORES.

KOR is an old Irish name. See *Landnámabók*, chap. 24.

## No. 17.

HÆRMUNTR HARÞEKSI RÆIST RUN.

HÆRMUNT HARD-AXE ĆUT these-RUNES.

There is no room at the end of the stone for the AR in RUNAR.

## No. 18.

ÞISAR RUNAR	RUNES THESE
RIST SA MAÞR	RISTED THAT MAN
ER RUNSTR ER	IN RUNES MOST SKILFUL
FYRIR UÆSTAN-HAF.	O'ER THE WESTERN SEAS.

Perhaps this clever Rune-carver was the ERLING mentioned in No. 8. We have here the same Crypt-runes as in that inscription.

## No. 19.

In my opinion in six different hands, and carved by six different persons. Accordingly, guided by the shape of the letters and the character of the contents, I would divide as follows:—

- A. SIA HOU<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>R UAR FYRLAÞIN HÆLR.
- B. ÞÆIR UORO HUATER.
- C. SLITU ORO.
- D. UT NORÞR ER FE FOL<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>IT MIKIT.
- E. ÞAT UAR IN RONINSAÆI.
- F. SIMON. SI<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>RIK. SI<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>RIÞ.

These fragmentary carvings will thus mean:—

- A. THIS HOY (*how, barrow*) WAS CLOSED WHOLE (*was quite abandoned*).
- B. THEY WERE GALLANT (= *those vikings!*)
- C. THEY SUFFERED HARDSHIP.
- D. OUT NORTH IS FEE (*treasure*) BURIED MUCH.
- E. THAT WAS IN RONINSEY (= *North Ronaldshay*).
- F. SIMON. SIGRIK. SIGRITH.

The latter part of carving E. is doubtful.

## No. 20.

As far as I can see, in seven different hands, and carved by seven different persons. I read:—

- A. LOÞBROKAR SYNAR.
- B. <sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>ÆNAR MÆN SÆM ÞÆIR UORO FYRI SIR.
- C. IORSALA-FARAR BRUTU ORK-OU<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>.
- D. LIF-MUT SA ILI AI A-RIS LOFTIR.
- E. HIR UAR FE FOL<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>KET MIKET. [RÆIST]
- F. SÆL ER SA ER FINA MA ÞAN OUP HIN MIKLA.
- G. OKO NÆKN BAR FIRR OU<sup>G</sup><sub>H</sub>I ÞISUM.

Like No. 19, evidently unconnected scribbles:—

- A. LOTHBROK'S SONS.
- B. DOUGHTY MEN AS THEY WERE FOR THEM (= *what brave men they were!*)
- C. JERUSALEM-FARERS (*pilgrims*) BROKE-into ORK-HOY.

D. SHELTER-MOUNT (*weapon-mound*) THAT BAD (*that bad retreat, that wicked Ork-hoy*) AYE (*still*) RISETH (*stands*) LOFTY.

E. HERE WAS FEE (*wealth*) HIDDEN MUCH. [RISTED]

F. SELE (*happy*) IS HE WHO FIND MAY THAT STORE THE MICKLE (*those great riches!*)

G. me-OKO (*my-ship-*)NECKEN BORE PAST HOW THIS.

There is no reason why A. should not have been written by those famous sea-kings—the scourges of England—about the years 870 to 880. In B. I take  $\frac{G}{H}\text{ÆNAR}$  to shew a common elision of G (=  $\frac{G}{H}\text{ÆGNAR}$ ). So N is elided in LIF-MU(N)T in D. ORK-OU $\frac{G}{H}$ (R) in C. would seem to have been the name of Maeshowe, the H elided, = (H)OU $\frac{G}{H}$ ; as again in G. In the open space at the end of line E. is, in another hand than the rest, RÆIST, *risted, carved*, which I take to be a mere unconnected scribble. F. is a humorous reply, by some wag, to E. In G. the first two words are not quite sure. I take NÆKN (Necken, Nick, Nixie) to be the name of a ship, and OKO to be a man's name in the ac. sing.

#### No. 21.

ARNFIÞR RÆIST RUNAR ÞISAR, SONR STAINS.

ARNFITH CARVED RUNES THESE, the-SON of-STAIN.

Then, in another hand,—

ÞRUKI LIT

THRUKI LET—

the beginning of a new sentence.

#### No. 22.

BOT ÆR OK TIL AT SOKUA, SUO IN KOTALANT SUA INKLANT.

BOOT (*blood-money, revenge*) IS ALSO TO SEEK (*must verily be sought*) SO (*as well*) IN GOTLAND SO (*as*) in-ENGLAND.

All in very fanciful Runes and Bind-runes (monogram letters), and therefore difficult and doubtful.

#### No. 23.

IKIKÆRÞIR KYNÆNA IN UÆNSTA.

I(N)GIGERTH of-WOMEN THE FAIREST.

Ornamented with an otter, a fish in its mouth.

On the cast, No. 24 is so faint and doubtful that it cannot be read; No. 25 is a dragon; No. 26 a worm-twist (serpent-ornament). The rest are mere scratches and scribbles.

Many of the inscriptions abound with Bind-runes (monograms, double letters), and the letters themselves offer many variations, as might be expected from their having been carved by so many persons at so many different periods.

## NOTES ON THE ROADSIDE CROSSES AND OTHER REMAINS IN MID DEVONSHIRE.

A FORTNIGHT'S ramble during the month of June in the very centre of Devon is just the sort of treat to be popular with the tourist, be he thorough-paced antiquary, or the merest admirer of "nature unadorned." Such, at least, was *our* thought, a few weeks ago, as from the windows of a carriage on a leading line of railway we bade temporary adieu to our home within an old-world city. Of the journey south-westward, albeit not destitute of occasional adventure, the antiquarian reader will scarcely thank us for a description, especially as archæological pursuits stand but little chance of cultivation in a railway train.

Suffice it to say, that our first resting-place was Plymouth, a town rapidly extending itself in population and importance, and as fast losing, alas! many of those ancient features which alone seemed to connect the memory of Drake and the Elizabethan age with the thriving port of to-day. Even since our last visit to the town, some five years ago, several of the old houses which carried us back in imagination far into the sixteenth century, have wholly disappeared, while on their sites have risen up stuccoed atrocities which—but we will for pity's sake forbear, and the rather because our business is just now to describe a few antiquarian researches on the immediate confines of Dartmoor. The weather was throughout most gloomy and unfavourable, rain and hail falling daily in quantities which necessarily confined our investigations within very narrow limits.

Taking the rail northward from Plymouth, we were soon making our way through Cann Quarry Woods, Bickleigh Vale, and other of Devon's most luxuriant scenery. The borough and pretty town of Tavistock, which is the present terminus of railway accommodation inland, was soon reached; and a post-chaise brought us with our party in due time to Okehampton, whose ruined and ivy-clad castle smiled grimly upon us as we pressed onward to Sticklepath, some four miles away. Here, in as pleasant a little village as one could well desire, we pitched our quiet tents; and thence, as darkling clouds and drizzling rains would permit, sallied forth in search of antiquarian recreation.

Sticklepath lies hid in a valley by the side of a little stream, one of the tributaries of the Taw; and derives its quaint name from the "stickle" or steep path by which it has to be approached from almost every side. The steepest of these is perhaps the one we traversed on our arrival from Okehampton; which, let us add, being a modern cutting, is a mere trifle in comparison with the original "stickle path," still plainly

to be traced over the brow of the noble Skey. At the foot of this ancient roadway, and at its junction with the "hill and valley" road to Belstone, stands the shaft of a venerable granite cross, 5 ft. 7 in. high, with a cavity on the top, in which of old rested the arms and head, not now to be found, of a rich wayside emblem of the faith. The basal stone is wanting, having probably disappeared when the cross itself fell down during the cutting of the new road. Two sides of the cross are sculptured, one with a design in what is usually known as runic or rope tracery, while on the other side is a long narrow cross, measuring 30 in. by 6 in., in good relief, having bosses at the four terminal points. In replacing this stone after it had fallen down, the workmen carelessly altered the aspect of the sculptured sides; that bearing the rope tracery having originally faced southwards towards the old "stickle path," while the side containing the long cross, which is now turned towards the new road, in old time faced eastward, or, in other words, towards the passenger as, on leaving the village, he commenced the ascent of that terrible hill. Just before reaching the old cross, we come to a modest fountain on the roadside, on the front of which is rudely sculptured, "The Lady Well—Drink and be thankful." The spring which supplies this fountain and the village below is conducted through pipes from its source in a little field, on the opposite side of the present road, described to us by a resident antiquary, Mr. Pearce, (to whom the preservation of the well is due,) as "Our Lady's Mead." There is an ancient chapel, said to have been once a parish church, close by, presenting no external features of interest, but to which this holy well and mead, with some adjacent lands called the Chantries, in early times belonged.

A walk of about a mile, with old Cawson in all its wild grandeur full in sight, brings us to the ancient borough of South Zeal; once enjoying, no doubt, all the privileges and immunities of a corporate town, but now, it would seem, rudely shorn of its ancient honours. A few indeed remain: we were ourselves the guests of Mr. W. Curson, the venerable High Reeve, who has held that office by the annual vote of his fellow townsmen, with a single year's intermission, for more than a quarter of a century. Other officers, junior reeve, ale-taster, way-warden, &c., are evidences of the importance once attaching to the borough of South Zeal. There was at one time a weekly market, and there is still an annual fair, held on the Tuesday after the feast of St. Thomas à Becket. Zeal fair is a "household word," and, as a holiday, not lightly esteemed for many miles round. Midway in the town stands the ancient chapel of St. Mary, and on a little mound at its western extremity a venerable stone cross, in perfect preservation. This relic is elevated on three steps, in addition to the pediment wherein the shaft rests, and measures 9 ft. high from the foot to the crown: the arms and head of the cross are formed of an independent stone let into the shaft, as was clearly the case

originally with the example we saw at Sticklepath. Opposite to the residence of the present high reeve stands the Oxenham Arms Inn, a fine old Tudor mansion of the Burgoynes, for several descents a paramount family in South Zeal. This is, with perhaps one exception, the finest sixteenth-century house we met with in our rambles, and deserves a passing notice in some future edition of the "Domestic Architecture of England."

Half-a-mile from Zeal, at the fork of the road from South Tawton to Dishcombe, stand the foundation-stone and broken shaft of another relic of the ancient faith, known in the locality as Moon's Cross, though why so called we were unable to ascertain. The shaft, as usual, is of granite, and octagonal in form, the fragment that remains of it standing just 2 ft. in height above the basement stone. Nothing appears to be known as to the period of its desecration; but it has probably existed in its present imperfect state for nearly three hundred years.

From Moon's Cross to South Tawton town is but a stone's throw. On entering the place, we rested awhile to examine the "parish house," as it is termed—a venerable but mutilated fabric, apparently of the days of "Bluff King Hal;" and then made our way into the parish church of St. Andrew, a graceful Perpendicular building of no special architectural interest. It consists of a nave and chancel of five bays, the capitals of the pillars (if original) being of remarkably delicate and rich floriated work, as compared with the other details of the church. The tower is at the west end, and the vestry is a darksome chamber in the thickness of the wall on the north side of the chancel. In the north aisle, or Wyke Chapel, is a handsome Elizabethan alabaster tomb, now adorned with repeated coats of whitewash, and containing the full-length effigy of a soldier, in the armour and stiff-frilled collar of the period. There is no name upon the tomb; but what is just as valuable, there is the sculptured date, 1592, and the arms of Wyke or Weeks, "Ermine, three battle-axes sable," and on the sinister side, not impaled, but on an independent shield, "Sable, three fusils in fesse ermine," for Gifford. This, then, is the tomb of John Wyke, Esq., of North Wyke, in the parish of South Tawton, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Gifford, of Brightlegh, Knt. "Warrior Weeks" is the title traditionally given to the subject of this tomb by the villagers around, and it would be interesting to trace out where, and under what circumstances, he won his right to that cognizance of honour. The church contains some trifling fragments of the ancient glazier's art; there are also two or three windows at the east end filled with appropriate subjects in good modern glass. The pulpit is a fine specimen of (we should say) sixteenth-century work, being of oak curiously interwoven, the panels boldly inlaid with Scriptural figures in satin-wood or maple. We had an opportunity of examining the parish books and registers, which extend,

the latter from 1540 to the present time, and the books of accounts from some twenty years previously. Certain of the entries in these books, during the reign of Mary in particular, would warrant a special article being written upon them. Quoting from memory,—there were the usual charges for frankincense and wax, and for rushes to strew the church, in the days when carpets and matting were not; 2s. 6d. was paid to a certain father, whose name has escaped us, for preaching and offering mass on one occasion; while doles to the poor, ringing of the bells, and parish feastings were not forgotten then, any more than they are now. One item which struck us as peculiar was a charge for “repairing the frame of St. Andrew;” and just below it, another payment “for bringing St. Andrew from Oxenham and refixing it in the church.” We may gather from this, that when the servants of Henry VIII. were busy about the country despoiling churches and religious houses, ostensibly for the glory of God, but quite as much for the sake of the plunder that arose therefrom, the pious people of South Tawton made an effort to save some of their church property from destruction. We may further glean from these entries, that, among other things, the parishioners took down from its frame in the church this venerated picture of their patron saint, hiding it away in some cranny at Oxenham until their days of trouble should be ended. A lapse of years ensues, and there seems now the prospect of a return to the old religion, for Mary is on the throne. Then it is that the “picture frame” is repaired, and “St. Andrew” brought back, with some pomp and rejoicing, to its ancient position, doubtless to as certainly vanish again when Elizabeth takes the reins.

Oxenham-house, reported to us as of interest, we had no opportunity of examining; but passing late one evening through a portion of the estate, just at the junction of the North and South Tawton roads, we espied another perfect and curious granite cross, half hidden in foliage, or rather in the thickness of the hedge by the roadside. This Oxenham cross, which is 6 ft. high, and square in form, differs in its proportions from all others in the locality. Notwithstanding that the shaft and head are of the ordinary length, the arms, on the contrary, project on either side not more than three inches, at most, from the upright stem. The basal stone, if indeed it exists, is completely buried in the hedge; but the cross itself, being considerably elevated above the road, must in winter time be a prominent object to strangers passing by. We say to strangers, because several who had resided in the parish from their birth, and probably passed close to the place some thousands of times, expressed to us their utter ignorance of the existence of such a relic.

At Hellardon, which is in the neighbouring parish of Bow, otherwise Nymet Tracy, we came upon another very fine unmutilated stone cross, standing conspicuously forward at the corner of the high road. This is

a noble monument, square in design like that at Oxenham, and rising fully 7 ft. high.

Returning through South Tawton, past Moon's Cross already referred to, we ascend the hill to Dishcombe, from a lofty coppice on which estate we can see almost all the localities we have been alluding to. An old road divides this estate from Arscot, or Addiscot, and was, we suspect, in past days more travelled over than it is now; the modern coach-road over Dishcombe Head usurping most of the traffic of the present day. On the roadside, close to Arscot farm-house, stands another very perfect octagonal cross, 5 ft. in height, the shaft finishing square as it approaches the base. In a field called Firestones, adjacent to this cross, was found, early in the present century, an earthen vessel filled with Roman coins of the reign of Severus; the old road therefore past Arscot may very possibly have been of Roman construction.

It seems a wonder that amid the wear and tear of centuries, and the frequent change of religious opinion in the country, this cross and others its fellows should have been preserved, so comparatively uninjured, to the present day. May they long remain so!—not only as objects of antiquarian interest, but as silent evidences of a faith which, though to our Protestant minds obscured here and there by the clouds of error, had yet vitality enough to rouse up the Crusades, and which bequeathed to us and our children those venerable temples of the living God which we can all alike look upon with reverence and affection.

Mr. Cann, of Dishcombe-house, whose guests we were during the latter portion of our stay, aware of our love for the antique, kindly drove us over to Drewsteignton, and to the curious cromlech which has for so many centuries stood upon a field at Shilston, a farm belonging to that parish. On arriving at the spot, we found that some three months before, owing to a decay in one of the massive upright stones, the cap-stone, which is of immense weight, had fallen to the ground, carrying with it two of the upright supports. These supports measure about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. each in height, the horizontal stone being from 12 to 14 ft. across in the widest part, and about 2 ft. thick. Whether this monument was sepulchral or devotional, or both, is a moot point among antiquaries; but be that as it may, we must all alike wonder upon what principle of mechanics it was conveyed and raised to its late position, and in such primitive times. Its fall is a national misfortune; but we are glad to hear that, when the coming harvest is gathered in, it is the intention of the proprietor of the farm, Mrs. Bragg, of Furlong, to erect machinery upon the spot, and endeavour, if possible, to replace the monument in its original form and condition. It is much to be hoped that her intelligent efforts in the antiquarian cause may be crowned with success.

The Logan (or rocking) Stone, also in this parish, we had not time

to explore; but we passed a few minutes in the parish church of Drewsteignton, which is at present undergoing restoration and repair. This church is essentially, like that of South Tawton, a Perpendicular structure; but there are details here and there which seem to indicate, or at all events to be copies of, rather earlier work. There are some interesting cruciform slabs, without inscriptions, now doing duty as flags in the north and south aisles. The font is circular, and apparently of Early English work; but there is a broad iron clamp surrounding, nay, almost hiding the upper rim, and such a profusion of cement about other portions of the relic, that it is unsafe to do more than guess at its precise date.

The sun peeped out invitingly on the last evening of our stay; so taking the road from Sticklepath along the beautiful valley of the Skey, we presently turned off to the right, in order to ascend the mountain ridge to Belstone, a village standing at a very appreciable height above the level of the sea. We passed nothing of interest on our way through the village, *en route* to the Tors above, except the remains of the stone stocks, wherein the Belstone dissolutes of past days did public penance for their misdeeds. The church is a diminutive structure, and without any external pretensions to beauty: it has but one entrance, namely, through a porch at the north-west end. We found the church door locked, and the key not forthcoming; so that we can say nothing of its interior, nor of its title to be considered, as it has been by some writers, an Anglo-Saxon edifice. Whatever its age may be, it is clear that the Belstone ladies of those days were not encumbered with hoops or other like superfluous array, for the inner door of the porch is certainly not more than 2 ft. wide. A custom which seems to have been regarded as a *rule* in the primitive Church was reported to us as still surviving here in all its rigour. When the parishioners repair to their church for the celebration of divine service, the sexes immediately separate, the males going to the south and the females to the north side, just as was the case a few years ago in one of the churches of Birmingham. A Warwickshire rhymester has handled this custom in the following lines, which, changing only the name, will apply equally well to the instance before us:—

“The churches and chapels, we usually find,  
Are the places where men unto women are join’d;  
But at Belstone, it seems, they are more cruel-hearted,  
For men and their wives are brought here to be parted.”

We enquired for the village cross, and were told that it once stood attached to an old house, close to the church, which was pulled down several years ago. The then clergyman of Belstone purchased the old materials, and removed the cross to his private garden at the vicarage, about half a mile away. We did not choose to follow it

to its hiding-place, fearing we might find it, as we recently did a fine old Norman font, doing duty in the centre of a garden rockery, and garnished with broken pottery and oyster-shells. To our minds such removals are, to say the least of them, mistakes; for these emblems of an old religion, like the churches themselves, are all national property, and ought not to be alienated from the spots on which they were erected by the simple piety of our forefathers.

After breakfast next morning, our worthy host conducted us, by a road evidently now not much frequented, whatever may have been the case in more halcyon days, to the adjacent house of West Wyke, an ancient seat of the Battishills of West Wyke, a family now settled at Spreyton. Here, had time permitted, we could have passed the whole day, scrutinizing the remains of antiquity that we met at every turn. As it was, however, we had just leisure enough to snatch a general glance at this fine old Elizabethan mansion, bearing on its timeworn front the date "Anno Do. 1585." Then there was the enclosed inner courtyard, now a mere potato-garden, with its Tudoresque gateway, bearing the arms of the Battishills on either side, the initials of a later proprietor of the name, "W. B.," and the date over all, "1656." Passing through this gateway, kindly opened for us by the tenant, we found ourselves approaching a fine old projecting porch, about which the ivy and other evergreens were clinging, as they seemed to have done undisturbed for centuries. Here, alas! the dreams we had been indulging about the house and its former possessors,—about the rank and beauty that had daily graced that festive scene, and had passed and re-passed that venerable porch,—all vanished into air as we turned to look in; for the great porch of West Wyke had been degraded into a hen-roost! Yes, chickens and dirty straw mixed promiscuously together, where the best blood of the county did not disdain at one time to tread. Under a large old tree in the outer courtyard we found another octagonal cross, the head of which is unfortunately gone, but testifying that the Battishills of a yet earlier day were not ashamed of the faith in which they had been born and bred. We left the house by another route, alongside a shady avenue of trees, which had evidently once formed the principal approach to West Wyke, and which soon brought us into the great high-road to Exeter, just above South Zeal.

The time had now arrived for us to say farewell to our Devonshire friends, and we were soon, homeward-bound, on the box of the Launceston and Exeter coach, indulging in vain but yet sincere regrets that our antiquarian and invigorating ramble was at an end.

## Original Documents.

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### SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORK WILLS.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to send you four documents which have a close connexion with the Cork Wills already printed. One, indeed, is an inventory that was omitted by mistake. Of the others I need only remark that the Inquisitio p. m. is remarkable, as shewing the disposition of a large amount of Church property nearly a century after the era of the Reformation.—I am, &c.

R. CAULFEILD.

### WILLIAM VERDON'S INVENTORIE <sup>a</sup>.

FIRST, a hoesed of sack and a pipe that is abrochd., plus six tonnes of olde Rochell wyne lackinge fyfty gallons, iii. hoeseds of olde Gascoyn wyne beinge within this two yeares, ix. pices of artillery with ther xviii. chumbers, thry hoeseds of salt, six kyne, a huntretthe shippe planks, fowre ancors, a licter, xx. gallons of aquavita, six cuple of olde netts, a pound smale silk, and foure pounds byghe silk, being within this great while and the moste parte lost the colors, two petter bassyns, and two ewers, xlvi. pounds of newe battry, seven olde crocks and an olde servise, foure smale olde brassen pannes and a big pan plus a andiron, xxviii. peire of wollen cards, a nywe petter pott, two nywe quarts and foure pynts, two nywe batry bassens, two stonnes of hoppes, five old hand gonnes without their stocks, xvi. *li*. corne powder, and x. poundes groste powder, vii. paire of points, a stone anyshed, vi. yerds of blywe clote beinge cutt with ratts, thry lawful dry hyds, iii. smale salte hyds, half a pounce synamon, half a pounce of peper, xxix. bolts of yron for a shippe, xxxiii. planks for lofts, certeyn poleys for a shipp, certeyn sclatts, tymber, and stonnes martell'd <sup>b</sup> in the wide place next John Fagan's house.

THE HOUSE STUFF.—First thry silver cuppes of the which Andrew Galwey hath one in pledg or for a token, a tastor of silver, a saltseller gilted, a dusson of spoones, one with Davy Tyrry as a token for John Morroghe, vi. bassens of battrye, six candlesticks, two petter potts, thry quartes, two pintes, two big tables, two rounde tables, one banker, v. chests, two bedstyds, iii. olde bedds, one of feaders and two of flaxe, two chayres, thry spitts, six dishes, two pallingers, two sawcers, ix. napkins for a table, a crocke for aquavita and a rosteyron.

THE PLEDGES THAT I HAVE.—Robarte Tyrry fitz Olyver is silver cuppe, owes v. hids and viiis. Thomas O'Hiarlihie is pledg, owes xv. hids. Philip

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<sup>a</sup> This Inventory, omitted by mistake, should have followed the Will of William Verdon, vol. ccxii. p. 712; its contents are various and extremely curious.

<sup>b</sup> Martelled stones, i. e. hammered:—

“ Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,  
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,  
That made him low incline his lofty crest,  
And bow'd his batter'd visour to his brest.”

*Spenser, Faërie Queen*, III. vii. 42.

Walter is silver cupp, owes *iii*l*i*. M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Coppinger is silver cupp, owes *iii*l*i*. vs. *viii*d**. olde money, and *vis. viii*d**. current money of England, besyds vs. *viii*d**. that they owe Pyris Myaghe for a barrell of byre. Davy Galwey is crosses, owes *xxs*. Gerry Galwey is bede, owes *xxs*. Davy Nashes bede, owes *ixs*. A smale bede of Christopher Artor in pledg, *iis. iv*d**. Another of Donell O'Mirrighoire *iis. ii*. crosses of Donoghe fitz William is wife, in pledge of a lawful hyde; *ii*. crosses of Genet Lombarde, *iiiiis. id.*; two spoones of James Russell, vs.; two crosses of Richarde Mathewe, *iiiiis. viii*d**.; *iii*. crosses of Anne Lombarde, *iiiiis. ii*d**.; a bede of Richarde Mathewe, *viis. vid.*; a smale cross and a smale ring of Illuck Barret, *vis.*; two small crosses of Edmonde Walshe, *iiiiis. iv*d**.; *iii*. smale crosses of Richarde Daragan, *iis. viii*d**.; and a crosse of Katheryn Tyrry, *iiiiis. olde money*.

GOODS BEYOND SEAS.—Withe Patrick Galwey *xxs.*; with James Walshe thry stonnes of scrofe; with Philip Martell two deckers and foure lawful hides, and *v*. stones, *ii*l*i*. of olde scrofe, plus *lviii*. yards of broade and smale frise, and foure bredyn mantells and a black mantell; with Thomas Monfield *ii*. hundrede and fourteene pounds mettell, and *xxxiiis*. that he oweth said William. M<sup>r</sup> Lavallyn lefte in Rochelle *iiii(xx)* banlays of white and black mantell frise, and forty banlays of smale bredyns, and thry bredyn mantels, of the which said Verdon's wife receyved the matter of *xi*. James Galwey left *iii*. tonnes of Brasyll in Garnyseye which is yet unpaid.

WILL OF ANDREW BROWNE<sup>c</sup>, BURGESS, OF KINSALE, PROVED  
JAN. 16, 1565.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, ANDREAS BROWNE, burgensis villæ de Kinsall, sanus mente et ratione licet æger corpore condo testamentum meum. In primis animam meam commendo Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ, curiæque celesti, corpusque meum sepulturæ tradendum in Ecclesia Sancti Multosi de Kinsall in sepulchro majorum meorum. Facio meum seniozem filium Jacobum Browne meum heredem et meum secundum filium Henricum executorem hujus testamenti et curam animæ meæ committo. Hic incipit ejus dispositio. Item lego Jacobo meo heredi principale meum messuagium cum ejus pomario et meum dimidium unius carucatæ terræ vocatum Nigri Colles, alias Knoghy Duffe et unum gardinum jacentem extra portam fratrum villæ de Kinsaille, in perpetuum, hac conditione quod idem Jacobus hæres meus solvet tribus juvenibus filiis meis centum solidos antiquæ pecuniæ pro eorum educatione. Item lego Henrico Browne secundo filio meo domum quæ juxta regiam plateam existit et idem Henricus nunc tenet in pignore quinquaginta coronatorum solarium in auro et australem partem celarii mei juxta keyam de Kinsall. Item lego Johanni Browne filio meo keyam et terras de Knoghe na Corry in Drumdyrry, et domum quæ juxta aquæ portam, alias Dorisbreak, quæ tenetur Willielmo Leyry pro decem libris, &c. Et ego lego meæ uxori Margaretæ Roche domum meam et domum Patricii Copinger cum gardino et pomario ad terminum vitæ suæ, et post mortem ejus Henrico. Item predictæ

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<sup>c</sup> The originals of this and the following Will are preserved among the Browne MSS.; they are written on thick vellum, with the seal of Archdeacon Gould pendent to the probate of administration. On the seal is the figure of an ecclesiastic standing under a canopy, holding in his right hand a key, and in his left a pastoral staff.

Margaritæ patenam meam vocatam brywing pann cum suo instrumento, viz. brandiron. Item Edmundo Browne filio meo unum gardinum juxta muros ad portum fratrum villæ de Kinsaille, et duo paria rethium, lego Edmundo Roche duo paria rethium et Henrico residuum bonorum meorum ut curam animæ meæ gerat et expendet omnia honeste in funeralibus et obsequiis meis.

INVENTORIUM. — Habeo unam battam et duodecem paria rethium, unam crokam pro aquavita facienda, et aliam patenam eneam ad cibos coquendos.

WILL OF JOHN BROWNE FITZ ANDREW, PROVED NOV. 18, 1589.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, JOHANNES BROWNE FITZ ANDREW, condo meum testamentum commendo animam omnipotenti Deo, corpusque sepeliendum in Ecclesia de Kinsale, constituo filium meum seniore[m] Dominicum meum heredem cui do Kuoocknycorry in Dromdyricke, dimidium portus villæ de Kinsale et domum jacentem juxta portam maris vocatum Dorisbracke ita quod uxor mea Johanna Edmundi Bays habeat predictam domum, durante vita sua. Item lego Dominico ortum meum jacentem juxta portam vocatam Nicholsgate. Habend. dicto D. et h. m. s., rem' Henrico filio meo et h. m. Item Henrico terram intus et foris juxta Corek gate quam acquisivi a Ricardo Bary et ipse R. habuit a Willielmo Galwey, alias Galwey de Coreke pro annuali reditu item eidem H. domum juxta Dowles-gate quam emi a Thoma Ronan, rem' Dominico et h. m. s. Item filiabus meis, Katherinæ et Johannæ proficuum sortis meæ de viginti libris, quam habeo inter me et Andream Browne fitz Henry pro termino quinque annorum prox' sequent' et terram habeo a Florentio M<sup>c</sup>Karty equaliter dividendum. Item quod Jasper Browne et Patricius B. habeant scripturam non jam factam inter me et Andream et quod prefatus Andreas nihil possit facere circum dictam conventionem nisi de consilio Jasparis et Patricii ad utilitatem filiarum mearum. Item filiæ meæ Anastaciæ domum parvam in inferiori vicu piscatorum quam habeo a Johanne Walter, habend' in perpetuum. Item Patricio Coppinger in consideratione omnium rerum inter me et ipsum dimidium superioris domus Johannis Walter et alteram dimidiam uxori meæ, reversio ad filios meos. Item lego ad implendum vitro fenestras pennaculi corporis templi xls. quos Patricius Martell et ejus germana Elina debent mihi. Item lego pauperibus xxs. de bonis meis. Item constituo uxorem meam et filium Dominicum meos executores et super eos supervisors, Jaspar et Patricius Browne.

INQUISITIO POST MORTEM DONATI M<sup>c</sup>CORMAC M<sup>c</sup>TEIGE.

INQUISITIO indentata capta apud "the King's ould Castle in Corck" in com' Corck x. die Junii anno 1625, coram Willielmo Wiseman armig' escætor com' predicti Rowland Davenport armig' et Philippo Percevall armig' virtute comissionis, sub magno sigillo hujus regni Hiberniæ, duobus vel pluribus eorundem, directi, ad inquirendum melius, post mortem Donati M<sup>c</sup>Cormac M<sup>c</sup>Tiege<sup>d</sup> dicti com' generosi defuncti, in inquisitionem captam apud Corck, tertio die Maii, anno 1606, per sacramenta proborum et legalium hominum, quorum nomina subsequuntur, viz. Thadei Cartie de Disert, gen', Edmondi Sarsfield de

<sup>d</sup> The above Donogh M<sup>c</sup>Cormac having the Abbey of Mourne, we may conclude he was natural son of Sir Cormac M<sup>c</sup>Teige, who bequeathed it to him by the name of Maneysther ney Moynegh; see vol. cexii. p. 30. The inquisition is of interest as shewing the immense property in impropriate tithes possessed by the deceased.

Corck, gen', David Meskell de Inchibrikane, gen', Petri Gould de Corck, gen', Donogh O'Leary de Carrignegeilagh, gen', jun., Thadei O'Leary de Mannyn, gen', Thome Copynger de Kilgolane, gen', Fynyn M<sup>c</sup>Dermodii Carty de Derry, gen', Roberti Shinane de Castlepook, gen', Thadei M<sup>c</sup>Cartie de Kilballivorriche, gen', Maur ..... de Crowbally, gen', Daniel Cullayn de ....., gen', Donald ..... de Killacllyne, gen', et Stephani Martell de Roslage, gen', jun.—Qui jurati, supra sacramenta sua, predicti dicunt, quod predictus Donatus M<sup>c</sup>Cormac Cartie seisitus fuit in dominico suo, ut de feodo et jure, unius carucatæ terræ in Ballinvicaru, valentis per annum in omnibus ultra repris', &c., 5s. Ac etiam de et in villis, &c., de Gortnecloghe et Crivallagh, cont' 1 caruc' terræ et dimid' 1 caruc' terræ val' per annum, &c., 5s. Peyake cont' 1 caruc' et dimid' caruc' val', &c., 5s. Preceptorium vel Abbia de Mourne, cont' 5 caruc' terræ, viz. Ballinknockane cont' 1 caruc' val' 5s. Garrynegearaghe cont' 1 caruc' val' 5s. Garrynrealagh cont' 1 caruc' val' 5s. Kiltakane cont' 1 caruc' val' 5s. Laghoikynyne cont' 1 caruc' val' 5s. Rectoria de Ardskeagh cum' terris glebal' eidem pertinen' val' 5s. Rect' de Kilerone cum terris glebal, &c., 5s. Rect' de Grenagh cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Garrycloyne cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Killmurris cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Templemathehie et Clonone cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Rostelane, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Killmichill cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Ballyvorry cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Inchigillagh cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Aghenish cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Clondrohid cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Moviddy cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Derrygroghanbeg alias Carrigrohanbeg cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Whitechurch alias Teamplegall cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Killsanny cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Moyallie cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Killecoleman cum, &c., val' 2s. Prebend' de Cannowaie. Rect' de Killroyle et Killivunie cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Shangarry cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Grannagh cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Clonveene cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Kilbrogane cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Oanes cum, &c., val' 2s. Rect' de Inniskarry cum, &c., val' 2s. Abbey de Mourne cum, &c., val' 2s. Etiam in uno domo et tribus gardinis in Buttevante, val' 2s. A parke in Castle Lyons vocat' Gortnogopoge, val' 1*l.*, etiam in domo et gardino in Carrigtohill, val', &c., 1*l.* Et quod prædictus Donatus obiit inde seisitus, &c., in mense Februarii, 1605, et quod Cormacus M<sup>c</sup>Donogh est filius et heres predicti Donati ac ætatis duodecem annorum tempore mortis patris et non maritatus. Et ulterius dicunt quod Donatus M<sup>c</sup>Cormac Teige Cartie seisitus fuit, &c., in Gillcagh et Courtbracke cont' iii. caruc' terræ val', &c., 10s., et quod sic inde seisitus xx. Decembris, 1591, feoffavit inde Andrea Skiddie de Corek alderman pro summa xlii. sub conditione redemptionis, &c. Et dicunt, &c., quod Donatus M<sup>c</sup>C. seisitus fuit de Rect' terris glebal' decimis, &c., de Rostelane per indent' dat' xii. die Oct., 1605, demisit Rect', &c., Ricardo Waters, gen', pro termino mille annorum. Et dicunt quod Cormacus M<sup>c</sup>Donogh C. una cum Johanna Barry, alias M<sup>c</sup>Robinson et Ellen uxore ejus demisere predictam carucatam de Ballinvicare cuidam Roberto ..... pro termino xxi. annorum, dat' ultimo die Decembris, 1616, postremo que dicunt quod omnia, &c., tempore mortis prefati Donati M<sup>c</sup>C. tenebantur de domino Rege et nunc tenentur in capite et servicio militari. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.

## 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.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WORCESTER MEETING, JULY 22—29.

THIS Meeting, which was very numerously attended, was held, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, in the Guildhall of Worcester, and a temporary Museum was formed, under the sanction of the Dean and Chapter, in the College Hall, (the ancient Conventual Refectory). Lord Talbot de Malahide resigned the presidency of the Institute to Lord Lyttelton at the opening meeting, and the general proceedings were, as usual, arranged under the three heads of History, Early and Mediæval Antiquities, and Architecture, the Presidents of the sections being, Lord Neaves, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Dr. Guest, Master of Gonvill and Caius College, Cambridge; and Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A. Sir Edmund H. Lechmere, Bart., High Sheriff of the county, was the chairman of the local committee, a very active member of which was Mr. J. S. Walker, the architect, of Worcester, who prepared many of the plans and drawings used in the exploration of the various buildings visited. The Museum, which was particularly rich, was mainly arranged by Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Tucker; the nobility and gentry of the county contributed many remarkable objects to it, and also acted most hospitably in their reception of visitors. Numerous excursions were made, (and, owing to the liberality of the West Midland Railway Company, on advantageous terms,) under the conduct of the Rev. E. Hill, and by general consent the Worcester Meeting was pronounced on all points most successful. Among the company present were the Earls of Coventry and Enniskillen, Viscount Campden, Lords Lyttelton, Northwick, and Talbot de Malahide; Lord Neaves; Sir E. A. Lechmere, Sir J. S. Pakington, Sir T. E. Winnington, Sir C. R. Boughton, Sir J. Jervoise, Sir S. Glynne, Sir R. Buxton, and Sir Charles Hastings; the Hon. Mr. Lygon, the Hon. Mr. Stanley; the Dean of Chichester, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas; Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, &c., beside many ladies.

*Tuesday, July 22.* OPENING MEETING. TOUR OF THE CITY.

The presidency of the Institute having been resigned by Lord Talbot de Malahide and accepted by Lord Lyttelton, a cordial welcome was given to the members and their friends by the Mayor (Joseph Firkins, Esq.) on behalf of the Corporation, and by the Rev. Canon Wood (speaking in the name of the Dean, who was unavoidably absent) for the Cathedral authorities. Sir Charles Hastings also welcomed them

in the name of the Natural History Society. Thanks having been duly returned by Lord Lyttelton, Lord Neaves, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir J. S. Pakington, and others, the visitors proceeded to make a tour of the city under the guidance of Mr. J. Severn Walker, the Hon. Sec. of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society.

The party went first to St. Andrew's Church, where some notes were read by Mr. Walker on curious entries in the parish book; after which, Mr. Parker of Oxford made a few observations on the architecture of the building. He said it was late fifteenth-century work, the arches and pillars having scarcely any architectural character, and the capitals being exceedingly meagre. The niches in some of the western piers were probably intended for images. St. Alban's Church was the next place visited, but nothing of interest noted. The Commandery (once an hospital for wayfarers, but now a private residence) afforded much more material for observation, Mr. Parker describing it as one of the most interesting and perfect specimens of an ancient hall extant. It has a fine open-timbered roof *temp.* Henry VII.; a good bay window where the sideboard was formerly stowed away—a usual arrangement in old halls; a projecting canopy over where the dais for the high table once stood, this being a rare remaining instance of a coved ceiling over the dais; there is also the music screen, with gallery over. But the hall is lamentably disfigured by a modern wall drawn through its centre, and a fine old door has been abstracted from its rightful position in the hall, and inserted in the centre of the new wall. Mr. Parker and all present deplored this. In the window is some old glass, with the word "Emanuel" repeated in each pane. Mr. Walker read a few notes on the history of the Norman foundation of this charitable and religious house, and its various transmutations up to the present time. In the garden are still shewn the bases of two of the shafts which formerly stood in the chapel of the establishment. In the house are also an ancient balustraded staircase; a solar chamber, with moulded cornice, and boss on the beam running across the centre of the ceiling; a room where the Duke of Hamilton is said to have died after the battle of Worcester; and in a closet at the top of the staircase a recess which tradition calls "King Charles's Hole," his Majesty having been said to have made a retreat there, but there is no authority whatever for the tale. From the Commandery the party proceeded through Friar-street, halting at the house occupied by Mr. Bardin, schoolmaster, which was said by Mr. Britton to have been a hostelry attached to the monastery of the Grey Friars, the site of the present city gaol. The house is of the date of Henry VII., and is the best specimen Worcester can produce of a cross-timbered house of that period. "The King's House," in the old Corn-market, was next visited. Mr. Parker declared the date of 1577, inscribed on the outer wall, and the motto, "Fear God, Honour the King," connected therewith, to be the date of the building, and to have no reference to the fact of King Charles's connection with the house. The initials "W. B." are supposed to be those of the Berkeley to whom the house once belonged, but to whom the "R. D." referred is not known, unless they are the initials of Mr. Berkeley's wife's maiden name.

St. Martin's church, a modern structure, was visited, and its eastern window and reredos admired, after which the company passed through the old buildings and passages known as the Trinity, noticing the board

on which Queen Elizabeth's portrait was once to be seen, and the door which formerly led to Trinity-hall, a building of some consequence, as the place of periodical meeting for the local guilds and trading companies. Then they passed on through Foregate-street and the Tything to the residence known as the White Ladies, being the site of the nunnery once bearing that name, but the traces of the old chapel, mural monuments, &c., that existed at the time of the visit of the Archæological Association in 1848, have now almost entirely disappeared. The visitors inspected the entrance to the crypt, which was once believed to lead to a subterranean passage, and induced the Association to dig, though fruitlessly, in 1848, with the view of discovering it; and were next led by Mr. Lees to look at an extraordinary mulberry-tree, which was undoubtedly one of the occupants of the nuns' garden, as it is declared by competent authority to be at least seven centuries old. It is now and has long been prostrate, its two large and gnarled trunks lying in different directions. The old tree is still vigorous, and has fruit on it. This was the last place visited.

In the evening a sectional meeting was held at the Natural History Room, Lord Lyttelton in the chair, when a very interesting paper, on "The Ecclesiology of Worcestershire," was read by Mr. J. S. Walker, which we hope to print at a future day.

At its conclusion, Lord Talbot started a brief discussion by asking if any roodcreens were remaining in the county, and whether the old custom at Cradley, of decorating the church at Whitsuntide with birch, was common in this district. The Rev. Mr. Hill said the birch custom was common in Herefordshire, and Sir Thomas Winnington said the roodscreen was nearly perfect at Little Shelsley. As to the custom of decorating churches, in his youth the churches of his neighbourhood were adorned with yew, but he thought the custom was scarcely observed now. The curfew having been alluded to, Sir Thomas said the curfew had been rung at Bewdley till lately.

Mr. Freeman next made some observations, "On Pershore Abbey Church," preparatory to the visit intended on the morrow. He first alluded to various conventual churches in the neighbourhood, and alluded thankfully to the fact that Professor Willis was present to illustrate the architecture of Worcester Cathedral before the present course of restoration had entirely obliterated many of its ancient features. The division of our conventual churches between the monks and the parish accounted for the frequent examples of choirs being destroyed and naves left standing; but at Pershore and a few other places (Boxgrove for instance) the reverse was the case, the choir being left standing and the nave destroyed. There must be some reason for this, but he had failed to ascertain what it was, nor was the fact even alluded to by the local historians. Mr. Freeman then pointed out the styles and dates of the various portions of the buildings, and their peculiarities. The destroyed nave was Norman, and so were the tower-arches; Mr. Freeman also alluded to a little essay by Mr. Hopkins, architect, of Worcester, commenting upon the Norman portions of the work, and his opinion as to their distinctive dates. The older portions of Pershore Church corresponded very much with those of Tewkesbury and Gloucester. The Norman choir had been destroyed by fire apparently just after the east end had been added in transitional work, small portions of which were

still perceptible. Of course a fire could not do much injury to great stone walls, yet perhaps enough was done to afford sufficient excuse for an enterprising abbot to reconstruct the choir in the then fashionable style—Early English, of which this was a beautiful example, with clustered pillars and well-moulded arches. There was no distinct triforium, but the triforium and clerestory were run into one; the date of consecration was 1239. In the Decorated period the vaulting of the roof was added and the tower carried up. No important part of the building belonged to the Perpendicular period. The present apse was modern, though not in the English or French style, but more after the Scotch, as at Stirling and other places.

The Rev. S. Lysons read a paper, "On the Rescue of Henry VIII. on the Field of Battle by three Gloucestershire Men." The paper was intended to prove that one Guy Hooke, of Gloucestershire, by his dexterity and courage, aided by two other men, effected the rescue of the King on a field of battle in France in the year 1513, when he was in danger of being circumvented or surprised by the enemy. The Rev. gentleman produced a two-handed sword between 5 ft. and 6 ft. long, said to have been used by Hooke with much dexterity in the King's defence. The incident is not mentioned in any of the contemporary chronicles, and only rests on tradition, but to this Mr. Lysons attached much faith, and he used it to explain the fact that an estate was given to Hooke by the King in return for his services. This is known as the Crook Estate, and hence, he considered, has given rise to the fanciful application of the term "By hook or by crook."

Mr. Lysons also read a brief paper on an ancient stone dug up at Gloucester, on which was what he took to be a representation of Whittington and his cat; the stone formed the fifth instance that he had met with of the representation of a cat in connexion with Whittington, and as they were all of ancient execution, he considered them valuable evidences of the truth of the old tale<sup>a</sup>. This concluded the business of the evening.

*Wednesday, July 23.* MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. EXCURSION  
TO PERSHORE.

After a public breakfast given in the Guildhall by the Mayor, the company repaired to the Assembly-room, where several papers were read. The first was on "Lord Chancellor Somers and other Legal Celebrities of Worcestershire," by Mr. E. Foss, F.S.A. He said that Worcestershire was not conspicuous for the number of its eminent lawyers, but this was compensated for by the high character and abilities of the few who stood out prominently in legal biography, commencing with John Cumming, who, in the twelfth century, was a monk at Evesham, and afterwards became Archbishop of Dublin. Then he noticed the lesser legal lights in that and succeeding centuries, till he arrived at Thomas Lord Lyttelton, the celebrated author of "The Tenures," of whose great work Coke had said that it was the most perfect book ever written on any subject, and an ignorance of which no legal practitioner even of the present day dared to admit. Mr. Foss traced the Lyttelton pedigree down to the present noble holder of the

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. Lysons has also published a book on this subject, for a notice of which see GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 8.

title, and then passed on briefly to notice Judge Berkeley. Three Worcestershire contemporaries of Lord Somers were next alluded to, namely, Sir Thomas Steele, of Worcester, William Simpson, of Bromsgrove, and Nicholas Lechmere, an ancestor of the present High Sheriff of the county. An extended sketch of the history of Lord Somers was then entered upon. Mr. Foss stated the White Ladies to have been the place of his birth, without noticing the tradition that he was born in a house then standing near the Cathedral, but now removed, and that his birth appears in an entry in St. Michael's parish register. The principal incidents of his career, with anecdotes of his character and conversation, were then given, his defence of the Seven Bishops against James II., his representation of Worcester in Parliament, his defence of the Revolution and the liberty of the subject, his creation as Baron Somers and appointment as Lord Chancellor, from which, after seven years' service, he was dismissed through the influence of party spirit.

At the close of the paper Mr. John Noake called attention to the tradition of Lord Somers' birth, as above-mentioned, and Mr. Foss requested to be favoured with a copy of the entry in St. Michael's parish register.

Mr. G. Hastings also alluded to a portion of Lord Somers' youthful career, and his being articled to his father, which seems to be a matter of dispute.

The Rev. W. Stubbs, Vicar of Navestock, then read a paper on the "Early History of the Cathedral and Monastery of Worcester." He traced the history of the district from the time when it was wrested from the Britons to the conversion of the pagan conquerors and the settlement of a religious establishment, and the foundation of the see of Worcester under Bosel, the first bishop. Mr. Stubbs, who adhered to Florence of Worcester's chronology of the bishops of the diocese, sketched the habits and mode of life of the early bishops, who lived monastically with their clergy, and had all things in common. The erection of St. Peter's Cathedral, and after that St. Mary's, was described, the cathedral being at that time the parish church of the city, and afterwards St. Helen's and St. Alban's Churches were erected as chapels to the mother church. The lecturer reviewed the missionary phase of early Christianity in this diocese, as exemplified in the cathedral and the bishop's residence with his clergy, the latter itinerating on Sundays to the neighbouring churches; then, in the eighth century, the missionary stage subsided, and the devotional spirit of the time took refuge in asceticism and the monastic system.

Dr. Guest next took the chair in the section of Antiquities, and the Rev. John Earle, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, read a paper, "On Traces of History and Ethnology in the Local Names of Worcestershire." He first described the physical conformation of Worcestershire, and said that most of the names of places in it denoted a lengthened residence of one race only, namely, the Saxons; still there were traces of an earlier period, British names being found in Malvern, the Avon, Pensax, Pendock, perhaps the Rhyd, and those names ending in *dine*, as Winterdine, Ankerdine. Roman traces were slight and obscure, though portions of the Ikenild Street and the Foss-way passed through the county. The learned Professor analysed very skilfully the names of many places in Worcestershire, to shew their original meanings, and the corruptions through which they had passed

to a very different meaning in the present day. The yellow broom (*genista*) seemed to have given a name to several places, as Broom, Broomhill, Broomhall, Broomey-field, Bromsgrove, and Bromwich, with which the name of Birmingham was said to agree in its origin, having first been Bromwicham. The oak (*aka*) was the origin of rock, from the Saxon word *ac*, or oak, for the growth of which timber that place was remarkable; and the subsequent name 'rock' was probably derived from its situation on a high hill. Mr. Earle hereupon observed that the two names Aka and Rock differed chiefly by the *r* sound, and that the Welsh article *yr*, which was sometimes prefixed, would just create such a difference. Animals, birds, &c., were the foundation of other names: Old Swinford was the ford for swine; Swancot, the place for swans; Shepley, Sheepcote, Swinley, Horseley, Wolverley (from the wolf), Hindlip (the leap of the hind), and many other names were of the same derivation. Areley was Ernelye, where the poet Layamon dated his great work (*circa* 1200), and that would give the sense of the word as "the field of the eagle." The county had been always noted for fruit, and Robert of Gloucester said of it,—

"In the county of Canterbury most fish is,  
And most chase of wild beasts about Salisbury iwis;  
At London ships most, and wine at Winchester;  
At Hartford sheep and oxen; and fruit at Worcester."

He had traced a record of this in the name of Pirton (pear town), and imagined that the same fact might lie at the base of Pershore. Other names of places were connected with the families who owned the manors, as Rouselench, Chaddesley Corbett, Redmarley d'Abitot, &c. The Lenches were a group of places on an isolated eminence north of Evesham, and could scarcely be other than the Saxon *hlinc*. Clifton was the place on the cliff or height, hence perhaps Cleveload. Hagley (high ley) was one of the highest spots in the county. The colour of the new red sandstone on which the county was almost entirely situated also supplied the names of Redditch, Redmarley; as Stonehouse and Woodhouse, so frequently to be met with, noted the materials of which mansions were built, when such materials were scarce or but seldom used, for it was the uncommonness of stone which made a stone house conspicuous, and therefore known by the name "Stonehouse;" and the same with those of wood. He also noticed the frequent occurrence of certain prefixes and terminations as peculiar to some districts; for instance, *end* was added to almost every spot in Hanley Castle, and there was the Lickey-end, Town's-end near Bromsgrove, Nether-end near Stourbridge, Severn-end, Longdon-hill-end, Robert's-end, Down-end, Hunt-end, &c., while at Bellbroughton everything commenced with *bell*. He likewise alluded to Newland, near Malvern, a probable clearance of that part of the forest at the close of the fifteenth century rendering that name applicable, and its timber-framed church was one of the few remaining, and perhaps the latest of the kind ever constructed. The more modern names required but little illustration, and indeed they were insignificant in point of quantity.

After a brief discussion on this paper, Sir C. Anderson read a short dissertation, "On Traces of the Scandinavian Language retained in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire," and the proceedings of the morning terminated.

## EXCURSION TO PERSHORE.

At 1.45 a large party took the train to Pershore, and having arrived at the station of that town, first visited Pinvin and Wyre Piddle Chapels. These are extraordinary little buildings of similar character, and have hitherto been supposed by Mr. Bloxam and others to present the only Saxon work in the county. Mr. Parker, however, demurred to this, and described Pinvin as of the eleventh century. The small round chancel-arch has squints on each side, and in the north wall is left one of the original little windows, deeply splayed. The plaster on the walls prevents an examination of the work to ascertain the presence or absence of long-and-short work at the angles, always considered indicative of the Saxon style. In the interior are mural paintings; subjects—the Offerings of the Magi, the Crucifixion, &c. These are probably of the thirteenth century, but not all of one date, as there have been two several paintings, one over the other. Mr. Parker thought that if all the churches usually believed to be Saxon (above 100 in number) were really built before the Conquest, it would leave none to have been built during the time of the Conqueror, as the style of the subsequent reign was sufficiently known. After examining the churches of Normandy, and especially of Caen, he was inclined to believe that there was no ground for the popular belief in this respect. The Rev. Dr. Williamson expressed his intention of preserving the mural paintings, by framing and glazing them—a statement which was received with satisfaction. Wyre Church is very similar to that of Pinvin.

Having reached the town of Pershore, the company assembled near the north-west angle of the Abbey Church, when Mr. Freeman offered some observations on the building in illustration of his remarks made on the previous evening. He named many conventual churches, which, like this, had the little parish church closely adjoining, and then pointed out the oldest or Norman remains of the abbey church, as seen where the north transept once joined on to the base of the tower. The tower he greatly admired as being singularly fine, and observed that it appeared to much better effect as a ruin than when it was surrounded by all the four limbs of the church, for while it now looked lofty and grand, it must have previously seemed comparatively stunted. The embattlement above the lower windows of the tower had a rather awkward appearance, and canopies would have produced a better effect; but with that exception he thought the tower was an admirable feature of the edifice. The nave, when it stood, had a low roof, while the presbytery and transept roofs were all steeply pitched. Mr. Freeman then took his hearers into the church, the south transept being first examined. This was the part which Mr. Hopkins had assigned to Earl Oddo (1056), but Mr. Freeman was not inclined to give it so early a date, although it is exceedingly plain and rude, as of the earliest Norman. There is scarcely any attempt at ornamentation, no mouldings, and the capitals of a shaft or two contain that peculiar volute which is frequently seen in the earliest specimens of this style in Normandy. The presbytery was next examined. This is an exceedingly good example of the common Early English character, as distinguished from three other developments of the same style, specimens of one of which are seen in the west of England and South Wales, another in North Wales, and a third in Yorkshire. By the common Early English is meant the round abacus

and the clustered shafts, the pier losing all traces of rectangular section. He pointed out the triforium as being thrown into the clerestory, thereby making a handsome triplet of disengaged masonry within, while externally the windows are only single lancets. The Decorated vaulting of the presbytery was made to harmonize with the Early English work, shewing nothing incongruous in the general effect. The apse was faulty, in that it was not equal in all its sides, and there was an awkwardness in the various points of junction between the east end and the presbytery. The company were next taken to the south-east angle, and Mr. Freeman pointed out where the missing transept once stood, and which is about to be restored; also the indications of the vaulted chapel which was once attached to the south transept, and the point where the conventual buildings were formerly joined on.

Mr. Bloxam then read a paper on a stone effigy of a cross-legged knight in the south transept.

An evening meeting was held at the Natural History Room, LORD NEAVES in the chair, when Mr. Parker briefly explained what the excursionists would have to see on the following day at Evesham, Buckland, Broadway, and Campden. Mr. Freeman occupied the remainder of the evening with a dissertation, "On Earl Simon de Montfort and Evesham Abbey." He deplored the fact that at Evesham nearly all the relics of the large and important monastery had disappeared. One doorway which led to the chapter-house was left, and there was the splendid bell-tower. The interest attaching to Evesham was not architectural but historical. It was associated with the names of great men whose bones lay there now mouldering into dust, and of such was Simon de Montfort, one of the great champions of English liberty, upon whom he passed a very high encomium. Although, he said, Simon had not been canonized by Rome, he was looked upon as a saint by the people at large; and his praises were sung in all the languages used in the country, of which Mr. Freeman gave illustrations in Latin, Norman-French, and the vernacular. At that time this hero was freely compared with Simon Peter, Simon Magus, and Simon the Maccabee, and even in one instance an apology was made for ranking one of the latter three with him of Evesham. He alluded to the modern corruption of Simon's name into Mountford or Mumford, but would not advise every holder of that patronymic to fancy that he was a lineal descendant from the great champion of English rights and liberties. Then he went into a history of Simon and his family, displaying much research into the political and social circumstances connected with the progress of the hero, and into the contemporary chronicles and songs in which that history was contained. His remarks on various portions of the subject, and the freedom he took with some of the old chroniclers and a few modern authors who had copied them, excited much interest. Among others mentioned was David Hume, in whom he said no one now believed except heads of colleges and schoolmistresses. Simon's exploits not only in England and at the battle of Evesham, but in Gascony and other places abroad, were passed in review at considerable length; and the still greater result of his efforts, namely, the calling up of the boroughs to Parliament, was commented upon eulogistically. Altogether the great leader of the popular party received a very favourable delineation at the hands of Mr. Freeman.

*Thursday, July 24.* EXCURSION TO EVESHAM, BROADWAY, AND  
CAMPDEN.

Part of this day's journey was performed by coach, but the railway being available for the rest, a good day's work was done, and several places of much interest were visited.

When the party arrived at the site of the ecclesiastical buildings of Evesham, Mr. Freeman pointed out the position of the abbey, of which the doorway to the chapter-house alone remains, and then described the two parish churches standing in close proximity—All Saints and St. Lawrence. These are very poor and late work, but the former contains a richly-decorated mortuary chapel of Abbot Lichfield, with handsome fan-vaulting. There is a black-letter book attached to a lectern by a chain, and on a boss in the porch is a curious representation of the five wounds of Christ. The finest thing here is the bell-tower, the work of Lichfield, the last abbot. It combines the function of a bell-tower and gateway, as also a very large lich-gate; corresponding therein with Bury St. Edmunds and West Walton.

Mr. Huband, Mayor of Evesham and Churchwarden, who was in attendance to guide the company round, shewed them an ancient ring of an ecclesiastic, as also the regalia of the Corporation, including a silver cup given to that body by George Carew, of Aldington, during the mayoralty of Thomas Harewell in 1660. This cup he filled with good old port, and Lord Talbot having drunk the health of the Mayor and Corporation, the vessel was passed round as a "loving cup." Dr. Perry, of Evesham, exhibited at his residence a large and interesting collection of antiquities of local interest, which he had collected in that neighbourhood and very admirably arranged. Lord Enniskillen and several others inspected them and expressed themselves much pleased.

From hence the coaches drove to Buckland, a small village in Gloucestershire, situate in a most romantic spot. On the church is a sanctus-bell cot, and in the interior are Perpendicular seats, Elizabethan wooden canopies over family seats, ugly high pews, a remarkably pretty example of the tie-beam in the roof, an altar-cloth of the fifteenth century made out of old copes, copies of Jewell and Fox, a maple cup or mazer with a silver rim (date 1607), and many other notable things. An abbot's manor-house of the fourteenth century joins the church, and the parsonage has a fine old hall.

Broadway was the next halting-place, and the old church (not used for some years past) was first visited. It contains Norman pillars in the nave, but the rest of the work is chiefly transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. The roodloft and its door still remain, and the church contains a mural brass to Anthony Dalton, 1572, and over the chancel-arch the arms of Charles I., dated 1641—a somewhat unusual circumstance, owing to the general removal of the Royal arms during the Commonwealth. An interesting example of another abbot's manor-house was next visited, and then the party walked through the village, inspecting the old stone houses, and noting its present lonely aspect as compared with the time when this was the great highway to London for waggons and coaches. Having refreshed at the principal inn (on which is the date 1620), the carriages drove on to Campden, where dinner awaited the party at Viscount Campden's mansion. The house is a plain stone structure, without any architectural pretensions, but is

very pleasantly situated. A band of music stationed on the lawn played during dinner, and after the repast Lord Talbot returned thanks on behalf of the Institute and its friends for the kind hospitalities that had been dispensed.

Campden town and church were the next attraction. The church is of late work, but contains good brasses, and some gigantic monuments to the Campden family. One of these is a kind of marble cupboard, with the doors thrown back, disclosing full-size erect figures of "Sir Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, of heroic high parts and presence," and his lady, who is equally described as beyond all praise. They are hand-in-hand, and it is further stated that "This goodly lord died at Oxford at y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> late fatall civil warrs, whither he went to serve and assist his sovuerain prince Charles the First, and so was called to the kingdom of glory, 8 Martii, 1642." There is likewise a stone bedstead monument to a "true Christian" (*verus Christianus*), "Thomas Smith, armiger" (date 1593), who is represented in armour.

A conversazione was held in the Museum at Worcester in the evening, and was very fully attended.

*Friday, July 25.* MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. PROFESSOR WILLIS'S  
LECTURE ON THE CATHEDRAL.

Lord Neaves presided at the Guildhall, and the Dean of Chichester read a paper, "On the History of Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester." The Dean described his hero as a man of admirable temper and goodness of heart, having toleration to others but great strictness towards himself—so much so, that he altogether abandoned the use of meat, because a whiff of roasting goose once disconcerted his devotions. The anecdotes of Wulstan, derived from Malmesbury and other chroniclers, were told by the Dean in an exceedingly pleasant manner, and excited much interest.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne followed, on "The Royal Councils and Conventions held at Worcester," a paper indicating much historical research; and then Mr. G. Hastings read one, "On Vacarius." Some years ago a MS. was discovered by Mr. Hastings in Worcester Chapter library, which is believed to be unique in this country, namely, Vacarius's Epitome of the Roman Law. Vacarius was an Italian doctor of law, who it is supposed was brought to this country by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and became Professor of Law at Oxford in the reign of Stephen. There he introduced the study of the Roman law, just then reviving in Europe, after the discovery of the Pandects at Amalfi; there also he wrote his famous work, comprising an epitome of the whole Roman law, for the use of his pupils. At length, either through jealousy or Papal influence, he was forbidden to lecture, was banished from the University, and his books ordered to be destroyed. Although his numerous pupils, on leaving Oxford, had each, no doubt, for the most part, secured a copy for themselves, no record exists of one having ever been found in England during the seven centuries which succeeded, so effectual was the royal mandate for their destruction. The only instance in which Vacarius is known to be mentioned by any of our legal writers is by Blackstone, who merely states the fact of the re-introduction of the civil law into England by such a personage, and for a long time Vacarius was thought to be

nothing more than a mythological embodiment of the introduction of Roman law into this country. On the Continent the only four copies of his work known to be in existence are those deposited in the libraries of Königsberg, Prague, and Bruges, and one in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. Great search has been made in our public libraries, and those of the cathedrals especially, as it was thought that had any copies survived the order for their destruction they would have been stored in the monasteries, and from thence been transferred to our cathedrals at the Reformation; but the enquiry was entirely unsuccessful until some seven years ago, when a copy was found in the Worcester Chapter library, concealed under the name of "The Code of Justinian." Every reasonable proof of its identity has been given, although the title is missing. It is otherwise in good preservation, and beautifully written and illuminated; and the MS. is valuable as a monument of the first introduction of the Roman law into England after the Norman Conquest. It should be preserved, newly bound, and the missing portions supplied by copying from one of the other existing manuscripts; then it might be translated and published. Mr. Hastings produced the precious MS., commented on the history of the introduction of the study of jurisprudence into this country, and gave a brief account (so far as is known) of the career and works of Vacarius.

After some discussion on the various papers, and thanks being given to the readers, the morning proceedings terminated.

#### LECTURE ON THE CATHEDRAL.

At half-past one o'clock a very large assemblage took place at the Guildhall, for the purpose of hearing Professor Willis's dissertation on the Cathedral. LORD LYTELTON took the chair. The Professor produced a number of drawings, sections, &c., to illustrate his remarks. He said that the cathedral which he had then to describe was of a very interesting character, for the history of its architecture, the peculiar example of styles which prevail in this district, and in other ways. They were all aware that his lecture was intended only to give a general history and description of the building, and so far as its architecture was concerned he would have an opportunity of exhibiting the edifice on the spot itself, and by taking them round he could point out the actual examples which he was then only describing by drawings. As he did not believe there was a single Saxon fragment in the whole building, he would say nothing about that style, but begin at once with the work of Wulstan. The stones would tell their own history, and there was documentary evidence to confirm it. He depended for the latter on Florence of Worcester, who chronicled events belonging to this city and diocese which could not be found elsewhere. Although Wulstan had not built his cathedral till after the Conquest, he was a Saxon bishop, and was present with Edward the Confessor at the dedication of Westminster Abbey. That church had given rise to some curious controversies with respect to Saxon architecture, it being alleged that Edward erected that church by means of workmen brought from Normandy. If so, that was a novelty at the time, and shewed that the architecture of Normandy was of a superior and totally different character from that which preceded it.

Wulstan made his submission to the Conqueror, and remained in his see. In 1084 he began the work of Worcester monastery, and four

years afterwards the monks entered. But all the church could not have been built in four years—certainly not the nave. Prof. Willis then alluded to the often-quoted anecdote of Wulstan's tears at seeing Oswald's Cathedral pulled down when his own was erected, and his pious remarks on that occasion, shewing how humble the previous structure must have been compared with Wulstan's splendid new edifice, and that no portion of the former could have been worked up into the latter. In 1092 Wulstan held a synod in the crypt of the cathedral, which he had "built from the foundation," and no doubt the crypt was his own work. In 1113 the cathedral and city were burnt—a frequent accident in those days. Then Wulstan died, and William of Malmesbury recorded in 1140 that the good bishop reposed under a monument between pyramids, and with a beautiful stone arch over his head, describing the common form of monument of that time. Afterwards the Norman tower tumbled down—a circumstance of such common occurrence that there was some evidence against a tower being of Norman work if it had not fallen down.

The canonization of Wulstan led to the raising of funds for the new church, and in 1207, when King John visited Worcester, and prayed at Wulstan's tomb, he gave three hundred marks for the repairs of the cloisters, &c. When John died he was buried between the two saints, Oswald and Wulstan. In 1218 many new altars were dedicated, and the body of Wulstan was translated into a magnificent shrine. Thus, then, they got the cathedral to a certain point, and he would explain the use he was to make of the materials. When he examined the building he found a great variety of styles—genuine old Norman, Transitional, or second Norman, Early English, Decorated, and very late Decorated, almost into the Perpendicular. In short, it was a magazine of every style of mediæval architecture, not to mention the debased or imitative classical style, and finally the modern restorations. The crypt was undoubtedly old Norman—the genuine work of Wulstan; and he shewed by a plan how far eastward that crypt extended, and that the cathedral itself had been carried on beyond that point by Early English builders, and not by Wulstan, so that now the tower stood in the exact centre of the building. The crypt was supported by rows of pillars, closely arranged, and the apsidal east end still remained; there were outer aisles to the crypt, for the purpose of a circular procession-path. The piers of the crypt were solid masses of Norman work, standing under corresponding piers of the structure above, and hopes have been entertained of finding radiating chapels to the crypt, like those at Gloucester and other places. Mr. Perkins had kindly caused some excavations to be made, but before then a Norman passage had been found, leading from the crypt to no one knew where.

Professor Willis pointed to a drawing of the painting of an angel recently found in an old passage-way near the crypt, and then went on to speak of the nave, shewing where bits of Norman work peeped out here and there, in shafts and cushioned caps, and the tower staircase, of Norman ashlar, in alternate or zebra courses of white and grey stone, a portion of the building which he dwelt upon with great satisfaction. Then the transitional or late Norman work was finely exemplified in many portions of this building, having better mouldings than the old Norman, caps of more delicate character, and pointed arches as well as round. Of such were the two arches at the west end of the nave.

The ancient entrance into the cloister from that part, and the passage leading to the western front, were of the same period. Thus there was a curious collection of scattered evidences. It was not unusual for Norman cathedrals to have their western ends completed as late as the latter part of the twelfth century, as at Peterborough and Ely. It was quite a mistake to suppose that universality of practice prevailed by means of Freemasonry, or that they worked the same sort of mouldings in every part of the world at the same time, for every district had more or less of its own arrangement of details, or occasionally copied from neighbouring examples. But in those days they had not the power of making good drawings—much less of photography; on the contrary, they made nothing but ugly scratches, and must therefore have been very clever fellows to have used such drawings for any purpose at all. The builders of the west end appear to have set themselves to repair and carry up the great transept; which had either not been done during Wulstan's time beyond the point terminated by the early Norman string-course, or the upper portion had been ruined by the fall of the tower in 1175.

The cathedral was burnt in 1202. It was said that stone walls could not be burnt, yet when roofs were burnt the beams would fall, set fire to the stalls, damage mouldings, and calcine the stones, which, when water was thrown on them, would convert their surfaces into powder. Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, had described similar effects from a fire; and at York, recently, the stone-work of the walls and the sculpture were so damaged by a fire as to render partial reconstruction necessary. So Bishop Wulstan's church was reconstructed in the early part of the thirteenth century. The Early English style of the choir and its dog-tooth and other mouldings were compared with those of Salisbury, and were said to be so like the one to the other, that the work seemed to have been done by the same mason. This was the more curious, as it very rarely happened that any two arches of the Early English were exactly alike.

In 1222 a mighty tempest blew down the two smaller towers of the cathedral, and two years afterwards "the new work of the front of Worcester Church began." The front of course meant the east end, and it was then that the east end was lengthened out from where the old cathedral terminated to its present extent. From 1269 to 1302 Bishop Gifford presided over the see, and was said to have ornamented the columns of the new work with brass rings, which still remained. Some of the piers in the choir seemed to have been pressed out so much by the thrust of the arches that a wall was built between two of the piers near the lesser north transept, but now the piers had been reconstructed in a sounder manner, and it was hoped the wall would be swept away. Although the architects of the present day could not design like their early predecessors, they had a far more substantial mode of construction. Between 1317 and 1321 Bishop Cobham put up the stone vault of the north aisle of the nave, and Bishop Wakefield vaulted the nave in 1377. The tower was built in 1374, but the stone was so rotten that it had undergone the process of "skinning" more than once, and, while the general outline was retained, all the details were gone.

Professor Willis then shewed the great variation between the north and south sides of the nave—the richness of the former and the poverty of the latter—to prove that middle-age builders were not always equally

inspired. He next traced the history of the building to the period of the Reformation, when, he said, though all things appertaining to Roman Catholic worship were destroyed, some kind of decency and order were observed, which was not the case during the civil wars, as the violence of religious and political faction brought with it defacement and ruin. At the Restoration much was restored in the best spirit but in the worst possible manner, the elements of the classical styles being introduced by the revival of classical learning in this country. He could recollect in his own younger days when they had not got beyond what was called "Cockney Gothic," and the workmen had no idea of good mouldings or other details, and many architects who made designs could not get them carried out effectually for want of proper workmen. This allowance should be made in considering the difficulties under which they laboured at that period.

The Professor remarked that he did not like to see the patches on old buildings destroyed altogether to make way for restoration, as those patches and insertions were an evidence of historical progress and change, although not in the very best taste—the King Charles's restorations to wit. A large proportion of this cathedral was built of stone possessing unfortunate properties, and "melting like sugar in a teacup;" hence the skinning of the tower and the crumbling surface of other portions. But now we had got to a period when this skin-disease of the structure was to be more effectually arrested, in consequence of the ruin and dilapidation which had been threatened, and a most extensive and costly repair was being executed. That repair was substantial, and the stone carefully selected to withstand all weathers. He had examined the works with great interest; and with regard to the sculptures and other portions of the repairs, could say that they had been restored in the only way that was judicious, the old work not having been destroyed whenever it could be safely preserved, but when compelled to be taken down the very best workmanship and material were substituted. On the whole, therefore, he believed that the restoration had so far been carried out in a conscientious manner. Much of what looked like new carving was in fact old, but carefully cleaned; and it was only where the old was quite gone that new work appeared. Indeed, the zeal and liberality with which provision had been made for the work were only to be equalled by the great skill and conscientiousness of Mr. Perkins as an architect. He spoke this not as a compliment to that gentleman, but as an act of justice to him. Of course, for all antiquarian purposes, the restoration had destroyed the usual objects of interest—that was externally, for in the interior there still remained abundant evidences of the various changes of construction, to shew which Mr. Perkins had kindly caused the walls in several places to be scraped for him. An adherence to the same design, from the Early English to the latest style, was another thing to be noticed here, which he illustrated by shewing the plan of a single bay, containing one arch below, two in the triforium, and three in the clerestory. That main design had been followed to the end, although the mouldings and other details had been added according to the respective dates of the new work.

Next, the Professor spoke of the remains of the monastic buildings, illustrated by a plan, shewing the cloisters, chapter-house, refectory, and Guesten-hall. The latter, he said, was used for the entertainment of distinguished visitors, while poor pilgrims were fed elsewhere. It had

been a fine building, of the flowing Decorated style, and at the Restoration was appropriated to the Dean, since which time it was divided into apartments; partitions, staircases, and chimneys being erected in it to suit modern convenience. When the number of the canons was reduced, and some of their houses pulled down, a portion of the Deanery was removed, and then the Guesten-hall was brought to light, but it was in so ruinous a state that the expense of restoring it would have been greater than justifiable on such an object (especially as there would have been no use for it when done), and the Dean and Chapter had to keep up and maintain the cathedral in a state worthy of its original purpose. It was therefore determined to pull down the hall, but to allow a portion to remain as a picturesque ruin, while the roof was given for a new church in the city, but which would prove rather an expensive present, as the wood was so rotten. He thought that course was on the whole better than giving the hall a modern restoration, and then to serve no purpose.

After the evening service Professor Willis conducted the company round the cathedral, to illustrate what he had said. First, he took his stand at the west end of the nave, pointing out the transitional work of the two bays, and then described what he called a "district feature" in the mouldings of the nave arches, which consists in one of the mouldings running up each pillar and arch from one side to the other without interruption by the capital. He had only observed that peculiarity in this district; and, singularly enough, it prevailed in the transitional Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, but not in Early English. In the south aisle he shewed the relationship between the ribs of the roof vaulting and the pier shafts on which they rest, as compared with the later styles, in which ribs and mouldings are all entangled, while in the former they are more gracefully defined. He commented on the beautiful proportions and arrangements of the Decorated piers, capitals, and arches on the north side of the nave, shewing wherein that beauty consisted as contrasted with the poorness of the south side. It was, in fact, the difference between the artist and the botcher. Having detailed many minute points of difference in these respective sides, he went on to the transept, shewing the remains of Wulstan's work and transitional Norman here and there, and especially the stair-turret, projecting like a cylindrical tower, which he said was a beautiful specimen of masonry. In the south transept the company halted to admire a grand Norman archway which is now being opened into the adjoining chapel after many years of blocking up; and before leaving the transepts Mr. Willis alluded to the sloping buttress embedded in the masonry of the south triforium, which he said had been erected to resist the thrust of a tower supposed to be in danger of falling. In the piers of the towers and other piers he believed there was a nucleus of Norman work, encased in that of a later period, as at Bayeux and other French cathedrals. Arrived at the choir, he illustrated what had been said in his lecture; and with regard to the second pier on the north side from the organ (which has been recently cleared of the surrounding screen, and exhibits a curious base of masonry in the shape of a tulip), he said that the pier had evidently shewn signs of weakness, and had been recased and enlarged in Jacobean Gothic, very curious to behold, but which he hoped would not be removed. Also he shewed the different effect of the piers and arches in the Lady-chapel or presbytery as compared with

those of the choir, although all are precisely of the same character; the difference arising from the levels of the pavements not being the same, the piers and arches of the presbytery being loftier (as viewed from a lower level), and therefore much more effective. The transept and chapel on the south side, which have been restored, were greatly admired both by the Professor and all who accompanied him.

The crypt, having been lighted up for the occasion, was next viewed, and the Professor said that its remarkable feature was the close proximity of its columns. Some idea of Wulstan's synod being held in such a place might be formed. He spoke of the simplicity of this early masonry, and of the puzzling management of the vaulting at the apse, owing to the complicated slopes which had to be adjusted there.

Next the party ascended to the choir, where the doors said to have Danes' skins nailed on to them were exhibited, but the inspectors in general seemed to have great doubts as to the truth of the story.

The chapter-house and cloisters were then passed through, Prof. Willis saying he could not tell the meaning of the openings in the piers on three sides out of the four. It was said to be for the purpose of the monks conferring with each other, but he had seen such openings in places where no such construction could be put upon them. It was perhaps a mere caprice of the builder. The lavatories and other features were shewn, as also the ruins of the Guesten-hall, at which the Professor took his leave, and received the cordial thanks of the company.

At the evening meeting, Lord NEAVES in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. Lees, on "The Battle of Worcester and its Local Memorials;" and another on "Ancient Mosaics found in Britain."

*(To be continued.)*

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LEICESTER MEETING, AUG. 4—9.

THIS, the nineteenth annual meeting, was held under the presidency of DR. LEE, of Hartwell. Mr. Beriah Botfield, Mr. Halliwell, Mr. Planché, Mr. T. Wright, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and most of the other conspicuous members of the Association, were present, but Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer, was absent from illness.

### *Monday, Aug. 4.* OPENING MEETING.

The Mayor of Leicester (S. Viccars, Esq.) opened the proceedings at the Guildhall by giving a hearty welcome to the Association, and expressing the readiness of the Corporation to do anything in their power to assist their researches. Dr. Lee replied in suitable terms, and dwelt at some length on the history and objects of the Association. Mr. Gordon Hills then pointed out some of the features of interest in the Town-hall, preparatory to a paper to be read at the evening meeting; and the company afterwards proceeded (under the guidance of Mr. James Thompson) to visit Jewry Wall, the Roman pavement in the cellar of Mr. Mason Willey, St. Mary's Church, the Castle, the Dungeon, the Mount, Trinity Hospital, and the Mazagine. St. Mary's Church (where Mr. Thomas Nevinson pointed out the parts of chief interest) was much admired by the ecclesiologists who were present.

At the evening meeting, Mr. G. Hills read his paper on the apartment in which the company were assembled. He said:—

“This building, called also the Town-hall, has been used for nearly 300 years for the administration of the municipal affairs of the town. This, however, was not the original purpose of the Guildhall. The Corpus Christi Guild owned a hall, which stood on this spot, and held in it their own meetings, independently of and (as it is stated by Nichols) exercising sometimes superior authority to the Mayor and burgesses. The original Mayors’ Hall stood in what is now named Blue Boar-lane and Holy Bones. Although no trace of the building is to be seen at this day, yet, in the two important points of its beginning and its end, its history is known with remarkable precision. The site was purchased by the Mayor and burgesses in the thirteenth century, and the charter of conveyance is said to be still extant, though I have not seen it. A deed of the 10th year of Henry VI. speaks of the Common Hall standing on the Holy Bones; and again, another deed of the 2nd year of Edward IV. speaks of the Town-hall standing on the Holy Bones, in the parish of St. Nicholas.

“It is to be presumed that in course of time the Hall became dilapidated, and in the early part of the sixteenth century it was gradually disused. It remained in the hands of the Mayor and burgesses for some period after its disuse, till in 1653 it was sold for £30 to John Kestian, maltster. At the time of the sale it is described as the old ‘Town Hall,’ or ‘Old Shop,’ containing three bays of buildings, in length twenty yards and one foot, in breadth at the east end nine yards, on the west seven, situate in a street called ‘Blew Bore Lane.’

“The Guild of Corpus Christi was founded in 1350. It was an association for the regulation of commercial affairs, similar in character to others mentioned in the history of every town or city in the kingdom, enjoying a commercial reputation in that age. Other Guilds were founded in Leicester. The Guilds of St. John, St. George, and St. Margaret, and the Guild Mercatoriam are constantly mentioned in the Hall books. In the great work of Nichols, the historian of Leicester, the site of the Guildhall of St. George is erroneously stated to have been where the present Town-hall stands, but that he wrote this under a mistake will be evident from what follows:—An entry in the Hall Book of the 10th year of Henry VII. shews that a Common Hall was then holden in the Hall of Corpus Christi Guild. In the 21st year of Henry VIII. we have the account of the meeting of the town body in Corpus Christi Hall. Other instances occur shewing it to have become a matter of ordinary practice to use Corpus Christi Hall, and when, in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth, the Mayor and burgesses came into possession of the present hall, the deed describes it as lately in the occupation of Corpus Christi Guild.

“Corpus Christi Guild, according to Nichols, contributed largely to the public charges, as in the purchase of charters; and the masters of the Guild had great interest in the government of the town, having power with the Mayor to levy penalties on the burgesses for their misdemeanours; and upon the Mayor’s neglect they were empowered to levy them upon him. It is evident that the chief persons of the Guild would be the most influential men of the town and its Corporation, and that the two bodies must have been very intimately associated. To this community of interests may probably be traced the neglect and final abandonment of the old Town-hall in Blue Boar-lane. The masters and brethren of the Guild, being nearly identical with the Mayor and burgesses of the town, found it convenient to transact municipal as well as commercial business in the same hall.

“The Guild of Corpus Christi dates from 1350. No part of the buildings belonging to the present Guildhall possesses any architectural features entitling it to a higher antiquity than the reign of Henry VII.; so that of the nature of the buildings which accommodated the commercial body for more than 200 years no account can be given; but the first known meeting of the municipal body in the hall of Corpus Christi Guild, above referred to, occurs at a date which makes it just possible that the hall there spoken of may be the one in which we are now assembled. The features which may be referred to this period are the two timber-framed arches in the west part of the hall, and the windows in the grand jury-room.

“The two eastern spans or arches of the hall differ in form from the two to which attention has been already directed. They are different in construction and form, and of ruder workmanship; and the moulding, which is not alike on the two,

is in both cases simpler than in the first instances. I do not, however, see any reason to suppose that they are older. The ruder character and evident divisions of the work shew no more than an intention to divide the hall into two parts, one of inferior character to the other. The windows of the grand jury-room in the west wing appear from their mouldings to be of the same date as the framing of the hall. Very little of the framing in this west wing can now be seen, but some of the ceiling beams are of a character which would also agree with that date; so that there is reason to attribute the whole framing of that wing to the reign of Henry VII. The case is not so clear with regard to the east wing. It has been much altered by later works, and cased on the surface. Where the framing is not completely out of sight, it is evidently much older than the casing; and in one of the tie-beams of the roof the timber had so much decayed, when the casing was applied, that inside of it a substantial addition to its strength was thought necessary, two strong timbers being fastened on to the sides of the old beam. The date of these casings is very clearly of the seventeenth century; and so it may certainly be believed that the internal work is much earlier: how much earlier may be judged from the resemblance which the external form of the wing bears to that of the west wing; and this reasoning, I think, with much certainty, leads to the belief that the two wings, as regards their main framings, are coeval, and therefore coeval with the hall. The arrangement of the hall and its adjuncts has therefore undergone but little change. This conclusion is somewhat opposed to the received history of the buildings; but it will not be difficult, when we come to the few further historical references, to reconcile them with this view of the case.

“Over the seat of the president, at the west end of the hall, in a little niche, occurs the date 1586, between the initials E. R. (*Eliz. Regina*).

“The form of the niche exhibits the character of the Italian elements, which then overflowed the Tudor Perpendicular work. The niche has, however, been subject to subsequent alteration and mutilation, and seems to have been taken down and refixed. Some carving (the little leaflets in the spandrels of the arches) seem to be in imitation of earlier work. (I should say there is a beautiful example of carved work, of the time of Henry VII., from which this seems to have been imitated, in a small room at the end of the library.) At the date given on this niche, extensive renovations seem to have been effected, of which there remain the windows of the two western bays of the hall, and the whole of the library windows in the east wing. About this period, according to local tradition, the hall was the scene of the performances of Shakespeare in his earliest plays. The hooks upon which the scenes were suspended are pointed out in one of the beams. In that age of pageant and feasting it cannot be doubted that many a civic feast did honour to the hospitality of the Corporation, and this custom continued to very recent times. The modern residence of the police superintendent occupies the site on which stood, a very few years ago, the kitchen and its culinary offices.

“After 1586 the next date to be mentioned is 1632. The library which had first been kept in the tower of St. Martin’s Church, and then in the chapel, was this year transferred to the room it now occupies, in the east wing of the Guildhall. It is stated that the wing was then erected to receive it. In a document drawn up in 1644, a very precise account is given. This document states that ‘the library was erected and builded at the onely cost and charges of the Corporation of Leicester, att the motion and by the approbation of the Rev. Father in God John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and by the prosecution of Mr. John Angell, publique lecturer for the said borough of Leicester. The building whereof was begun in the time of the maioralty of Mr. John Norrice, Anno Domini 1632, Thomas Somerfield and Richard Ludlow being chamberlins; and finished in the same time of the maioralty of Mr. Nicholas Gilliot, Anno 1633, Thomas Bursnal and Alexander Baker being chamberlins.’ We have seen reason to believe that the building is much older, and the preparation made for the library consisted of the wainscotting and casing of the walls and timbers, and in the removal of the upper floor of the building, which rested on the tiebeams. The windows of the upper floor were, however, retained; and thus it is that this room is furnished with two rows of windows. On the transfer of this library to its present abode, a very interesting letter was written to the Mayor of Leicester, by John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln. The letter is given in Mr. Thompson’s ‘History of Leicester,’ and its interest arises not only from its reference to the formation of the Town Library, but from the remarkable character of the writer. From a humble origin he rose to be Bishop

of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of York, being the last ecclesiastic who held the Great Seal of England. He shared in the misfortunes of the adherents of Charles I., and died in the period of the direful disasters of the cause.

“In 1636, according to Nichols, Richard Inge being Mayor, the parlour belonging to the Guildhall, with the chamber-gallery, evidence-house, and other rooms adjoining thereto, were newly erected at the charge of the common chamber. This statement, again, is not literally true. An extensive work was executed here in the way of wainscoting, a very fine chimney-piece was erected, the gallery refitted, and, perhaps, the windows renovated, for they are different from any others we have encountered, and evidently more modern.

“Until the recent abolition of the kitchen and its offices there is no substantial change to record in the form or appearance of the buildings. Of ancient ornament but very little remains. I have referred to the carving now affixed to a chimney-piece in the apartment at the end of the library. The coats of arms on the hall ceiling are recent restorations of old paintings. They are the arms of the town of Leicester, and of its patron the Earl of Huntingdon, who flourished in the days of Elizabeth. Some stained glass, now in the windows of the Mayor’s parlour, was, when Nichols wrote, in the windows of a house which was the chantry-house of Corpus Christi Guild. In the transfer to the present place they have suffered some dilapidation.”

Mr. James Thompson said he thought Mr. Hills had made a little mistake in his reference to Nichols about the glass in the window. He was confounding two distinct things. The glass that remained was in thirteen lights, just one more than the twelve months of the year. Of course they originally began with January, and went on in succession to December. Fragments of three months were readily made out. For December a man was represented warming his hands at a fire. Another of the months was represented by a figure thrashing wheat; and another by a man digging the ground. The glass, though possibly taken from the chantry-house, was at some period complete, representing the agricultural operations of the twelve months of the year; whereas the other subjects represented the ordinances of the ancient Church. This portion was in the possession of the Rev. R. Stephens, at the Vicarage, Belgrave, near Leicester.

Mr. Hills said he had not seen the other specimens of glass, and when described to him they appeared as all one with that at the Town-hall. This he must have misunderstood.

Mr. T. Wright read a paper on a Roman Roofing-tile, found in Bath-lane, Leicester, in the year 1854. This tile bears on one side the stamp of the eighth Roman legion, which was not before known to have ever been in England. Mr. Wright remarked on the peculiar force of the letter L in the stamp, and said it was one which occurred usually in the third century; and after giving a sketch of the movements of the various legions employed in Britain, he conjectured that the *eighth* legion might have been brought hither by Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, who came over to Britain in 292, to restore the island to the empire, after the usurpation of Carausius and Allectus.

Mr. Vere Irving then proceeded to deliver his address upon the Earthworks of Leicestershire. He remarked upon the classification of Earthworks, stating that no subject had advanced more lately than this classification of the early fortifications. They had been able to classify the British camps before the Romans into three separate and distinct divisions. First, they had in the southern counties a camp, including cattle, and consequently of large extent, defended by the natural features of the country—woods and marshes, strengthened by a rampart of trees.

They then found, in the British warfare among the Iceni, a very faint rampart, surmounted by a quickset hedge, and they had, connected with the same period, plenty of evidence of their British ancestors being able to create earthworks, in the shape of their large tumuli. The third class of British fortifications consisted of very formidable stone works. When the Romans first came to this country as an invading army, of course moving in large bodies of men, according to their custom, they fortified their positions night by night, and day by day. Of course, if they remained long at one place, they made the fortifications more formidable, depending upon the exigencies of the campaign. He had been able to trace the march of the western column into Scotland by those camps. When the Roman army became, not an invading army, but one of occupation, they made roads, and established along those roads a certain class of small fortifications, much smaller than the legionary camp. The legionary camp was rectangular, wherever it was possible; and always shewed high military talent in selection of position, being at the top of hills, occupying the plateau, so that there was no possibility of the enemy ascending the sides without detection. When the country became more settled, the towns had civil and military populations, generally defended by considerable earthworks. Next they had towns which were purely commercial, purely civil; and these, during the first part of the Roman occupation, were not defended at all. Then came the closing period of the Romans, called the Romano-British period, which, he was afraid, their older antiquaries had overlooked. In this period, on the eastern coast particularly, the Romans were attacked by pirates of the North Sea. It was also well known that the Picts and Scots broke over the northern walls, which caused the open towns to be fortified; and it was very curious that a different mode of fortification was now adopted—stone and lime being used instead of earthworks. Uriconium was to be referred to this period. These Romano-British camps came to be of very large size, and there was evidence to prove that cattle were kept in them. The only other marked introduction of a different class of fortification must be dated about the time of the great Saxon and Danish struggle. This fortification consisted of central mounds with numerous barbicans and other earthworks thrown round them. That he had occasion to mention to them at the Castle, that day, was one of the types of it. They were often founded upon the sepulchral tumuli of a former date, and turned into fortifications. Of course, when that style of fortification became popular, where they could not get existing tumuli they created an artificial one; and not only that, to save labour, in many cases—at Old Sarum, for instance—they created a hollow crater tumulus, so as to save an amount of earth. They were invariably named “Dane Johns.” Many of them were built by Alfred and his daughter. Of course, they became very naturally the sites of the Norman castles; and under their magnificent structures the old Saxon works had been, in many cases, lost sight of. They had, certainly, still more modern earthworks occasionally to be met with, constructed at the time of the civil wars. In those cases they generally had very little difficulty in ascertaining their nature, because tradition generally handed it down to us.

Before the meeting broke up, a resolution expressing the regret of the Association at the cause of absence of the Treasurer, was unanimously agreed to.

*Tuesday, Aug. 5. EXCURSION TO GROBY, AND THE FOREST.*

A large party drove up Humberstone-gate on the way to Groby. Owing to a mistake of the drivers, the party was whirled along Anstys-lane, instead of being taken by Groby Castle. In consequence of this, the arrival at the gate leading into Bradgate Park was earlier than was anticipated; but this was attended with little or no inconvenience, as the excursionists had more time left them for an examination of the turrets which stand at the western extremity of the edifice. Here Mr. Roberts pointed out the architectural peculiarities. The park-keeper was in attendance with the key of the gate which conducts to the enclosure in which the ruins are situate. The party examined the few remains of the house, and were pleased to notice that they are preserved from the possibility of wanton mischief being done to them.

Mr. James Thompson addressed the assembly while they halted at the western end of the plaisance. He gave a few particulars of the genealogy of the Grey family, commencing with Sir John Grey, who married Lady Elizabeth Widville, and who was the father of Sir Thomas Grey, who was created Earl of Huntingdon by Edward IV., and afterwards Marquis of Dorset by Henry VII. This nobleman was the founder of Bradgate-house, which was completed by his son and successor, the second Marquis, whose son Henry, the third Marquis, was the father of Lady Jane Grey and her two sisters. Mr. Thompson then described the house as a fabric composed of a centre and two wings, the windows of the eastern wing looking out upon the large square garden or plaisance—the scene, he thought, where the happiest hours of Lady Jane Grey were passed, before the ambition of others induced her to claim the crown. Mr. Planché said that Leland, the antiquary, mentioned the existence of a tilting-ground here; but he entirely agreed with Mr. Thompson that the area before them was not a tilting-ground.

The chapel was then visited, and the effigies of Lord Grey and his lady examined. The bowling-ground was looked at, the trees said to have been planted by Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane were pointed out, and then the party left the enclosure. They walked along the valley to Newtown Linford, where they halted, the scenery being much admired. At half-past one the drive was continued to Ulverscroft Priory, through the picturesque dell which still shews what Charnwood Forest was in the days of Robin Hood and his merry men.

At Ulverscroft, Mr. Gordon Hills, after walking by the moat, addressed the party at some length, and called attention to parts of the structure, which he said was chiefly of the fifteenth century. He also exhibited a plan of the building, prepared by him after careful previous inspection of the remains. Mr. Johnson, the occupier, shewed every civility to the visitors; allowing them to examine the inside of his house (which is a part of what was once applied to domestic purposes) as well as the outbuildings.

A ride of half an hour over the Forest, in the course of which wide reaches of the level and beautiful champaign of Leicestershire were presented, brought the excursionists to Beacon-hill. Here Mr. Humphreys, the steward of W. Perry Herrick, Esq., of Beaumanor, was in attendance at the gate leading to the hill, and joined the party in its ascent, giving the company the advantage of his accurate and extensive local knowledge.

Mr. Vere Irving said he was unable to find traces of fortifications on the hill.

Descending the hill, the party went on to Woodhouse Chapel, where the stained glass windows, containing armorial bearings, were inspected; Mr. Planché saying that he could add nothing to what Mr. Gough Nichols had said about them in his essay. The state of the interior elicited admiration from those who are interested in heraldry and ecclesiastical architecture.

At Thurcaston the company did not alight, the coaches passing slowly by the house believed to be that in which Latimer was born, and then continuing to Belgrave, where they turned along the road by the abbey, in order to obtain a view of the walls and ruins, and returned to Leicester at six o'clock.

A soirée was held at the Leicester Town Museum, the Rev. C. C. Cox, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in the chair. After an interchange of civilities, and an address from Dr. Lee, who spoke in high terms of the value of the collection belonging to the Museum, Mr. Planché read a paper on "The Genealogy and Armorial Ensigns of the Anglo-Norman Earls of Leicester;" and the Rev. C. C. Coe one "On a Carthaginian Slab presented to the Museum by the late Duke of Rutland." Later in the evening Mr. G. Wright read (for its author, Mr. Syer Cuming) a paper entitled "Memorials of Richard III.," which described his seals, his money, and his portraits, and mentioned some spurious mementos. One of these is a bedstead, on which the King is commonly said to have slept at the "Blue Boar" in Leicester:—

"Though the ancient inn has passed away, one of its bedsteads, and that on which the King is said to have reposed, is still in being, the property of the Babington family, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, to whom it was presented in the year 1797. It is a large heavy piece of furniture, its four-posts swelling into bulbs, the styles of the dorse, carved with demi-savages or termini, dividing panels decorated with arches, &c. Its material is oak, inlaid with black, white, and brown woods, presenting, altogether, a fine example of the stately sleeping couch of the middle of the sixteenth century, and consequently having no real connexion with the eventful career of Richard Plantagenet. Nor is this the only apocryphal piece of bed furniture affiliated to the King, for on March 24th, 1852, there was exhibited to the Association a small pillow-case of fine white linen, the end closed by sixteen buttons, and the corner worked in silk, with a little arched crown of the time of Charles II.; yet this relic of the house of Stuart was affirmed to have belonged to Richard III., and brought from the field of Bosworth immediately after the battle fought on Monday, August 22nd, 1485.

"The above spurious memento brings us to Redmoor Plain, and to the spring called King Richard's Well, from the tradition that he here quenched his thirst during his last struggle for life and realm. The well was drained and closed up about the year 1806, but in 1812 Dr. Parr collected subscriptions sufficient to raise a monument on the spot, and for it composed a suitable inscription in Latin."

The general tone of the paper was favourable to Richard. Mr. Cuming remarked:—

"If we possess no monumental effigy of King Richard III., his form and features are preserved to us in pictures executed during life or shortly after his untimely death. In 'The Warwick Roll,' in the College of Arms, are full-length figures of Richard and his Queen, the former being in complete armour, the *couteres*, or elbow pieces, being strongly pointed, and his tabard blazoned with the arms of France and England; on his head is an arched crown, and in his right hand is placed a sceptre with florid apex. Another portrait of the King is in the possession of Lord Stafford

at Costessy-hall, Norfolk; and Vertue has engraved one upon a panel in the Royal Collection at Kensington.

“At the Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857, Mr. James Gibson Craig contributed a portrait of Richard III. The Society of Antiquaries have two pictures of this monarch, which were bequeathed by the late Mr. Herrick. They are both on board, one representing him with long brown hair, black bonnet with pearl ornament, robe of cloth of gold over a close dress of scarlet, and his right hand busied in drawing off, or thrusting on, a ring on the third finger of the left hand. In the second picture he is in a small black cap, robe of the same hue, the sleeves of crimson and black, and an under-dress of cloth of gold, and he had a short sword or dagger in his hand.

“In these pictures Richard appears rather harsh-featured, with stern look, but the old Countess of Desmond, who had danced with him when Duke of Gloucester, declared that next to his brother, Edward IV., he was the handsomest man in the room. If these several limnings of the King do not come up to the notion suggested by the old Countess’s statement, they are, nevertheless, superior to the description given of him by Hall, who, following Sir Thomas More, says,—‘He was little of stature, evil-featured of limbs, crook-backed, the left shoulder much higher than the right, hard-favoured of visage, such as in estates is called a warlike visage, and among common persons a crabbed face.’ This *ex parte* narrative has influenced scribe and artist through every succeeding age; but time, the great revealer of truth, may yet tear the distorted mark from the visage and character of the King, and exhibit him in brighter and better colours than he has hitherto been depicted with.”

Mr. James Thompson, at the desire of the President, made some remarks on the last paper. He said that the bedstead on which Richard slept at Leicester was now in the possession of W. Perry Herrick, Esq., at Beaumanor, and when he inspected it a few months ago, he found the stock of the bedstead—the part on which the mattress rested—to be much more ancient and rude in construction than the four posts, and it struck him that this was the part of the bedstead which could have been carried about in the baggage waggons. He believed that as early as James I. one of the greatest curiosities the people who visited Leicester were invited to look at was the bedstead of Richard III. When they considered that James I. began his reign in 1603, and that the battle of Bosworth Field was fought in 1485, shewing an interval of about 150 years, it was just possible that there was some foundation for the tradition that there was a bedstead preserved in the “Blue Boar” Inn on which Richard III. slept. Mr. Thompson also made some observations on the “Blue Boar,” and the character and deformity of Richard. He concluded by stating that if the charge against Richard III. of his murdering his nephews were now to be brought before a jury of twelve men, and the historical evidence were laid before them, giving him the benefit of the doubt, by the direction of the judge they would acquit the prisoner.

(*To be continued.*)

## ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

*July 23.* The second meeting for the season was held at Hexham Abbey Church, under the presidency of the Rev. W. GREENWELL, of Durham.

F. R. Wilson, Esq., of Alnwick, read a paper on the Abbey buildings, and exhibited drawings or plans of the church at various stages of its

history, together with sketches of other buildings in the locality, either coeval with the choir and transept or of a transitional period appertaining thereto. He said,—

“It would have been well for Hexham if the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland had existed a hundred years ago—even fifty years ago: I may add even ten years ago. For who may tell how much of this sacred fabric has been suffered to decay, or how much has been destroyed, through disregard? The ancient bells alone were an inheritance. A description handed down to us states, with tantalising minuteness, that they were all inscribed with Latin legends, that three of them bore date 1404, and that three belonged to a much earlier period. But their antiquity was an offence a century since. So the Hexham men, in 1742, melted them down, silenced their silver voices for ever, and cast the metal afresh. In this way many gems have been lost. They were deemed of no account—all for want of a due appreciation of the labours of those who have gone before us. Not but that as it is there is plenty of work for us still to perform. We have to make it apparent to the popular mind that there is something beyond price, beyond measure, beyond words, in the work of the men whose lives—one wrought with another—form the history of the country; and that it is imperative we should leave to posterity all that has been left to us, making, for our own time, what additions we may to the store, but taking nothing unnecessarily from it. We have each to see in our respective spheres of observation that no more bells are melted down, no more shrines with altar paintings bartered as old materials, no more Lady-chapels razed to the ground, no more monuments used for drainage purposes, no more ventilating trenches cut through layers of coffins and skeletons, nor any other work that the reverence, the industry, the intelligence of former ages upreared, laid waste.”

Speaking of the pile raised by Wilfrid, he continued as follows:—

“We have to look back through so many centuries at the Saxon cathedral, that we can see it but faintly. We may raise up for ourselves a mind-picture of the structure after Bishop Acca, the friend of the Venerable Bede, had collected the remains of saints from all parts of Europe, and placed them in shrines between every pillar of the edifice, and had enriched the services with costly altar vessels, rich vestments, and with the voices of trained singers—when it was pronounced finer than any other building on this side of the Alps. Richard of Hexham describes the church as having had three distinct stories supported by columns besides the crypt, and states that the capitals of the columns, the arch of the sanctuary, and the walls themselves were ornamented with sculpture and paintings. We may conclude from his account that it possessed both a triforium and clerestory, as he makes further mention of curious galleries in which innumerable multitudes might stand around the body of the church and yet remain unseen by those within. Of this structure and of these times we have but the crypt, the fridstool, a few sculptured stones, and a vase full of stycas!

“I think that the Roman stones found incorporated with the masonry are best accounted for as the result of a spirit of conservatism which may have been enjoyed exceptionally, even at that early day. The ornamented stones that are simply incised with a pattern are possibly Saxon. The fridstool, when associated with the Saxon fugitives who, a thousand years ago, fled to it for sanctuary, is of rare interest. It was the centre point of the privilege of sanctuary, which extended for a mile around it. The bronze vessel full of Saxon stycas was found in the churchyard by the sexton, when digging a grave, about three yards distant from the west side of the north transept. There were several hundreds of the coins, bearing date from A.D. 790 to A.D. 844. The bronze vessel is now in the British Museum. But what one man lavishes the energies of his life upon, a successor may hold scornfully, a second may scatter to the winds. The Danes destroyed all that the refined taste of Wilfrid compassed, all that the affection and veneration of Acca accomplished, and the structure lay a ruin, roofless, scarred, and desolate, for more than two hundred years.”

Mr. Wilson then gave a succinct account of the vicissitudes of the church and monastery of Hexham, from its foundation by Wilfrid, in 673, to the present time. Wilfrid, he said, died at his monastery at

Oundle, in the year 709, and was succeeded by Acca, who flourished till 740. Two stone crosses—one of which had been erected at the head of Acca's grave and the other at the foot—were at present in the possession of Mr. Fairless, of Hexham. This Saxon building was destroyed by the Danes in 875, the only portion now remaining of the original structure being the crypt. In due time, however—in the reign of Henry I.—a certain Thomas, Archbishop of York, looked upon the remains of the church of Wilfrid, and conceived the resolution to restore “the wonderful work of wall stones” of the Saxon prelate to its former splendour. It was his work upon which they now gazed. The position of the crypt marked the position of the Saxon chancel; the choir was thrown out still further eastwards, and transepts were added. The renovation of the church commenced in 1113, and was finished in 1119, Thurstan having in the meantime succeeded to the archbishopric of York and the temporalities of Hexham. In 1138, on January 16, King David of Scotland sent William, son of Duncan, with many Scots to ravage Northumberland, but they were attacked by the young men of Hexham, and not one of them escaped. Passing on, he came to the year 1296, when the priory and nave of St. Andrew's Church were burnt in an inroad by the Scots. In the following year the Scots returned again to Hexham and maltreated the religious, notwithstanding a letter of protection that they had obtained from the Earl of Murray and Sir William Wallace. In 1346 the town was pillaged by David II. of Scotland, who remained in Hexham three days, but his army was soon after defeated at Neville's Cross. The early part of the next century, namely, the year 1404, is fixed as the date of the first bells. In 1463 the battle of Hexham Levels—between the White and Red Roses—took place, that year being also memorable for the flight of Queen Margaret, and the violent death of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded at Hexham. The Reformation taking place in 1538, religious houses were dissolved, and Hexham Abbey among them. Having next mentioned an attack made on the inhabitants in 1640, the Rebellion of 1715, when they shared the fortunes of the Earl of Derwentwater, and the riot which took place in 1761 at the balloting of the militia, Mr. Wilson continued,—

“At the commencement of this century the church was in a very neglected condition. Externally the east end was blocked up by groups of mean houses built against it; and the south front was similarly disfigured. The fire-engine was kept in the south transept, and a row of buckets graced the south wall. In the north transept was a wooden loft used as a vestry, with a staircase leading up to it; and heaps of rubbish were lying about. The choir was closed in from the transept by a screen. The central division of this screen was ancient; but the portions which filled in the aisles were modern. But it was within the choir that the greatest havoc had been made. The altar had been replaced by a mock Grecian front of wooden columns and pediments, painted and gilded; the sedilia had been converted into the churchwarden's pew; the two ancient shrines had likewise been turned into pews, galleries had been inserted between the columns, and parts of some of the ancient stalls lopped away to support them. You will perceive the offences of this period consisted more of additions than of spoliations. In 1841 the houses surrounding the east end were taken down with the intention of remodelling them, when some of the inhabitants interested themselves very much in the opportunity thus presented of improving the condition of the church. A public meeting was convened by Thomas Johnson, Esq., at which it was agreed to take steps to prevent the rebuilding of these houses thus happily removed, and to collect a subscription for the purpose of opening out the south front and putting the edifice in necessary repair. From such a good beginning we might have expected a great

result; but, unfortunately, the spirit of conservation has not presided at the councils of the selected restorers. The seal of doom was set upon the Perpendicular Lady-chapel. The shrines, the fridstool, the oaken stalls were all dismissed indiscriminately with the galleries that really needed removal. Even the ancient monuments—early English tomb-slabs—were turned out into the chureyard. It was in the course of the removal of the Ogle shrine that a fifteenth-century altarpainting was discovered; the screen-work had been covered with green baize, and this work of early art was enshrouded within. Various publications have censured the clean sweep thus made in the severest terms. Without going so far as one writer, who says, ‘A worse case of wanton, brutal destruction, under the loud self-glorifying pretence of restoration, we have seldom encountered; the Bishop of Durham, when he presided at the re-opening of the church on the 10th October, 1860, looked on a sorrier spectacle of ravage than had been since the pillaging Scots of 1296 had left the fabric engulfed in hissing flame and lurid smoke,’ we must admit that more discretion might have been used<sup>b</sup>. You will admit, too, I hope, that I spoke advisedly when I said it would have been well for Hexham if the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland had existed even ten years ago.”

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Wilson conducted the party through the abbey and its adjacent grounds, explaining to them what was probably the original construction of the building as shewn by the ruins. They afterwards descended to the crypt, which was lighted up, in order to facilitate its inspection.

In the evening the members of the Society dined together, and then returned to Durham.

#### KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 9.* The President, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, in the chair.

Twenty-two new members were elected.

Presents from various quarters for the Library and Museum were reported, and Mr. Prim offered, on the part of William Hartford, Esq., Kilkenny Fusiliers, several beautiful photographs of Kilkenny antiquities: among them were views of the old house in which the Confederate Catholics had held at least one of their earlier meetings, and usually known as “the old Parliament House of Kilkenny,” recently removed; these were intended to illustrate a paper on that building and its history, to be laid before the September meeting of the Society.

Mr. G. M. Atkinson, a member of the Society, wrote to suggest that a kind of repository might be opened in the museum, wherein could be placed objects of antiquity of which the owners might wish to dispose, having their prices affixed to them. This would serve the double purpose—first, of making known the existence of such antiquities; and secondly, of enabling persons to purchase them without fear of imposition.

Some discussion arose on the subject of this suggestion, and it was ultimately agreed that if such objects were offered, they should be received, as Mr. Atkinson proposed; but with the understanding that the Society should not be responsible to their owners in case of injury by fire or other such accident.

The Earl of Courtown presented a fragment of a richly ornamented

<sup>b</sup> See some further particulars in the letter of Mr. Wilson, at p. 340.

unglazed fictile vessel, which was accompanied by the following letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Graves:—

“*Courtown House, Gorey, June 26, 1861.*”

“MY DEAR SIR,—It is now a good many years since the vase was found. I was not present at its finding, but learn from a gardener who was present that it was found near a tomb 4 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, containing nothing but the bones of an adult of ordinary size. The tomb was composed of rough slabs of stone, and was but a few inches under the surface of the soil. The discovery was made in lowering some ground for the purpose of making a walk. There was no appearance of a mound to indicate that there was a tomb underneath, though such may have been once, as there having been formerly a garden in the same locality a mound would probably have been removed. I would be glad to be informed if antiquaries can affix any date to tombs found in the manner I have described. I should say, that the place where the tomb was found is on rising ground near a small river (the Ounavarra) and not far from the mouth of the river—in fact quite the place to look for a village inhabited by a seafaring race.—Could any of your members give me a clue to the meaning of the name of this parish—Kiltennel, or Kiltermen, or Kintemen, as is sometimes written in old maps?—Yours truly, “COURTOWN.”

The Chairman observed that at his place, in the county Westmeath, Cornahir, there had been found, in a stone cist, two similar urns, with a heap of calcined bones between them. The urns had been unfortunately given to a friend, whose collection had since been dispersed, and he knew not where they now were.

Mr. Prim read a paper entitled “Notes on Kilkenny Inns and Taverns,” chiefly intended to illustrate the Bull Inn, in Irishtown, a portion of the ruins of which were recently removed by Grand Jury Presentment: he also spoke of other inns. The paper, which contained many curious particulars, will appear in the Society’s Journal, but the following extracts will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers:—

“The Bull Inn, although dating only from the beginning of the seventeenth century, was perhaps the very first ‘house of call’ which was ever established in the Irishtown, whilst there may have been, and probably were, older inns in the Englishtown, of Kilkenny. In the olden time the necessity which is now felt for having hotels to accommodate travellers and chance visitants to a town was not known. The monasteries and abbeys received and afforded entertainment to all who sought their shelter—in some cases, although apparently not as a general rule, the recipients of such benefits making, in return, a donation, according to their means and degree, to the conventual funds; and it was not till after the suppression of monastic institutions that the want of inns began to be felt, wherein a stranger might ‘take his ease’ whilst sojourning in an Irish country town. Such a result was indeed foreseen at the time of the suppression of the abbeys, for on the 21st of May, 1538, a recommendation was made to the King’s chief minister, Cromwell, by Lord Deputy Gray, and the Privy Council of Ireland, that some monasteries, specified by name, should be suffered still to exist in this country, the principal reason adduced being—‘For in thois housez comenly, and other suche like, in defaute of comen innes which are not in this land, the Kinge’s Deputie and all others his Grace’s Counsaill and officers, also Irishmen and others resorting to the Kinge’s Deputie in ther quarters, is and hath been moste comenly lodged at the costes of said housez.’ Of course there can be no doubt that at the period when the abbeys did duty as the inns for travellers, there were taverns in which the natives of the town and the stranger visitant were equally free to regale themselves, and the ancient records of the Corporation of Kilkenny contain frequent entries of the regulations which the municipal authorities framed from time to time, for controlling the prices to be charged for the strong drinks which were retailed at such establishments. Among the earliest of these, set out in the *Liber Primus Kilkennicæ*, are certain ‘ordinances made by John Eynow, Sovereign of Kilkenny, and the Commons of the same, A.D. 1319,’ whercin the Assize of Ale declares that,—

“‘When the quarter of barley sells for 2s., then four gallons of ale are at a 1d.; when at 2s. 6d., then seven gallons for 2d.; when at 3s., then three gallons for

a 1d.; when at 4s., then two gallons for a 1d.; and so let it increase and diminish at the rate of 6d. But if alewives (*braceatores*) sell contrary to the Assize of Ale, let them be amerced or suffer the judgment of the tumberell.’

“This sliding scale of prices was only arranged for those who retailed ale in their taverns. As to inns, for the lodging and general accommodation of travellers, they seem to have been unknown in Kilkenny for several centuries after the framing of John Eynow’s ordinances; or at least the municipal records allude in no way to establishments of the kind<sup>c</sup>, whilst every other trade or calling is frequently noticed.

“It is not till the latter portion of the sixteenth century that the Corporation of Kilkenny seems to have turned its attention to the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for casual sojourners in their town, the abbeys being all then suppressed. On the 13th January, 1591, as appears by the ‘Red Book,’ they granted ‘an annuity of 40s. per annum for the keeping of an ordinary for strangers,’ and also passed a bye-law that ‘all victuallers and other freemen of the town, shall provide clean bedding for strangeres, on paine of 40s.’ But not content with this general rule, whenever letting houses which were the property of the municipality to victuallers, they introduced special causes into the leases, imposing on the tenant the necessity of being suitably provided with accommodation for lodgers, as in the case of a lease made shortly after the date referred to, to one Richard Langton, of a house, orchard, and garden in ‘St. John’s,’ at 16s. per annum; the Corporation, as lessors, covenanted that the tenant should ‘keep two feather-beds, four flock, and two chambers, with good sheets and furniture necessary, nomine pœnæ 20s. toties quoties.’ It was such municipal regulations as these which, doubtless, gained for Kilkenny the character given it by one of the most indefatigable of our modern explorers of antique records<sup>d</sup>, who states that that ‘little city’ was ‘of all Ireland,’ according to ancient chronicles, ‘the part most reclaimed from sluttishness and slovenry, to civility and clean bedding.’ But still, a regular inn seems to have been a desideratum in Kilkenny which the previous arrangements of the Corporation had procured no sufficient substitute for; and accordingly on the 12th January, 1609, they came to the resolution of granting ‘an annuity’—the amount is not stated—‘to Adum Brid’r for keeping an inn and post-house;’ and ten years later, under the date 11th October, 1619, we have the following record in the ‘Red Book,’ in which ‘mine host’ is evidently the same person as above referred to, although a portion of the name became defaced:—‘A pension of £5 per annum allowed to Adam B \* \* \* \*, for keeping an inn to entertain the Lords Justices and noblemen and gentlemen coming to the city.’ On the same day it was ordered,—‘No inhabitant to keep any victualling house or ale house without the walls of the city.’ At the present time the keeper of a tavern, instead of having the inducement of ‘an annuity’ held out to him in addition to the profits to be derived from his guests, has to pay for the privilege of holding a licence to retail strong liquors on his premises.

“In 1613 licences to keep taverns in Kilkenny city were granted by the Crown to Walter and Michael Ryan, merchants; Richard Roth and Margaret his daughter; Nicholas and Thomass Ley; William Murphie, merchant, and Rosse (Rose) his daughter. The most ancient inn and tavern which we can find any special reference to, are mentioned in the charter of Charles I., granted to the Corporation of Kilkenny, under the Commission for the remedy of defective titles, in 1639, whereby the right of the civic body was confirmed in, among other matters, a rent of 13s. 6d., arising from a house near Kyran’s Well, ‘anciently called Ketlersin,’ held by William Shee; and a rent of 3s. ‘from the house called Smulkin-tavern, in the Castle-street, held by Peter Archer.’ The former, in

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<sup>c</sup> “However, there are allusions to the kinds of drink in use, and regulations as to the prices to be charged for them amongst the records of the Corporation of Irishtown in the sixteenth century, which are curious. In 1545, amongst the ‘Rates of victuals and other commodities,’ arranged by the Corporation, are,—‘Ye best gallon of ale for 4d.’ ‘Ye best quart of aquavitæ, 12d.’ In 1550,—‘A pottle of good beere for 1d.’ and ‘3 pents of honnyed ale for 1d.’ In 1582 we have,—‘3 quartes of ale for two-pence,’ and ‘A pottle of braged (a drink made of honey and spice) for a penney.’

<sup>d</sup> Mr. John D’Alton, in “The Irish Penny Magazine,” No. 13.

a docket of the Corporation leases of the time, is called 'Kettler's Inne,' and is stated to be held by William Snee in fee, at 18s. per annum. From the statement of the charter of Charles that the house was 'anciently' known by the appellation, this would appear to have been a very old hostelry—if, indeed, in so early an instance we should not take the term 'inn' here as merely signifying a residence, as the Inns of Court; and it probably took its name from its original proprietor, one of the Kyteler family, who held a respectable position in the city in the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the famous Kilkenny witch, Dame Alice Kyteler, or Ketiler, flourished, and William Kiteler was sheriff of the liberty of Kilkenny. The name, corrupted into Kelter, is still to be found among the humbler classes in the locality. This inn, from its description as neighbouring Kyran's Well, must have been situate near the northern end of King-street, where, in the Corporation market, Kyran's Well is situate. The 'Smulkin Tavern' is frequently mentioned in the Corporation records, the earliest reference to it that I can find being in a lease made by that body to Pierce Archer Fitz-John, before mentioned, in 1615, whereby he covenanted to pay them 22s. per annum for sixty-one years, for 'a messuage in Castle-street next to the Smulkin Tavern.' Can it be that the name was a corruption of 'smoking tavern?' If so, it would serve to shew an extensive patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh's favourite 'weed' at a very early period in Kilkenny.

"The Cromwellian settlers were not without establishing at least one inn and one tavern in Kilkenny. Richard Inwood was an innkeeper of the town in 1661, and denounced by Griffith Williams, Bishop of Ossory, a staunch royalist and strict Churchman, as being a frequenter of a conventicle established by 'the fanatic limbs of the Beast,' as he loved to designate the Cromwellians. Inwood issued a penny token bearing on the obverse the device of a windmill, which may therefore, perhaps, be presumed to have been the sign of his inn, the position of which in the town I have been unable to discover. At the same time, Thomas Talbot, a vintner, struck another token, with the device of the sun in full splendour, also, as I am led to suppose, the sign of his tavern, which, as appears by the Ormonde rental, was situated in High-street, adjoining Carrion-row, on the south side. 'Thomas Young, innkeeper,' was nominated one of the aldermen of Kilkenny under the charter of James II. in 1687, but I have been unable to trace the title or whereabouts of his establishment.

"The earliest established inn which was still carried on and applied to the purposes of an hotel within the memory of persons now living in Kilkenny, was 'The Sheaf,' in Rose-Inn-street. The writer of 'A Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland' informs us that he 'put up' at that house, and in a letter dated 'Kilkenny, August 30th, 1775,' in remarking on the good-breeding and polished manners which distinguished the Kilkenny folk of every degree in that day, he observes,—'The cook belonging to the inn, the "Sheaf of Wheat," wears ruffles; and though an old man, is as full of vivacity as politeness. He brings me every day, after dinner, some delicious pears, and says he keeps a few for the quality who resort to the house, and that he has done so for thirty years.' In that case, 'The Sheaf' must have been in existence as an inn in 1745, but indeed there is every reason to suppose that the establishment must have been opened at the very beginning of the century. Mrs. Reynolds, during whose proprietorship 'The Sheaf' saw its palmiest days, became connected with the house in 1750, when it was already an inn in considerable repute, carried on by the Blount or Blunt family, whose interest in it she purchased.

"The original fee-farm lease of the premises was taken from the Duke of Ormonde, as appears by the Ormonde rental in the Kilkenny Castle office, on the 4th of September, 1702, by Mr. Thomas Blunt, an Alderman of the city, probably with the object of at once fitting them up for the purpose of an inn. The description given of them in the rental is, 'The house and stable lately held by James Long, with the small house and stable adjoining thereto lately held by the widow Wright.' Blunt paid a fine of £34 13s. 4d., and it was covenanted that he was to pay a yearly rent of £8 13s. 4d., 'and four turkeys as acates, or 10s. in lieu; also to pay 6d. per pound receiver's salary, and 5s. *nomine pœne* per barrel for wheat corn not ground in the lord's mill; to pay all taxes except quit and crown rent, and to do suit of court in the manor of Kilkenny.' In 1715 a meeting of the leading Jacobites of the district, which was jealously watched by the Hanoverian party, took place in Blunt's house. A list of those who attended it is preserved

amongst the Corporation muniments in the Town Clerk's office, with this heading prefixed, 'The names of such persons as were present at Mr. Thomas Blunt, sen., his house, being a publick alehouse, in the city of Kilkenny, on the 29th of April, 1715.' An establishment in which the Bishop of Ossory of the day, the Viscount Ikrin, the eldest son of Lord Mountgarrett, the Butlers of Kilcash and Garryricken, and other distinguished persons amongst the local party favourable to the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne, attended a meeting, must have been one of respectability, and although slightly designated by the Hanoverian supporters as an 'ale-house,' no doubt we have here a notice of 'The Sheaf' at an early period of its existence as an inn of some note. The building is remembered by many as a quaint old structure, within wainscotted throughout with ancient oak, and externally having a high-pitched gable to the front, and displaying over a porch—its principal entrance—a large and gilded representation of a wheatsheaf as its sign.

"In the middle of the last century it was the custom [in Ireland] for all noblemen and gentlemen when travelling, to bring with them a supply of bed-linen to be used at the inns at which they should put up at night; but such was the fame of Kilkenny for 'clean linen,' and of 'The Sheaf' in particular, for the order and propriety of its management, that travellers of rank would turn many miles out of their direct course in order to pass the night there, in preference to the inns of the neighbouring towns; and it was the proud boast of Mrs. Reynolds that no nobleman or gentleman ever thought of unpacking his own supply of bed-linen in her house, so well was its character for superior neatness and cleanliness established. It was still at the end of the last and beginning of the present century the head inn of the city, and continued in existence till it became so old and dilapidated that its removal was necessary, and the present houses, in which the late Mr. T. Lawrenson carried on the grocery business, were built on its site. Its last great and dying effort was the supplying of a public dinner on a vast scale, given to the citizens by the late Honourable Charles Butler Wandesforde, then M.P. for the city, on the occasion of his being sworn into the office of Mayor of Kilkenny at Michaelmas, 1816. Almost up to the last, however, its *prestige* as the leading inn was acknowledged by the billeting of military officers upon that house whenever regiments were passing through the town on the march, and by the Dublin and Cork mail-coach office being connected with it, and the coaches stopping at and starting from its door."

As might be expected from the local influence of the house of Ormonde, several of the inns of Kilkenny have been kept by persons once in its service. An ex-butler of John, the restored Earl of Ormonde, kept the "Royal Arms" in 1800, but previously to that, another servant had turned hotel-keeper, and was honoured by the special patronage of his noble master:—

"Another person, still remembered by his familiar appellation of Tom Clayton, who had been in the service of the same Earl of Ormonde, as his lordship's valet, was for many years proprietor, although not the founder, of an establishment in Kilkenny, whose convivial repute was long famous in song and story throughout Great Britain and Ireland—not an inn, but a tavern, known as 'The Hole-in-the-Wall.' This tavern was the great supper-house of Kilkenny at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, and was particularly patronized by John Butler, Earl of Ormonde, both before the period of his being restored to the peerage, when he was familiarly known as 'Jack of the Castle,' and after the revival of the ancient family title and honours in his person. The social habit of the times favoured the assemblage of parties every evening in taverns; no man spent the early portion of the night at home, but was to be found during certain hours amongst a certain club or company at 'The Hole-in-the-Wall' and suchlike establishments, where they usually drank deep and sometimes played high. The Earl of Ormonde of the day, as I have said, was a special patron of his former servitor, and so partial to the suppers which were provided in Tom Clayton's establishment, that he seldom missed a night's attendance there, and even habitually brought the company which had dined with him in the Castle to sup at the 'The Hole-in-the-Wall;' and under such auspices Tom Clayton's guests were numerous in the extreme, and generally of the most respectable standing in society—different

classes and sections, however, having their respective rooms appropriated for the sittings of the coterie to which each belonged. Any one who may now inspect the premises wherein this once famous tavern flourished, must be astonished that so mean a building, and one so limited in size, could have ever had such a name, and so high a patronage and 'call.' A narrow alley, fifty feet long, by six in width, opens under an archway between two houses in High-street, directly opposite the entrance to St. Mary's Church; and at the end of this *cul-de-sac*, with the gable end presented to the passage which it blocks up, the width of the approach leaving scarcely more than room for the door of admission, is a small two-storied building, which appears to have been originally a store or out-house—a use to which it has now again returned—of one of the proprietors of the two shops in the street between which the alley opens. It was, however, made sufficiently comfortable within, with the aid of the good cheer which its kitchen and cellar afforded, to attract its nightly visitants in such numbers, that many persons living remember to have seen the narrow approach almost completely blocked up with the sedan-chairs in which the company were ordinarily conveyed thither in wet weather<sup>e</sup>."

Mr. Prim concluded his paper with a description of the ruins of the "Bull Inn," and an account of its builder, who appears to have been a person of consideration:—

"The only existing remain of the earlier Kilkenny inns, from which we may judge of what their appearance, capacity, and pretension may have been, is the ruin of the 'Bull Inn' in Irishtown. Of its internal arrangements we have no means of forming any accurate idea, as it has been unroofed, and all its floors and partitions removed as long as I can remember it; but externally it presented a high-pitched gable to the front, surmounted by a massive stone chimney. The door opened in the centre of the ground-floor, but it has been modernly altered and built up, and we can only conjecture that, in accordance with the style of the period, it originally was round-headed. At either side of the door was a large square window, divided by mullions into three compartments, and surmounted by a drip label. The second story also was lighted in the front by two square windows, each divided by a single mullion, being narrower but loftier than those below, and also having drip labels above. In the third story there were two narrow flat-headed lights. To the rear the stone-framed windows were all extremely small in the ground-floor, not being more than a foot square; but the stories above shewed high, narrow, slit-like lights, of the character of, but not quite so large as the two uppermost windows in the gable fronting the street. Between the two second-story windows in the street-front, two carved stone escutcheons present themselves, one charged with the arms of the builder, and the other displaying a rude representation of the animal from which the house took its name, and being, in fact, its sign. The charge on the former escutcheon is An eagle displayed, over all two bendlets, with, at the base of the shield, the date 1602, and beneath, in old English letters, the inscription, 'Ensignia (*sic*) Roberti Fosce.' On the shield to the left, as I have said, a bull is carved, in relief, at the base there being a less prominent design apparently intended to represent a dog pursuing a deer. The inscription above the shield is, in Roman letters, BULLES INNE; and beneath, in old English characters, are words, in what schoolboys would term 'dog-Latin,' reading thus, 'Nomen hujus fædi dicitur.' This is obviously a second blunder of the stone-cutter. He may, perhaps, have received instructions to cut the words

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<sup>e</sup> "The author of the 'Philosophical Survey,' writing in 1775, remarks of Kilkenny—"It is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry as a country residence, has a stand of nine sedan chairs, and is not without the appearance of an agreeable place." Thus it would appear that, at the period, a town's importance was estimated by the number of its public sedan chairs, which have since altogether been disused. Some thirty years since four or five sedan chairs were still upon 'the stand' in Kilkenny, at the Tholsel, but they gradually diminished in number, till the last disappeared in the year 1840, on the occasion of the removal from the city of the old lady who alone had continued to patronize such a means of conveyance, when she went abroad—a Mrs. Gore, who had previously been proprietress of 'The Sheaf.' Some of the older citizens can still remember seeing the Judges conveyed to court in sedan chairs, at assize times, in Kilkenny."

‘nomen hujus ædis dicitur,’ and not understanding the language made the mistake. If this interpretation of the intention of the founder of the establishment be correct, the inscription was meant to read ‘Bull’s Inn the name of this house is called,’ but, of course, this is a mere conjecture. In Burke’s ‘General Armoury’ the coat given for the name of Joceys and Jocoyes is Argent, an eagle displayed sable, over all a bend gules, nearly agreeing with the arms on the inn. Although I have been able to discover very little about Robert Jose, or Joyse, as his name is sometimes given in old documents, I can fortunately identify him as connected with the locality, and an improver of the Irishtown in another way beside the building of an inn. He appears to have been a clergyman, and a member of the Chapter of St. Canice’s Cathedral, being in fact the Prebendary of Kilmanagh, to which dignity he was collated on August 13, 1578. In 1614 he was procurator to the chapter, an officer now termed ‘the economist;’ and in pursuance of the authority thus vested in him, he built the gate and flights of steps leading from Velvet-lane to the Cathedral cemetery, as appears by the inscription similarly cut on both faces of a stone over the gateway-arch, so as to be read on either side. The record of the Regal Visitation, of the 13th July, 1615, informs us of his age at the time, and the value of his benefices. It is as follows:—

“‘*Prebend. de Kilmanough residens.*—Robertus Joyse antiquis minister ætatis octoginta annorum. valor. 15*li.* Tenet etiam Rectoriam de Rathbeagh valor. viginti mercorum, et vicariam de Rowar, valoris decem librarum.’

We are afforded still further information by the MS. E. 3. 14. Trin Coll., Dub., which, naming him Robert Jose, states ‘hee is to have and hath ii. dispensations; one for illegitimation [the other for a plurality of livings]. Vicar of Kilmanagh, of the Rower, *et aliorum.*’ Of course, as a cleric, Jose did not play the part of host of the ‘Bulle’s Inne,’ but as he did not build it on the property of the Chapter, we must presume that it was a private speculation. The ground is part of the see lands from which the Bishop of Ossory derives his revenue, and we must, in the absence of documentary evidence, assume that Jose took a lease of the ground from the Bishop of the day, and on it built the establishment which has since given name to the alley or street in which it was erected, for the purpose of letting it to be used as an inn; and being proud of his achievement in this respect—the founder of an inn appearing at the time, as I have before shewn, to be deemed a public benefactor—he put up his armorial insignia and inscribed his name thereon, to commemorate the exploit. I cannot find anything further connecting its founder with ‘The Bull,’ unless that we may take it for granted—it is at least not improbable—that the inn was one of the two ‘stone houses’ referred to in the following extract from the minute-book of the Corporation of Irishtown in 1603, the year after that in which the escutcheon bears date: the house in which he gave the dinner to the Corporation, too, is very likely to have been ‘The Bull,’ for which James Archer may have been his tenant:—

“‘John Joyse and Pirs Joyse admitted freemen for the fine of 4s. and 2lb. wax.

“‘The same tyme the Parson Joyse, father to the sayd John and Pirse, humbly made suite to the Portrive and Burgesses to admitt his children John and Pirse as free Burgesses and for the better inhabling them thereto, he hath enfruffed a stone house to ech of his sayd sons, and bestowed xxs. for a dinner in James Archer his house uppon the Portrive and Burgesses.’

‘The Parson’ seems to have traded in the taking of houses in various parts of Kilkenny, as I take him to be the ‘Robert Joyce’ who in 1610 is named in the minutes of the Corporation of Kilkenny as having taken from that municipal body a lease, for 101 years, of ‘the moiety of a mease and half an orchard in the new Fryarn-street, at 13s. 4d. per annum, with two hens, and other customs;’ and in the Ormonde Rental a Mr. William Joyce is set down in 1703, as taking a fee farm lease of a stone house, slated, with two small cabins, in the court in Pudding-lane, which had been formerly possessed by Robert Joyce. We have seen that he was a very old man in 1615, and he seems to have only survived a few years longer, for his prebend being vacant in the beginning of the year 1617—18, Abel Walsh was instituted thereto by the Crown.

“The name, in either of the forms of Jose or Joyce, no longer exists as connected with house property in Kilkenny, and before the end of the century, and even while the sons of Robert may have been living, the proprietorship of the ‘Bull Inn’

seems to have lapsed to the head landlord, the Bishop, and the premises themselves to have fallen into a ruinous state. Some of the stone window-frames, by their scaled appearance, exhibit tokens of having been subjected to the action of strong heat, and it is probable that the inn was one of the houses on the see lands in Irishtown which Bishop Griffith Williams so bitterly complains of as having been burned during the rebellion of 1641 and the ensuing struggle with Cromwell's soldiery. A transcript of a lease is preserved in the office of the registrar of the diocese, bearing date the 26th March, 1687, whereby Thomas (Otway) Lord Bishop of Ossory, 'for and in consideration of the rents and reservations hereinafter expressed, as also for the laying out and disburrsing of the sum of three score pounds sterling in the setting up of the ruins and repairing the house hereby devised,' granted, set, and to farm let unto Francis Rowledge, of Irishtown, near Kilkenny, gentleman, 'all that, the stone house, with the ancient appurtenances, commonly called the Bull's Inne, in the Irishtown aforesaid,' for the term of twenty-one years, the tenant agreeing to pay for the premises, and five closes or parks in the west side of the Butts, within the burgagery of Irishtown, also included in the lease, 'the yearly sum of seven pounds sterling, current and lawful money of England,' and also binding himself and his successors, 'at their own proper cost and charge, to build, repair, maintain, and uphold all the said stone house, stiff, staunch, and tenantable—a covenant which has been modernly neglected. The interest of Francis Rowledge, or Rutledge, in the premises seems to have passed to the Loughnam family, the present lessces of the premises, a renewal of the lease taken from the Bishop, by Mr. Connel Loughnan, of Irishtown, on the 3rd November, 1810, stipulating that the annual rent to be paid for the premises known as 'the Bull's Inn, in Bull-alley,' should be £2 10s.: from the smallness of the sum, we must presume that the old house was in ruins at the time, as it has been as long as I can remember it."

The engraving intended to accompany these remarks in the Society's Journal, is from an accurate sketch made by the Rev. James Graves in the year 1841, and it will afford an idea of what the building is likely to have been when erected by the Rev. Robert Jose at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and what it actually was for many years lately, till the City Grand Jury, within the past twelve months, in widening the alley to which it gave name, also presented the old inn itself as a dangerous public nuisance from the incline that the gable presented, and in order to prevent any evil consequence which might occur from its fall, took it down to within a few feet of the windows of the second story, in which mutilated condition it now remains.

Several other papers were submitted to the meeting, and will in due course be printed. After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Aug.* 6. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. George Atley Brumell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was elected a member.

Mr. Longstaffe reported that in digging below Mr. Golightly's property in Grosvenor-street, Barn-close, Gateshead, there had been discovered a fetter-lock, similar to that seen in the badge of the House of York, with the accompanying circle for the other leg, from which two or three sets of chains proceeded. Mr. Golightly having presented them to him, he now transferred them to the Society's better custody.

Mr. Longstaffe also exhibited a deed, by which Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, and Thomas Calvard, gent., quit claim to Alberd Corburgh, Esq., of the manors of Dagenham and Cockerelles,

and land in Haveryng at Bowre, in Essex. The document is dated November 9, 22 Edward IV. (1482). It bears an unusually fine signature of the Earl of Northumberland, and his seal, hitherto unknown.

The Chairman spoke of the loss the Society had sustained by the recent death of its esteemed treasurer, Mr. Wheatley. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and retained, "inter fumum et opes strepitumque," his classical taste; and the Society had lost in him an able and learned antiquary, and a most efficient treasurer.

Dr. Charlton read an elaborate paper on the Orkney Runes, he having visited Maeshowe in the July of the present year, and detected some inaccuracies in the lithographs furnished to runologists by Mr. Farrer. He gave his own translation of the various inscriptions, which agreed in the main with that of Professor Munch, and concluded by saying,—

"We regard the discovery at Maeshowe as one of the most important that has taken place within the present century. The situation of the mound, the wondrous architecture of the interior chamber, and the Runic inscriptions on its walls, all contribute to render it an object of surpassing interest. The zealous labours of Mr. Farrer have been at length gloriously rewarded, and Mr. Petrie, to whom we always owed so much, has it now in his power to boast that he can exhibit in his far away isle an archæological treasure beyond any that we know of in the British kingdom."

Mr. Longstaffe stated, in reference to the restoration of Alnwick Church, now in progress<sup>f</sup>, that he had communicated with Mr. Dickson with regard to the Norman Portal at Alnwick, and it was thought it was now safe, and that there was no danger of its being sacrificed for other erections.

Dr. Charlton reported that a curious seal lately purchased by him of Mr. John Bell, and which was said to be found at Gateshead, was proved, by ancient impressions, to be the reverse of the seal of Dunfermline Abbey. The obverse is in the Bodleian collection of matrices.

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MR. LEE'S "ISCA SILURUM." — In the notice, in our last number, of this excellent Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Caerleon, reference to Fabretti was introduced in support of our belief that the word *conjuges* occurring in one of the inscriptions, and in a very unusual manner, did not, in this instance, mean 'wives,' or 'and their wives' (presuming the omission of two words); but simply 'friends,' 'colleagues,' or 'yokefellows.' The inscription cited in illustration of this view leaves the question still open, for the word *pallas* is both masculine and feminine, but here must be read as the latter, and of course *serva*, and not *servus*. Our opinion was formed before this reference was pointed out to us; and to surrender does not lessen our conviction that the sculptor never intended to insert upon the stone the words supposed to be accidentally omitted.

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<sup>f</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, p. 200.

## 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,—On my way recently to Constantinople, I have again been staying some time at Kustendjie, to gain, if possible, some information concerning Tomis, which in a former number<sup>a</sup> I suggested occupied the site on which Kustendjie now stands. But as the Turks keep no archives there, my research was useless, and I contented myself with copying two more inscriptions, both of which contain the name of TOMEWL, and which I forward herewith. There have been two other tablets brought to light, but they are undecipherable. I was told that during the Russian war the French, who were encamped near Kustendjie, had taken the best things with them. During my stay some Turkish navvies in the employ of the Railway Company, whilst digging a trench, came upon an earthenware urn of large size, which when taken out was quite perfect; it was 5 ft. 6 in. high, and 5 ft. in diameter.

I fully agree with J. H. C., that the inscriptions are only interesting in a geographical point of view. From a conversation which I had with some Hungarian archæologists, I found that the site of the ancient Tomis has not as yet been identified, and I should be glad if some further light could be thrown on the subject,—I am, &c.,

JULIUS KESSLER.

187, Lee Bank-road, Birmingham.

#### No. III.

ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ  
 ΚΑΤΑΤΑΔΟΞΑΝΤΑΤΗΚΡΑΤΙΕΤΗ  
 ΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΤΥΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΥΔΗΜΥΤΕΛΛΑΜ  
 ΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ  
 ΑΤΟΥΕΥΩΝΥΜΟΥΠΡΟΤΟΥΤΟΜΕΩΤΩΝ  
 ΠΟΝΤΑΡΧΗΝ ΑΥΡ-ΠΡΕΙΚΚΙΟΝ  
 ΑΝΝΙΑΝΟΝ  
 ΑΡΞΑΝΤΑΤΟΥΚΩΙΝΟΥΤΩΝΕΛΛΗΝΩΝΚΑΙΤΕΜΠΡΟ  
 ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΗΝΑΓΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 471.

MEN ◊ NTHN ΔΙ ◊ ΠΛΩΝ ΚΑΙΚΥΝ-ΓΕΛΙΩΝ Λ ◊ ΘΕΩΕ  
 ΦΙΛ ◊ ΤΕΙΜΙΑΝ ΜΗ ΔΙΑΛΙΠ ◊ ΝΓΑ ΚΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΕΥ  
 ΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΓΡΩΤΕΥ ◊ ΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΦΛΑΒΙΕ ΝΕΑΕ Η  
 ΛΕΩΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑΝ ΛΥΜΒΙ ◊ ΟΝ ΑΥΤ ◊ Υ  
 Ι ◊ ΥΛΙΑΝ ΑΠ ◊ ΛΑΥΕ ΤΗΝ  
 ΠΑΧΗΕ ΤΕΙΜΗΕ ΧΑΡΙΝ.

## No. IV.

ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ.

Ι ◊ ΥΛΙΑΝ (erased)  
 ΛΕΒΑΕΤΗΝ ΑΥΤ ◊ ΚΡΑ  
 Τ ◊ ΟΡ ◊ Ε ΚΑΙ ΕΑΡ ◊ Ε · Μ · ΑΥΡ-ΙΑ  
 ΛΙ ◊ ΥΛΕΥΗΡ ◊ Υ (erased)  
 ΕΥΛΕΒΕΥΤΥΧ-ΛΕΒΜΗΤΕ  
 ΡΑΚΑΙΤΩΝ ΕΝΝΑΙ ◊ ΤΑΤΑΝ  
 ΑΥΤ ◊ Υ ΕΤΡΑΤ ◊ ΠΕΔΩΝ  
 Β ◊ ΥΛΗ ΔΗΜ ◊ Ε ΤΗΕ ΛΑΜ  
 ΓΡ ◊ ΤΑΤ-Ε ΜΗΤΡ ◊ Π ◊ ΛΕΩΕ  
 ΚΑΙ · Α · Τ ◊ Υ ΕΥΩΝΥΜ ◊ Υ ΕΝΥ  
 Τ ◊ ΜΕΩΕ.

## LYMNE AND LYMINGE.

MR. URBAN,—Your account of the meeting of the Kent Archæological Society at Hythe, in July<sup>a</sup>, is no doubt quite sufficiently full for ordinary readers, and is given with your usual care and accuracy. But as the objects visited on the excursion to Lymne and Lyminge were of more than ordinary interest, and some facts were elicited during these discussions among well-informed persons which are not generally known, I trust you will allow me a little more space to record them, that they may not be again forgotten. It appeared to be made clear by the observations of Mr. Mackeson and Mr. Elliott, as explained by them to Lord Camden, and myself and several others, with the help of a map which they shewed on the spot, in the Roman castrum of Studfall, that this originally protected one entrance of the Roman harbour, the Portus Lemanis, which was an estuary of the sea extending from this point to Winchelsea, protected from the ocean by Romney

Marsh, which was then an island, much in the same way that the Solent and Portsmouth harbour are protected by the Isle of Wight. This was proved and demonstrated, as it appeared to me, by the facts stated by those gentlemen. 1. That the bed of the channel of the old harbour is still below the level of the sea at high water, which is kept out by embankments at both ends; and the bed of this channel is formed of a mass of sea-shells, embedded in which iron nails and other articles, such as would be likely to have fallen from vessels lying there, are frequently found. 2. That no river falls into this harbour, and, from the nature of the ground adjoining, no river could have fallen into it at the Roman period; the harbour was therefore not formed, as is commonly supposed, by the mouth of a river. 3. The bed of the channel is considerably deeper towards Winchelsea than near Hythe, therefore the stream must have run in that direction. 4. Fragments of Roman pottery and other remains of Roman occupation are found continually in all parts of Romney

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, pp. 194—198.

Marsh, which must therefore have been dry land and under cultivation in the time of the Romans.

In Lymne Church I called special attention to the tower-arches, two of which are pointed while the third is round, and yet the character of the work is decidedly *early* Norman, and it cannot properly be classed as a church of the transitional period. It is said to have been built by Archbishop Lanfranc in the time of William the Conqueror, I do not know on what authority, but it can hardly be later than the time of Henry I. Many similar examples of the use of the pointed arch in England at a much earlier period than is commonly imagined will be found if they are looked for by competent persons. The mouldings and details are the only safe guide to the age of a building, the form of the arch only misleads those who trust to it.

In the archdeacon's house at Lymne I called attention to the remarkably perfect manner in which the usual arrangements of a medieval house have been preserved. The hall in the centre has been divided into modern apartments, but can be distinctly traced; at the lower end, the kitchen and offices and the guest-chamber over them, with the staircase to it, remain; at the upper end, the cellar and the solar can be distinctly traced, and behind them is a tower divided into chambers, as was very usual. The turrets at the back of the house, which contained a closet for each apartment, according also to the usual arrangement, have unfortunately been destroyed, but the marks of them remain upon the walls.

At Lyminge, the discussion between Mr. Jenkins and myself was upon the question whether the existing church is the building of the seventh century, or had been rebuilt in the eleventh. Mr. Jenkins very naturally inclines to the former opinion; he had just given us an admirable lecture on the history of his church, full of learning and research, for which we were all very thankful to

him, and with almost every word of which I could agree, excepting the application of the whole of it to the existing fabric; and here I thought that he had fallen into a slight error from want of familiarity with the building terms used in mediæval documents, and from not having seen many other churches of these two periods for comparison. He had told us that the church was built and a monastery founded by St. Ethelburga, in the seventh century, and that she was buried there "in the north porch, under an arch:" in the words of the monk Goscellinus, writing about 1090, "in the north-east porch of the church against the south wall, covered with an arch." (*In aquilonali porticu ad australem ecclesiæ parietem arcu involutum.*) This rather remarkable and obscure description of the precise locality of the tomb, Mr. Jenkins understands to apply to a situation (under the arch of the flying buttress at the south-east angle of the present chancel) which appears to me highly improbable, and not agreeing with the words of the description. The words *aquilonali porticu*, which Mr. Jenkins renders 'the north porch,' appear to me to mean 'the north aisle,' a sense in which the word *porticus* is often used in mediæval Latin. The present church has to my eyes all the character and appearance of a church of the eleventh century, built of the fragments of an earlier building of Roman origin. I have no doubt that the original monastery was founded on the site of a Roman villa, as I think Mr. Jenkins has demonstrated, and he has uncovered some of the foundations of this villa, as well as of the monastery. But the foundations of the small church, with a round east end or apse and a north aisle, which he has uncovered close to the south side of the present church, appear to me to be those of the church of the seventh century, agreeing in plan and dimensions with other churches of that period, and the present comparatively large and lofty church was built partly of the old materials of the earlier church. The actual north wall of the old church

forms the south wall of the present church as far as it extends, according to the usual wise economy of our ancestors, who never needlessly pulled down an old wall, and if they could bring it in with their new plan always did so. In the middle of this wall, which according to my ideas belonged to both the churches, is a low sepulchral arch for a tomb, evidently, I should say, the burial-place of St. Ethelburga: it was in the wall of the north aisle of the old church *in aquilonali porticu*, and on the south side of the new church *ad australem ecclesiam*, and thus reconciles the description of Goscellinus, writing about 1090, after the new church was built. Mr. Jenkins objects to this explanation, on the ground that Lanfranc is only said to have *repaired* the old church, not to have built a new one, but the word *reparavit*, or 'reparation,' is often used in builders' accounts of the Middle Ages for the building of a new wall of old materials. For instance, in the builders' accounts for building the chapter-house of the Order of the Garter at Windsor in the time of Edward III., a transcript of which is now before me, the account begins with digging foundations, then pulling down old walls, and then goes on with, "*pro reparacione murorum dicti domus capituli.*" Now, as the Order of the Garter was only then first established, and the chapter-house was building for it by order of the King, there could by no possibility have been any old chapter-house there before to be *repaired*, and the walls then *building* must have been the new walls of the new chapter-house. It is possible that some portion of the old walls of

other buildings were used again where they happened to come in the right place for the new plan, just as at Lyminge the north wall of the old church became the south wall of the new one. And at Reading abbey, *founded* by Henry I., pieces of Roman masonry several feet square are used as old materials in the present walls, just like blocks of stone from a quarry, with the layers of tiles, and the Roman mortar undisturbed. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Jenkins for the manner in which he has cleared the walls of his very interesting church from whitewash and plaster, and displayed all its original features, and the excavations he has made in the churchyard and meadow adjoining, and I should be sorry to say a word to annoy him, but I believe he is equally desirous with myself to ascertain the truth, and will take in good part my endeavours to arrive at it. I trust that Mr. Jenkins will accept this explanation, and will not consider it unfriendly on my part to make use of your pages to give the same information to others who are interested in the same questions. The Kent Society having done me the honour to request me to explain these old buildings to them, I feel that I am only doing my duty in endeavouring to do so as well as I can, though I should be sorry to hurt the feelings of Mr. Jenkins or of any one else in the course of my investigations in the search after truth. The true history of very many of our old buildings has yet to be written.—I am, &c.

J. H. PARKER.

Oxford, Aug. 12, 1862.

#### HEXHAM ABBEY CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I am desirous of laying before your readers some details relating to Hexham Abbey Church, which may be considered supplementary to my address delivered at Hexham on the 23rd of July last<sup>b</sup>.

On removing modern pew-work and green baize, in the recent re-modelling of the choir, a grand old oak open panelled screen-work monumental chapel or shrine, having a choice fifteenth-century tryptich occupying its original place as the altar picture of the shrine,—now known to be the Ogle shrine,—was dis-

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 325.

covered and taken down, the joiner claiming these (as he was entitled by the contract made with him) as *old materials!*

The oak open panel-work of the screen was cut up and dispersed: part is lying now, however, among old lumber, in a passage leading to the church. The painting, which the joiner quite accidentally saved from being cut to pieces, I have been fortunate enough to secure, within the last few days. It is a most extraordinary work, and as the whole of the roodscreen, now fortunately preserved, has been splendidly decorated with figures of saints, the Dance of Death, &c., by the same artist who had painted this tryptich for the Ogle shrine, I have ample evidence to conclude that some painter of great eminence was employed in decorating the whole of the choir in the Perpendicular period, when it was remodelled.

The great Robertus Ogle died 1404. We had one celebrated artist of our own in England at that period, in the reign of Henry VI.,—William Austen; and Henry VII. employed Jan Mabuse. But this large altar tryptich for the Ogle shrine may have been painted abroad.

Consent has been given to raise one bay of the roof to the Early English pitch: to do this a fine old Perpendicular roof may, possibly, be sacrificed. I plead for *sparing the old* Perpendicular roof, and raising the high-pitch over and above it.

I plead also for opening out the original Saxon stairs to the crypt, which, I find, after being blocked up so many centuries, actually exist at this moment. The only access to this most extraordinary crypt at present is down a dangerous ladder from the churchyard, when by the assistance of a mason and labourer for a few days the actual Saxon staircase

could be disclosed, and we should in future descend from the transept down the original stairs.

This exploration, however, must be done with great discretion, as the great piers of the towers were erected in the Early English times to suit this staircase and crypt, and so near to it, and the staircase so near to the foundations, that great practical judgment is required for the operation.

A large portion of the vaulting of the crypt, *under the piers* of the tower, has fallen in in a dangerous manner.

The next important matter I would urge is a careful regard for the old vaulted refectories. I discovered, in making my plan of the monastic remains, a long series of ribbed chambers, now respectively occupied by Dr. Stainthorpe, and the Incumbent, the Rev. J. Hudson, as lumber-place, shoe-places, wine-cellars, and rubbish deposits.

These are two long refectories which occupy one whole side (the west side) of the cloisters, having two transverse ribbed passage-ways leading from the cloisters. In a thick wall, forming the back of the lavatory, a passage-way exists which led to the staircase of the dormitories over.

The refectories are now isolated from all connection with the abbey buildings, and appear to have no antiquarian favour; and a quite modern ball-room and court-house now occupy the site of the dormitories, to which access is gained by external stairs.

Hexham has never been properly examined, and I have been well repaid for my investigations. The monastic buildings correspond in arrangement with those of the great establishment at Clairvaux.—I am, &c.,

F. R. WILSON.

*Narrow-gate, Alnwick, Aug. 17, 1862.*

#### COATS OF ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF STAMFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. URBAN,—I am under the impression that there are at least *two* errors in the blazon of the coat of GENT. MAG. VOL. CCXIII.

arms to which I alluded in my former letter.

Vol. cexii. p. 745, North Luffenham,

No. 11:—“Or, a bend gules between two chevrons of the field.”

*A bend between two chevrons* is surely beyond speculation, and as improbable as it is impossible that the said *chevrons* could be *of the field*; hence a note of interrogation would be superfluous.

It was not my intention to descend into particulars, but since I have been asked to point out other mistakes, a few evident violations of the laws of heraldry are hereunto appended.

Vol. ccxii. p. 337. 5:—“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 fesse ermine* between three lions passant *of the field*.”

6:—“3. *Argent, on a bend sable* three owls *vert*.”

P. 601, line 3:—“*Azure, a fesse crenellé* between six estoiles *of the last*.”

Vol. ccxiii. p. 78:—“*Argent, on a bend sable* three owls *vert*.”

P. 205:—“11. *Vert, on a bend gules* three bulls' heads caboshed *argent*.”

P. 206:—“*Azure, on a bend wavy or* three ravens *sable, within a bordure engrailed argent, charged with roundles counterchanged*.” “*Sable, on a bend cotised argent* a lion passant *or, between two fleurs-de-lis gules*.”

I am, &c. CLYPEUS.

[Having submitted the above letter to our contributor, we have received the following explanation.]

MR. URBAN,—With reference to the letter of “Clypeus” kindly pointing out errors in my account of the arms in the churches of Stamford and its neighbourhood, I beg to say that I am glad to be set right, and on reference to my notes I find that I have to make the following corrections:—

Vol. ccxii. p. 745, North Luffen-

ham:—“11. *Argent, two chevrons or, over all a bend gules*.”

Vol. ccxii. p. 337:—“2. *Argent, a bend or* between three cinquefoils *gules*.”

3. *Argent, a fesse engrailed gules, three mullets* between as many ravens proper.

4. *Gules, a fesse ermine* between three lions passant.” These arms are upon a white marble monument, and not being coloured, and the lines not being well cut, makes it difficult to describe heraldically.

6:—“3. *Argent, on a bend sable* three owls full-faced proper.” The same applies to vol. ccxiii. p. 78.

P. 601, line 3:—“*Azure, a fesse crenellé (or super-embattled)* between six estoiles *or—Tryon*.”

Vol. ccxiii. p. 205, No. 11, I have given on the authority of Blore, who in his ‘History of Rutland,’ p. 184, gives this coat among others which were formerly in this church (Ketton), and a description of which is preserved in the College of Arms.

P. 206, lines 17, 18 from bottom:—“2. *Azure, on a bend wavy or* three ravens proper, within a bordure *argent, charged with roundles counterchanged*.” With regard to the roundles being counterchanged (for they are red, blue, and I think green), I have taken for my authority “Clarke’s Introduction to Heraldry,” edit. 1829, p. 30, who states,—“If there be two, three, or more in a coat, counterchanged, being of any colour or metal, they retain the name of rundle.”

The following coat (5) should read,—“*Sable, on a bend gules, cotised argent, a lion passant or, between two fleurs-de-lis*.” The colour of the latter I cannot remember, as I have not at hand, in this instance, my notes taken on the spot.

J. SIMPSON.

Stamford, Aug. 16, 1862.

#### THE INSCRIPTION AT GUNWALLOE.

MR. URBAN,—I noticed in the July Number of the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE (p. 27) an epitaph from Gunwalloe churchyard. There is a peculiarity about this epitaph which I think deserves pointing out; I refer to the in-

genuity of its construction. If the old pronunciation of "shall" and "die" be observed, it will exhibit a double rhyme in each line; and if divided into words by perpendicular lines, it will read downwards as it does horizontally. Thus:—

We	shawl	dee	all
Shawl	dee	all	we
Dee	all	we	shawl
All	we	shawl	dee

In each line "we" rhymes with "die" and "all" with "shall."

I am, &c., \*B\*

Doncaster, Aug. 4, 1862.

P.S. Will you allow me to suggest an explanation of "meneage" more probable, I think, than any offered by your contributor (p. 21),—that it is *the district of the churches*; "men" being but another form of "faen," or "fane." This answers to the peculiar feature of the locality.

#### THE ORKNEY RUNES.

[The following letter has reference to the paper on the Inscriptions at Maeshowe, printed at p. 286.]

MR. URBAN,—I am sorry that Professor Stephens should find any of his readings incorrectly given. I endeavoured to give his actual words as accurately as possible. I wish to state, however, that the Professor's amended readings, which reached me some weeks after he had favoured me with his *first* trans-

lations, were the readings which I supposed he wished me to adopt, and to which I adhered as closely as I could. *Some* of the *first* readings I did not give at all, as the Professor, on further examination of the casts, did not consider that they could be depended on.

I am, &c. JAMES FARRER.

Ingleborough, Lancaster,  
Aug. 7, 1862.

#### THE BOS LONGIFRONS.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Dawkins (see the Number for August of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE) must surely be under some misconception respecting the remains of the *bos longifrons* being almost confined to Celtic interments or *débris*. I need only refer him to the following passages in Mr. Roach Smith's "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," under the head of "Animal Remains." With *Roman* remains at Colchester were found "three horncores of a species of ox termed *bos longifrons*." "The bones and horns of the animals

found in London, with Roman remains, are much of the same kind, viz. of the *bos longifrons*, sheep, goats, &c. At the Roman villa at Hartlip, in a deep pit, was a large quantity of the bones of the sheep, hog, horse, and ox, the last of which was ascertained to belong to the *bos longifrons*." I believe many other instances could be cited; but it is enough to direct his attention to the rather extended chapter in the above work, which I infer has escaped his eye.—I am, &c.,

Aug. 5, 1862.

F.S.A.

#### THE LATE MR. BUCKLE.

[We print the following communication as a matter of courtesy to our correspondent, but we beg to assure him that the letter of Mr. Glennie is not, as he appears to suppose, new to us. Our opinion of Mr. Buckle's theory is in no way affected by the gloss therein put upon it; and of any who may demur to our statement, that the vast but desultory

reading of the deceased was not turned to proper use, we have only to request that they will look carefully over his book (including his lecture and review if they please), and judge for themselves.]

MR. URBAN,—The biographical notice of the late Mr. Buckle, in the August number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

is calculated to mislead many persons as to the views of that eminent historian. I therefore make no apology for requesting you to publish, in your next impression, the following extract from a letter written by his friend and fellow-traveller, Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie, to "The Times," (June 18):—

"As to Mr. Buckle's works, it would be impossible for me to say much without such obtrusion of my own opinions as would be here and now utterly out of place. But this I may say, that the three great theses of his book have never yet been sufficiently, or at all considered. Hence great part of what has been said in the reviews may be true, and yet the book in its pith and marrow stand. These three theses, chiefly to be drawn from the second and fourth chapters, are,—

"1. Political economy—the science of wealth—is the deductive science through which the investigation of natural is connected with that of social phenomena, and thus the way prepared for one universal science.

"2. The laws of society are different from those of the individual; and the method of averages, with which has to be compared the mathematical theory of

probabilities, is that by which the former are to be investigated.

"3. In social phenomena the intellectual, in individual the moral, laws are chiefly or alone to be considered: all moral social changes are thus preceded by intellectual changes."

The same gentleman informs us that great parts of the special History of Civilization in England are in manuscript, in a fit state for publication; and that there exist outlines of essays on the Ultimate Causes of the Interest of Money, on Bacon, on Shakespeare, on the Influence of Northern Palestine on the Origin of Christianity.

Mr. Buckle published in "Fraser's Magazine" (April, 1858) a lecture which he had delivered (March 19th) at the British Institution, on the "Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge," and on a subsequent occasion (May, 1859) reviewed Mr. Mill's essay "On Liberty," in the same periodical. This latter is especially valuable, from its containing one of the most magnificent arguments in favour of the doctrine of the soul's immortality to be found in human literature.—I am, &c. K. P. D. E.

#### THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

MR. URBAN, — My attention has recently been directed to the fact that the obituary notice of my late father, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of August, 1860, contained an important error, which should at once be rectified.

On the authority of a brother officer of the deceased it was there stated that—"Sir Joseph was wounded in what the doctors call the fore-arm of his left arm. This, one would think, would stop most men; but no, he instantly seized his bridle with his right hand, in which was his sword, and still dashed on at the head of his regiment—the command of the 15th having devolved upon him—to charge the enemy. Another shot took effect, luckily on the same arm, already wounded about ten inches higher up."

Now, the statement that the command of the 15th Hussars devolved upon Sir Joseph in the course of the Battle of Waterloo I have since learned is not

in accordance with fact. Joseph Thackwell, then senior Captain of the 15th Hussars, received both his wounds and was under the necessity of quitting the field some time before Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple lost his leg or Major Griffith was killed. The command of this very gallant corps eventually fell to the lot of that very brave soldier, Captain Skinner Hancox, who took it out of action. The 15th performed miracles of valour on that eventful day! As your Magazine has long since established a reputation for love of accuracy, I am confident you will insert this communication without delay in justice to the above-named gallant officers.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD JOSEPH THACKWELL,  
Barrister-at-Law.

London, August 5, 1862.

P.S.—Sir Joseph Thackwell did not attain to the command of the 15th until 1820. He resigned the command in 1831.

## 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.]

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE PROVOST OF ETON.—The library of the late Rev. Dr. Hawtrey formed the subject of a ten days' sale (commencing June 30) by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The following may be mentioned as among the more remarkable and valuable works that it contained:—

Lot 261. "Bibliotheca Grenvilliana," or Biographical Notices of Rare and Curious Books, forming part of the library of the Right Hon. T. Grenville, by J. T. Payne and H. Foss, with addenda, 3 vols., 8vo., uncut, rare, 1842-8—6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 319. Ashmole (Elias, Windsor Herald).—"The Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter;" whole-length portrait of King Charles II. in his robes, by Sherwin; plates of the interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; installation of the Knights of the Garter; their robes, arms, &c., by Hollar; folio, large paper, fine copy, rare, russia, 1672—10*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 384. Bourdaloue (Père Louis).—Sermons (Avent, Carême, Mystères, Fêtes, Dimanches, Exhortations, Retraite, et Pensées), 16 vols., 8vo., portrait, fine copy, morocco, gilt edges; by Derome, Paris, 1707-34; best edition, rare. See Brunet, "Manuel de Libraire;" this copy sold for 222*f.* in Larcher's sale—10*l.* 15*s.* (Toovey.)

Lot 449. Burnet (Bishop G.).—"History of his Own Time," with the suppressed passages and notes, by the Earls of Dartmouth and Hardwicke, Speaker Onslow and Dean Swift; edited by the Rev. Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College; 6 vols., imperial 8vo., large paper; to which are now added the additional annotations published in the second edition, only 25 copies of which were printed; illustrated with numerous portraits (many of them proofs and very rare); splendidly bound in morocco, the sides ornamented with gold tooling; very rare. Oxon., 1823, &c.—30*l.* 10*s.* (Ditto.)

Lot 632. "Camden Society's Publications," from the commencement in 1838 to 1861, 81 vols., small thin 4to.; a complete set—7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 646. "Biblia Polyglotta, edidit Brianus Waltonus, cum Lexico Castellii," bound in 2 vols.; together 8 vols., folio, uniform in calf, engraved title and other plates, by Hollar; 1657-69, without dedication, or portraits of Walton or Castell—17*l.* 10*s.* (Willis.)

Lot 647. "Biblia Græca Sacræ Scripturæ Veteris Novæque Omnia Græce;" folio, first edition, thick paper, a few leaves from a small paper copy, morocco. Venet. Aldus, 1518—9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 651. "Biblia Islandica. Formalium Doct. Martini Lutheri;" folio, wood-cuts; first and rarest edition of the Bible in Icelandic; patronised by Gudbrand Thorlattson, Bishop of Holum, who provided the types, woodcuts, &c., some of which were constructed by his own hands; morocco, gilt leaves. Prentad a Holun af Jone Jonsone, 1584—9*l.* 10*s.* (Ditto.)

Lot 661. Cabinet de Crozat.—“Recueil d’Estampes d’après les plus beaux Tableaux dans le Cabinet du Roi,” &c.; 2 vols., folio; nearly 200 engravings from splendid pictures, many of which are now in England; large paper, old French calf, gilt edges, atlas size; Paris, 1729-42—9*l.* 5*s.* (Ditto.)

Lot 666. “China,” a series of 50 large size Water-colour Drawings, representing the dwellings of the Chinese, their domestic enjoyments and occupations, their country houses, gardens, fishing lakes, &c.; all in brilliant colouring, executed by native artists; expensively half-bound, the inside and outside covered with silk, printed with Chinese figures, imperial size; and “Chinese Ornithology,” a fine series of 100 native drawings, in colours, of birds of very varied shape and plumage, all mounted on the trees, flowers, and shrubs on which they feed and roost, the name of each inscribed at the foot in Chinese characters; folio, laid down on English drawing-paper; uniform in all respects with the preceding—18*l.* 5*s.* (Willis.)

Lot 776. Cuvier (Baron).—“Animal Kingdom,” translated with additional descriptions by E. Griffith, Pidgeon, and others, with classified index; 16 vols., royal 8vo.; numerous coloured plates, large paper, half-morocco, top edges gilt; 1827-35—18*l.* 15*s.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 930. Cervantes Saavedra.—“El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, corregida por la Real Academia Española;” 4 vols., 4to., plates, designed and engraved by first-rate Spanish artists; Madrid, Ibarra, 1780; the most correct text of this extremely delightful romance, and the best ever printed, further illustrated by three other series of engravings, proofs, on India paper; splendidly bound in morocco, gilt edges, and appropriately tooled—11*l.* 5*s.* (Willis.)

Lot 960. Du Cange.—“Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis cum Supplementis Integris Carpentierii, et Additamentis Adelungii et Aliorum Digessit. G. A. L. Henschel;” 7 vols., 4to.; vols. 1 to 6 newly bound in dark calf, old style, the 7th volume in parts; Parisii, Didot, 1840-50—9*l.* 15*s.* (H. Bohn.)

Lot 972. “Costumes of China;” a magnificent series of 32 beautiful native drawings, representing the male and female aristocracy of the Celestial Empire, depicted in whole lengths, and all in dresses of the richest and varied colours, mounted on large drawing-paper; folio, imperial size, dark morocco back and corners, the sides in and out covered with Chinese silk—7*l.* 10*s.* (Willis.)

Lot 985. Dresden Gallery.—“Die Vorzüglichsten Gemälde der Königlichen Galerie in Dresden;” 2 vols., folio, elephant size; portraits of the King and Queen of Saxony, and extremely beautiful lithographs of one of the finest and purest collections of paintings ever formed, with descriptions in German and French; half-morocco; Dresden, 1836—22*l.* 10*s.* (Archer.)

SHILBOTTLE VICARAGE.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of 200*l.* towards the funds for enlarging and improving the Vicarage house. Mr. Christian, in reporting upon the plans to the Commissioners, states, “The house appears to be of some antiquity and interest, and all its ancient features should, if possible, be preserved. The architect seems to understand this.” Mr. F. R. Wilson, the architect, of Alnwick, in making his survey of the existing buildings of the Vicarage, discovered the remains of an ancient tower, built up with, and forming part of, the Vicarage house, and has traced the remains to be the veritable “Turrus de Shilbotel,” or fortlet, mentioned in early records. The designs approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and upon which the grant in aid has been made, include the entire restoration of the “Turrus de Shilbotel,” as the leading feature of the Vicarage dwelling.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Bird Murder; or, Good Words for Poor Birds.* By a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN. (London: Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt. 12mo.)—The durability of popular errors and prejudices is in nothing more strikingly exemplified than in the general belief that birds are seriously destructive to grain and fruit. Farmers and gardeners poison indiscriminately all kinds of birds; they shoot and snare them; they form sparrow-clubs; and in many of our village schools, especially in Kent, the children are encouraged to take eggs and young, and are rewarded at the rate of about two-pence per dozen!

In the meantime, while this blind ignorance is perpetuated and encouraged, our crops of corn and fruit are destroyed by the insects which, during the last few years especially, have increased to an alarming extent. Their natural enemies have been destroyed, and their increase has been terrifically rapid. Whole plantations of fruit have been destroyed, the corn has been in many places seriously injured, and as the population goes on progressing, in a very short time, unless the legislature should interfere, we may expect in England what has happened in France. There, from the destruction of the small birds, the value of the grain destroyed by insects in one year was estimated at £160,000.

The French, active and energetic whenever awakened to a sense of danger, have called in science to their aid, and the result has been a Report which has been laid before the Senate. It is of the most searching kind, and must strike dismay into the hearts of the farmers and gardeners who so long have been ignorantly killing their best friends. "The bird can do without man," says the Report, "but man cannot do without the bird." In England almost every

child in the country is brought up to rob birds' nests, to entrap birds in the winter, and to destroy their young. Parents tolerate the amusement, strangely neglecting to see that they are thus laying the foundation for cruelty and hardness of heart, and are familiarizing their children with animal suffering, so that in a short time they look upon it with indifference, if not with pleasure; and thus by degrees their minds become callous and brutalized. There would seem to be some malignant influence operating upon society against the birds, without whose assistance man must lose the main necessaries of life, and whose companionship is to the educated and refined one of nature's choicest blessings. Man, woman, and child are combined to kill and exterminate them. We read that *a lady* near Rochester has distinguished herself this year by poisoning some thousands of small birds. A man at Lewes, last winter, caught 999 dozen of sparrows to be shot at, what his enlightened townsmen seem partial to, *sparrow-matches!* Swallows are now commonly shot at by thoughtless and idle young men for amusement, and to perfect themselves in shooting, as if this worthless gratification and their vicious tastes are to take precedence of nature's laws and the necessities of man! In the spring and summer it is common for country lads on Sundays to go birds' nesting; they seldom, or never, go to church. A friend of ours informs us that in one four hours' walk on a Sunday in Kent he met parties of birds' nesters, amounting in all to upwards of fifty persons, and he calculated that at least they had destroyed, in that short time, upwards of 1,000 eggs and young, and among them were some of the rarest kinds.

It seems an insult to common sense

in the present day, when education is bestowed upon all, to suggest legislative enactments to put down this evil; for it is obvious that its barbarity and pernicious tendency have been overlooked, and that a little teaching in the proper time and place would be all that is wanted. The mischief has arisen solely from a neglect of the peculiar instruction required. To the clergy and to schoolmasters the public must turn for help, and there can be no doubt it will now be afforded. This pamphlet by a Country Clergyman is a movement in the right direction. It says much to the purpose in brief compass, and it is published at the lowest price, so that it may be purchased for general distribution by all who are disposed to cooperate in putting down for ever a nuisance and a mischief now growing up into what will soon be a national calamity, as it is already a national disgrace.

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*Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI., Part I.—We have just received this new Part of Mr. Roach Smith's work, too late for the full notice that it requires this month, but we shall take an early opportunity of returning to it. Meanwhile we may observe that it contains articles on Roman Remains discovered on Hodhill, Dorsetshire; Roman Monuments illustrative of Social and Industrial Life; Chester: its Roman Remains; Romano-Gaulish Fictilia; and the commencement of one on the Archæology of Horticulture, which will make most readers desirous to see the remainder. Even this mere list of names will give to any one who is not acquainted with the work some idea of its value and comprehensive nature, which will appear all the more remarkable when it is known that it is the unaided production of a single individual; and every lover of sound investigation of the past, with a view to the illustration of the present, will join with us in the wish that its talented author may long enjoy the health and strength necessary to carry on his laborious under-

taking, and continue to receive the pecuniary support that it so well deserves.

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*The Reliquary*, No. IX. (London: J. R. Smith; Derby: Bemrose).—This is the first number of a new volume, and the work would appear to be firmly established. It contains, among other matters, Thomas Blore, the Topographer, also a notice of Chantrey, both, we must remark, Derbyshire men; two pleasing papers on the Tissington Well Dressing; some Remarks on the Dialect of the High Peak, by Lord Denman, in continuation of a former paper; Notes on the Parish Register of Eyam; Original Documents, &c. There are several woodcuts, and a plate representing Wyon's medal to the memory of Chantrey.

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*A History of Preston Guild*. By W. DOBSON and J. HARLAND, F.S.A. (Preston: Dobsons).—This little local work may be of interest in connexion with the intended celebration at Preston in the course of the present month of September. It details the doings at some twenty previous celebrations, beginning with that in 1328; and gives, beside, in an Appendix a translation of the Customal of Preston, lists of the town charters, of the mayors, the corporation regalia, the various trade guilds, &c.

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*An Apology for the Beard; addressed to Men in general, to the Clergy in particular*. By ARTIUM MAGISTER. (Rivingtons).—The title of this little book sufficiently describes its object. It adduces a variety of reasons, good, bad, or indifferent as the reader pleases, against the "daily penance of shaving;" but the author thinks them so forcible, that he concludes with the hope that before next winter every reader of his pamphlet will "assert his independence" by wearing his beard, and he is sanguine enough to believe that "the shaven, being the unnatural face," will not much longer be seen among us.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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

DURING the past month public attention has been almost exclusively devoted to America and to Italy. In the former country something like a suspension of hostilities has been brought about in Virginia, apparently by the severe losses that both parties have sustained, but the Federals have evident difficulty in maintaining themselves in the position on the James River which they took up on their retreat from before Richmond. In other quarters the Confederates have been decidedly successful. They are understood to have several iron-clad vessels nearly ready, which are fully reckoned on as able to break the blockade of Charleston and other ports, and re-establish trade with Europe; they have recaptured Baton Rouge, and threaten New Orleans, and a steam ram (the "Arkansas") on the 15th of July inflicted great damage on the Federal flotilla before Vicksburg, the siege of which place has been since abandoned, though the "Arkansas" had been blown up by her own crew, in consequence of some derangement of her machinery. The Federal Government has, in a measure, recognised the Southern Confederacy as an established government by entering into an arrangement with it for exchange of prisoners, which it might be hoped would render the war less sanguinary than before; but this seems now hardly likely to be the case, as one of its generals (Pope) is accused of murdering his prisoners, and reprisals, confined to that general and his officers, are threatened. M'Clellan has been virtually superseded, by the appointment of Halleck as commander-in-chief; and volunteering having failed to raise a fresh army, conscription has been resorted to. The native Americans have opposed this by force in some places, and in others they are trying to evade it by flight to Canada, or Europe, or even Australia, in consequence of which all sea-going vessels are rigorously searched; and thousands of foreign settlers, who had practically renounced their allegiance to their respective Governments, now anxiously claim the protection of their consuls. In the meantime, specie has almost entirely disappeared from the country, all trade except as connected with the war is at a stand-still, and every day seems to render it more probable that some serious difficulty will arise with England or France (perhaps with both) in consequence of the high-handed manner in which the Federal cruisers interfere with the vessels of those nations, under the plea of preventing supplies reaching the Southerners from their sympathisers in Europe.

In the south of Italy affairs have a very threatening aspect. Garibaldi has collected a force in Sicily with the avowed object of obtaining Rome

for the capital of Italy, which may certainly be looked on as hopeless in the presence of the French army, and this the Emperor has openly declared that he will not withdraw in the face of "insolent threats." The Italian Government appear sorely embarrassed; they have proclaimed a state of siege in Sicily, and blockaded the island, but Garibaldi is said to have passed over almost alone into Calabria, hoping to raise an army there, and, as his opponents allege, establish an independent republic. On the other hand, the Emperor of the French is charged with a design of re-erecting the kingdom of Rome. Thus "Italian unity" seems in imminent danger from two of the very men who were formerly its most ardent champions.

At home much uneasiness is felt as the months pass by without any sign of a speedy termination of the disastrous conflict in America, which has already reduced to such dire distress so large a proportion of the factory hands. These poor people have as yet borne their sufferings with exemplary patience, but no one can venture to say what may arise if the coming winter should find them still unemployed.

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## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

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*August 15.—Balmoral, August 12.* The Queen, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto His Royal Highness Frederick William, Reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Vicar of Bremhill, Wilts., and Chaplain of the House of Commons, to be Archdeacon of Wilts., in the room of the late Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*July 25.* To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz:—

William Stevenson, esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius;

Philip Edmond Wodehouse, esq., C.B., Go-

vernor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies;

Charles Henry Darling, esq., Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies; and

Major-Gen. Edward Macarthur, C.B., some time administering the government of the colony of Victoria.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—

Francis Hincks, esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana;

Charles John Bayley, esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands and their dependencies;

Ker Baillie Hamilton, esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica;

Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., sometime Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, and subsequently Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia;

Sir Alfred Stephen, knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales; and

Henry Black, esq., Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the province of Canada.

M. Charles Henri Philippe Gauldrée-Boilleau,

Consul at Quebec for H.M. the Emperor of the French, approved of as H.I.M.'s Consul-General in the British provinces of North America.

*Aug. 5.* The Hon. Spencer Frederick Joeelyn to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Boyle.

Capt. Charles Clausen approved of as Consul in London for H.M. the King of Wurtemberg.

Mr. Mortimer M. Jackson approved of as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the United States of America.

Henry John Ball, esq., to be Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and Charles May, esq., to be Police Magistrate for the colony of Hongkong.

*Aug. 8.* The Rev. John Riee Byrne, of University College, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

M. George César Bourguignon approved of as Consul in the Mauritius for the Swiss Confederation.

Alexander Wilson Moir, esq., to be President of the Council of the Turks' and Caicos Islands and their dependencies.

John Keith Jolly and George Wall, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Col. William Crawley Stace, R.E., to be a member of the Council of the Island of St. Helena.

John Hercules Hazell and William Lynch, esqrs., to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

William Macintyre and William Stedman, esqrs., to be members of the Council of the Island of Dominica.

Charles John Boyle, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of Railways for the Island of Mauritius.

*Aug. 15.* Francesco Fiteni, esq., LL.D., to be one of H.M.'s Judges for the Island of Malta.

*Aug. 19.* The Ven. Archdeacon Geo. Meade Gibbs, M.A., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

William Henry Sherwood, esq., M.D., to be a member of the Legislative Council of H.M.'s Settlements on the River Gambia.

Swinburne Ward, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands.

John Ayliff, esq., to be Treasurer for the colony of Natal.

Capt. Alexander Deemus Toogood, half-pay, 104th Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* J. W. Cookney, esq., resigned.

Mr. Arnold Otto Meyer approved of as Consul at Singapore for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

Abdullah Effendi approved of as Consul-Gen. at Manchester for the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Don Francisco de Acuna approved of as Consul at Southampton for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*July 29.* *District of Burghs of Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland.*—Roger Sinclair Aytoun, esq., of Inchdairnie, in the room of Robert Ferguson, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

*Aug. 12.* *County of Carlow.*—Denis William Pack Beresford, esq., of Fenagh-lodge, in the said county of Carlow, in the room of William Bunbury M'Clintock Bunbury, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

## BIRTHS.

*Aug. 1.* At Berlin, H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia, a son.

*May 16.* At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, the wife of Archdeacon Wright, a son.

*June 7.* At Agra, prematurely, the wife of Francis Hastings McLeod, Capt. R.A., a dau.

*June 17.* At Bangalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Capt. Eardley W. Childers, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

*June 20.* At Nusseerabad, the wife of Capt. Morgan, 28th Regt., a son.

*June 28.* At St. Helena, the wife of Col. Stace, R.E., a dau.

*July 1.* At Umballah, the wife of Capt. Geo. H. Hale, 7th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a dau.

*July 6.* At Constantinople, the wife of Major Gordon, R.E., a son.

*July 14.* At Seal, Sevenoaks, the wife of Deputy-Commissary-Gen. Darling, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dodgson, a son.

*July 19.* At Laneing College, Sussex, the

wife of the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, Head Master, a son.

At Ickleford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gerrard Andrewes, a son.

*July 20.* In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of the Rev. Aubrey Chas. Price, minister of the Lock Chapel, a son.

*July 21.* At Aberbraint, Anglesey, the wife of Mark Robt. Peehell, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.

At Tunstead Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Southey White, a son.

*July 22.* In Porehester-sq., Bayswater, the wife of Wm. Rose Robinson, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At Newbury, the wife of the Rev. William Milton, a dau.

In Halkin-st. West, Belgrave-sq., the wife of Cosmo Duff Gordon, esq., a son.

At Townlands, Lindfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Simms, a son.

At the Rectory, Ewhurst, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew, a son.

*July 23.* At Dublin, the wife of Col. Shute, 4th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Courteen-hall, Northants., the wife of Herwald Wake, esq., C.B., a son.

At Aston-on-Clun, Salop, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Rocke, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Learmonth, of Dean, N.B., a son.

At Granville-park-ter., Lewisham, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Marson, a dau.

In Devonport-st., Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Frederick M. Middleton, a dau.

*July 24.* In Chesham-place, the Hon. Lady Simeon, a son.

The wife of Capt. Watson, V.C., 13th Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

At Kensington Palace, Mrs. Algernon West, a dau.

At Maida-hill East, the wife of Frederick Haines, esq., F.S.A., a dau.

At Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, the wife of Capt. Burnside, 21st Fusiliers, a dau.

*July 25.* In Eaton-pl., the wife of Col. Chas. Mills, a son.

The wife of Robert Burton, esq., of Longner-hall, Salop, a son and heir.

At the Parsonage, Cundall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Gray, a dau.

*July 26.* In Lower Brook-st., the Lady Bateman, a son.

At Belmont, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. James Hope, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Spain's-hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a dau.

At Heacham, Norfolk, three months after her husband's death, the relict of the Rev. R. Cooper Black, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, and formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, a dau.

At Abbey Cartron, Longford, the wife of Richard A. O'Donel, esq., R.M., a dau.

In St. Augustine-road, Camden New-town, the wife of Commander Dunsterville, R.N., of the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, S.W., a son.

At Orwell Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. A. Tayler, a son.

At Southsea, Hants., the wife of Lieut. F. T. Thomson, a son.

*July 27.* At Tunbridge Wells, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a son.

In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a dau.

At Twickenham, the wife of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., a dau.

At Camp-house, Colchester, the wife of Col. Street, C.B., a dau.

The wife of Col. Wm. Henry Vicars, of Winton-villa, Leamington, a son.

At Pentre, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Saunders Davies, a son and heir.

At Upper Hardres Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Forster G. Simpson, Rector of Shotley, Suffolk, a dau.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt. Charles Johnston, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, a son.

At the Vicarage, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. John Godwin Hale, a son.

*July 28.* At St. Helen's, Southsea, the wife of Major Dowell, V.C., Royal Marine Artillery, a son.

At Road-hill Parsonage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Edward Peacock, a dau.

At Offord Darcy, Hunts., the wife of the Rev. William Thornhill, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Reginald Calvert, esq., 11th Hussars, a son.

*July 29.* In Seamore-pl., Mayfair, the Lady Rendlesham, a dau.

At Mosstown, co. Westmeath, the wife of Wm. James Perry, esq., J.P., a son.

*July 30.* At Bethersden, Kent, the wife of J. A. Drake, esq., late 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. B. Power, Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, a son.

At Alum Sear, Blackburn, Lancashire, the wife of W. L. Feilden, esq., a dau.

At Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Smith, a dau.

*July 31.* At Bineham, the wife of J. G. Blencowe, esq., a dau.

At Framsdon Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. George Everard, a dau.

In Oxford-sq., Hyde-park (the residence of her mother, Lady Grant), the wife of Clinton F. Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Ilford, Constance, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, a dau.

*Aug. 1.* At Harewood-house, Hanover-sq., the Countess of Harewood, a son.

In Westbourne-park-road, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Hall, a son.

At the Vicarage, Staines, the wife of the Rev. Edward Stokes, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of B. H. Burge, esq., 59th Regiment, a dau.

*Aug. 2.* At Whorlton, the wife of the Rev. Arthur W. Headlam, a son.

*Aug. 3.* At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a son.

In Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, a dau.

In Wilton-crescent, the wife of H. Lowther, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Beaulieu Rectory, New Forest, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker, a son.

At Fern-hill-lodge, Farnham, the wife of Major F. Hammersley, unattached, a dau.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Drake, a son.

*Aug. 4.* At Morecambe, near Lancaster, the Hon. Mrs. William Flower, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Thurburn, R.N., a son.

In Gordon-pl., Kensington, the wife of Dr. Collins, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a son.

*Aug. 5.* In Chesham-st., the wife of C. H. A'Court Repington, esq., a son.

At Kinsale, co. Cork, the wife of Frederick Robinson, esq., M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

In Shaftesbury-cres., the wife of Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a son.

At the Rectory, Little Horsted, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Augustus W. Warde, a son.

*Aug. 6.* At Dover-house, Whitehall, the Viscountess Clifden, twin daus.

At Norton-house, Dartmouth, the wife of Col. C. Hogge, R.A., a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Hewett Carey, a dau.

At Belvedere, Erith, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Wood, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Chas. Stuart Ward Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Rochester, the wife of the Rev. T. T. Griffith, a dau.

*Aug. 7.* At Bath, the wife of Capt. J. B. Dickinson, R.N., of H.M.S. "Dauntless," a dau.

At Brent Pelham-hall, Buntingford, the wife of John R. Welstead, esq., late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Southampton, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Cole, a dau.

At Pembroke Depot, the wife of Capt. J. W. Boissier, 37th Regt., a dau.

*Aug. 8.* In South-st., Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a dau.

At Wokingham, the wife of Lieut. G. W. Gregorie, R.N., a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Frank Samwell, H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

*Aug. 9.* The Hon. Lady Filmer, a son and heir.

In Eaton-place, the wife of H. Fenwick, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Pembroke Dock, South Wales, the wife of Major Cox, R.E., a dau.

At Kittisford Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Cyril Stacey, a dau.

At Elstead-lodge, the wife of J. L. Lushington, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, a son.

At Highgate, near Birmingham, the wife of Sebastian Evans, esq., M.A., a son.

At High Elms, Hampton Court, the wife of Capt. Tyler, R.E., a son.

At Modbury Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Green, a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of the Rev. S. Arnott, a dau.

At Bayswater, the wife of Capt. C. W. Moore, 108th Regt., a son.

At Bramfield Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas Simons, a dau.

At Mytton, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Edmund Burke Wood, esq., a dau.

*Aug. 10.* At the Rocks, Kilkenny, the wife of Edward Wheeler, esq., J.P., a dau.

At Castle Hedingham, the wife of Charles Brogden Sperling, esq., a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Hume, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a dau.

At Catthorpe Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. Harper, a son.

At West-end, Hayes, Middlesex, Mrs. Frank Gurney, a son.

At Forest-hill, Windsor, the wife of Major J. E. Riley, late 88th Regt., a dau.

At Emberton, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. Sutthery, a son.

At the Grange, Hinton, near Faringdon, Berks., the wife of David Lloyd, esq., a son.

*Aug. 11.* At Kilvington-hall, Thirsk, the Lady Cecelia Turton, a son.

In Ehury-st., the wife of Surgeon-Major Burke, 1st Battalion 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), a son.

At Woodford, Wilts., the wife of C. M. C. Whatman, esq., a son.

At Brent Pelham, the wife of A. Welstead, esq., a dau.

At the Grammar-school, Needham Market, the wife of the Rev. James Brown, a son.

At Alherbury Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Fitzelarance Slade, a dau.

*Aug. 12.* At Newton-hall, Essex, the wife of Sir Brydges Henniker, bart., a son and heir.

At Christ's College-lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, a son.

At Wissenden, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Frederick Wm. Curteis, esq., a dau.

At Hadzor-house, Worcestershire, the wife of R. Cameron Galton, esq., a dau.

At Carleton Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Morris, a son.

At Collin-house, Kirkcudbrightshire, Mrs. James Stewart, a son.

At Chester, the wife of Arthur F. Bigg Wither, esq., late H.M.'s 55th and 12th Regts., a son.

*Aug. 13.* At Kensington-palace-gardens, Lady Peto, a son.

At the Parsonage, Leverstock-green, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Robert Helme, a son.

*Aug. 14.* At the Rocks, East Malling, the wife of W. Gilbert, esq., a son.

At West Woodhay Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Frederic Seale, a son.

At Warmsworth Rectory, Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. Chas. E. Thomas, a son.

*Aug. 15.* In Great Stanhope-st., the Duchess of Manchester, a dau.

In Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

At Deal, the wife of Capt. F. Connor, 1st Batt. 2nd Queen's, a son.

At Andover, the wife of John A. Strachan, esq., a dau.

*Aug. 16.* At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

At Kingstown, the wife of Commissary-Gen. Power, C.B., a son.

At Southampton, the wife of Major Charles Elgee, 23rd Regt. (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), a son.

At Burnley, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Gill, a son.

In Montagu-st., Portman-sq., the widow of R. Wynne Williams, esq., late of Upper Brook-street, a son.

At Walton Parsonage, Warwick, the wife of the Rev. E. Cadogan, a dau.

Aug. 17. At the Parsonage, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. Francis T. Gill, Vicar of Warfield, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

May 13. At Christ Church, Rangoon, Capt. Alexander Ruxton McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps, and eldest son of Major McMahon, of Holly Mount, Queen's County, Ireland, to Jemima Fanny, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, Commanding the Pegu Division.

June 30. At St. Aloysius, Somerstown, Major F. R. Maunsell, Bengal Engineers, to Marie A., dau. of M. Vélez, esq.

July 8. At Kensington, Ernest Albin Smith, esq., son of the Rev. Thos. Geo. Smith, of Wini-fred-house, Bath, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Andrew Weguelin, formerly Rector of Stoke, Sussex.

July 14. At All Souls', Langham-pl., Edw. Hyndman Beckles, esq., of the Civil Service, Sierra Leone, eldest son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, and grandson of the late Hon. John Alleyne Beckles, President of the Island of Barbados, to Elizabeth Reece, youngest dau. of the late Henry Husbands Haynes, esq., of Barbados.

At Harringworth, Northants., Fred. Hall, esq., B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, to Mary Adelaide Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Purdon, Rector of Seaton, Rutland.

July 15. At Islington, C. J. Rudd, esq., late Madras Army, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Rudd, M.A., Vicar of Blyth, Notts., and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Charlotte, dau. of the late John Wall, esq., of Chatham.

At All Saints', Maidstone, Richard James, eldest son of Richard Elliston Phillips Balston, esq., of Maidstone, to Emily Parker, youngest dau. of John Robinsou, esq., Capt. West Kent Militia, of Bower-terr., Maidstone, and of Lydd, Kent.

July 16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major the Hon. Henry Littleton Powys-Keck, of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire, to Maria, youngest surviving dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, G.C.B., G.C.H.

At Thrapston, the Rev. Henry S. Bagshaw, to Agnes, dau. of John Archbould, esq., of Thrapston.

At Chorlton-cum-Hardy, the Rev. J. E. Booth, M.A., Rector of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, to Edith Elizabeth, second dau. of J. H. Law, esq., Urmston-lodge, Urmston, Lancashire.

July 17. At Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Henry Overton, Incumbent of Legbourne, to Marianne Ludlam, second dau. of the Rev. John Allott, Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh.

At the British Legation, Berne, Chas. B. H. Mitchell, esq., Adjutant Woolwich Division, Royal Marines Light Infantry, son of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, R.M., to Fanny Oakley, second dau. of Wm. McP. Rice, esq., late of the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.

At Bathwick, the Rev. James Tanner, appointed Colonial Chaplain to Kurnool, Madras Presidency, to Ellen Jane, second dau. of the late Col. John Freke Palmer, of the Madras Army.

At Swallowfield, Berks., Thomas George, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Fardell, Canon of Ely, to Letitia Anne, only dau. of H. Swann Oldfield, esq., Farley-hill, Reading.

At Eynsham, Oxon., Benj. Hammond, esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Ellen Maria, fifth dau. of William Shillingford, esq., of Newland-house, Eynsham.

July 19. At St. Mark's, Surbiton, the Rev. Edw. Robert Fisher, M.A., Curate of Draming-ton, York, to Harriet Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. George Morris, R.N.

July 22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Richard Arkwright, esq., second son of the late John Arkwright, esq., of Hampton-court, Herefordshire, to the Lady Mary Byng, second dau. of the Earl of Strafford.

At Woburn, Francis A. Bevan, son of Robert C. L. Bevan, esq., of Trent-pk., Middlesex, and Fosbury, Wilts., and the late Lady Agneta Bevan, to Elizabeth Marianne, third dau. of Lord and Lady Charles Russell.

At Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone, Frederic Wm., third son of the late Hon. Sir T. J. Platt, knt., one of the Barons of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer, to Julia Maria, only dau. of the late Robert John Gregg, esq., of Park-square, Regent's-pk.

At Whitminster, Alfred John Stanton, esq., second son of Wm. H. Stanton, esq., of the Thrupp, near Stroud, to Harriet Margaret, eldest dau. of Henry H. Wilton, esq., of Whitminster-house, Gloucestershire.

At Morcott, Rutland, Wm. Anthony Hustwick, solicitor, of Soham, Cambs., to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Hustwick, M.A., Rector of Morcott.

At Wilton, Somerset, the Rev. George R. Brown, Student of Ch. Ch., and Vicar of Kirkham, Lancashire, to Anna Louisa Paget, eldest dau. of Capt. Doveton, of Woodville, near Taunton, formerly of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Hen. Cavendish Taylor, esq., of Chyknell, Shropshire, to Selina Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. Hen. Gage.

At Brighton, the Rev. Edw. V. Buckle, third son of the Rev. Wm. L. Buckle, of Banstead, Surrey, to Mary Georgina, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fiennes S. Trotman, of Dallington, Northampton.

At Welton, Northants., the Rev. Charles Lipscomb, Vicar of Temple Ewell, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of Edmund S. Burton, esq., of Churchill-house, Welton.

At St. James's, Holloway, Wm. S. Simpson, esq., of Albion-grove, Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Watkins, esq., F.S.A., &c., of Falcon-sq.

At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, Albert T. M. Roberts, esq., R.N., of Elm Hurst, Hants., to Annie Sophia, elder dau. of Henry Newbolt, esq., Constantinople.

*July 23.* At Monkstown, co. Dublin, the Rev. Arthur Benjamin Irvine, Curate of Cole-raine, son of the late Major Irvine, esq., D.L., of Killadees, co. Fermanagh, to Louisa Caroline, eldest dau. of Cheyne Brady, esq., of Willow-bank, Monkstown, and grandniece of the Right Hon. Mazicre Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Chas. Sidney Bradley, esq., Richmond, Yorkshire, to Maria King, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Barnard, Stonehouse.

At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Wood, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to Emma, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Moorsom, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At St. Mary's, Battersea, Howard Augustus Hanrott, esq., of Bedford-row, Bloomsbury, to Mary Ann Dover, only dau. of the late John Hodgson Fearon, Capt. in H.M.'s 19th Regt.

In Maghera Church, John Kells Ingram, esq., LL.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Ingram, of Templecarne, Clogher, to Madeline, second dau. of James J. Clark, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Largantogher-house, co. Londonderry.

At St. Bees, Henry Adams, esq., of Bristol, to Eleanor, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Fox, M.A., Vicar of Hale, Cumberland.

*July 24.* At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. T. O. Plunkett, 1st Royals, second son of the late Lord Louth, of Louth Castle, Ireland, to Clara Anne, only dau. of John Kirkby, esq., Sheffield, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, F. Bernard Servington, only son of F. Bernard Beamish, esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Beamish, to Miss Broadley, dau. of Col. Broadley, of Belle Vue, co. Cork.

At St. Peter's, Ledbury, Lieut. George Hope Mansell, R.N., youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Mansell, K.C.H., K.S., Guernsey, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Tanner, esq., M.D., of Gloucester-house, Ledbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis James King, esq., 13th Hussars, eldest son of J. King King, esq., M.P., of Staunton-pk., Herefordshire, to Zumala Mary Emily, youngest dau. of the late Col. Gurwood, C.B., Deputy-Lieut. of the Tower.

At Bathwick, Bath, the Rev. Edward Henry

Wathen Dickson, only son of Wm. Hen. Dickson, esq., of Chancellor-house, Tunbridge Wells, to Marion Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. Balmain, Royal Indian Artillery.

At St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, David Simpson Penrice, esq., of Norwich, to Sophia, third dau. of the late Rev. J. T. Allen, Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk.

At St. John's, Hackney, Wm. Thos. Waldy, esq., Capt. 43rd Light Infantry, to Emily, dau. of the late Wm. Bradshaw, esq., of Homerton.

At Little Munden, Herts., the Rev. Wm. Wayman Hutt, Rector of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk, and late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, to Mary Brettell Ellis, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Jollands, Rector of Little Munden.

At Hessle, Yorkshire, Joseph Hickson Peart, esq., of Hull, to Isabel Symonds, second dau. of Wm. Henry Huffam, esq., F.S.A., of Hessle.

At Hanwell, John Baynton, eldest son of John Hayne, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-pk., to Luciana Partridge, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., Principal of Hanwell College.

At St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, W. T. Smallwood, esq., of Copeley-hill, Aston, to Margaret, widow of the Rev. Edw. Jones, of Avebury, Wilts.

At Kingsworthy, Winchester, Acheson Gray, esq., of Stag-hall, co. Antrim, to Mary, only child of John Griffith, esq., Kingsworthy.

At St. Peter Martin, Bedford, Capt. Duncan James Baillie, R.H.G., to Anna Glentworth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Gustavus Burnaby, of Sowerby-hill, Leicestershire.

At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Joseph Ridgway Connolly, esq., Capt. Royal Marines Light Infantry, third son of the late Gen. Wm. Hallett Connolly, to Eliza Frances, dau. of the late Geo. Gunnell, esq., of Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, and many years of the House of Commons.

*July 25.* At Egg-Buckland, Devon, the Rev. F. W. Smith, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Implacable," to Catharine A., dau. of the late J. P. S. Lampen, esq., of St. Budeaux, Devon.

*July 26.* At St. David's, Exeter, Thomas Bent, esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bent, Royal Artillery, to Ellen Webster, second dau. of John Savery Rodd, esq., of Fleurs, St. Mary's, and Parramatta, N. S. Wales.

At St. Pancras, Geo. Peplow Forwood, esq., Waterloo, near Liverpool, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Adam Hayes, first Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Edge-hill, Liverpool.

*July 28.* At St. Nicholas, Harwich, Capt. A. Hope Graves, 52nd Light Infantry, fifth son of the late Major-Gen. Graves, to Marianna, youngest dau. of the late George Deane, esq., of Harwich.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Andrew Inglis, esq., W.S., eldest son of Henry Inglis, esq., of Torsonce, Mid-Lothian, to Eliza Louisa, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. F. Hope.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, S. B. Robertson, esq., to Anne Matilda, dau. of the late John Finlaison, esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries.

July 29. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, H. R. Vaughan Johnson, esq., third son of the Rev. John Johnson, LL.D., late Rector of Ganhams and Welborne, Norfolk, to the Hon. Cecilia, third dau. of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell and the Baroness Stratheden.

At the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Edward Pereira, esq., to the Hon. Margaret Ann Stonor, dau. of Lord Camoys.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Hans S. Blackwood, esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Stear Blackwood, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Sir John West, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

At St. Mary Ottery, Major Clapcott, of II.M.'s 32nd Light Infantry, to Sarah Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, of Salston-house, Devon.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. Wm. Seymour, Rector of Landulph, Cornwall, to Alice, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe and the Countess of Pomfret.

At Dovercourt, Essex, John E. H. Pryce, of Trelydan, Welshpool, Lieut.-Col. Montgomeryshire Militia, to Sarah Beatrice, dau. of the late Gen. Hamilton, C.B., and of the Hon. Sarah Hamilton.

At Heskct, Cumberland, Douglas Loftus, esq., late Grenadier Guards, to Laura Anne St. John Mildmay, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Laurence and the Hon. Mrs. Shawe, of Southwaite-hill, Cumberland.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Geo. Edward Cotterill, B.A., eldest son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, to Anna Manuela, second dau. of G. S. Walters, esq., of Chesterter., Regent's-park, and granddau. of Frederick Huth, esq., of Upper Harley-street.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Joseph Preston, M.A., eldest son of Capt. Preston, R.N., to Marian Anne, second dau. of W. A. Green, esq., of Eceleston-sq.

At Richmond, Surrey, Frederick Pember-ton, son of the late H. Koe, esq., Q.C., to Jane, eldest dau. of John Bethell, esq., of London.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, the Rev. W. W. English, M.A., to Maria de Guadalupe Anna Antonia, widow of the Rev. R. Agassiz, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

At Aberystwith, the Rev. J. Fardell Bassett, Vicar of Glenthams, Lincolnshire, to Anne Palmer, youngest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Moffat, of Minster-yard, Lincoln.

At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas E. Every Clayton, of Carr-hall, Lancashire, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Every Clayton, to Eliza Henrietta, only dau. of the late James Whitaker, esq., of Broadelough, in the same county.

At Albrighton, Frederick Hodson, eldest son of the late John Joynson, esq., of Chesterton, to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of John Oatley, esq., of Bishton, Salop.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. S. Christopher Morgan, Curate of Newland, Gloucestershire, to Sophia Janet, eldest dau. of C. J. B. Williams, esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Upper Brook-street.

July 30. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, J. W. Warburton, esq., of the Foreign Office, to the Hon. Frances King, only dau. of Viscount Lorton.

At Holy Trinity, Winechester, Capt. Knox, V.C., Rifle Brigade, to Harriet Louisa, eldest dau. of R. C. Gale, esq., of Winchester.

At St. George's, Canterbury, Edw. Plummer, esq., of Canterbury, to Anne, dau. of John Gillow, esq., of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Kent.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, the Rev. Jas. Cox, Incumbent of Halton, Cheshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hodgson, esq., of Houghton-house, Cumberland.

At Pilton, North Devon, the Rev. Frederick Wathen, B.A., Wadham Coll., Oxford, Church Missionary proceeding to the Punjab, second son of Hulbert Wathen, esq., of Beckenham-lodge, Kent, to Henrietta, third surviving dau. ; and, at the same time and place, the Rev. Murray Alexander Mathews, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, eldest son of M. W. Mathews, esq., of Raleigh-house, Barnstaple, to Catherine, fifth surviving dau., of the late Henry Desborough, esq.

At Bradenham, Willoughby James, youngest son of the Rev. H. W. J. Beauchamp, Rector of Monks Risborough, to Elizabeth Maria, elder dau. of the Rev. Isaac King, Rector of Bradenham.

July 31. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Algernon S. Grenfell, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. A. Grenfell, of Rugby, to Jane Georgiana, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers.

At St. Mary's, Whitby, Capt. Wm. Stirling Oliphant, Royal Bengal Engineers, second son of Lieut.-Col. Jas. Oliphant, late of the Madras Engineers, to Augusta Mary, third dau. of the late J. Chapman, esq., of Whitby, Yorkshire.

At Eglington, near Alnwick, Northumberland, Charles Bertie Pulleine, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, of Rock, near Alnwick, to Eliza Isabella, eldest dau. of Ralph Carr, esq., of Hedgeby, near Alnwick.

At St. Paul's, Cambridge, George Bowes-Watson, esq., B.A., Trinity College, son of the late Geo. Bowes-Watson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Rosine, youngest dau. of Capt. George Davies, R.N.

At All Saints', Paddington, Charles Bruce Henry, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Capel Somerset, of Elm-lodge, Hempstead, Gloucestershire, to Victoria Alice Anne Beare, only dau. of the late Wm. FitzGibbon, esq., of Sidney-house, Cork.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, the Rev. T. Harris Burn, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, to Cordelia Stillingfleet, second dau. of the late Henry Ewbank, esq.

At St. Paul's, Warrington, the Rev. John Robinson, Incumbent of Hollinwood, and eldest son of Capt. Robinson, R.N., to Emma, only dau. of T. H. Barker, esq., Hovingham, near York.

At Craschnitz, near Breslau, William Allen, eldest son of Cornelius Hanbury, esq., of Wellington, Somerset, and only descendant of the late William Allen, esq., F.R.S., to Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of Count von der Recke Volmerstein, of Craschnitz, and formerly of Düsseldorf.

At St. Alphege's, Greenwich, the Rev. G. Warlow, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Annie, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Thompson, Kidbrooke-house, Blackheath.

At All Saints', Paddington, Edmund Gunnell, esq., Commander R.N., to Emily Gardiner, dau. of the late Luke Graves Hansard, esq.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq., Bloomsbury, the Rev. William Horne, minister of the district chapel, Bourn-end, Hertfordshire, to Sibella Lætitia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Garratt, minister of Trinity Church, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

*Aug. 2.* At Willesden, Edmond, youngest son of the late James Hertslet, esq., to Catherine Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Major T. B. P. Festing, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Rayner Heeter Hen. Alexander, esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul in Mexico, son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Alexander, to Louise Amilie, youngest dau. of the late Richard Jas. Johnstone, esq., of Montgomeryshire.

*Aug. 4.* At St. John's, Paddington, Charles Edward, youngest son of James Turle, esq., Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, to Meta Rundall, third dau. of M. C. Wilson, esq., Connaught-sq., Hyde-park.

*Aug. 5.* At Cotmanhay, Derby, Major the Hon. Charles John Addington, third son of Viscount Sidmouth, to Nelly, second dau. of A. M. Mundy, esq., of Shipley-hall, Derby.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. James B. Willoughby, R.N., to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. James Cazalet, of Paddock Hurst, Sussex, and widow of the Rev. H. Harrison, Rector of Elston, Notts.

At Lancing, Sussex, Henry Moutray, eldest son of the late Edward Anketell Jones, esq., of Wanstead-grove, Essex, to Caroline Diana Frances, eldest dau. of Col. Carr-Lloyd, of Lancing Manor.

At Old Swinford, Worcestershire, Thomas Pilkington White, esq., R.E., son of the late Thomas White, esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Caroline, dau. of Rd. Henry Smith, esq.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Major Edmund Campbell, youngest son of Gen. F. Campbell, R.A., to Frances Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Collicott, esq., M.R.C.S., of Weston Isle, Somersetshire, and Blackheath, Kent, and of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Stapleton, the Rev. Edw. Pote Williams, of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, to Julia Ellis, youngest dau. of the late Capt. W. A. Bowen.

At St. Mary's, Ely, Frederick Thomas Pil-

kington, esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Caroline, dau. of James Copley, esq., D.L. and J.P., of Egremont-house, Ely.

At Ludlow, Salop, Gainsborough, second son of Thomas Harward, esq., of Cotham, Clifton, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Meyricke, of Dinham-lodge, Ludlow.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Rawlinson, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Herbert Chapman, M.A., of Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire.

At Hendon, Wilts., Herbert, eldest son of the Rev. William Fisher, Canon of Salisbury, to Mary, second dau. of John Jackson, M.D.

At Holy Trinity, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Charles Bainbridge Rendle, esq., of Saxmundham, Suffolk, to Ruth Emily, fourth dau. of the late Frederic Cardew, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At St. George's, Camberwell, Horace Davey, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's-inn, son of Peter Davey, esq., to Louisa Hawes, dau. of the late John Donkin, esq., of Ormond-house, Old Kent-road.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Peach Keighly Peach, esq., of Idlicote-park, Warwickshire, to Luey Isabella, second dau. of William Selby Lowndes, esq., of Whaddon-hall, and Winslow, Bucks.

At Brompton, Michael Thomas, eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Reynolds, Bengal Army, to Catherine Hester, youngest dau. of Godwin Williams, esq.

The Rev. John Sedgwick, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Rector of Great Houghton, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Chelmsford, to Rebecca Maria Mostyn, dau. of the late Capt. Roger Mostyn Humffreys, 2nd Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

*Aug. 6.* At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. William Duncombe Vanderhorst Duncombe, M.A., of Clifton, Bristol, to Isabella Maria, younger dau. of the Rev. William Henry Twynning, Rector of Grosmont, Monmouthshire.

At the Magdalene Church, Belfast, John, eldest son of Jonathan Richardson, esq., M.P., of Lambeg-house, co. Antrim, to Emily Margaret, only dau. of the late Rev. G. M. Black, of Stranmillis, in the same county.

At Little Langford, Wilts., the Rev. Robert Phelps, B.A., to Emily Augusta, third dau. of the Hon. R. Jones, of St. John's, Canada East.

*Aug. 7.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. George John Brudenell Bruce, 14th King's Hussars, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., to the Lady Evelyn Mary Craven, second dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven.

At Wimbledon, William O'Bryen Taylor, Capt. 18th Royal Irish, eldest son of the late Major William Stanhope Taylor and the Lady Sarah Taylor, to Fanny Spencer, only dau. of C. Meredith, esq., Broadheath, Wimbledon-common.

At Lexden, Colchester, John Henry Leslie,

esq., 71st H.L.I., eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Leslie, Rector of Drung, co. Cavan, to Isabella, only dau. of the Rev. John Papillon, Rector of Lexden, and granddau. of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. John Leslie, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Henry Chas. Wright, Lieut. Staff Madras Corps, third son of Col. George Wright, Madras Army, to Mary Georgiana, third surviving dau. of Col. Cleather, late of the Royal Staff Corps.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Robert Wallen Jones, Adj. 29th North Middlesex Rifles, and late of 84th Foot, to Maria Antonia, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. C. Hammill, late Ceylon Rifle Regt., and formerly of 21st Royal North British Fusiliers.

At Clifton, the Rev. Henry Theodore, second son of Robert Perfect, esq., of Woolstonehouse, Somerset, to Barbara, eldest dau. of Edward Daniel, esq., of Clifton.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Geo. Nicholson Saunders, esq., H.M.'s Bengal army, son of the late Robert John Saunders, esq., of Eltham, to Frances Rachel, elder dau. of R. D. Cullen, esq., of Philadelphia.

At St. John's, Marchington Woodlands, Wm. Henry, second son of the late Clement John Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley-park, Staffordshire, to Caroline Anne, only child of the late Thomas Adie, esq., of Lichfield, and of Ombersley, Worcestershire.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, the Rev. Hen. Richard Gray, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Crawley Downs, Sussex, to Emma Louisa Arundel, eldest dau. of F. Wickings Smith, esq., Lee.

At Hope-under-Dinmore, Courthope, eldest son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestowcourt, Monmouthsh., and Forest-house, Essex, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Arkwright, esq., of Hampton-court, Herefordshire.

At Christ Church, Bayston-hill, Capt. Hen. Rodolph de Anyers Willis, 92nd Highlanders, to Alice, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hornby, of Lythwood-hall, Salop.

At Bigby, Lincolnshire, Edw. Drummond, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy Marion, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles James Barnard, of Bigby.

At North Fambridge, Sidney Thorp, esq., of Sible Hedingham, Essex, to Susan Margaret, only child of the Rev. Thomas Benson, Rector of North Fambridge.

At Olveston, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thos. Jackson Nunns, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of Seaford, Sussex, to Anna Isabella, fourth dau. of Thomas Crossman, esq., of Freezewood, Olveston.

At Britford, near Salisbury, the Rev. Arthur Philip Morres, Incumbent of East Harnham, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. R. H. Hill, Vicar of Britford.

At Ashdon, Essex, F. W. Merritt, esq., of the Indian Army, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hammond, M.A., of Ashdon-hall.

Aug. 9. At St. James's, Paddington, Wm. Martin, esq., to Augusta Jane, dau. of Major-Gen. Warren.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. W. Tillbrook, of St. John's College, Oxford, to Eliza Lydia, only child of the late Col. Schonswar.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Capt. William F. Peppercorne, of Gloucester-eres., to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Ongley Hopson, 25th Light Dragoons, of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park.

Aug. 11. At Monken Hadley, Middlesex, the Rev. Hesketh Hanson, Curate of Padiham, Lancashire, to Jane Anna, youngest dau. of James Johnston, esq.

Aug. 12. At Mooresfort, Capt. Geo. Augustus Vaughan, second son of the Hon. George L. Vaughan, to Laura Mary, youngest dau. of Chas Moore, esq., of Mooresfort, co. Tipperary, and of Fulwood-pk., Liverpool.

At Surbiton, Surrey, Jas. Curtis, eldest son of Jas. Leman, esq., of Chester-ter., Regent's-pk., to Jane Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. H. G. Hart, of Surbiton, H.P. Depot Battalion.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Wm. Hen. Drosier, esq., M.D., Senior Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Elisabeth Frances, only dau. of the late Wm. Jardine Purchas, esq., Capt. R.N., and magistrate for the town and county of Cambridge.

At St. Marylebone, Chas. Frederick Collier, jun., esq., of the Middle Temple, and formerly of Bombay, to Marian Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Robert McNair, of Abbey-rd., St. John's-wood.

At Uploman, Devon, the Rev. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, third son of Gen. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, Col. of the 16th Foot, to Frances Anne Julia, eldest dau. of the late Montague Baker Bere, esq., of Morebath-house, Devon, and H.M.'s Commissioner of the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy.

At the Isle of Wight, Wm. Glover, esq., only son of the late Wm. Glover, esq., H.M.'s 55th Regt., and stepson of Loftus Warren Peacocke, late of H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, and Upland, Carmarthenshire, to Isabel Alice, eldest dau. of Hen. Rogers, esq., of Killala, co. Mayo.

At Woodcote, Oxon., the Rev. John Heath Sykes, Rector of Billesley, Warwickshire, and B.A. Oxford, to Frances Amelia, fourth dau. of the Rev. Philip Henry Nind, M.A., Vicar of Southstoke with Woodcote.

At Galtrim-house, Bray, co. Wicklow, Capt. Edw. Denne Nares, only son of the Rev. E. R. Nares, Rural Dean, Rector of Wittersham, and Vicar of Brenzett, Kent, to Margaret Grace, eldest dau. of Alexander Boyle, esq.

At St. Woolos Church, Monmouth, the Rev. Wm. Feetham, M.A., Curate of Brienhill, Wilts, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Hawkins, M.A., Vicar of St. Woolos.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Herbert Vaughan, esq., of Brynog, late Capt. of the 68th Light Infantry, and High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, to Julia Radclyffe Patten, only

child of the Rev. Lewis C. Davies, of Ynysbir, in the same county, and granddau. of the late Robt. Radclyffe, esq., of Fox Denton-hall, Lancashire.

At Chigwell, Essex, Edmund S. Croke, B.A., Head Master of Chigwell Grammar-school, to Jane, second dau. of the late John S. Marsh, esq., of Worminghall, Bucks., and formerly of Beckley-park Farm, Oxon.

Aug. 13. At St. James's, Paddington, Wm. Perry Herrick, esq., of Beau Manor-park, Leicestershire, to Sophia, youngest dau. of J. H. Christie, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens.

At Neufchâtel, Thomas Lomas, esq., of Trinity-house, Windsor, to Julia Berry, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Shore, M.A.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, Henry Donaldson Selby, Commander R.N., eldest surviving son of the late John Strangeways Donaldson Selby, esq., to Margaret Watson, fourth dau. of the late John Pratt, esq.

At Penshurst, Kent, the Rev. Benj. Fuller James, of St. Peter's College, Westminster, second son of John Haddy James, esq., of Exeter, to Eloisa Mary Angela, only dau. of Francis Heald, esq., of Port St. Mary, Spain, and niece of Alexander Glendining, esq., of Redleaf, Penshurst.

Aug. 14. At Stoke Bishop, near Clifton, the Rev. Edward Maule Cole, B.A., Incumbent of Whitwood Mere, Yorkshire, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. Cole, M.A., Rector of Ryther, to Eliza Philadelphia Erskine, third dau. of the late William James Goodeve, esq., and the Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, and niece of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

At Christchurch, Paddington, Chas. Edward Hill, esq., Capt. R.E., youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., to Caroline Ann, eldest dau. of Henry S. Berger, esq., of Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park.

At West Hackney Church, John Edward Longden, Capt. and Paymaster H.M.'s 29th Regt., youngest son of the late Major Longden, 33rd Regt., to Eleanor Harriett, only dau. of Morris Chubb, esq., of Ordnance-house, Shackwell.

At Eccleston, Chester, William P. Lilly, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

At Chepstow, the Rev. S. F. Morgan, M.A., Vicar of Chepstow, to Louisa, third dau. of Thomas King, esq., of Chepstow.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, the Rev. Charles Vernon, second son of the Rev. R. L. Adams, Rector of Shere, Surrey, to Fanny Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. R. Durant Buttemer, of Regent's-pk., Millbrook.

At North Repps, Norfolk, Henry Chas. Hull, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Fanny Amelia, second dau. of the Rev. P. C. Law, Rector of North Repps.

At Glanmire, Richard Pennefather Going, esq., of Ballymonty-house, co. Tipperary, to Letitia Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bury, of Brook-lodge and Killora, co. Cork.

At St. James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Major John Paton, of Grandholm, to Catherine Margaret, second dau. of Col. Thos. Lumsden, of Belhelvie-lodge, C.B.

At Bathampton, Cecil Stephenson, esq., Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archibald Irvine, C.B., Bengal Engineers, and Director of Works to the Admiralty.

At Bridgenorth, the Rev. Robert Maude Moorsom, M.A., Incumbent of Sadberge, Durham, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Moorsom, to Frances, younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. Purton, C.B., late Madras Engineers.

At St. Marylebone, Charles Morehead, esq., M.D., late of H.M.'s Bombay Medical Service, to Georgiana Ann, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chase, of Nottingham-place, late of H.M.'s Madras Light Cavalry, and Commandant of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

At Slaugham, Capt. Archibald Motteux Calvert, R.H.A., to Constance Maria Georgiana, youngest dau. of W. Peters, esq., Ashfold, Sussex.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Stapleton D. Burges, esq., Lieut. 72nd Highlanders, only son of the late Samuel Burges, esq., Capt. of Invalids, Royal Hospital, and formerly in the 60th Rifles, to Annie, dau. of Joseph Oneill Power, esq., late Capt. 60th Rifles, and of Snow-hill, co. Waterford.

At Randwick, Gloucestershire, Rowland Tilton, esq., surgeon, of Park-villa, Stonehouse, in the same county, to Isabella, third dau. of the Rev. J. Elliott, M.A., Incumbent of Randwick.

At All Saints', Wandsworth, David George Hope, eldest son of the late Geo. Kennet Pollock, esq., and grandson of the late Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Mary Emily, eldest dau. of Wm. Thos. Mackrell, esq., of the Limes, Wandsworth.

At St. John's, Paddington, William Philip Conolly, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late W. J. Conolly, Bengal Civil Service, to Nina, dau. of J. N. Daniell, esq.

At Charfield, Gloucestershire, Jas. Greenfield, esq., of Brynderwen, Monmouthshire, and of Cheltenham, to Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Milward, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex, and widow of R. S. Carter, esq., of Exeter.

Aug. 16. At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Earl of Roden, to Clementina Janet, widow of Capt. Robert Lushington Reilly, of the Madras Army, and Scarva, co. Down, dau. of Thomas Andrews, esq., of Green Knowes, N.B., and niece of Thomas Lcarmonth, esq., of Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq.

## Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

### LORD DUNGANNON.

*Aug. 11.* At his house, Grafton-street, Bond-street, aged 63, the Right Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, one of the representative peers for Ireland.

The deceased nobleman was the eldest and only surviving son of Arthur, second Viscount Dungannon, of co. Tyrone, and Lord Hill, of Olderfleet, co. Antrim, in the peerage of Ireland, by the Hon. Charlotte Fitzroy, third daughter of Charles, first Lord Southampton. He was born in London on the 9th of November, 1798, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, in which University he graduated B.A. in 1820, and M.A. in 1825. He married, on the 10th of September, 1821, Sophia, fourth daughter of G. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh, but leaves no issue. In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as representative for New Romney, and voted against the Reform Bill. The following year he was elected for Durham city, but after the passing of the Reform Bill was rejected. From 1835, when he was placed at the head of the poll for Durham, up to 1841, he sat in the House of Commons. In December, 1837, he succeeded to the viscounty, and in 1855 was elected a representative peer for Ireland. In the same year he served the office of High Sheriff of Flintshire. During his career in the House of Commons he invariably supported the Conservative party, and was a zealous advocate of the Established Church. He is known as an author, having published "The Life and Times of William, Prince of Orange." By his death the Irish viscounty becomes ex-

tingent. The late Viscount was descended from the common progenitor of the noble house of Downshire, Michael Hill of Hillsborough, co. Down. His grandfather, Arthur Hill, M.P., of co. Down, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Trevor, in 1762, took the name of Trevor in addition to and after his own.

### SIR HENRY BOLD-HOGHTON, BART.

*July 19.* At Anglesey, near Gosport, where he had been residing for a few months past for the benefit of his health, Sir Henry Bold-Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower.

The deceased was the only son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., of Walton Hall and Hoghton Tower, by Susannah, only daughter and heiress of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley, and widow of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, and was therefore half-brother of Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, Guild Mayor of Preston. The late baronet was born on the 3rd of January, 1799, and was consequently in the 64th year of his age. He married, on the 23rd of May, 1820, Dorothea, second daughter of Peter Patten Bold, Esq., of Bold, and on the death of her elder sister (the Princess Sapieha, of Poland), heiress of the Bold estates. On the occasion of his marriage he assumed, by royal licence, the name and arms of Bold, in addition to those of Hoghton. By this lady, who died in December, 1840, he has left, beside other issue, a son, now Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., born 2nd of August, 1821, and who has since his father's

death, by royal licence dated 6th of August, 1862, re-assumed the ancient patronymic of his family by taking the surname of "de Hoghton" instead of Hoghton. The deceased baronet afterwards married a Miss Smith, of Norwich, by whom he leaves a youthful family. Sir Henry was a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster. For a short time he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia, and in 1829 he served the office of high-sheriff of the county. He was also the manorial coroner for Walton-le-Dale. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in November, 1835. Since the death of his first wife he has mainly resided in the south of England, and has taken no part in the public affairs of the county. He has been in a declining state of health for about twelve months. Sir Henry was the eighth baronet of his family.

The family of Hoghton, of Hoghton, is one of the most ancient and distinguished in Lancashire. W. de Hocton was seated at Hoghton in the reign of Stephen (A.D. 1147), and the property has remained with his descendants to the present day. The influence and position of the Hoghtons may be judged from the fact that as early as 1282 a member of the family (Richard de Hoghton) was sheriff, and this office almost every generation of the Hoghtons has been called on to fill. In 1326 Sir Richard Hoghton was one of the knights of the shire, and succeeding lords of Hoghton were frequently chosen to that dignity till the reign of James II., when Sir Charles Hoghton was one of the county members. With Preston they have been long and intimately connected. The earliest freemen's roll in the possession of the Corporation, that of the guild of 1397, contains the names of two members of the family, Sir Robert de Hoghton and Sir William de Hoghton, and the statutes of that guild were confirmed at a guild court before a Richard Hoghton (no doubt Sir Richard of Hoghton, the then head

of the family). The name of Adam de Hoghton (or Horton) occurs seven times as Mayor of Preston, between the years 1371 and 1384; in 1411 Henry de Hoghton was Mayor; Robert Hoghton was Mayor of the guild of 1439, and the same or another Robert Hoghton at the guild of 1458. From these ancient times to the present their connection with the municipality of Preston has, we believe, been uninterrupted.

We have spoken of the family being of Hoghton, but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth Walton Hall became a part of their possessions. Thomas Hoghton of Lea, a younger son of Sir Richard Hoghton, was killed by Mr. Langton, the baron of Newton, in an affray at Lea, wherein the baron, at the head of eighty of his tenants and retainers, had attacked Mr. Hoghton. Mr. Langton was committed for trial for murder, but, by the intercession of friends, the case was compromised, and Mr. Langton, to whose family Walton had belonged, ceded that estate to the Hoghtons to make peace with them, by way of "frumgil," the last instance of the old Saxon mode of atoning for murder by payment to the kindred of the deceased which was allowed in England. The estate of Walton has ever since remained with the Hoghton family; but the late baronet, when he succeeded to the property, pulled down the old hall where his ancestors had resided since shortly after they became possessed of it.

Richard Hoghton, a son of this Thos. Hoghton, succeeded to the representation of the family, and when lord of Hoghton Tower he entertained (in 1617), in magnificent style James I., on one of his progresses from Scotland southward. The gossip of the neighbourhood has always been that the splendour of the entertainment given to the King and his suite straitened the resources of the Hoghtons for more than one generation. When James instituted the order of baronet a few years before, he shewed his respect to the Hoghton family by making its head,

Sir Richard Hoghton,—who had represented the county in Parliament, served the office of high sheriff, and received the honour of knighthood,—one of the first to receive the honour. He was created a baronet on the day the order was founded, and the Hoghton family is the second in precedence in the baronetcy, Sir Edmund Bacon being the premier baronet.

The Hoghton family took a prominent part in the Civil Wars on the side of the King, and Hoghton Tower was garrisoned for him. The taking possession of it by the Parliamentary forces was followed by a mysterious explosion, in which two hundred of their men were killed. At a later era they were devoted partizans of the Revolution, and there were no firmer friends of civil and religious liberty than several successive baronets of Hoghton. Sir Richard, the third baronet, and his wife Lady Sarah, a daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield, were great patrons of the Nonconformists, and so were his son and successor, Sir Charles; his grandson, Sir Henry, M.P. for Preston; and the next possessor of the title, the nephew of the latter, also Sir Henry and M.P. for Preston. Sir Henry, the fifth baronet, founded a Nonconformist chapel at Walton, which, about sixty years since, was converted into cottages, and they now form a part of the endowment of the Preston Unitarian Chapel. He was also one of the founders of the chapel now occupied by the Unitarians in that town.

We have alluded to the long connection of the Hoghton family with the municipality of Preston. In other respects they have been intimately connected with that town. Sir Richard Hoghton received from his royal guest, James I., a gift of the rectory of Preston, and of the advowson of the vicarage. Both were retained by the Hoghtons until Sir H. P. Hoghton, the father of the late baronet, sold the advowson of the vicarage to Hulme's trustees (about thirty years ago). The lay rectory is still in the Hoghton family. Three

generations also represented Preston in Parliament. Sir Henry Hoghton, the fifth baronet, represented Preston in the Parliaments of 1710, 1715, 1728, and 1735. His nephew, Sir Henry, was a candidate on the Whig or Derbyite interest, at "the great election" in 1768, along with Colonel Burgoyne, and although they were not returned, they were declared by the House of Commons duly elected and took their seats, their election securing the old political privilege of the borough, "universal suffrage," which was once its peculiar right. This Sir Henry was returned on four succeeding occasions, and represented the borough until his death in 1795, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart., who sat for the borough until 1802.

The deceased baronet was a Conservative, but did not take an active part in political matters. He was an attached member of the Church of England. When the Preston parish church was rebuilt in 1855, he presented the splendid east window which now adorns the chancel, of which, of course, as rector, he was the owner. As a landlord he was much esteemed, having been always liberal and indulgent to his tenantry. To the poor on his estates he was uniformly kind and charitable.

On receipt of the news of his death, the bells of Walton Church, the family burial-place of the Hoghtons, rang muffled peals, the "old ringers," mostly tenants of Sir Henry, having voluntarily assembled to pay this mark of respect to his memory.

In accordance with the wish of the deceased, that he should be interred in the neighbourhood of where he died, he was buried at Gosport.—*From the Preston Chronicle.*

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#### MAJOR-GENERAL BECKWITH.

July 19. At La Tour, Piedmont, aged 72, Major-General John Charles Beckwith, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

The deceased served in the expedi-

tion to Hanover in 1805, as also in Sweden and in Portugal, including the retreat to Corunna. He was likewise at Walcheren, and next proceeding to the Peninsula he was present at almost every great action until the battle of Waterloo, where he lost his left leg. He had been much employed on the staff, and thus came to be well known to the Duke of Wellington, who, on his retirement on half-pay, invited him to call on him at Apsley-house, which he frequently did. An incident here occurred, which gave a new direction to his energies, and is thus related, on alleged personal knowledge, by a writer in "The Times:"—

"One day, having called on his chief, he was requested to walk into the library and wait for his Grace, who was at the time particularly engaged. That quarter of an hour's waiting, as I have heard Beckwith himself frequently relate, was the turning crisis in his existence. To while away the time he glanced at the well-filled shelves, and took down a book, the first which came to his hand. It happened to be Gilly's 'Waldenses.' The Colonel glanced at its contents, and turned over a few leaves, when, being summoned to the Duke's sitting-room, he laid down the volume. The book had, however, made a deep impression upon the mind of Beckwith, who bought it at his bookseller's, read it with deep attention, courted its reverend author's acquaintance, and ransacked libraries for other works bearing upon the subject. After reading all he could find about the Waldenses, he determined to become acquainted with them, crossed the Channel and the Alps, and went up to the valleys, as so many English tourists did before, and continue to do after him. This, his first visit, happened in the summer of 1827, and he then only stayed three or four days. But he came back in the following year, and abode in the valley for three months: presently he made it a point to spend among his Waldensian friends no less than six months every year. Before long his home was permanently established at Torre, and he never moved hence except when his journeys could be made profitable to the people among whom his lot was cast."

The same writer thus tells the sub-

sequent labours of General Beckwith, until the close of his life:—

"It is not easy to enumerate the blessings which Colonel, later General, Beckwith's presence sowed among the Waldenses. In a Protestant community, he conceived, where religion addresses itself, not to the senses, as Catholicism does, but to the reason and understanding, the daily bread for the people must be instruction. The Waldensian ministers or pastors were not unmindful of popular education, but they were poor, and not altogether free from that sloth and carelessness which take away so much from the merits of the Italian character. Their schools were as ill-built as barns, and as dirty as stables. Beckwith stirred them up to reconstruct them. He gave aid and encouragement, but, faithful to his good English notions, he would only help those who were willing to help themselves; where the people collected the materials for the school, there the good patron supplied the money for the building. He called them together, held meetings, now of the pastors, now of the flock, stimulated their religious zeal, appealed to local and sectarian emulation, and never rested till at the end of a few years, partly with the people's own means, partly by lavishing his own income, and by applying to his object the contributions of other English friends of the Waldenses, he opened or restored no less than 120 district schools. He then proceeded to the improvement of the parochial schools, and exerted himself to enlarge the college and divinity school at Torre. In all these endeavours he was powerfully seconded by his assiduous correspondent, Dr. Gilly, the Dean of Durham, the man who by his writings and by his incessant cares most powerfully contributed to stimulate the sympathies of English Protestants in behalf of their fellow-worshippers of the Pinerolo valleys.

"Towards the year 1846, when Beckwith perceived that the first steps taken by Charles Albert towards a more liberal policy opened a fair chance for the establishment of full religious toleration in Piedmont, in favour of the Waldenses or 'primitive Christians of the Alps,' he seemed guided by an instinct which told him that the Waldensian Church should be nationalized. The mountaineers of the Pinerolo valleys are pure Piedmontese, and in their uncivilized state they speak the harsh

*patois* common to all other subalpine valleys, but, since the Reformation of Luther and Calvin, and still more since the pestilence of 1620, which swept away all their native pastors, Genevese and other French ministers were introduced to take care of the flock of this so-called 'Israel of the Alps,' so that, since that time, both the Church service and all religious and other instruction were carried on in the French language, and this had thus become tolerably current in the valleys. The time had now come, Beckwith conceived, to substitute Italian instead of French in the Waldensian system of education. For that purpose he originated the scheme of sending six young pastors to study at Florence, with a view especially of making them proficient in the pure Tuscan dialect. These, on their return, opened a philological school at Torre, which was attended by the parochial and district teachers at their holiday time of the year. By that means the people became sufficiently conversant with Italian to attend services in this their national language, and a thorough revolution was operated in the whole system of Waldensian education.

"This important change was hardly accomplished when, after 1848, it became possible to open a Waldensian church, chapel, or 'temple,' in Turin; and the tasteful building in the ancient Lombard style, which so agreeably strikes the eye of the stranger as he walks along the Viale del Re, rose mainly under the auspices of General Beckwith, who, upon the building being achieved and consecrated, took up his residence in Turin, where he spent the winter months for the best part of his remaining existence. In summer he was invariably to be found in the valleys, more permanently at Torre, but indefatigably scrambling over hills and dales to visit the schools which he had caused to flourish, unbroken by old age, and unimpeded by his wooden leg, which he used as freely as he could have done the flesh and bone of the natural limb left behind under the sod, together with that of the Marquis of Anglesca and of so many of their brave fellow-combatants, near Belgium's capital.

"Beckwith was already well stricken in years when, in the midst of all this life of active charity and usefulness, rather late, he perceived that 'it was not good for man to be alone,' and came to the resolution to choose a partner for the brief span of days that might be

left to him. He opened his mind to his excellent friend the pastor, M. Meille, on the subject, and told him how he had made up his mind to close his career among his chosen people, and how, dreading he might find no English helpmate willing to 'rough it' with him in the valleys, he deemed it wise to look for a companion among the Waldensians. He, therefore, made choice of a village damsel, of no lofty birth or extraction, but a well-educated person, according to the notions of the land, and one who shewed herself in every way calculated to sweeten his cup of existence during the ten or eleven years of their wedded state. For some years General Beckwith seemed to feel the need of a change of air and residence, and went repeatedly and stayed at Calais, where, it was supposed, time would eventually estrange him from his beloved home in the valley; but when he became aware that his end was drawing near, he recrossed the Alps in great haste, and never stopped till he saw himself at Torre, where illness slowly wasted him away, and he died among the blessings of the whole population whose real father he had for so many years proved himself.

"So died General Beckwith, a man whose life had been the pursuit of what the world may possibly call 'a hobby;' but the aim of that hobby was the complete emancipation, the thorough regeneration of a people, who, with good instincts, with uncorrupted manners, and with the inestimable blessings of a pure faith long established among them, laboured, however, under the evils of extreme poverty and ignorance, and were, perhaps, too far sunk into inertia and apathy ever to recover by their own virtue, and without the stirring energy, the example, the unwearied courage and constancy of the veteran soldier, of the sturdy Englishman."

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#### THOMAS WAKLEY, ESQ.

*May 16.* At Madeira, where he had spent the winter for the benefit of his health, aged 67, Thomas Wakley, Esq., Coroner for Middlesex.

The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Henry Wakley, of Membury, a rural parish in South Devon, where he was himself born in 1795. His earliest tastes were for the sea, and he was enabled to gratify his roving disposition by a voyage to Calcutta as a midship-

man, in one of the Company's vessels, when only ten years old. Returning home, however, he relinquished his profession at his father's urgent request, and resolved to study medicine. With this object in view he was sent to a school at Wiveliscombe, and was subsequently apprenticed, first to an apothecary at Taunton, and afterwards to Mr. Coulson, of Henley-on-Thames, and Mr. Phelps, of Beaminster. In 1815 he came up to London, to complete his medical training, and to attend Sir Astley Cooper's lectures on surgery at Guy's and St. Thomas's.

"The practical and sagacious mind of young Wakley," says a writer in the "*Lancet*," "soon saw the error of the lecturing system as it then prevailed, and, leaving the discourses on botany, &c., to be studied mainly from books, he devoted himself to the study of anatomy and hospital practice. 'Anatomy,' he would say, 'is the foundation of all medical practice; there can be no good surgeon who is deficient in anatomical knowledge.' He was always opposed to the mere lecture system, and retained his opinion to the last on this subject, and in reference to the importance of anatomy and clinical instruction." In less than eighteen months after Mr. Wakley entered at Guy's Hospital, he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons—an ordeal which he characterized as "the veriest farce imaginable." He continued to attend the Borough hospitals for two or three years, after becoming a member of the college, and then settled in Argyle-street, having purchased an old-established practice in that locality, where he remained for about three years.

In 1823 he retired from practice, and devoted himself to the establishment of the medical paper with which his name has been associated for nearly forty years—the "*Lancet*." Whilst a student at the hospitals, his attention had been forcibly drawn to the deficiencies of the existing system, the close election of the governing members of the medical body, and the defects in the education of

medical practitioners. At that time, according to the writer already quoted, "there was not a single clinical lecture delivered in any of the hospitals of London, and no reports of the cases which occurred in them were published." Mr. Wakley resolved, in starting the "*Lancet*," to put an end to this state of things; and accordingly it was in its columns that the celebrated lectures of Sir Astley Cooper were first made public, and the results of his experience given to the medical profession at large. His efforts, however, to establish an independent organ for the medical body were not carried into effect without much opposition on the part of the profession and of the public at large; and when Mr. Wakley resolved on publishing in the "*Lancet*" a report of Abernethy's lectures delivered at St. Bartholomew's, without the leave and licence of the lecturer, he was obliged to appear as defendant in the Court of Chancery, in which Mr. Abernethy moved for an injunction to restrain the publication, though without success, as on appeal Lord Eldon dissolved the injunction.

This triumph of the press was followed up by another in 1828, when Mr. Wakley again appeared as a defendant in a court of law; this time to answer a charge of libel, brought against him by Mr. Bransby Cooper, arising out of a report published in the "*Lancet*" of an operation for the stone performed by Mr. B. Cooper at Guy's, on a patient who died under it. A verdict given for the defendant, on the case being tried before Lord Tenterden, caused the greatest sensation, and even asperity, at the time; and the manner in which the case was reported, and the remarks with which it was accompanied, are certainly not free from objection. But subsequently the plaintiff and defendant became the best of friends: they were both generous, kind-hearted men; and however ready to resent insult or injury, were incapable of bearing malice in their hearts.

Having established his right as a journalist to publish lectures publicly delivered in a theatre, Mr. Wakley now

directed his energies to a reform of the government of the Royal College of Surgeons. The writer of the article in the "Lancet," already quoted, observes:—

"At that time the Council were wholly irresponsible and self-elective. The members were treated with insult and contempt. As an instance, it may be mentioned that they were not allowed, even on the occasion of the Hunterian oration, to enter the college by the front door: this was reserved for the Council and their friends! The members were admitted to the theatre through a kind of wicket-gate, situated at the back of the college in Portugal-street. But this was only one amongst many of the indignities to which members were exposed. By the efforts of the 'Lancet,' many of these humiliations and acts of injustice have long since been discontinued. But the battle to attain these rights was long and obstinate. Not only was Mr. Wakley subjected to legal proceedings for addressing the President and Council in the theatre of the college, but he suffered the indignity of personal violence on that occasion from the hands of policemen ordered to remove him. The subject which Mr. Wakley was desirous of submitting to the notice of the Council was the unjust and cruel treatment to which naval surgeons had been subjected by the authorities. It was in his capacity of editor of the 'Lancet' that Mr. Wakley exposed the impostures of Chabert the Fire-King, and the mesmerists, and denounced the quackeries of Mr. St. John Long and other charlatans. These proceedings attracted great attention at the times when they occurred, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Wakley rendered important service to the profession and the public by his fearless and decided conduct in regard to these matters."

It is a matter of further credit to Mr. Wakley that he took an active part in the establishment of clinical lectures in London, and was the first to publish reports of the proceedings of the various medical Societies; and that these objects were effected in spite of great opposition. Mr. Wakley also was always the defender and upholder of the rights and privileges of the surgeons of the United Services, and of the medical officers appointed under the Poor Law Board. He also lent his aid effectually

to the work of reforming the laws which affected lunatics; and his name will be for ever associated with very many of those proceedings which have borne most directly on the welfare of the great body of surgeons in practice.

Mr. Wakley had been early impressed with the necessity of a coroner having received a medical education, and had discussed the subject in the "Lancet" with great energy and ability at a time when he never thought of aspiring himself to fill that post. But in 1830, on the death of Mr. Unwin, he offered himself as a candidate for the Coronership for Middlesex, but was defeated by 136 votes by Mr. Baker, on whose death, in 1839, he was chosen to succeed him by a very large majority. On the former occasion, when he was an unsuccessful candidate, he impressed the public with so high an opinion of his ability and eloquence, that he was requested to become a candidate for the representation of Finsbury in Parliament. He contested that borough, though without success, in 1832, and again in 1834, but was returned by a majority of upwards of 1,000 votes in January 1835; and he continued to hold his seat, as the colleague of the late Mr. Thos. S. Duncombe, down to the year 1852, when he retired from Parliamentary life.

That Mr. Wakley was not a failure in St. Stephen's is thus established by the writer already quoted:—

"Whilst in Parliament his name was honourably associated with the successful efforts which were made to obtain the pardon of the Dorchester labourers, his speech on that occasion is stated by those who heard it to have been one of unusual eloquence. Whenever he had the opportunity, or when circumstances required it, he defended and upheld the rights of his brethren. He framed and carried the Medical Witnesses Act, of which the effect was to put in the pockets of the profession many thousands a-year in remuneration for services in the Coroner's Court—services which were previously compulsory and unpaid. He always spoke and voted for the abolition of all taxes upon knowledge. He also obtained a select committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the state of

medical education and practice. Before this committee, during the session, an immense mass of valuable evidence was accumulated. Mr. Warburton was the chairman of the committee, the report of which had great influence on the progress of medical reform."

For some years before his death, Mr. Wakley had been gradually withdrawing himself from his editorial labour, and for a long time past had ceased to take any part in the active management of the "Lancet," which, however, continued to the end, and still continues to be, animated and inspired by Mr. Wakley's example. Towards the close of 1860, Mr. Wakley began to be troubled with a spitting of blood, which increased so much during the winter, that in January, 1861, he placed himself at Brighton under the care of Dr. Alfred Hall. A subsequent stay at Scarborough produced but little improvement, and in October last he set sail for Madeira, intending to return to England in the early summer. It is not a little singular, that the ship in which he purposed returning home bore his dead body to England for interment. His death was hastened by an effusion of blood, consequent on a trifling accident whilst stepping ashore from a boat in which he had been sailing. As an instance of the active and suggestive intellect of Mr. Wakley, it may be mentioned that, suffering in health as he was at Madeira, he had meditated and carried out a plan for importing various English fruit-trees into the island, the grafts of which were accordingly sent to him for the purpose.

Mr. Wakley, whilst practising in Argyle-street, married the youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Goodchild, a retired merchant of great wealth and respectability, by whom he has left surviving issue.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

July 25. At the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 73, the Rev. *John Metcalfe*, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and Vicar of Stone, Kent.

July 28. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., aged

66, the Rev. *William Graham*, Rector of Arthuret, Cumberland. The rev. gentleman's health had been failing for some time, and a change of air having been suggested, he proceeded to London and took up his residence with his brother, Major Graham, the Registrar-General, at whose house he breathed his last. The deceased was a man of singularly benevolent disposition, and the poor of Longtown and the neighbourhood have reason to mourn the loss of one whose ear was never deaf to the appeals of the necessitous, and whose hand was ever ready to relieve their wants.—*Carlisle Journal*.

Aug. 3. At the International Hotel, Bray, the Rev. *Dr. Wall*, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected Fellow of the University in 1805, became Senior Fellow in 1824, and Vice-Provost in 1847. In the following year he founded five scholarships, of £20 per annum each, for the encouragement of Shemitic and ancient Hebrew learning, in which he was himself a great proficient, holding a high rank among Oriental scholars. He was the author of "An Examination into the Ancient Orthography of the Jews, and the Original State of the Text of the Hebrew Bible," and of "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible." (1857.)

Aug. 8. Aged 84, the Rev. *Hugh Smith*, Rector of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey.

At his residence, Victoria-grove, West Brompton, aged 61, the Rev. *Ebenezer Morley*.

Aug. 9. At Aynho Rectory, the Rev. *Stephen Ralph Cartwright*.

At Zurich, the Rev. *Charles Butler Stevenson*, of West Court, co. Kilkenny, and Rector of Callan.

Aug. 13. At Kington Rectory, Dorset, aged 80, the Rev. *J. W. Dugdale*.

Aug. 14. At East Grinstead, Sussex, aged 47, the Rev. *I. H. Bray*.

Aug. 15. At Oddington, Gloucestershire, aged 85, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Edward Rice*, D.D., Dean of Gloucester. He was a son of the Rt. Hon. Geo. Rice by the Baroness Dynevor. He was born in 1776, and married in 1800 the daughter of the late General Lascelles. In 1794 he entered at Christ Church, Oxford, graduated there in 1798, but took his degree of Master of Arts at All Souls' in 1802. In that year he was appointed by Archbishop Markham to the Precentorship of York Cathedral, with the Prebendal stall of Driffeld annexed. In 1825 Dr. Rice was presented by the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, to the Deanery of Gloucester. The late Dean was heir-presumptive to the barony of Dynevor, his nephew, the present baron, having no male issue.

Aug. 17. At Elmley Rectory, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Pym*.

Aug. 21. In London, aged 49, the Rev. *W. B. Heathcote*, M.A., Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts., and Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral. He was educated at Winchester, whence he went to the University of Oxford, and obtained

a Fellowship at New College, acting both as Tutor and Fellow for several years. He was afterwards appointed Warden of Radley, which post, however, he soon resigned. In 1854 the present Bishop of Salisbury appointed him one of his domestic chaplains, and he soon after received the Precentorship of the cathedral. On the death of the Rev. M. Irving, D.D., Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, it was agreed by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, the patrons, under the sanction of the Bishop of Salisbury, to divide the living into three perpetual curacies, viz. Sturminster Marshall, Corfe Mullen, and Lytchett Minster. An order in Council was obtained, and on March 10, 1858, the Rev. Precentor Heathcote was instituted to the Vicarage of Sturminster Marshall, the mother church, which has been rebuilt during his incumbency. On the death of the Rev. Prebendary Dalby, Rector of Compton Bassett, the Rev. Precentor was presented to the living by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. He read himself into his new living on the first Sunday after Easter in the present year. He was taken ill the same night, and his health gradually got worse. About a fortnight before his death he went to London for medical advice, and consulted some of the most eminent members of the faculty, who were, however, unable to arrest the progress of the disease. He succeeded the present Bishop as Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education, a post which he filled with great usefulness and ability, and which he held up to the time of his death. He was also one of the Examining Chaplains of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*April 20.* On board the hired transport "Silver Eagle," three days after her departure from Bombay, aged 28, George Kemp Chatfield, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 91st Regt.

*May 16.* At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 66, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, esq. See OBITUARY.

*May 17.* Killed in action against the Taepings, aged 53, Rear-Adm. Auguste-Leopold Protet. He was born at St. Servan, and from his infancy he shewed a decided taste for the naval profession. At 16 he was admitted into the naval school of Angoulême. He very quickly passed through the inferior ranks, and at 38 years of age he received the commission of captain in the Royal navy. At this period the English and French Governments had combined their efforts to put an end to the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Captain Protet obtained the command of a ship, and was employed in that service. After cruising for three years on the coast of Africa, Captain Protet was appointed Governor of Senegal. He remained there from 1850 to 1855, and introduced various improvements in the management of the colony. He also chastised the native tribes

who had committed several acts of treachery. When the war in China was decided on, Capt. Protet asked leave to serve in it. His judgment in choosing Chefoo for the place of landing the French troops contributed very much to their success. For his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Ever desirous of contributing to the good understanding which prevailed between the British and French forces in China, he joined the expedition against the Taepings, who threatened to attack Shanghai, and was present, in the midst of his marines, at all the engagements from Wong-Kadza to Nan-Jao. Admiral Protet, while directing the attack against the position of the rebels at Nan-Jao, was struck by a musket-ball in the breast, and died the same afternoon.—*Moniteur de la Flotte.*

*May 22.* At Woodlands, Cape of Good Hope, aged 28, Annie, wife of the Rev. J. C. Waugh, Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Collegiate School.

*June 7.* Near Simla, instantaneously, by a fall with her horse down a precipice, Georgiana, wife of Col. Jas. Brind, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery, and dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Rector of Great Welnetham, Suffolk. It appears she was riding in the direction of Mahaso, when all of a sudden her horse started at a man with a load leaning against the side of the hill. The horse backed, and a bearer, who was with the lady, attempted to draw the animal to him. In this attempt the man failed, the horse still retreated, and all three were precipitated down a precipice. All were of course killed, and it took three hours to recover the bodies, which were dreadfully mangled and disfigured.

*June 9.* At Madras, of cholera, John Warren Stephenson, Lieut. 44th Regt. M.N.I.

*June 11.* Suddenly, at Dhumsalla, Punjab, Anne Emily, wife of Col. F. C. Burnett.

*June 13.* At Almorah, of cholera, aged 34, Capt. the Baron Ferdinand von Andlau, commanding the 3rd Goorkha Regt., eldest son of Baron von Andlau, of Gothic-house, Clapham-Rise.

*June 15.* Of cholera, at Secunderabad, aged 38, Capt. John Michael de Courcy Sinclair, Royal Artillery, second son of Adm. Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart., of Stevenson and Murble.

*June 21.* At Arrah, Bengal, Sullivan F. Davis, esq., Acting Judge and Magistrate, and son of Sir John F. Davis, bart., K.C.B.

*June 26.* At Belgaum, aged 26, Lieut. Geo. Tyler Estridge, of H.M.'s 24th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

*June 27.* At Dugshai, North West Provinces, Capt. G. Fraser, 42nd Royal Highlanders, only son of the late William James Fraser, esq., of Ladhope, Roxburghshire, and of Mrs. Cox, Kinellan, Edinburgh.

At Greenhill-park, Edinburgh, aged 58, John Henderson, esq., architect. "Mr. Henderson, besides being architect of Trinity College, Glenalmond, has been intimately connected with the revival and progress of church building in Scotland, a large portion of the ecclesiastical

structures which have arisen in our Church being from his pencil. Commencing his professional career upwards of thirty years ago, he from the first made church architecture his particular study; and the successive works to which his genius gave birth, while they kept pace with the march of improvement, all indicated a taste advancing in chasteness and elevated aim, till it culminated in the designing of Trinity College. Often, from the scantiness of the means at command, he has been obliged to form his plans with an almost entire absence of ornament; for he had the most conscientious scruples as to involving congregations in expenses beyond their funds. But in his humblest erections soundness and correctness always accompanied simplicity of design; while in many of his elaborate buildings there is to be observed that judicious employment of the capabilities of Gothic architecture which adapts its beauties to the circumstances and requirements of modern times, without sacrificing its principles and rules. Besides furnishing the designs of many of the edifices which now adorn our own Church, Mr. Henderson was much employed in works of an ecclesiastical and scholastic kind throughout the country. Some of his plans have also been executed in foreign parts. A number of public buildings—such as schools, museums, and halls—were the creation of his fertile pencil; and the Burntisland Pier, though lying more in the engineer's than the architect's line, was, we believe, the production of his scientific skill. But, although monuments of his genius remain in all the varied departments of his profession, and especially in Forfarshire, of which he was a native, his name will no doubt be chiefly associated in our communion with the erection of Trinity College—a work of enduring character, and marking a most important era in the Scottish Episcopal Church. It was at one of the commemorations there that we had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and we found him entering on that occasion with great heartiness, as, indeed, he always did, into the proceedings of the day. He was a man of a very modest and retiring disposition, and we are convinced that but for this he would have reached a still higher eminence in his profession than that which it was his lot to attain. We can count up between twenty and thirty churches in our own small communion built after his designs.”—*Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*.

June 30. At Cawnpore, of dysentery, aged 55, Major-Gen. A. Henry E. Boileau, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

Lately. Aged 94, the Marquise de la Place, widow of the illustrious author of the “*Mécanique Céleste*,” and formerly lady of honour to the Princess Elisa, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, sister of the Emperor Napoleon.

M. Santini, the guardian of Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. He was one of the last survivors of the few Frenchmen who shared the Emperor's exile at St. Helena. In 1815 Santini

belonged to the Imperial household. Having in vain solicited permission to accompany his master to St. Helena, he disguised himself as a scullion, was engaged in that capacity by the cook of the Bellerophon, and so reached St. Helena. He remained there scarcely two years; for he was charged with an attempt on the life of Sir Hudson Lowe, and thrown into prison, where he remained some time, and was then sent back to Europe. In 1849 he was appointed guardian of Napoleon's tomb, which office he held till his death.

July 4. At Stony Royd, Barrie, Canada West, William Woodward, Capt. K.O. 2nd Staffordshire Light Infantry, third son of the late Thos. Woodward, esq., of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire,

July 10. On board ship, from illness contracted in the arduous discharge of his duties, aged 50, Dr. J. C. G. Tice, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. After a long career of service abroad and at home, Dr. Tice was sent out to Malta on the outbreak of the Crimean war, acted as Brigade-Surgeon in the Light Division, under Sir G. Brown, in Bulgaria, and was with them when cholera broke out in their camp at Devna. He accompanied his brigade to the Crimea, and established his hospital under fire at the Alma, where his activity and zeal were conspicuous; thence he proceeded to the front at Sebastopol, where he was attacked by fever; then took charge of the medical department at Balaklava till his health failed him again, and he was obliged to go to Scutari. On his recovery, or indeed before it, he organized the hospital at Kulalee. After a very short respite from active service at the close of the Crimean war he was appointed to Chatham, but he was not long there before he was sent out to India, and joined Lord Clyde's camp before Lucknow in March, 1858. When Sir R. Walpole's division marched for Rohilcund, on the fall of Lucknow, Dr. Tice accompanied the column as principal medical officer, and was actively employed till the close of the operations, when he was left in charge of the Rohilcund district, under General Walpole. Thence he was transferred to Lucknow, where he continued to serve until his health was utterly broken down, and he died only a few hours after he had embarked for passage to England.

At the parish school-house of Kincardine, aged 90, Mrs. Sophia Stewart. She was the widow of Mr. John Ross, who was schoolmaster of Kincardine for the long period of sixty years. The deceased, who was the last representative of the ancient Royal family of Scotland, was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The family continued to possess the barony of Kincardine during ten descents, when, by one of those easy transferences so common to that day, their land became the property of the powerful family of Gordon. The celebrated Col. Roy Stewart, the trusty friend of Prince

Charles, was grand-uncle to Mrs. Ross. Her father, again, James Stewart, *alias* "Seumasachnunic," was ensign in the rebel army, and carried one of the standards of his uncle's regiment over the bleak heath of Culloden.—*Banffshire Journal*.

July 15. At her residence, Wellington-road, Dublin, aged 87, Anne, relict of Bucknell M'Carthy, esq., barrister-at-law, and youngest and last surviving child of the late Right Hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

July 18. At her residence, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Joyce, relict of Major.-Gen. Jeremiah Simons, late Hon. E.I.C. Service.

At his residence, Alloa, Clackmannan, aged 81, Mr. James Lothian, sen., proprietor of the "Alloa Advertiser."

July 19. In New Quebec-st., aged 73, Ann Nicoll, relict of B. Nicoll, tailor, London, and sister of the late Dr. Alex. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Christ Church, Oxford.

July 20. In Upper Seymour-street, aged 64, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, Rector of Danbury, Essex.

July 21. At Bath, Caroline Anne, wife of William Kane, esq., M.D., youngest dau. of Brigadier-Gen. C. Dallas, and granddau. of George Cockburn Haldane, esq., of Gleneagles, Perthshire.

July 22. At his residence, Hoe-court, Herefordshire, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Raper, late H.M.'s 19th Foot.

At Croford, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, aged 87, Gertrude, widow of Lieut.-Col. Bruton, of the North Devon Militia, and only child of the Rev. Joshua Worth, late Rector of High Bickington, Devon.

Mary, eldest dau. of Col. R. Campbell, late Bengal Army.

At the Parsonage, Buildwas, Salop, aged 23, Sophia Louisa, wife of the Rev. G. S. L. Little.

At Latimer Rectory, aged 77, Margaret Loftie, widow of the Rev. Bryant Burgess, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-st., London.

At Ashburton, aged 50, William Aldridge Cockey, esq., Coroner for the Southern Division of Devon, son of the late Rev. W. A. Cockey, Rector of West Ogwell, Devon.

At Burton-on-Stather, Lincolnshire, aged 38, Henry J. Waterland, esq., surgeon, late of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

July 23. At Poole-hall, Nantwich, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Cuyler, bart., formerly of the 69th Regiment. The deceased was the eldest son of Gen. Cornelius Cuyler, Col. of the 69th Foot, and Governor of Kinsale, who was created a baronet Oct. 29, 1814. Sir Charles was born in Clarges-st., London, Jan. 29th, 1794, and married Feb. 6, 1823, Catherine Frances, dau. of the Rev. Fitzwilliam Halifax, Rector of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters. The melancholy death by fire of his eldest daughter, Miss Emily Cuyler, last

winter, was narrated in our pages<sup>a</sup> at the time of its occurrence. The deceased baronet's third son, Frederiek Shelley Cuyler, is in holy orders, and is at present curate at Odd Rode, in the parish of Astbury, Cheshire. Sir Charles succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, March 8, 1819, and the title now devolves on his eldest son, Charles Henry Johnes Cuyler, who was born in 1826. The late bart. was a distinguished officer, and for some time administered the government at St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

At his residence, Clifton, near Bristol, Lieut.-Col. George Gore, late of H.M.'s 9th Light Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Maxwell Douglas, esq., Captain in the Bombay Royal Artillery.

In London, aged 37, Stephen Szabó de Kis Geresd. As Colonel of Engineers in the Hungarian Army he directed the siege of Temesvar, in the summer of 1849; and on the misarrriage of the revolution he became an exile.

July 24. Aged 79, Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States. He was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, in the State of New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. Both his parents were of Dutch origin, and he was regarded as a genuine representative of the unadulterated Knickerbocker stock, who first brought industry and civilization to the ancient colony of Manhattan. He acquired the first rudiments of education in the schools of his native village; at fourteen he commenced the study of law under Mr. Francis Sylvester, of Kinderhook, and in 1802 entered the office of Mr. W. P. Van Ness, of New York city, where he completed his course of legal study. In November, 1803, in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law to the bar of the State of New York, and immediately commenced practice in partnership with the Hon. I. I. Van Alen, his half-brother. In 1807 he became a counsellor of the Supreme Court, and the year following was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County. In 1809 he removed from Kinderhook, and set up business in the city of Hudson, State of New York. In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the State Senate for the then middle district of New York, and in the following year he became member of the Court for the Revision of Errors. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, succeeding the Hon. A. Van Vechten. In 1816 Mr. Van Buren removed to Albany, where he remained till 1819, when he retired to the private practice of his profession till the year 1828. From this year may be reckoned Mr. Van Buren's purely political character. In 1815 he became Regent of the University of New York. In 1821 he was elected United States' senator for the State of New York, and in 1828 was Governor of that State. On the 12th of March in the same year he accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, tendered him by President Jackson. In 1831 he was

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1862, p. 515.

over in this country as United States' Minister to England, where he arrived in September of that year; but, as the Senate refused to confirm the appointment, he returned to America in 1832, and became Secretary of the Treasury. In 1833 he was elected Vice-President, with General Jackson as President, for the second time. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren was chosen President, with Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The acts of his presidency have become part of history. In 1856 he retired altogether from public life.

At his residence, West Brompton, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. George G. Rossier, late of the 16th Lancers.

At the Crystal Palace Hotel, Upper Norwood, aged 64, John Walker, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At his residence, Clifton, Bristol, aged 65, Joseph Coates, esq., late H.E.I.C.S.

At Haslar Royal Naval Hospital, aged 83, Lieut. William Parker, R.N., Senior Lieut. of that establishment, and also of the Royal Navy. This veteran Lieutenant, who had been attached to Haslar Hospital since Nov., 1838, entered the Navy in 1793. He served in the "Diadem" at the occupation of Toulon; and successively in the "St. George," "Britannia," and "Goliath," flag-ships of Sir Hyde Parker in the Mediterranean. He was a midshipman of the "St. George" in Hotham's two actions, 1795; in the "Britannia" in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797; and in the "Goliath" at the Nile in 1798. Being made a lieut. in 1801, he obtained the Gold Medal for service at the landing in Egypt. He continued serving during the war for several years in command of the "Hebe," hired armed ship. He was afterwards much employed in the ordinary Signal Stations, Transport Service, and Admiralty Agent in Contract Mail Steamers.

*July 25.* At Newton Manse, Mid-Lothian, George Miller, fifth and younger surviving son of the late Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

At Dublin, aged 56, John Edward Jones, sculptor, of Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq.

*July 26.* Aged 69, Thomas Badger, esq., of Rotherham, solicitor and notary public, and for upwards of thirty-three years one of Her Majesty's coroners for the county of York and the honor of Pontefract. For two years past Mr. Badger's health has been declining, in consequence of an attack of paralysis in Sept., 1860. A second attack supervened a few months ago, under which he finally sunk. Mr. Badger was a native of Tinsley, where he was born July 14th, 1793. After passing some time in the offices of Messrs. Harrison and Radford, of Derby, he was articled to Mr. J. Wheatley, solicitor, of Rotherham. On the expiration of his articles, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Wheatley, and for several years he carried on his profession under the firm of Wheatley and Badger. The partnership being dissolved, he practised alone with considerable success. He was the agent of the Whig candidates for the

Rotherham district from a period prior to the passing of the Reform Bill down to his death.

At Porchester, Maria, dau. of Major Hurdle, and sister of Major-Gen. Hurdle, C.B.

At Ballimore-house, Argyllshire, Mungo Nütter Campbell, esq., of Ballimore.

*July 27.* Suddenly, aged 47, Hen. L'Estrange Styleman L'Estrange, esq., of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk. The deceased was the only son of the late Henry Styleman, esq., of Snettisham-hall, where he was born on the 25th of January, 1815. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and after leaving the University travelled in Egypt and up the Nile. Returning home in 1836, his majority was celebrated at Hunstanton-hall, the ancient residence of the L'Estranges, he being the great-great-grandson of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, the third baronet, whose male line failed at the decease of Sir Henry L'Estrange, the fifth baronet, in 1760. Here, the mansion having been restored with great care and expense, he took up his residence. In 1839 he procured the royal licence to assume the surname of L'Estrange, in addition to that of Styleman; and in the same year he married Jamesina Joice Ellen, dau. of John Stewart, esq., of Balladrum, Inverness, by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters. Mr. L'Estrange acceded to the request of the Conservatives that he would stand for the Western division of the county, but was defeated by a small majority, and left the hustings with the promise that at the next election he would again offer himself. He kept his promise, but eventually withdrew, and retired from politics. At this time he commenced his great work, the painting of the roof of Ely Cathedral, on the designing and execution of which he bestowed many years of severe toil. He had about half completed this labour of love at his decease, and had only recently received a public recognition of his artistic talents, by being appointed a member of a commission for investigating the state of the frescoes in the new Houses of Parliament. Hunstanton Church is also a monument to his taste and skill. The deceased was senior co-heir to the baronies of Hastings and Foliot, and co-heir to those of Camoys and Strathbolgie. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county, and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut.

*July 28.* At Hatchford-park, Surrey (the seat of her daughter, the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere), aged 86, Lady Charlotte Greville. She was born October 3, 1775, was the eldest dau. of William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland, and consequently aunt of the present Duke, Lord Henry Bentinck, Lady Howard de Walden, and Lady Charlotte Denison. Her ladyship married March 31, 1793, Mr. Charles Greville, youngest son of Mr. Fulke Greville, a collateral member of the noble house of Warwick, by whom, who died in August 1832, she leaves three sons and a daughter; namely, Mr. Charles Greville, late Clerk of the Privy Council; Mr. Algernon Greville, Bath King-

at-Arms, and formerly private secretary to the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Henry Greville, a Gentleman-Usher to the Queen; and the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere.

At Gerrard's-Cross, Bucks., aged 72, Major-Gen. John McArthur, late of the Royal Marines. He entered the service in April, 1809; became first lieut., Sept., 1827; capt., Jan., 1837; major, Nov., 1851; lieut.-col., Feb., 1852; col., Nov., 1854; and was promoted to his late rank in July, 1857.

At Spa, Mary, wife of Col. Henry Sykes Stephens.

At Douglas-park, Lanarkshire, aged 91, Mrs. Douglas, of Orbiston, sister of the last Gen. Sir Neil Douglas. "With the death of this amiable and accomplished lady closes the career of the original shareholders and nominees of the Glasgow Tontine Society. The Tontine was established in 1781, when the centre of Glasgow commerce was not situated in so westerly a direction as at present, and the immediate vicinity of the Cross was deemed the fittest and most appropriate site for this new evidence of the enterprising character of the then citizens. The prospectus of the company set forth with the statement that, 'as a public coffee-house, with suitable accommodation for brokers, and rooms for tobacco and sugar samples, &c., is much wanted in Glasgow,' and so on. The total sum to be subscribed was set down at from £2,000 to £3,000, and the shares were fixed at not less than £50 each—the conditions being that the whole property should fall into the hands of the last survivor, either through himself or his nominee. The Tontine, or Exchange, at once became the resort of all the principal merchants and professional gentlemen of the city, as well as retired mercantile men and military veterans. The copartnership became so flourishing, as appears from the minute-book of their proceedings, that in 1796 they paid a dividend of 7½ per cent. on each share of £50. In 1814 and for various succeeding years they paid a dividend of '£10 on each £50 share.' But the tendencies of all growing cities seems to be westward, and by and by the inhabitants gradually deserted their once favourite resort, and betook themselves to more fashionable localities. Eventually, the establishment of the Royal Exchange fairly threw the old Tontine Coffee-room into the background. For some years the only two surviving nominees were James Buchanan, esq., of Craigend Castle, and Mrs. Douglas of Orbiston. Mr. Buchanan died about a year and a-half ago, at an advanced age, and left Mrs. Douglas as the only representative, and then living nominee, of those who established the Glasgow Tontine, and consequently the property fell into her hands. She, too, has passed away; and it is hard to say what may become of that handsome building, which at one time was looked on with so much pride by great and small in this city. Its present rental is no more than £656 per annum; and the building itself

might now almost be considered an antiquated portion of the city. Mrs. Douglas was the dau. of Mr. John Douglas, merchant in Glasgow; and was the nominee, under her maiden name of Cecilia Douglas, of Mr. Alexander M'Caul and of Mr. William Douglas, merchants there. In the course of her life she acquired the shares upon which she was the nominee."—*Glasgow Herald*.

July 29. At Pierrefitte, Seine, aged 76, Mor-daunt Ricketts, esq., H.E.I.C.S., many years Hon. Company's Resident at the Court of Lueknow, Oude.

At Bellamour-hall, Staffordshire, Mary, wife of T. B. Horsfall, esq., M.P.

At Buxton, Henry, eldest son of Thomas Mason, esq., of Audenshaw-hall, near Manchester.

In Leinster-sq., Bayswater, Mary, third dau. of G. D. Wilkins, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 76, Mr. James Phippen, well known for years past in connection with the newspaper press, and as the author of many local publications relating to Kent and Sussex. He was born at Bristol, where his family occupied a very respectable position among the citizens, and he was widely known at Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Rochester, and Folkestone, the history of each of which has been illustrated by his pen. His latest work was recently noticed in our pages<sup>b</sup>.

July 30. In London, after a protracted illness, resulting from long service in the tropics, Lieut.-Col. Powrie Ellis, h. - p., R.A. He entered the service in July, 1831; became first lieut., Dec., 1832; capt., Nov., 1842; major, June, 1854; and lieut.-col., Nov., 1854.

In Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 80, Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Traill was a native of Kirkwall, in which parish his father was minister. Having studied at the University, in which he subsequently became a professor, Dr. Traill took his degree in 1801, and in 1832 he was appointed to the chair which he held at his death. During his long incumbency he was enabled to deliver his lectures regularly, and continued to do so till within a few days of his death. Dr. Traill on more than one occasion delivered the lectures on Natural History in the University, and he fulfilled the duty of editor of the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In politics the deceased Professor was a staunch Whig.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

July 31. At his residence, Gay-st., Bath, aged 76, Sir Edward Pine Coffin, C.B., for many years Senior Commissary-General in Her Majesty's Service. He was born at Eastdown, Devonshire, in 1784, and entered the commissariat service in 1805. He became assistant commissary-general in 1809, deputy commissary-general in 1814, and commissary-general in 1840. During the famine in 1845-46 he had

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 206.

charge of the relief operations at Limcriek and on the west coast of Ireland. He was knighted by patent at the termination of that service.

At Richmond, aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Lamb, relict of the Hon. George Lamb, fourth son of the first Viscount Melbourne.

At his residence, Bays-hill, Cheltenham, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Law, R.A. He entered the service in Nov., 1807; became first lieut., July, 1808; capt., Nov., 1827; major, Nov., 1841; and lieut.-col., Nov., 1854.

*Aug. 1.* At Meggetland-house, Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Alexander Carnegie, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army.

Aged 100, Catherine, dau. of the late John Bell, esq., of Kilduncan, and relict of Robert Murray, esq., sometime Chief Magistrate of Crail.

*Aug. 2.* Aged 44, Walter Nelson, esq., one of the Assistant Keepers of Public Records.— See OBITUARY.

In the Crescent, Wisbech, aged 87, George Lefever, esq., for the last sixty years a large collector of antiquities.

*Aug. 3.* At Baddow-court, Essex, aged 87, Jas. Boggis, esq., J.P. and D.L. for that county, and formerly Lieut.-Col. West Essex Militia.

At the residence of his uncle (Sir W. Cunningham Dalyell, bart., R.N., Greenwich Hospital), aged 43, M. Sampayo, French Minister at Hesse Cassel.

At Islington, aged 17, Lucy Walker, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. T. Baylee, formerly Secretary of the Lord's Day Society.

In Westbourne-park-cresec., Harriet, widow of the Rev. Thos. Foster, of Fetcham Rectory, Surrey.

At Crawley-house, Bedfordshire, aged 24, Arabella Emily, wife of Capt. Orlando R. H. Orlebar, late 38th Regt.

*Aug. 4.* At the Abbey, Cirencester, aged 88, Miss Master.

At Melville Hospital, W. H. Crane, esq., R.N., late of H.M.S. "Colossus."

At her residence, King's-cliffe, aged 76, Miss Maddock, sister of the late Hen. Maddock, esq., M.P., the Chancery Barrister, and aunt of Dr. Maddock, London.

At St. John's-wood, suddenly, of apoplectic seizure, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Steele, C.B., son of the late Sir Richard Steele, bart., of the county of Dublin. He entered the service in 1834; became lieut., March, 1839; capt., March, 1847; major, January, 1855; and lieut.-col. in April, 1858. He served with the 83rd Regt. during the insurrection in Canada in 1838, and was present at the affair at Prescott. He served also during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and commanded the regiment at the siege of Kotah, and its capture by assault on March 30, 1858, as well as the affair of Sangancer, and defeat of the Gwalior rebels at Kotaria on August 14, 1858, for which he was made a C.B.

*Aug. 5.* At Blackheath, aged 18, Wm. Henry Aretas, second son of J. R. Akers, esq., formerly of Tunbridge Wells.

At Clifton-villa, Brighton, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Gavin Smith, LL.D., of Rottingdean, Sussex.

At Oxford, aged 37, Christian Walker, third dau. and youngest child of Stephen Peter Rigaud, late Professor of Astronomy, Oxford.

At Dublin, Captain Thomas Gleeson. He served in the 90th Light Infantry, and other corps, and when in command of a detachment of invalids was shipwrecked in the transport "Harpooner," in Trepassy Bay, Island of Newfoundland, in October, 1816: at the risk of his own life, when the ship broke up and went to picces, he saved the life of Miss Armstrong, dau. of Surgeon Armstrong, 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, for which he received the gold medal, &c., from the Royal Humane Society.

*Aug. 6.* At Rustington Vicarage, Sussex, aged 29, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry John Rush, and dau. of the late Edw. Greenfield Penfold, esq.

*Aug. 7.* Aged 51, B. Jones, esq., proprietor of the "Carmarthen Journal."

At Andover, aged 62, Hugh Mundy, esq., J.P., son of the late Hugh Mundy, esq., of Eastanton, Hants.

*Aug. 8.* At Ipswich, aged 41, Ash Rudd Bird, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. J. T. Bird, Rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk.

At Southampton, Elizabeth Malpus, widow of the Rev. Arthur Atherley Hammond.

*Aug. 9.* Aged 80, Chas. Lewis Phipps, esq., of Dilton-court, Wilts., late Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Wilts. Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Willenhall, near Coventry (the residence of his brother, Major Pattison), aged 39, Arthur, third son of the late Jas. Pattison, esq., M.P.

At Hayes, near Bromley, Kent, aged 77, Miss Traill, of Hayes-place.

Accidentally drowned whilst bathing, aged 33, Edward Fox, esq., author of "Poetical Tentatives," &c., and formerly of the 2nd Somerset Militia.

At her brother's rectory, Letheringsett, Norfolk, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Browne, Holywell-street, Oxford.

*Aug. 10.* At Broughton Old-hall, near Manchester, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Legh Clowes, late K.O. 3rd Light Dragoons.

At the residence of her brother (Dr. Kelly, Crescent, Taunton), Mary Jane, widow of the Rev. H. P. Daniell, late of Northleigh, Devon.

Suddenly, at Madeley, Salop, John Eastwick, esq., Senior Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Aged 73, Robert Kelham Kelham, esq., of Bleasby-hall, Nottinghamshire.

At Bridgnorth, aged 35, Rosamond Harriet, wife of the Rev. Samuel Bentley, and younger dau. of Vice-Adm. Clowes, of Upton, Slough.

At Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick (the residence of Miss Kate Southey, the dau. of the late Poet-laureate), aged 91, Mrs. Lovell, the last link but one of a generation of which Southey, Coleridge, Cottle, and others of literary eminence formed part. Robert Lovell, Southey, and Coleridge married three sisters named Fricker, of whom the deceased lady was

the eldest. In 1794 a small volume of poems, the joint production of Lovell and Southey, was issued. Mrs. Lovell was one of the parties to be included in the American emigration scheme of the philosophic bards, which they dignified by the name of "Pantisocracy." Southey, writing in the above-named year to his brother, a naval subaltern, says:—"In March we depart for America—Lovell, his wife, brother, and two of his sisters; all the Frickers; my mother, Miss Peggy, and brothers; Heath, apothecary, &c.; G. Burnett, S. T. Coleridge, Robert Allen, and Robert Southey." The enthusiasm of the poets gave way before practical difficulties, their ideas of emigration, fortunately for themselves, being incapable of realization. Lovell died in 1796, his venerable widow surviving him for the long period of sixty-six years, finding a home in the household of the kind-hearted Southey during his lifetime, and subsequently passing the remainder of her days in the society of his daughter. She was buried in Crosthwaite churchyard, her grave being dug next to that of the poet and her sister.

*Aug. 11.* At his residence, Grafton-street, aged 63, the Viset. Dungannon. See OBITUARY.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Mrs. James Mould, widow of Capt. James Mould, R.N.

*Aug. 12.* At Leamington, aged 65, the Lady Mary E. Cathcart, dau. of the first Earl Cathcart.

At Wendover, Bucks., aged 90, Gen. Sir Jas. Watson, K.C.B., Col. 14th Regt. The deceased, who was the son of Major Watson, of the Royal Invalids, was born at Chilton, Buckinghamshire, in 1772. He served under the Duke of York in 1793 and 1794, as also in the West Indies, and commanded the 14th Regt. at the captures of the Isle of France and of Java, for which he received a medal. He afterwards served in the Pindaree and Mahratta wars. In 1827 he returned to Europe, but proceeded again to the East Indies in 1830, as a general officer on the Staff. In 1837 he returned to England, after a service of nearly twenty-seven years in the East Indies, and in the same year was appointed Colonel of the 14th Foot. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1839, and became a General in 1851.

At Leamington, Col. Andrew Spottiswoode, lately Commanding the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards, only surviving son of John Spottiswoode, esq., of Spottiswoode, co. Berwick.

At his residence, North-bank, Regent's-pk., aged 89, John Turner, esq., barrister-at-law, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

At Scarborough, aged 34, after a very short illness, Capt. Tindall Hebden, late of H.M.'s 50th Regt., and fourth son of E. H. Hebden, esq., of that place.

*Aug. 13.* At Newton, Devon, Louisa Ann Lady Aylmer, relict of Gen. Lord Aylmer, G.C.B. She was the dau. of the late Sir John Call, bart., was born in 1778, and married, in 1801, the fifth Baron Aylmer, who died in 1850, without issue.

At South Kensington, aged 70, Andrew Sims, esq., Commander R.N., late of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. He served in the reduction of the Isle of France and of Java, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant Feb. 15, 1815, and from March 1828 until March 1852 was employed in the Coast Guard Service. He was promoted to Commander on reserved half-pay, Jan. 9, 1854.

*Aug. 14.* In Victoria-rd., Kensington, aged 75, Dame Sophia Blunt, widow of Sir Charles Richard Blunt, bart., of Heathfield-pk., Sussex, and mother of the late Sir Walter Blunt, bart., of the same place.

At her residence, Maze-hill, Greenwich, aged 85, Mary, relict of Capt. Tetley, R.N.

*Aug. 15.* At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Louisa Bridget, wife of Col. Twiss, R.E.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-sq., aged 72, Georgina Browne, second dau. of the late Dominick Geoffrey Browne, esq., of Castle-macgarret, co. Mayo.

At Loose, Kent, aged 81, Agnes, wife of the Rev. R. Boys.

*Aug. 16.* At Loch Ryan-house, N.B., aged 59, Janet, widow of Gen. Sir J. A. Agnew Wallace, bart., K.C.B., and dau. of the late Wm. Rodger, esq.

At Surbiton, of rheumatic fever, aged 20, Randolph John Edward, third son of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart., of Northfield, N.B.

At Overton Rectory, Hants., from the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 14, Robert Lisle, son of the Rev. Chas. James Hawkins.

*Aug. 18.* At Romsey, aged 54, Josiah George, esq., mayor of the borough.

In Charlotte-st., Portland-pl., Anne Charlotte, wife of Valentine Bartholomew, esq. She was both a poet and a painter, and was the grand-niece of the late Right Rev. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster.

At Lympstone, Devon, aged 61, Emily, dau. of the late Sir George Burgmann.

At Waldron Castle, Torquay, aged 69, Col. Chas. Thoresby, of the Retired Bengal Service.

*Aug. 19.* At Radnor-villa, Great Malvern, Sibylla Christina, third dau. of the late Chas. Grant, esq., formerly M.P. for Invernesshire, and Director of the East India Company.

*Aug. 20.* In Lowndes-sq., J. Lewis Ricardo, esq., M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. See OBITUARY.

*Aug. 21.* At Brighton, aged 55, Major John Peere Farquharson, Retired List Bengal Army.

*Aug. 22.* At Cassiobury-pk., aged 58, the Countess of Essex. Her ladyship (Caroline, third dau. of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans,) was born June 28, 1804, and married the Earl of Essex on the 14th July, 1825. She has had by him a family of three sons and one daughter, but only two sons survive her, namely, Viscount Malden and the Hon. Reginald Capel. The Hon. Randolph was a lieut. R.N. (he died Dec. 24, 1857), and Lady Adela was the late Countess of Eglington.

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,			
			July 26, 1862.	Aug. 2, 1862.	Aug. 9, 1862.	Aug. 16, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . . .	.	.	60·1	61·3	59·7	58·7
London . . . . .	78029	2803921	1137	1209	1181	1228
1-6. West Districts . . . . .	10786	463373	202	170	202	194
7-11. North Districts . . . . .	13533	618201	245	269	243	238
12-19. Central Districts . . . . .	1938	378058	154	178	153	171
20-25. East Districts . . . . .	6230	571129	263	290	287	302
26-36. South Districts . . . . .	45542	773160	273	302	296	323

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.
July 26 . . . . .	615	154	184	157	27	1137	887	871	1758
Aug. 2 . . . . .	644	180	175	176	34	1209	928	866	1794
„ 9 . . . . .	665	154	175	154	26	1181	883	874	1757
„ 16 . . . . .	705	131	200	169	23	1228	826	822	1648

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	688	60	8	Oats ...	—	0	0	Beans ...	36	36	3
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	20	40	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	57	5	Oats.....	24	8	Beans .....	41	1
Barley.....	32	4	Rye.....	37	4	Peas.....	40	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 21.

Hay, 1l. 16s. to 5l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, AUG. 21.	
Beef .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts .....	1,270
Mutton.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep .....	9,770
Veal .....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Calves .....	659
Pork .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Pigs.....	230
Lamb .....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.		

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d. Other sorts, 14s. 0d. to 15s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24, to August 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.		
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	61	66	59	29. 96	cldy. fair, rain	9	62	67	58	29. 79	cloudy
25	61	72	61	30. 03	fair	10	57	67	58	29. 91	do. fair
26	63	77	62	30. 03	do.	11	61	68	58	30. 05	cloudy
27	61	71	58	30. 02	do.	12	62	69	58	30. 08	do.
28	62	72	62	30. 06	do.	13	61	69	62	29. 91	do.
29	62	70	61	30. 05	do. cloudy	14	63	69	61	29. 74	heavy rain
30	62	70	60	30. 05	fair	15	62	63	60	29. 74	do. do.
31	63	72	60	30. 04	rain, cldy. fair	16	61	59	58	29. 77	do. do.
A.1	63	75	61	30. 01	fair	17	57	59	57	29. 77	cons. hvy. rain
2	62	74	61	29. 95	fair, cldy. rain	18	58	61	56	29. 88	
3	60	73	59	30. 05		19	63	73	59	29. 93	cloudy
4	61	71	63	29. 95	fair, cloudy	20	58	71	64	29. 96	fair, do.
5	61	70	61	29. 65	do. do. showers	21	62	73	62	29. 89	do. do. rain
6	61	67	58	29. 74	do. do. do.	22	61	68	60	29. 88	cloudy, fair
7	59	64	61	29. 33	rain, cloudy	23	57	69	60	30. 11	fair
8	62	67	57	29. 48	hvy. showers						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	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 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	236 7	17. 20 pm.	225 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7		107 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
25	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	238	17. 21 pm.	225 7	27. 29 pm.	108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
26	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	238	19. 22 pm.	226 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30 pm.	108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
28	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	237 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9	20. 23 pm.			108 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
29	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	237 40	23. 28 pm.	227		108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
30	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	240	25. 28 pm.		32 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
31	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	239 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25. 28 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
A.1	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	238 40	25. 28 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
2	93 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4	93 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		26. 29 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
4	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	238 40	26. 29 pm.	226 27		108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
5	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		25 pm.		32 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
6	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	238 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 39	24. 27 pm.	227 29		108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		23. 26 pm.	227	27. 30 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	239 41	22. 26 pm.	228 30	27 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	239	25 pm.			108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
11	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		20. 24 pm.	228	27 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
12	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	239	19. 22 pm.	228 30	28 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
13	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	239 41	20. 23 pm.	228	27 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
14	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	238 41	19 pm.	228	25. 28 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
15	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	239 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 40	18. 21 pm.	230	28 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
16	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		18. 21 pm.	228		108 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
18	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	92 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	240				108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
19	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	240	17. 20 pm.		25. 28 pm.	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
20	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	238	18. 21 pm.	227 29		108 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
21	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	239	20 pm.			108 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
22	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	240		229 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
23	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	238 40	21 pm.	227 30	29 pm.	108 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1862.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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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.*

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### BISHOP MALTBY.

MR. URBAN,—The statement in your Magazine, vol. ccxi. p. 304 (and which occurs also in "Notes and Queries," Second Series, vol. xii. p. 24), that Dr. Maltby was appointed Preacher of Gray's Inn in 1817 is inaccurate. The office became vacant on the 24th of June in that year by the resignation of the Rev. John Honeywood Randolph, M.A., and on the 12th of November following the Rev. George Shepherd, B.D., was elected Preacher. He held the office till his death in 1849, and early in the following year Dr. James Augustus Hessey, the present Preacher, was appointed.—

We are, &c.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

*Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1862.*

[The statement was furnished to us by a member of the legal profession, who gave his name. We are sure that he will be glad to be set right by so high an authority as that of the Messrs. Cooper.]

### THE SOUTH POSTERN OF THE NEW CASTLE.

MR. LONGSTAFFE wishes us to correct the strange transfer, by a reporter, of the Norman postern of Newcastle to Alnwick, which was copied into our September Number, (p. 336.) What Mr. L. really said was that, after meeting Mr. Dickson, the Clerk of the Peace, and other gentlemen on the spot, he felt assured that there was no intention of removing the portal itself, and that the ragged walls above, which seemed to be comparatively modern, could scarcely remain with safety. A portion of the

old castle wall might already be discerned, and as the improvements proceeded westward, antiquaries should, he said, be on the look-out.

### THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

MR. URBAN,—The monument of Dame Selby, in Ightham Church, Kent, bears an inscription which connects that lady with the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. Can you inform me if there be any historical evidence corroborative of the inscription upon the said monument, which is described in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Jan. 1789, p. 26? The passage is,—

"Whose art disclosed that plot, which, had it taken,  
Rome had triumph'd, and Britain's walls  
had shaken."

I am, &c., A CONSTANT READER.

### ROTTEN ROW<sup>a</sup>.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Innes mentions that the houses of the dean, canons, and vicars of Glasgow Cathedral were "in the neighbourhood and chiefly along the street bearing the ancient ecclesiastical name of Rotten Row," which is rendered in ancient deeds *Via Rottonum*.

I am, &c.,

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

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*Our Antiquarian Intelligence runs this month to such an extent as to compel us to defer several Reviews, Obituaries, &c., which are in type.*

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 306.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### THE POLYCHROMY OF SWEDISH CHURCHES IN THE MIDDLE AGES <sup>a</sup>.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

DURING the present revival of mediæval art many discoveries have been made of what are generally called frescoes, although they are almost invariably painted in simple distemper; and a vast deal has been written respecting the various systems of polychromy as practised in the Middle Ages. Unfortunately, although the various writers and lecturers have told us a great deal concerning the mosaics of Venice and Palermo, as well as of the frescoes scattered all over Italy, they have been able to give us little or no information respecting the way in which the more northern painters went to work. The fact is that the materials were for the most part deficient for any extended study, for although small portions of painting have come to light in various churches, they have never been sufficiently extensive for any general deductions as to the treatment required in an entire building; for what may look exceedingly well when seen in a fragmentary state, may look just as badly when carried out in its integrity. And it is for this reason that our architects and artists, to say nothing of archæologists, have to offer their best thanks to M. Mandelgren for the present work, where he presents us with drawings of several churches retaining their coloured decorations in an unusually complete state. In our own country almost the only complete example of coloured pictorial decoration is the Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, but somehow or other nobody ever sees it; and beyond a most unsatisfactory print in Dart's History of the Cathedral, I am not aware that it has ever been published. The French Govern-

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<sup>a</sup> "Monuments Scandinaves du Moyen Age aux les Peintures et autres Ornaments qui les decorent. Dessinés et publiés par N. M. Mandelgren." (Paris.)

ment are certainly ahead of us in this respect, for a most careful work has been brought out under the auspices of the Government, giving polychromed drawings of the paintings in St. Savin in Poitou. And indeed we have to thank the French Government in some respects for the present work, inasmuch as the Ministre d'Etat enabled M. Mandelgren to complete the book, by subscribing for a certain number of copies; for which kindness the author very properly shews his gratitude by dedicating his labours to Louis Napoleon. So far we can all go with him, but we must stop short when, forgetful of December massacres, Algerian colonization, a fettered press, and a Cayenne penal settlement for some of the best and bravest citizens, to say nothing of the occupation of Rome: the author gravely proceeds to inform us of the great fact that "France is the centre of civilization." Allowing for this single error, M. Mandelgren's book is certainly a most valuable one, whether we view it as a contribution to painting, archæology, or iconography. Of course no chromolithography can be expected to present us with the exact tones of colour to be found in the original work, and we must therefore be careful in drawing deductions in this particular; but this much may be said with truth, viz. that the said chromolithographs are most carefully executed, that the register is remarkably well preserved, and, above all, that all the colours harmonize: although, as has been before observed, it is very doubtful whether any one plate would give exactly the tone of the original.

In his preface M. Mandelgren presents us with an account of the use and progress of his work, which is certainly a most instructive example of what can be effected by what the French call *une idée fixe*, and by persevering applications in the proper quarters. He tells us that his attention was first drawn to the general neglect of Swedish antiquities during his travels, which extended from 1837 to 1843. On his return he began his work, and got a grant from the Academy of Sweden; in 1850 he had got some of the material together, and forthwith went to Berlin to consult with antiquaries and artists engaged in similar occupations; in 1852 he took another foreign journey to hunt up subscribers; and in 1854 he went to Paris to see about the chromolithography. The next year saw the first number appear at Copenhagen; 1856-57 were occupied in completing the collections; and in 1858 a second visit to Paris enabled

him to obtain a Government subscription, and so proceed with the completion of the work; 1859 is remarkable as being the year in which the Emperor accepted the dedication, and in which the second number appeared; while in 1860 the King of Sweden did what one is apt to imagine that he ought to have done long before, viz. subscribed to the book. The third number appeared in 1861, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the present year. Such is the history of the work, which reads more like the experiences of Nicholas Flamel or Denis Zachaire in their search after the philosopher's stone, than those of an artist in the nineteenth century, who is simply trying to obtain subscribers to a book which, when completed, only sells at somewhere about eight guineas. However, there can be no doubt of the value of M. Mandelgren's labour, and it is quite time that we proceeded to the work itself.

The first church illustrated is that at Bjeresjo, near Lund, in the country of Malmohus, at the southern extremity of Sweden. The plan may be described as a simple nave with apsidal chancel, the apse, however, being distinct from the chancel: there is likewise a sort of tower at the west end, which is a parallelogram in plan, and only just clears the nave roof, and finishes in a gabled roof of its own. The nave is covered with quadripartite ribbed groining, the chancel has simply a barrel vault, while the apse finishes in a half dome.

From a comparison with the plans of the two neighbouring churches of Stora Herrestad (1102) and Tryde (1160), it is most probable that the church at Bjeresjo was constructed some time in the middle of the twelfth century: the architectural features are exceedingly plain, being confined to a few mouldings at the church door, and on the impostes of the chancel-arch. A most singular peculiarity, however, occurs in the barrel vaulting of the chancel, for at the apex, and at a little above the springing, are rows of urns, placed mouth downwards, which exactly resemble the urns found in the barrows. Another singularity is, that each of the urns has its mouth covered with a thin piece (half-inch thick) of oak, in which is a perforated ornament. The object of these urns, which also occur in the east and west ends of the chancel, is not very clear, unless we may imagine them to be inserted for acoustic purposes, like the urns Vitruvius describes as being employed in the Greek theatres. Unfortunately our author shews none of these perforations as

appearing in the drawing of the coloured decorations of the vaulting, and we must therefore suppose that the plaster went over these ornamental perforations in the oak covers. We are thus driven to the conclusion that these urns were introduced to lighten the vault, in the same way that similar ones are used in the Circus of Maxentius at Rome. However this may be, it is certainly a most curious piece of construction for a mediæval building, and one which ought to be noticed. Unfortunately the chancel is the only part of the church which retains its painted decorations, but these are very perfect, and give an excellent idea of the way of arranging the various subjects at the time they were executed, which in all probability was somewhere at the commencement of the thirteenth century, although from the clear traces of Byzantine influence they would appear to be of an almost earlier date. The disposition is as follows. The half-dome of the apse is occupied by a seated figure of the Trinity in an aureole. This painting we conceive to have received additions, that is, we suspect the original figure to have been simply our Lord, the crucifix being added afterwards. As to the Holy Ghost, there are no signs of it at all. Two things are particularly observable in this figure of our Lord: the first is, that there is no cross on the nimbus, which we conceive to be an omission of the artist in copying the painting; and secondly, our Lord is blessing in the Western not the Eastern method, which is remarkable, as we shall shortly see very distinct traces of Byzantine influence: on either side of the aureole, both top and bottom, are the evangelistic symbols, while the remaining parts of the ground are filled up with figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, the latter represented as an old man with a beard—a decided trace of Byzantine influence, for the Greek Church, as a general rule, represents the saints of the Old and New Testaments at the age at which they died, while we Westerns, on the contrary, give them the age which they actually had when the principal events of their life took place. Thus St. John is always with us represented as young and beardless, because he was the youngest of the Apostles, and because the principal event of his life, viz. the charge of our Lord to him, took place when he was yet a young man.

But to return to the paintings at Bjerresjo. Below the half dome the twelve Apostles are painted on the wall of the apse; they are apparently talking to one another, and all hold

labels. The key to the rest of the paintings is to be found in the vaulting, the apex of which is occupied with a Radix Jesse running from west to east. At the west is the recumbent figure of Jesse, and then follow four compound quatrefoils containing respectively David, Solomon, the Blessed Virgin, and our Lord. Small half-figures of prophets are to be found in the scroll-work which fills up the interstices. All the figures hold scrolls,—another Byzantine peculiarity; as is also the practice of giving the nimbus to the saints of the Old Testament, which is here carried out in the pictures occupying the south side. The north, on the contrary, is appropriated to the New Testament subjects, which commence with the Annunciation, and end with the Baptism of our Lord. The barrel vault may be described as divided into five longitudinal strips, that at the apex containing the Root of Jesse, those to the south the Old Testament, and those to the north the New. The same arrangement is continued on the north and south walls of the chancel, only the figures are in a single row, and much larger than those on the ceiling. Below there are the traces of semicircular arches.

In most buildings the north wall is devoted to the Old Testament subjects, while the south more particularly belongs to the New Testament. In the present instance, however, this is reversed, and the whole chancel treated as a picture or piece of sculpture, where the dexter side is more a place of honour than the sinister. The chancel-arch has a Virtue vanquishing a Vice on either side of its soffit; on the apex is a small circular medallion containing the figure of our Lord. The most singular peculiarity is the ground of all these subjects, which consists of a broad border of green containing a centre of blue: this union of blue and green has a most pleasant effect, and, probably, is unique. From the explanatory text we learn the following facts:—1. That the gesso ground has been polished by an iron when half dry; 2. That it is of a vellum colour; 3. That the outlines are done in red, and in some cases, would appear to have been executed when the gesso was not quite dry; 4. That the gilded parts are executed on a raised ground (see the “*Book of Mount Athos*,” published by Didron); and 5. That these paintings have been executed in distemper.

The next church selected for illustration is that at Roda, in the diocese of Carlstad. It is exceedingly curious, both from being made of wood and from being painted throughout. The

plan is simply a nave and chancel, both very broad in proportion to their length, with a long slip of a vestry on the north side of the latter. As far as can be made out from the drawings, the construction consists of squared timbers laid horizontally, and notched together at the ends; the whole of the outside being covered with shingle and painted of a chocolate colour. The roofs are boarded inside to a trefoil section, such as we sometimes see in the north of Italy. The windows appear to be modern, and by no means too large for the space they have to light.

The eastern wall has in the upper part a representation of the Blessed Trinity seated on a high throne; on either side is a kneeling figure of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, the latter in this case being represented as old and bearded: and angels bearing candles complete the composition. Then comes a narrow band of ornament, then a row of pictures representing sundry martyrdoms, then a broad band of elaborate and most conventional foliage contained in semicircles, and lastly, imitation-drapery, which brings us to the floor. The north and south walls are divided in exactly the same manner—in fact, the bands of ornament and the imitation-draperies are continued all round. On the south side the martyrdoms are continued, while the north is devoted to the Burial of the Blessed Virgin. It should be observed that the narrow band of ornament is coloured in the most curious manner: the ground is black, and the colours of the ornament, of which there are a good many, are applied diagonally, without any regard to the lines of the foliage. The chancel roof is painted with two series of arches on either side: those occupying the upper lobe are semicircular, and contain the twelve Prophets; while on the lower lobes the niches, which have most elaborate crocketed pediments and pinnacles, are devoted to the twelve Apostles. The west wall of the chancel presents us with the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin—a pendant to the Trinity on the east end; while below the narrow borders martyrdoms are still continued, but the entrance to the chancel having been enlarged in the fifteenth century, the lower part of them has been destroyed. From an inscription running immediately below the narrow border, we learn the date of these paintings, viz., 1323, and the drawing of the figures, rude as it appears, certainly bears out the inscription. Still the mail armour of the soldiers, without the

intermixture of plate, and the purely conventional character of the ornament, shew us that the fashions travelled rather slowly northward in those days.

We now come to the nave, where the paintings are full a century later. On the east end, i.e. over the chancel-arch, we find the Last Judgment and General Resurrection, our Lord with the Blessed Virgin, and St. John (still bearded), being contained in a compound quatrefoil; then comes a line of inscription, which serves to divide the above from the next row of paintings, representing scenes from the Passion of our Lord, the most curious of which is the Last Supper, where Judas is receiving the sop kneeling. These subjects are divided from each other by very rude and conventional niches. The western end of the nave is divided into four divisions by bands of conventional ornament. First and highest of all is the apologue of Balaam to Jehoshaphat<sup>b</sup> of the man on a tree at the brink of a precipice, who amuses himself while surrounded by all sorts of dangers; in the present instance there are two figures of Death, one of whom is sawing at the trunk of the tree, while the other is preparing to shoot the man with an arrow. The next line of subjects presents us with Jonas being swallowed by a whale and also issuing from its side, while opposite we have the dragon doing a similar office for St. Margaret; between them are two beasts with their breath coming from their nostrils: these, we are told in the text, represent the lion and panther, who, when they have eaten cherries, have their breath so sweet that they attract to them everything that has life. The third row is occupied with a series of niches, under each of which is a crowned Virtue attended by an animal, supposed to be a symbol of the said Virtue; thus Chastity has a couple of unicorns, Charity a pelican, &c.: while the fourth row presents us with another series of niches, filled with the Vices and their attendant animals. A similar series of the Vices will be found in Martin and Cahier's *Mélanges Archéologiques*, only in the latter instance they are riding on the animals.

The roof of the nave has already been described as trefoiled in section; each lobe is covered with a double row of circles containing subjects, the interstices being filled with foliage. Of course the upper lobe has four rows, while the lower ones

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<sup>b</sup> See Golden Legend.

have only two. The subjects in the upper lobe on the south side, beginning from the east, are the Creation and Fall of Man; on the north, beginning from the west, the Birth of the Blessed Virgin and the Birth of our Lord. In the very last subject, where the Blessed Virgin is watching the infant Saviour in the manger, M. Mandelgren has allowed himself to draw a cruciferous nimbus to the former figure. Now, if he had studied Christian iconography, he would either not have fallen into the mistake of drawing what is almost certain would never have been done at the time these paintings were executed, or, if he had found it so, he would certainly have mentioned it in his text either as a modern restoration or an ancient mistake. This he has not done; and in many instances we find the cross in the nimbus omitted where we can be almost certain that he would have found it if he had looked for it.

The subjects of the Fall of Man and the Birth of our Lord by no means occupy the whole of the medallions in the upper lobe of the roof. On the contrary, several are devoted to the wonders of natural history as then understood, and which formed a natural sequence to the Creation: thus we have a specimen of the men "whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders," a most wonderful mermaid with two tails, an equally extraordinary edition of Capricorn, &c. The lobe on the south side contains twenty circles, entirely devoted to the story of the Prodigal Son, while an equal number on the north side presents us with the popular legend of St. Eustace.

The north and south walls of the nave are very nearly as curious as the roof. They both consist of two bands of subjects divided by inscriptions or ornament, and finishing toward the floor with imitation-drapery.

The two rows on the north side are divided into eleven square compartments: each contains a figure of an Apostle, with an inscription above quoting that portion of the Creed attributed to him, while the rest of the compartment is occupied with a representation of that particular dogma. The missing portion of the Creed is to be found over the chancel-arch, which illustrates "from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead."

The upper band of subjects in the south wall is devoted to scenes in the Passion of our Lord, evidently a continuation of those under the Last Judgment over the chancel-arch: they are divided by means of niches: the lower band has no niches,

simply square compartments, the most eastern of which are occupied with subjects from the Passion. About the middle of the wall is a figure seated and playing a trumpet; while farther on St. George encounters an immense dragon—which latter, unfortunately, has become nearly obliterated. However, if we may judge from what remains, he must have been a magnificent monster, his head resembling that of a whale, while the intricacy of the convolutions of his tail shews that the old spirit of the Northern grotesque had not died out in the fifteenth century. Immediately below the head of the whale is what we should call in modern days a jib-door, the upper part of which contains an equally grotesque tournament between a goat mounted on a dog and another animal mounted on a sheep; a pig seated on his hind legs sounds the charge on a horn;—a subject we should more expect to find in a Pompeian frieze than in a Christian church.

Thus much for the church at Roda, which we have described at length because it is the only one in the work which is entirely illustrated, and which gives a complete idea of the variety of subjects, scriptural, legendary, and allegorical, employed in one single church. Not that it must be supposed that we have to any degree exhausted the treasures of iconography contained in M. Mandelgren's book; on the contrary, that gentleman proceeds to illustrate portions of no less than seven different churches, each of which has something new to the student of such matters. Most of the latter plates are devoted to the paintings on the groinings of the fifteenth-century churches, and shew the Northern method of dividing the panels between the ribs, which becomes rather a difficult operation when the ribs are numerous. However, at the present day we luckily do not execute elaborate vaulting, and such examples are therefore less useful to the student than that of the two churches of Bjeresjo and Roda, which shew him how to treat the broad surfaces of wall which are almost always found in good early architecture. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that a large sale will eventually reward the author for his great perseverance during twenty years. The book is certainly a most useful one, and although its price would prevent many private individuals from possessing it, still there is no reason why public libraries, and, above all, archæological societies, should be without it.

NEW FACTS RELATIVE TO CHRISTIAN SEPULTURE  
IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

BY THE ABBE COCHET.

*Pikes in the Graves.—Buckles and Rings.—Chaplets.—Cockle-shells pierced.—Sandals.*

IN 1860 I laid before the readers of the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien* the particulars of some novel facts which I had observed in Christian burials of the Middle Ages. During the two years that my researches have continued on this interesting branch of our national archæology, I have collected many particulars calculated, as I believe, to interest liturgists, archæologists, and ecclesiologists. Some of the observations I here submit are the result of my readings and travellings; but the greater part are the fruits of my personal discoveries.

1. *Pikes in the graves.*—The first peculiarity seems to me confined to the diocese of Evreux; for the only parish in the diocese of Rouen in which the fact has been revealed is that of Caudebec-les-Elbeuf, which is only in our diocesan circumspection since the Concordat, in consequence of the departmental division of 1790. The brotherhood that retains this custom is a Society of St. Michael, of whose origin I am ignorant. In spite of our researches we have not been able to procure a copy either of the rules or the statutes of the association, which no longer exists at Caudebec, and has disappeared in the diocese of Evreux. We only know that at Caudebec-les-Elbeuf at the time of the suppression (1820) the brotherhood of St. Michael was composed of only one dozen of associates, all of whom have disappeared. Every year some one among them made a pilgrimage to Mont St. Michel (*aux périls de la Mer*), and on his return the fraternity went to meet him at the confines of the parish. Each of the pilgrim brothers carried a halberd, formed of a pike of iron, set upon a staff; and at the death of every brother the iron pike was deposited in the grave by his side. The three grave-diggers of Caudebec whom I have interrogated assure me that in digging they have met with these pikes.

At Caudebec there remains only the memory of the fraternity of St. Michael. I except, however, a statue of the Archangel, as a warrior with a lance in his hand, that we see in the church; and an old flag of two colours which they still carry (or did so lately) in processions. This square standard was surmounted by the iron lance of St. Michael. In the department of the Eure the Society yet exists, as, for instance, at Huest and at Hanville near Evreux.

2. *Buckles and Rings.*—In my first "Particulars relative to Christian Sepulture in the Middle Ages," I have published the stone coffin

of a member of the abbey of St. Geneviève of Paris<sup>a</sup>. This sarcophagus, opened in 1807, at the time of the destruction of the abbatial church, has been preserved in its original state by M. Alexandre Lenoir, and has been published, towards 1850, by M. Albert Lenoir, his son<sup>b</sup>. We advert to this monastic sepulture, of which the coffin is Frankish, while the last occupant was most probably an ecclesiastic of the sixteenth century, as we judge from the costume and the four charcoal vessels which accompanied him. This ecclesiastic was habited in his monastic costume, with a girdle fastened by a buckle. A second instance of this custom was presented last year.

In July, 1861, excavations for the foundations of a sacristy were made on the north of the church of Auffay (arrondissement de Dieppe). Apprized of the discovery of encaustic tiles, of tombstones, and even of incense vases, I proceeded to the site, and I myself discovered a skeleton bearing at the girdle a buckle and two rings, in bronze. These three interesting objects were enveloped in some dark-coloured matter, which I considered to be the remains of leather or woollen<sup>c</sup>. Was this the corpse of a layman or of an ecclesiastic? It is what I cannot pretend to decide, looking merely to the medieval custom of laymen and monks wearing girdles. “Cingula pro lumbis,” says a description of Paris of the fourteenth century. Although this discovery has been made in a cloister, I was uncertain to which class to attribute the remains. But a second discovery, made some months after, inclined me to recognise in them the monastic costume.

In October last, when excavating the ruins of the celebrated abbey of St. Wandrille, I found before the chief altar of the ancient basilica an interment, which I could not suppose could be other than that of a Benedictine of Fontenelle. At the girdle of the defunct was found a buckle, and two rings of bronze precisely like those of Auffay. From this double discovery made in a priory and in an abbey of the order of St. Benedict, I have some right to conclude that the girdle and buckles are usual in the monastic sepulture of the Middle Ages. I may also mention the discovery, by M. L. Métayer, of a buckle resembling ours in a grave in the Madeleine de Bernay.

3. *Chaplets*.—When we see daily so many chaplets in the hands and in the dwellings of Catholics, it may be supposed it would be natural to expect to find them upon the dead. However it is not so: and up to the present time, in my numerous excavations in churches and in cemeteries, I have only found two chaplets. The first was found in

<sup>a</sup> *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, tom. iv. p. 434; *Quelques particularités relatives à la sépulture chrétienne de Moyen-Age*, p. 12.

<sup>b</sup> A. Lenoir, *Statist. Mon. de Paris*, 13<sup>e</sup> liv. pl. xi. figs. 1 et 10.

<sup>c</sup> *Bulletin de la Soc. des Antiquaires de Normandie*, 2<sup>e</sup> année, p. 383.

1860 in digging upon the site of the destroyed church of Etran, near Dieppe. Beads in wood were mounted upon a chain of silver, or of copper silvered. We know it was near a corpse; but not being present at the moment of discovery I cannot say upon what part of the body it was placed. The second chaplet was found in the church of St. Wandrille, in October, 1861. It accompanied the corpse of an ecclesiastic, and was composed of beads of wood mounted upon latten wire, the cross itself being formed of beads of wood, and terminated, we believe, by a medallet of copper, of St. Benedict, which may be assigned to the early part of the seventeenth century.

To these humble discoveries we may add that, in 1861, chaplets in wood have been discovered at Bernay, in an ancient convent of the Cordeliers; they accompanied the corpses of ecclesiastics: and in 1858 one was discovered by M. L. Métayer, of Bernay, in the choir of St. Leger de Rostes (Eure). It was upon the corpse of one of the Capuchins clothed in his chasuble, having near his head a charcoal vessel, and on his right side a cord, on which was suspended a chaplet made of beads of wood, hard, and like ebony. The divisions often were indicated by beads of a different kind; and to the chaplet were attached two medallets and a little cross of ebony. In the coffin, made of pear-tree wood, and filled with boughs of plants of the heath, was placed a coin of the sixteenth century<sup>d</sup>.

4. *Escallop shells*.—At Fécamp, tombs attributed to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been discovered. In them were charcoal vases, containing charcoal, the vases being perforated in the body. There were also found escallop shells pierced with two holes, as worn by pilgrims. These have been found in other places, and described as being placed one upon each shoulder of the defunct.

5. *Sandals*.—Sandals in leather were discovered in 1861 in the sepulchres of the Benedictines of St. Wandrille; they are attributed to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. They have also been found at Jumièges and various places in France and in England<sup>e</sup>. The texts of the two great liturgic oracles of the Middle Ages seem to prove clearly that these sandals were symbolical. To this effect speak Jean Beleth, Chancellor of the University of Paris in the twelfth century, and his commentator Guillaume Durand<sup>f</sup>.

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<sup>d</sup> Engravings of this medallet (which is common enough) have been published. The initials upon it are read to signify as follows:—

“Vade Retro Satana,  
Non Suadeas Mihi Vana:  
Sunt Vana Quæ Libas,  
Ipse Venena Bibas.”

<sup>e</sup> A full account has been printed in the *Revue de la Normandie*, Rouen, 1862.

<sup>f</sup> The interment of sandals with the deceased is of remote and pagan antiquity, of which many examples must be known to our readers.—ED.

ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE RELATING TO WORCESTER  
IN MS. REPOSITORIES IN WORCESTER<sup>a</sup>.

THE few notices I may be able to lay before this meeting respecting the documents relating to this city and county must, I need scarcely say, be exceedingly imperfect. It was never my intention, however, to attempt to present more than some indications of the stores that exist. To any one disposed to research, and especially to the members of the Institute, it would be a waste of time to shew the great importance of documentary evidences upon every subject which comes under their notice. Their value has been more apparent than ever when so many are doing their best to fill up the bald pictures which the writers of past times have presented to us. We now know the value of the curious and interesting details illustrative of the inner life of our ancestors, which so many members of the Institute have brought before this section, and others lately assembled.

All who heard the valuable and entertaining lecture upon the great cathedral must have been struck with the few references to documentary evidences which Professor Willis was able to give. Repeatedly was their absence deplored by the lecturer, and the only data for the periods of the construction of the main portion of the building were given by him from a document drawn up by a prebendary many years ago, "from some old record which was now destroyed:" so, too, with regard to many other of the great ecclesiastical buildings to which attention has been directed during our visit. And yet we know quite enough of the careful and businesslike manner in which the affairs of monastic establishments were conducted during the Middle Ages. And we know so much of the records of many such establishments elsewhere to be sure that as regards this county such evidences must have existed, and that they have either perished or are lying neglected and unknown. It was to assist in ascertaining these facts that I ventured to request permission of the authorities to examine the collections in their charge, and never was such a request more cordially responded to than by the officials of this cathedral and of this corpora-

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<sup>a</sup> A paper read at the Worcester Meeting of the Archæological Institute, by Joseph Burtt, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, July 28, 1862.

tion. I think I shall be able to shew you that you must not expect from me any great illustrations of new facts, or any satisfactory solutions of grave doubts. It is for those who may come afterwards upon the field to effect these results, and I shall be content if my humble efforts shall in any way have cleared the way for them, or indicated to them the path which might be followed.

I shall now attempt to give some account of the MS. stores which have passed under my hands.

First, with regard to the muniments of the Dean and Chapter. The registers of the bishops of this see are well known. It is not my intention to give you a catalogue, and to describe details that may be most uninteresting to many. It is sufficient for me to say, as regards the bishops' registers, that they are generally in very good condition, that their contents have already been much used (as indeed they are the only evidences of the Chapter which have), but that they are by no means exhausted. They are full of copies of charters of various kinds, and other documents attesting numerous important transactions, which teem with local names, and which will supply many particulars of the changes through which they have passed. As an example, too, of their miscellaneous character, I may mention the curious and interesting will of Bishop Giffard, enrolled in the second volume. There is also a curious record of proceedings as to the marriage of William de Monte Caniso, and several cases recorded of serious disputes arising out of the infraction of the sanctuary privileges.

Beside these bishops' registers are the cartularies, or books of register of the see during its vacancy, and of the ancient priory independent of the see. Among these I am confident a zealous enquirer would find much new and valuable material which has escaped the researches or been thought below the notice of previous workers. Again I can give an example, by referring to the existence of portions of MSS. of a date long antecedent to the books themselves which have been worked up in the binding. These have not yet been submitted to the notice of a competent authority, but I need hardly say that every portion of Saxon MS. has value; and a very interesting addition to the literature of that time was made by the discovery, at Gloucester, of a portion of the Life of St. Swithin, found under exactly similar conditions to those I have mentioned. They were the subject of a most valuable paper by

Professor Earle, which was read at the meeting of the Institute in 1860<sup>b</sup>.

I now come to the mine of unwrought material contained in the accounts of the officers of the ancient priory; and here I must again remind you of the elementary character of the report I am as yet able to make. You will find in nearly every one of the small documents submitted to your notice in the Museum some point of interest, some item of instruction, which would occupy a considerable portion of your time if properly considered. During the short time I have been able to devote to this enquiry, some hundreds of rolls of accounts and some thousands of deeds of various kinds have passed through my hands, and you will not therefore expect much in the way of description of them: I wish simply to indicate their existence as a fact.

In the paper quoted by Professor Willis as the production of the prebendary Mr. Hopkins, there is a list of the officers of the ancient priory which preceded the present cathedral. Accounts of all the officers he has mentioned have been found in considerable numbers, and besides them I have found others furnished by the "precentor," the "refectorarius," and the "sub-cellarius." There are no lists of these rolls of account: therefore if Mr. Hopkins' list of these officers is that upon which our idea of the priory is to be established, we have at once to make three additions to it. Many of these accounts contain interesting particulars of the inner life of the members of the priory.

I have already spoken of the very considerable number of the deeds and other documents not entered in books. Among them it may be safely said that very many exist bearing with great particularity and minuteness upon many points and circumstances which we should have great interest in elucidating. Among them I will specify a few, of which the subject-matter seemed of more than usual interest.

A pitiful letter from the Prior and Chapter of Worcester, transmitted by the Bishop to the Archbishop of Canterbury, setting out the causes (particularly specifying actions with the citizens of Worcester) through which they had come to such decay and poverty that it was a scandal to the Church (A.D. 1330).

Numerous notarial instruments relating to matters in which the priory was concerned.

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<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, p. 270.

Grants of lands in the city and county of Worcester, leases and records of other transactions relating to the same, containing many local names and boundaries.

Notification by the Bishop of Worcester of the limits of the cemetery and sanctuary (A.D. 1460), in consequence of so many disputes having arisen respecting them. They were said to begin "from the great door of the cathedral charnel-house by the great stone wall of our palace to the great gate of the said palace," and continuing through the whole circuit.

A portion of a copy of a statute roll 5 Edward III.

An account of arms and soldiers' apparel in the reign of Elizabeth, headed "A remembrance what was bestowed at London for furnytur for Mr. Deane and Chapt<sup>r</sup>."

A letter to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester on behalf of Bartholomew Mason in respect of the vicarage of St. John's, signed by Lord Burleigh and others of Elizabeth's council.

Ordinances made for the almsmen of the priory in the fourteenth century, setting out that they should be clerks of elegant stature, poor, but apt to learn, and containing provisions as to their food and education, together with their due castigation and monition when required.

Lastly, I would mention a Saxon copy of a charter nearly three centuries earlier than the copy (A.D. 770) by which Uhtred, "Regulus" of the Wiccians, grants certain privileges to his officer Ethelmund. In Thomas's History of the Cathedral there is a notice of a charter of the same date to the monastery of Worcester granting land at Stoke; but without consulting authorities not now at command, it is impossible to speak of the interest to be attached to the instrument found on Saturday afternoon. It is, however, a fine specimen of Latin written in the Saxon character.

The mention of this deed brings me fairly to some remarks upon the neglected condition of the collection, now kept in a chamber in the clerestory of the cathedral. Here was an instrument not later than the eleventh century, and probably anterior to the Norman Conquest, found crumpled and dirty, pushed in a drawer with dozens of others more crumpled and dirty still, of all kinds and of all dates. Certainly with the accommodation at the disposal of those having charge of these documents, nothing less could be expected, however it might be desired. The conveniences at their disposal seem not to extend beyond what is due for the safety of those which relate to the

business matters in their administration, and to which of course their attention is first given. It is not for me, however, to trace the causes which have reduced the numerous documents I have been most obligingly permitted to examine to the condition in which they now exist, but it would be very easy to do so. Their condition is doubtless a source of great regret to those having charge of them, but it is not easy to propose a remedy for it. In the Dedication of the excellent History of the learned Dr. Thomas, he speaks of many of the original papers and letters which he had transcribed and printed as having "long lain a prey to moths and worms, and are in several places scarcely legible." With the exception of some to which the attention of the officers has been called, they are still in the condition lamented by Dr. Thomas. The rolls of accounts have been only partly sorted out, and many of them are much injured by dirt, and by being crumpled up. But the smaller deeds are perhaps in the worst condition. It is probable that for centuries they have had no protection whatever, and large numbers must have been lost, while others are damaged beyond repair. Under such circumstances many seals must have perished, and I must draw special attention to the fact that the one example of the seal of the famous Wulstan known to Dr. Thomas, and engraved in his work, is not now known to be in the collection. In our Museum we have, however, been able to exhibit an example of the seal by the favour of Mr. Dixon of York, to whom it belongs. It is attached to a very fine charter, which has been printed in the "Archæological Journal," and was obtained for exhibition to the inhabitants of the place to which it refers through the kind mediation of Dr. Raine of Durham.

Before leaving the collection of the Chapter documents, I must refer to a parcel very lately brought to our notice by the obliging attention of Mr. Hooper. It is a small packet of original letters of Charles I., all signed by him, and dated from the 5th May, 1641, to 20th October, 1643. They are directed to the Bishop of Worcester, who was then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and in that position, in the chief city devoted to the royal cause, of great consideration to his Sovereign. They relate chiefly to matters coming before him in that capacity, but one of them refers specially to this city, as it directs the levy of troops to protect the Bishop, and prevent his being re-

moved from his diocese, as he "hath bin menaced to be sent for in disgracefull maner to the Parliament." They will be an interesting addition to the memorials of those sad times.

I have but very few remarks to make upon the collection of documents belonging to the Corporation, to which access has been most courteously afforded me. The collection is very small, but it is in good condition, and (with the exception of one small parcel) the substance of every document has been fairly calendared. Their contents have been turned to considerable account in the interesting and entertaining volumes relating to this city which have been produced by Mr. Noake; but that they had not been exhausted by him, I may refer to a highly interesting paper upon the "Fortifications of Worcester," written by Mr. Woof, and by him contributed to the Natural History Society. I should wish to direct your attention particularly to this production. I think, however, that the municipal documents will still supply illustrations of the early condition of this city which have not yet been noted.

I will now make a few references to the collections of those gentlemen who have been kind enough to contribute some of their documentary stores to our Museum. These, however, must be looked upon simply as specimens. I have been informed that the documents relating to the Hanley Castle property of Sir Edmund Lechmere are very numerous, and among them many of interest would doubtless be found. Among those in the Muscum, I would specially mention a small but fine charter of Ralph de Mortimer in the twelfth century, to which the seal is attached in a manner of which no example has yet been noticed.

The bulk of MSS. of various kinds preserved at Stanford Court, independent of those relating to the property, is considerable, and they were chiefly collected by Solicitor-General Winnington in the seventeenth century. By the obliging courtesy of the present baronet, we are permitted to exhibit in the Museum two documents of great interest—not, however, connected with the county. One is a finely illuminated MS. collection of the statutes made at the latter part of the fifteenth century, and the other is an able State paper, drawn up by the advisers of Queen Elizabeth, to exonerate her from blame in the matter of the Queen of Scots. It is a valuable historical paper, not quite new to the historical student, and Sir Thomas Win-

nington has kindly placed it in the hands of the Camden Society, who are about to publish it. It will then doubtless receive the attention it deserves.

The most considerable collection of original charters shewn in the Museum are those belonging to the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington. Possessing the site of the nunnery at Westwood, the title-deeds of the house are also in his hands; although I am not aware of their extent, nor can I speak of their importance or interest, beyond what are exhibited in the Museum. If they are at all complete or considerable, they will contain much of interest relating to the community to which they belonged, to its transactions with those about them, and to its connexion with the neighbouring property.

I must close these few and imperfect notices in the most imperfect manner, by referring to the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps. The wealth of that collection in documentary evidences of all kinds is well known as a fact, but it is a matter of deep regret that so little has yet been made known of their nature and extent; and though an old member of the Institute, he is not with us to afford any information respecting them.

I will now conclude by begging you to consider these few remarks simply as aids to those who may have leisure and inclination to examine the original sources of information. The time at my disposal has been so short, and, as regards the Chapter documents, their condition is so unfavourable, that my examination has been carried on under the greatest disadvantages. If my remarks should in any way conduce to their improvement in that respect, I shall feel amply repaid.

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Since reading the above, I have been permitted to examine the books preserved in the chapter-house of the cathedral. Of these, an account given in Smith's Catalogue has been lately reprinted. It gives but an imperfect idea of the collection, which is rich in the religious, medical, and philosophical works of the Middle Ages. Many of the works are, unfortunately, much injured by damp, and by the very bad condition or total want of covers or bindings. There is a fine specimen of the English language of the middle of the fourteenth century, in a large Psalter, of which the texts are the only Latin portion. On pointing out the unsuitability of the presses against the wall for the books, the presses have been removed, and a fine Norman arcade found behind them.

HISTORY OF ECCLESFIELD<sup>a</sup>.

MR. EASTWOOD has produced a very complete and useful specimen of a local history. The book is the more remarkable, because it is clear that Mr. Eastwood is not a very profound or scientific antiquary in any branch. The architectural description of the church is meagre, and is clearly the work of one not very well versed in architectural technicalities. The historical portion is not written in the way in which it would be by one thoroughly accustomed to historical inquiries. Yet we are inclined to think that Mr. Eastwood has really done his task better than it would have been done by one who was specially learned in any particular line. Such an one would have been tempted to give undue prominence to his own branch of the subject. An architectural antiquary might have produced a mere monograph of Ecclesfield Church; a documentary antiquary might have produced a mere collection of records about Ecclesfield Manor and Priory. Either would probably have despised a great many details which Mr. Eastwood has inserted, and which have an use of their own. Neither would have produced so thorough and complete a local history as Mr. Eastwood has done. Mr. Eastwood's attempts at general disquisitions are weak, and he does not always understand technicalities, either historical or architectural. But he has knowledge and tact enough to keep him from serious blunders, and his general love for his subject keeps him from giving any part of it an exaggerated prominence over the rest. It is no slight praise to say of Mr. Eastwood's book that, while he is full and minute enough to satisfy, as we should suppose, the most exacting inhabitant of Ecclesfield, there are large parts of the volume which may be read, not without interest, by those who know Ecclesfield only through Mr. Eastwood's history.

Ecclesfield is a parish in the southern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the district locally known as Hallamshire. It is a very large parish, and besides a large allowance of wood, moor, and mountain, it contains a principal village and seven dependent hamlets or ecclesiastical districts. Mr.

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<sup>a</sup> "The History of Ecclesfield, in the County of York. By the Rev. J. Eastwood, M.A." (London: Bell and Daldy.)

Eastwood has worked out, with most praiseworthy diligence, everything, old and new, which can be found out about these places, or about anybody who ever lived in any of them. To critics or readers who take no special interest in Ecclesfield the chief points of attraction will be found, as in other places, to centre round the history of the Manor, the Priory, and the Parish Church.

Hallamshire can boast the honour of having once had for its lord no less a man than the great Earl Waltheof. Mr. Eastwood is somewhat vague in his account of the patron hero of Crowland; we are sorry to find him believing in Ingulf; and he ludicrously overstates matters when he says that the English owners of estates were "in most instances *put to death*" by William the Conqueror. From Waltheof the lordship passed to his wicked widow Judith, and under her it seems to have been held by a certain Roger de Busli. It then passed through the hands of Lovetofts, Furnivals, and Nevils, till we find it again in the hands of a lord of more than local fame, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, better known by the illustrious name of Talbot. From the champion of England, the last bulwark of Aquitaine, it passed to the successive Earls of Shrewsbury, till, in 1616, it was transferred, by the marriage of Lady Alethea Talbot with Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, to the ducal house of Norfolk, in whose hands it has since continued.

"Hitherto," as Mr. Eastwood says, "we have spoken of the Manor of Ecclesfield as if it had always continued in the hands of the lords of the rest of Hallamshire." Manorial rights, however, over at least part of the parish were in the hands of the spiritual patrons of the place, between whom and its temporal lords there were not unfrequent dissensions. Ecclesfield was an instance of that strange abuse by which possessions in England, both spiritual and temporal, were held by monasteries in foreign countries. This of course is mainly owing to the fact that so many of William's followers held land both in Normandy and in England, and deemed it an act of piety to enrich the religious houses of their own land with some part of the spoils of the conquered people. As long as the King of England and the Duke of Normandy were the same person—Mr. Eastwood ought to know better than to talk of England and Normandy being "but one kingdom"—no public evil arose from this practice. A parish in Yorkshire suffered no more from having

its tithe appropriated and its rents paid to an Abbey in Normandy than if they had gone to an Abbey in Sussex. There was the general evil of appropriations and absentee landlordism, but nothing more. But when the two countries became distinct, and commonly hostile, the evil made itself very plainly felt. It was clearly against public policy to allow a considerable revenue to go yearly out of the realm to enrich the enemy's country. Hence, at the breaking out of a war with France, one of the commonest measures was to sequester the property of the Alien Priorities. At last the nuisance was got rid of by their general suppression in the fifteenth century, when a large portion of their revenues went towards the endowment of the great foundations of King Henry the Sixth and Archbishop Chichele.

The foreign house which thus obtained property in the parish of Ecclesfield was the Abbey of Fontenelle, or St. Wandrille, in Normandy. It lies near Caudebec, not far from the right bank of the Seine, and in the neighbourhood of the two other great monasteries of Jumièges and St. Georges de Boscherville. The exact time when the monks of St. Wandrille obtained possessions at Ecclesfield is not exactly known, but it seems to have been during the reign of Henry the First, and by the gift of the then lord of Hallamshire, Richard of Lovetoft or William his son. They obtained, as usual, the advowson and rectory, and, as far as we can make out from the documents quoted by Mr. Eastwood, they first endowed a vicarage in 1245. The Abbey, as Rector, was to receive two-thirds of the tithe, and the Vicar one-third. This endowment, however, did not last, for at the beginning of the next century complaints are made to the Archbishop of York of the neglected state of the parish. It was large and scattered—"ampla et diffusa"—but "no regular vicar had been instituted to the said church for some years, nor any one else having the cure of souls." A better comment cannot be needed on the misappropriation of ecclesiastical property in England to the enrichment of foreign monks. It might be too much to expect the Abbot of St. Wandrille to care much for the cure of souls at Ecclesfield, but this abundantly shews that the Abbot of St. Wandrille ought never to have had property, least of all tithe property, at Ecclesfield. At last, in 1310, the then Archbishop, William Greenfield, procured the cessation of this scandal, and the endowment by the monks of a Vicar and

two assistant Chaplains. The advowson of course still remained in the Abbey.

These injurious privileges were not held by the foreign monks without dispute. Their right both to the manor and the advowson was occasionally disputed by persons on the spot, and the first endowment of the Vicarage in 1245 was the result of a compromise between the Abbey and an English clerk, one Jeremy of Ecclesfield, who claimed the Rectory, and seemingly the Manor also. Apparently, as Mr. Eastwood says, the Abbey let out both to farm, the tenant providing for the parish duty, or, if, like Jeremy, he chanced to be himself in holy orders, discharging it himself. Jeremy was not the first of his family who had held the lease, but probably he was the last. Being a priest, he could have no direct heirs; if he had no collateral heirs, he may have thought that his bargain was a good one for his own life. He gave up a disputed, and probably unfounded, claim to the freehold of the Manor and Rectory, but he got one-third of the spirituals, as Vicar for life, without any deduction, and the rest of the spirituals and all the temporals as tenant for life, at a yearly rent of 20 marks. At his death the monks seem to have thought that the Vicarage lapsed to themselves, and they therefore failed to appoint a successor. Hence the unsatisfactory state of things which was reformed by Archbishop Greenfield.

The Abbey of St. Wandrille, as usual, established a small dependent establishment on the spot, chiefly for the sake of looking after its property. It is well known that monasteries of considerable importance, as Leominster, Malvern, Brecon, and Steyning, were often in a state of greater or less dependence on some other house, native or foreign. But these, though some greater house possessed a certain degree of authority over them, were still distinct corporations, with officers, rights, and property of their own. The Priory at Ecclesfield, on the other hand, was one of the very smallest class of dependent houses. It consisted merely of two or three of the monks of St. Wandrille, sent over mainly as stewards on behalf of the parent house, and possessing no rights or property of their own of any kind. They had a small house and chapel near the parish church, portions of which, including a thirteenth century triplet, still remain under the name of Ecclesfield Hall. These alien monks seem not to have had a pleasant time of it, the lands of St. Wandrille being several times seized into the King's hands in the reigns of the

three Edwards. Indeed their possession did not even last till the general suppression of Alien Priories. In 1386 the Priory was again in the King's hands, and in that year Richard the Second gave all that had belonged to St. Wandrille at Ecclesfield to the newly founded Carthusian house of St. Anne near Coventry. The Carthusian monks do not seem to have kept up any dependent house at Ecclesfield at all, but to have leased out the whole of their property there. In 1542 Henry the Eighth granted Manor, Rectory, and Advowson, in exchange for other property, to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. Since then the former estates of St. Wandrille have been held by the successive Lords of Hallamshire. According to Mr. Eastwood, they consist of 600 acres of land, with the rectorial tithe and the Advowson of the Vicarage. Had Richard of Lovetoft been less eager to enrich foreign monks, the church of Ecclesfield might have remained a Rectory to this day<sup>b</sup>.

Ecclesfield parish church, according to Mr. Eastwood's account, is a large cruciform building, mainly of Perpendicular date, but retaining some Early English portions. But when we have so unscientific a description given us as, "the learned in such matters point to 'shafts and capitals' in the interior as being of earlier date," it is not easy to make anything out. As the pillars on the north side are round, we may suspect that we should really find Early English arches supporting a Perpendicular clerestory. Mr. Eastwood might surely find somebody able to explain to him such elementary matters as these. Anyhow it is plain that the church is externally Perpendicular. The transepts are of slight projection and lower than the nave, but they derive some importance from the addition of a quasi-aisle to the west. Mr. Eastwood mentions a rood-screen and stalls in the choir, and he gives wood-cuts which shew that they are really fine pieces of wood-carving; but we cannot make out from his description whether the choir is under the tower or in the eastern limb. We gather that in 1858 the chancel remained blocked off from the rest of the church. Since then there has been some kind of "restoration," which is not very minutely described. We are sorry to find that

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<sup>b</sup> The Vicarage is now valued at £573. This would make the whole tithe of the parish worth £1,719 yearly, a sum out of which the various district churches which have sprung up in the parish might have been decently endowed. Indiscriminate admirers of monachism should remember these things.

the Vicar recommended a "Bazaar" in aid of the restoration, and that more than half the funds collected were raised by this very questionable means.

Mr. Eastwood's book contains a great many curious details about the Vicars, the local charities, and various families belonging to the parish. Some of these approach to the nature of gossip, but most of them are in their place in a local history. There is also a list of odd names and other grotesque entries from the Register. In some we can see nothing very wonderful; *Bettriss* and *Betteris* are simply mis-spellings for *Beatrice*, as *Damoriss* and *Damorous* are for *Damaris*, nor is there anything very amazing in pairs of twins being called severally Peter and Paul, Isaac and Rebecca, Rachel and Leah, Abraham and Isaac. Ulysses and Penelope, in the like case, is certainly going rather further a-field. But some of the entries are indeed odd; for instance, of male names we find Dud, Zeruiah, and Amor; the list of wonderful female names is much longer, including Bethelina, Anthanna, Avarilda, Phœbus, [sic] Virtuous, Enchora, Armenial, Avalinda, Granada, Rocksinelia, Sabran, Saint, Meseems, Emott, Seana, Joney, Ishub, Ouneriffa, and Bodishai.

We will end with a few matters taken at random. There are some primæval antiquities in the parish, but Mr. Eastwood gives no scientific account of them, only an extract from some by-gone writer in the "Archæologia" who talks about "a piece of rock which appears to have artificial basons upon it." Geology and scientific archæology combined have driven out this kind of nonsense in most places. We do not know whether Ecclesfield is blessed with the presence of any members of the "Yorkshire Welsh Club," but this sort of talk savours greatly of Druids.

In p. 34 Mr. Eastwood remarks that "Ship-money seems to have been as distasteful in those days as is the Income Tax at the present day." He forgets the important difference that the one is legal and the other was illegal.

In p. 47 Mr. Eastwood absurdly derives the first part of the name Ecclesfield from the Welsh *Eglhwys*, as if it were *Eglhwysfield*—half Welsh, half English. He adds a note of what we must call twaddle:—

"It is worthy of remark, that most of the ecclesiastical terms in the Saxon language, and doubtless also in the British which preceded the Saxon, were

corruptions of the corresponding Greek and Latin terms, as was only likely from the fact that Christianity was first made known in this country through the Romans, at the time when Roman legions were stationed in the various towns, which still record the fact of such occupation in the *chester*, *caster*, or *cester*, with which their names are compounded. *Church* (A. S. *cyrc*) is *κυριακή οἰκία*, the Lord's house; *mynstyr*, or *minster*, is a corruption of *monasterium*. The words *clerc*, *prior*, *abbot*, *bisceop* (Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, Brit. *esgob*), *archbisceop*, *canon*, *regol* (i.e. *regula*, rule), *archedekne*, *Pape* (Brit. *Páp*), *pallium*, *canceler*, *Apostol*, and others, all of Greek or Latin origin, occur in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, pointing to the fact that words of this kind were naturalized in the language long before the time that the name of Ecclesfield is first mentioned."

Now here is a considerable display of elementary learning; but what is it to the point? What on earth have we to do with "the British which preceded the Saxon?" Who doubts that many ecclesiastical terms come to us from the Latin and, through the Latin, from the Greek? How could they fail so to do? Of course the really remarkable thing, both in German and in Old-English, is not that so many Latin words were adopted, but that so many were translated into good Teutonic. The derivation of *Cyrice* from *κυριακή* or *κυριακόν*, though accepted by better scholars than Mr. Eastwood, is against all analogy; but *κυριακή οἰκία* (we have somewhere seen *Κυρίου οἶκος*) we fancy that Mr. Eastwood has all to himself. But all this is nothing to the purpose, as long as we have the simple fact that the word *Ecclesia* was never adopted in English. In expounding the names of Yorkshire villages, we can have no right to drag in Welsh words. Mr. Eastwood, in the next page, gives the real derivation only to reject it. *Ecclesfield* is the field of the mythical hero *Ægel*. Mr. Eastwood objects that, in the other places named after him, the *Ægel* is softened into *Ayle-*, and never becomes *Eccle-*. Very good; but throughout Northumberland we expect to find harsher forms retained, and the name is actually written *Aiglesfeld* and *Eglesfeld* in some of the early documents cited by Mr. Eastwood himself.

We find from p. 72 that, so late as 1563, George, Earl of Shrewsbury (the keeper of Queen Mary), levied a feudal aid on his tenants at Ecclesfield and elsewhere, on the marriage of his eldest daughter. It was naturally "paid with great reluctance."

In p. 117, Eleanor, sister of Edward the Third, is married by Mr. Eastwood to a mysterious person whom he calls "the Earl of *Gerl*." The fact is that, in Rymer, he appears as *Comes Gerlensis*, which is an evident mistake of either writer or printer for *Gelrensis*, the person meant being the Count of Gelders.

We will wind up with Mr. Eastwood's account of a curious local custom:—

“This village is one of the few places in which lingers an institution, once more popular than now, of a village pack of hounds. Almost every man who can afford to keep a hound, and some who cannot, feeds and maintains one of these animals in more or less good condition. These are kept from hunting out of season on their own account, by the cruel expedient of passing a wire through the ball of the foot and twisting it fast, a remnant of the barbarous custom of *lawing* or *expeditating* enjoined by the old forest charters. In the season the neighbouring landowners occasionally ‘give a day,’ on which welcome occasions the village huntsman, duly licensed for the pursuit of game, summons his followers, biped and quadruped, by the sound of a horn, and forth come the latter trooping from the various cottages, yelping and tumbling over one another in their cagerness for the pursuit. Away they start, dogs and men, and it is hard if before the day is out they have not interpreted the leave to kill ‘a hare or two,’ into a permission to give chase to half a score. One of the old huntsmen still living, says that he has often walked and run with his pack forty miles and more, and carried perhaps a couple of hares great part of the way into the bargain, and it would take a good deal of hunting to tire him yet. A list has been preserved of more than forty hounds, with the names of the persons who kept them in 1751. Many of the names of the hounds, Musick, Gamester, Chanter, Nudger, etc., have descended to the present generation.”

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ANCIENT GRAVES IN CABRACH, BANFFSHIRE.—About the end of August last, while a labourer was digging sand in a clover-field on the farm of Forteach, Cabrach, he came upon a stone coffin. This field, which is situated upon the north side of the river Deveron, would appear to have been in early days a graveyard, for, during the past forty years, ten or twelve graves have been opened in various parts. The greater part of these graves have been found by the plough laying bare the top of the cists; but it is now seen that numbers of graves have been dug very deep, so that the plough will not reach them, the top of the cists being from two to three feet below the surface. The last two found were accidentally laid open in digging for sand, and were only a few feet apart from each other. In the present instance the stone coffin is a parallelogram, measuring 3 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. The sides and ends are formed of flags from 4 to 5 inches thick, of green stone, taken from the summit of the Keilmen's Hill, distant about three-quarters of a mile. The lid, or covering, measures 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., and is from 8 to 9 inches thick. The lid is a species of basalt, from a rock that overhangs the river upon the opposite side, distant about 300 yards, with a dip of upwards of 80 ft. The coffin lies almost due east and west. In general, the graves found at Cabrach have had the bottoms smoothly causewayed with round pebbles from the river; but in this one the bottom is laid with a flag. The body had been laid in the cist with the head towards the east, resting upon a flagstone for a pillow, about 5 inches diameter, with an elevation towards the north, and the body was compressed into the grave in a stooping position. An urn, which was found placed upon the breast, when exposed to the air, went to fragments. The only thing observed within it was a piece of flint; it was not an arrow-head, nor any part of a warlike instrument. There was a considerable quantity of charcoal found in the grave, also below the flag at the bottom. The body was all decomposed, except a part of the skull and the leg and thigh bones, which were in tolerable preservation.—*Banffshire Journal*.

## ECCLESIOLOGY OF WORCESTERSHIRE<sup>a</sup>.

THE county and diocese of Worcester are not co-extensive, and I purpose confining my observations to the churches of the former or civil division, including the fourteen parishes belonging to the diocese of Hereford.

I shall first notice the different varieties of ground-plan, then briefly describe the chief characteristics of the various portions, and, lastly, point out the best examples of the several styles of mediæval architecture exemplified in the churches of the county.

Worcestershire contains 252 churches and chapels: of these, 157 remain for the most part as they were left by the mediæval church builders, saving the introduction of modern fittings and a few minor alterations; 19 churches have been partially and 31 wholly rebuilt; while 45 are entirely new structures, erected principally within the last fifty years, though a few were built during the last century, as Wribbenhall, Stourport, and St. Thomas's, Stourbridge.

Almost every variety of plan is to be met with, from the simplest structure possessing only those essential features of a church, chancel and nave, to the complex arrangement of the conventual and cathedral church.

Of the cruciform structure with a central tower—which may be termed the highest development of the plan of a Christian temple (whether considered from a symbolical or an æsthetical point of view)—there are but three examples exclusive of conventual churches, viz., Ripple, Old Broadway, and Alderminster; and the latter is destitute of aisles either to nave or chancel. Transeptal churches without a central tower lose much of the cruciform effect; and the transepts, being lower than the body of the building, have the appearance of mere projecting chapels, which they frequently were. There are eleven churches of this description, each having a tower at the west end of the nave, and four of them, viz., Kempsey, Powick, All Saints', Evesham, and Bretforton, north and south aisles to the nave. Crowle, Oddingley, Birt's Morton, and Middle Littleton, are small cruciform buildings without aisles. Seven churches in the neighbourhood of Evesham possess a transeptal chapel on one side of the nave only, five being on the north and two on the south side. Castle Morton and Severn Stoke have likewise a south transept, which in the latter case is balanced by a tower on the opposite side.

Of churches with aisles, thirty-four have them on both sides of the

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<sup>a</sup> The substance of a paper by Mr. J. S. Walker, Hon. Sec. to Diocesan Architectural Society, read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, July 22, 1862.

nave, and twenty-nine on one side only—thirteen on the north and sixteen on the south. In twenty-four instances there is a chapel or aisle to the chancel, and mostly on one side only; while seventy-four churches possess neither aisles nor chapels, either to nave or chancel.

Porches, as a rule, occupy the usual position on the south side of the nave; upwards of thirty, however, are on the north side; and at Leigh and Spetchley the porch stands against the west side of the western tower.

The tower is almost universally found at the west end of the nave, 103 out of 126 being so placed; three stand in the centre of cruciform churches (besides the Cathedral and the conventual churches of Pershore and Great and Little Malvern), and six between the nave and chancel where there are no transepts. At Hampton Lovett, Areley Kings, and Cotheridge, the tower occupies the position of a south porch; at Pirton it is on the north side of the nave; at St. Andrew's, Droitwich, north of chancel; Stoke Prior, south of chancel; St. Mary's, Kidderminster, and Eckington, west end of south aisle; at Severn Stoke, north-east of nave; and at Dodderhill it forms the south transept, having been erected in the seventeenth century in place of the central tower, which was much injured during the civil wars.

Forty bell-turrets rise from the west, and only three—Wyre, Alston, and the desecrated chapel at Netherton—from the east end of the nave. Sapey Pitchard Church has neither turret nor tower, the bells being hung just beneath the roof at the west end.

Chancels are generally well developed, and even in the smallest churches are, as a rule, distinctly marked by being lower and narrower than the nave; this is not, however, invariably the case, as in some instances the chancel appears externally to be a mere prolongation of the nave. Pershore Abbey Church and the crypt of the Cathedral are the only examples we have of the apse.

About sixteen high chancel-screens remain more or less perfect: the finest are those at Shelsley Walsh, Little Malvern, Upton Snodsbury, and Blockley. The screen at Sedgeberrow is of very unusual design, having painted boards instead of tracery, and the lower part of stone. At Castle Morton is a very perfect high screen, surmounted by the royal arms, and bearing the date of 1682. The screens at Alvechurch and Hampton Lovett were removed during the recent restoration of those churches. The lower or solid panels alone sometimes remain in their original position, as at Alfrick, Wickhamford, and Birt's Morton, where the gates are still perfect, as they are also at Middle Littleton. Rood-lofts still exist at Besford, Leigh, and Strensham; they are of late date, and enriched with colour. The one at Strensham, containing twenty-four painted figures of saints and martyrs, now forms the front of a western gallery, and the loft at Bredon was removed about 1842. The roodbeam remains at Little Malvern and at Shelsley Walsh.

The only example of an original reredos I have met with is at Sedge-

berrow: it consists of three large canopied niches extending the whole width of the five-light east window, the centre niche being raised considerably above the side ones and in front of the window, but the whole is much mutilated.

No original stone altar remains. A portion of one figured in the "Glossary," as existing at Bengeworth (at the east end of the north aisle), was destroyed when the church was repewed some years ago.

Sedilia are scarce. The triple arrangement occurs in ten churches, the most elegant being the Decorated ones, at Kidderminster and Chaddesley Corbett, and the Early English ones at Kempsey. Double sedilia are met with in four churches; at Sedgeberrow and Bricklehampton they have much the appearance of stone arm-chairs. One wide arch encloses the seats at Alvechurch, and there is said to be a single sedile at Beoley.

Piscinæ are very general, occupying the usual position in the chancel aisle, and south-east of nave. They are commonly under a plain trefoil-headed opening, but there is a rich example under a projecting canopy at Sedgeberrow. Double piscinæ are very rare, the only ones I know of being at Fladbury (elegant Early English), in the Cathedral, and in the window-sill of a chapel in the Cathedral crypt. The piscina at Kempsey contains three carved brackets instead of the usual shelf. At Bredon is a sort of low side window at the back, opening into the churchyard. The piscina is placed across the south-east angle of the chancel at Hill Croome, and in the east wall, south of the altar, at Great Comberton.

We have but few Easter sepulchres. There is a richly-moulded niche, having much the appearance of a large piscina, on the north side of the sanctuary at Chaddesley Corbett, which was probably used for the purpose; as were also, no doubt, recessed tombs occupying a similar position, as the very fine example at Bredon.

Low side windows are occasionally met with, but always blocked up, as at Fladbury, Chaddesley Corbett, Pedmore, and Holt. At the latter church are two of these openings, one under the north-west window of the chancel, and one in the aisle exactly opposite the other. The westernmost window on the south side of the chancel is sometimes lower than the others, and doubtless served the same purpose, whatever that might have been. Squints, or hagioscopes as they have been termed, are not so common as in some districts where the more frequent occurrence of intricate ground-plans rendered their introduction desirable. There are good plain examples at Little Malvern, opening from the side chancels at the choir; at Bellbroughton is one commanding a view of the altar from the rood-stairs; and one at St. John's, Worcester, has been obliterated by the alterations recently carried out at that church.

Stalls with miserere seats occur at the Cathedral, Great and Little Malvern, Ripple, and Holy Cross, Pershore. Altar-tables and rails are generally of a date subsequent to the Restoration, though some are pro-

bably earlier. The original chancel seats, returned against the screen, remain, at least on one side, at Birt's Morton, Sedgeberrow, and Huddington.

Side chapels, or aisles to the chancel, are frequently an extension of the nave-aisles eastward; sometimes to the extreme end of the chancel, as at Claines, Rock, St. Lawrence's, Evesham, St. Alban's, St. Helen's, St. Andrew's, and St. John's, Worcester; but often one bay eastward of the chancel-arch, as at Bromsgrove, Stoke Prior, and Alvechurch. Chapels with a gabled roof, and attached to the chancel, are often the private mortuary chapels of the lords of the manor, as at Spetchley, Hampton Lovett, Bockleton, and Cotheridge.

There are original vestries at Bellbroughton, Chaddesley Corbett, Rock, Stoke Prior, and Suckley, all on the north side of the chancel, and having lean-to roofs, except Suckley, which is gabled transversely. At Rock and Stoke Prior is an upper as well as a lower chamber, the latter being vaulted with stone at Stoke.

Passing on to the consideration of the nave, we find that it seldom exhibits any great height, owing to the absence of the clerestory, which occurs in but ten parish churches, and two or three of these possess it on one side only. The late Perpendicular church of St. Lawrence, Evesham, stands alone in having a clerestory to both nave and chancel, but here it does not alter the external appearance of the building, being hidden from view by the gabled roofs of the aisles. There is a Norman clerestory at Overbury, which is now an internal feature, in consequence of the widening of the aisles and the raising of their roofs in the fourteenth century.

Eighteen churches have aisles with gabled roofs, but in the majority of cases the aisles are under lean-to roofs. The south aisle at St. John's, Worcester, and the aisles at King's Norton, are gabled north and south; the transverse gables in the latter instance being, however, a comparatively modern addition. Judging from old prints, the aisles to the former churches of St. Martin's and All Saints', Worcester, were treated in a similar manner. The eastern bay of the aisle often formed a chantry or other chapel, the piscina and other indications of an altar being of common occurrence in this position; and the screens also remain at Salwarpe. At Shelsley Walsh the south-east angle of the nave was screened off to form a chantry, there being but one other example for such an arrangement in the kingdom.

Roofs are for the most part of simple construction, the trussed rafter being the most common type; and it has always a good effect, which, however, is generally destroyed owing to the fashion which prevailed some century or more ago of plastering open-timbered roofs. Good cradle roofs exist at Sedgeberrow and Great Comberton; the timbers of the latter are remarkably massive, and neither of them have ever been plastered. There is a good Perpendicular roof over the nave at

Bromsgrove, and others of the same period at St. Peter's, Droitwich, Church Honeybourne, Chaddesley Corbett, &c. ; but perhaps the finest is at Eckington, where the collar-pieces are richly ornamented with carving, the whole being now hidden from view by the introduction of a low plastered roof. Remains of coved and panelled roofs occur at Abberton, North Piddle, and at Grafton Flyford, where, at the east end of the nave, it is richly painted with the evangelistic symbols, stars, &c. There are flat panelled wooden ceilings over the transept at Severn Stoke, the chancel at Newland, the sanctuary at Besford, and the nave at Little Malvern—the latter now plastered.

Stone vaulting is very rare: the only large spaces thus covered are the Cathedral and Pershore Abbey Church. Among the smaller examples may be mentioned the tower and choir chapels of Great Malvern Priory Church, the chancel of Overbury, the chantry chapels at Evesham, the towers of St. Andrew's, Worcester, Hales Owen, and Hampton, the porches at Bredon and Fladbury.

Fonts are chiefly of the Norman and Perpendicular periods, the former being generally circular on a cylindrical stem, and the latter octagonal. The font at Warndon is heptagonal; and a few are Early English and Decorated. Traces of stoups are frequently to be met with on the right-hand side of the doorway or porch as you enter the church, though at Crowle it is on the left-hand side. Just within the doorway at Bricklehampton is a circular stoup, apparently Norman, and the only perfect example I have seen in the county. Above it is a plain bracket of the same date.

I am not aware of any pulpits earlier than the fifteenth century, and but few of this date, as at Overbury, Lulsley, Grafton Flyford (now a prayer-desk), and St. John's, Worcester. The only original stone pulpit is the well-known and very late Pointed one in the Cathedral. Jacobean pulpits are very common, and have sometimes an inscription with the date round the sound-board, as at Suckley and Broadwas. There is a heavy and very elaborate sounding-board, surmounted by a gilt "pelican in her piety," at St. Swithin's, Worcester. Hour-glass stands are met with at Bishampton, Offenham, and Oddingley; the latter is fixed on the top of an iron standard attached to the end of an open seat. The stand formerly in Shelsley Beauchamp Church is now in the possession of the Diocesan Architectural Society.

Open seats, though not so general as in some counties, are yet very numerous, especially towards the southern and eastern sides of the county. The naves of Strensham, Overbury, Great Comberton, Cropthorne, Elmley Castle, Chaddesley Corbett, and some other churches, are still filled with them. At Overbury, Bredon, Sedgeberrow, North Piddle, Cropthorne, &c., the bench-ends are richly ornamented with carved tracery; while plain standards, having merely a moulded top-rail, occur at Elmley Castle, Eckington, Birt's Morton, Suckley, &c.

The seat-ends at Great Comberton and Chaddesley Corbett are simply cut square out of plain oak boarding, without any attempt at ornamentation; and in some of our smaller churches seats of still ruder construction may occasionally be found. There is a sort of plain poppy-head termination to some of the standards at Sedgeberrow and the old seats at Hanley Castle.

Pews of all shapes, sizes, and dates are of course to be found. One at Suckley bears the date 1684; and a pew door at Alvechurch was inscribed, "Mr. Edmund Tayler, 1683."

Encaustic tiles are exceedingly common, there being but few churches entirely destitute of examples, though the pattern is often quite obliterated. Besides the extensive and well-known series of wall and floor tiles at Great Malvern Priory Church, excellent specimens occur at Bredon, Strensham, Worcester Cathedral, Holt, Wyre Piddle, Broadwas, Cotheridge, and Middle Littleton.

With the exception of the beautiful windows at Great Malvern, Worcestershire is very poor in stained glass. There is, however, a considerable quantity of fine old glass at the little church of Oddingley; a few figures also remain at Little Malvern, Kempsey, Sedgeberrow, and Himbleton; and shields of arms and other fragments at Fladbury, Severn Stoke, and the Cathedral.

The limits of this paper will not allow of more than a cursory glance at the sepulchral monuments of the county. Good recumbent effigies of early date occur at Great Malvern and Chaddesley Corbett. There is a cross-legged knight at Clifton-on-Teme; also a very fine fourteenth-century one under a richly-moulded recessed arch at Alvechurch. Examples of fifteenth-century effigies may be seen at Stanford, Martley, and Kidderminster. Altar-tombs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are very common, and are generally surmounted by recumbent or kneeling figures, frequently with rows of children at the sides, the whole occasionally under elaborate arched or flat canopies. The most gorgeous monument of this latter description is that to the memory of Giles Reede (1611), at Bredon.

Brasses are comparatively rare, being found in seventeen churches only. Good examples at Fladbury, Strensham, Kidderminster, Alvechurch, Blockley, Tredington, Stoke Prior, and Chaddesley. Incised slabs at Rock, King's Norton, Cofton Hackett, Staunton, and Shelsley Walsh; the latter a cross. There is a very fine thirteenth-century raised cross on a plain tomb at Hagley; but the most interesting and numerous series of crosses and other memorials is to be found at Bredon, where there are also two or three mediæval churchyard monuments. At Shelsley Walsh, and likewise at the Cathedral, is a floor-cross formed of encaustic tiles. Cast-iron slab at Himbleton, 1660.

*(To be continued.)*

## Original Documents.

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### A SUBSIDY ROLL RELATING TO LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—In arranging some papers in the muniment-room of J. Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Mangersbury Manor, near this town, I met with a roll that I conceive may have interest for your readers, and therefore, by the kind permission of the owner, I send you a transcript.

It is a subsidy-roll, which shews the temporals and spirituals belonging to various religious houses within the Archdeaconry of London; on the back is a similar return for the Archdeaconry of Middlesex. The document is in excellent preservation, the writing very exact and distinct, and the ink scarcely faded. The marginal notes appear to be in the same hand, but the ink is paler. The date of the document is uncertain. The mention of the abbey of Feschamp would seem to make it earlier than the suppression of the alien priories, but on the other hand the language of some at least of the marginal notes is certainly much later. Friends to whom I have submitted the document have expressed different opinions, judging from the handwriting<sup>a</sup>. No doubt these notes will be the most interesting part of the whole, and it is to be regretted that they do not appear in every instance. Where they do, they give the exact locality of the property held in the archdeaconry by the various religious houses, and thus may furnish some useful hints for the London topographer. Probably some of your readers, who are better acquainted with ancient London than I am, will, through the medium of your pages, give the document its suitable illustration, and thus make its interest and value more apparent than may be the case at first sight.—I am, &c.,

*Lower Swell Vicarage, Stow-on-the-Wold,*  
*September, 1862.*

D. ROYCE.

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### ARCHIDIACONAT' LONDON'.

#### ALBANI.

Abbas et co'ventus S'ci Albani		In p'och' S'ci b'n'dicti Wode-
h'ent sp'ualia ibid'm . . .	xviiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	warf.
Inde decima, xxxvij <sup>s</sup> . ob'. Me-		
dietas decime . . . . .	xviiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

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<sup>a</sup> Judging from a tracing of a small part that has been sent to us, we should take it to belong to the reign of Henry VIII. The circumstance of Feschamp occurring on the roll at such a date may be explained by the fact that the alien houses and their property, in Middlesex and certain other counties, were not seized by Henry V., but continued until the general dissolution.—ED.

## AUGUSTINI.

Abbas S'ci Augustini Cantuar' h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	xliiij <sup>s</sup> jx <sup>d</sup>	In long entre agenst the stocks and the crowne in Graschirch strete.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> .		
Mediet' decime . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	

## ANTONINI.

ff <sup>r</sup> es S'ci Antonini h'ent tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci b'n'dicti fynk.
Inde decima, ix <sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	

## BERMU'DSEY.

Prior et co'ventus de Ber- mundsey he't sp'ualia in Archidiac' p'dict . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Idem h'ent temp'al' ibid'm . . .	li <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' tam sp'ualiu' q <sup>a</sup> m temp'aliu' p'd'cor' . . . . .	liiij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Inde decima, cvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> .	
Mediet' dec' . . . . .	liiij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob'

## BARTHI'.

Prior et conventus S'ci Barthi h'ent sp'ualia ibid' . . . . .	vij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
It'm h'et temp'ali' ibid'm . . . . .	lxxij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' sp'ualiu' et tem- p'aliu' p'dict . . . . .	<sup>xx</sup> iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Inde decima, vij <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> .	
Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob' di' q <sup>u</sup>

BUTTELE (*sic*).

Prior de Butle h'et sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . .	ij m'c
Inde decima, ij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>

## BOXELE.

Abbas de Boxele h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxxvij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce Marie at Nax et S'ci Mich'is Cornhull' in domo d'ne Drope.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> ob'. Me- diet' dec' . . . . .	xxiiij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## BERKYNG.

Abbissa de Berkyng h'et sp'u- alia in arch' p'dict . . . . .	di' m'c	In p'och' S'ci Both'i ex <sup>a</sup> Aldrisgate et in berkyng chirch jux <sup>a</sup> turre'.
Itm h'et temp'ali, in archi- diac' p'dict . . . . .	xxvij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' sp'ualiu' et tem- p'aliu' p'dict . . . . .	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## . BYLEY.

Abbas de Byley h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xxiijs <sup>s</sup>
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xiijs <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>

## BUTLESDENE.

Abbas de Butlesdene h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxv <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Nich'i Cold- abbey ex opposito signu' castell.
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xv <sup>d</sup>	

## BERNEWELL.

Prior de Barnewell h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Andrie Corn- hull'.
Inde decima, xvj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>	

## BURGO S'CI PET'.

Abbas de Burgo S'ci pct' h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Gregorii ad signu' le bell' in cartlayn.
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' xij <sup>d</sup>		

BEGGEH<sup>AM</sup>.

Abbas de Beggeh <sup>am</sup> h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Egidii.
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' xij <sup>d</sup>		

## CANT' ARCHIEP'US.

Archiep'us Cant' h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxxv <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' o'iu' Sc'or de bred- strete et in p'och' S'ci Mich'is Candilwik.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xxj <sup>d</sup>	

## CHERTSEY.

Abbas de Chertscy h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Egid iiet S'ci Bo- th'i billyngate et in p'och' S'ci pct' ap <sup>d</sup> paulis warf jux <sup>a</sup> ledyn porch.
Inde decima, xiijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> q <sup>u</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## CIRENCESTR'.

Abbas Circencestr' h'et tem- p'lia ibid'm . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce Brigide in flett strett apud popyngay.
Inde decima, viijs <sup>s</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> q <sup>u</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## CHIKESOND.

P'or de Chikesond h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	ix <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce Maric de Col- chirch et in p'och' S'ce Mildrede sup' Walbrok.
Inde decima, xvij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> . Me- dict' dec' . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	

## COLCHEST'.

Abbas de Colchest' h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxj <sup>s</sup>
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>

## EP'US CICESTE'.

Ep'us Cicestrie h'et temp'al' in arch' p'diet' . . . . .	lxx <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Dunstani West et S'ci Andrie holborne.
Inde decima, vij <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

## CICESTRIE.

Canonici Cicest'e h'ent tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Sepule'.
Inde decima, iijs <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec'	ijs <sup>s</sup>	

## DUNMOW.

Prior de Dunmow h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	lxxjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Inde decima, vij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iijs <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>

EUESH<sup>a</sup>M.

Abbas de Euesh'm h'et sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . .	ij m'c	In eccl'ia S'ci Mich'is Corn- hull' et S'ce Kat'ne Crist- church.
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>	

## ELIENSIS.

Prior Eliensis h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	vjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci mich'is hogyn- lane in domo jux <sup>a</sup> eccl'iam in p'te boreali.
Inde decima, viij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>	

FFEUERSH<sup>a</sup>M.

Abbas de ffeu'sh <sup>a</sup> m h'et tem- p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxijs <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Nich'i Aconi S'ci M'tini et S'ci mich'is Candilwik strete.
Inde decima, ijs <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Me- diet' dec' . . . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup> ob' di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## FIDIS.

Prior S'ce fdis h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxxjs <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Martini ludgate et S'ce M'garete moysy.
Inde decima, iijs <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Me- diet' dec' . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

## FFISCAMPUS.

Abbas de ffiscampo h'et tem- p'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xvjs <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci b'n'dicti.
Inde decima, xix <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	ix <sup>d</sup> ob'	

## GLOU'NIA.

Abbas de Glou'nia h'et sp'u- alia ibid'm . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	In eccl'ia S'ci m'tini in vi- net'a.
Inde decima, iijs <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	ijs <sup>s</sup>	

## GAUNT.

Prior de Gaunt h'et temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xvjs <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Dunstani est et S'ci Steph'i Walbroke.
Inde decima, xx <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## GRASTENO.

Abbas de Grasteno h'et tem-		In p'och' S'ce agnet'.
p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>	
Inde decima, xiiij <sup>d</sup> ob'. Me-		
diet' dec' . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## GODESTOWE.

Abbissa de Godestowe h'et		In p'och' S'ci Both'i ex <sup>a</sup>
temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	Bishopigate.
Inde decima, vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec'	ijj <sup>d</sup>	

## GLASTYNBURY.

Abbas de Glastynbury h'et		In p'och' S'ci Sepule'.
temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup>	
Inde decima, xx <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec'	x <sup>d</sup>	

## HATFFELD.

Prior de Hatffeld peu'ell h'et		
temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Inde decima, xj <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet'		
dec' . . . . .	v <sup>d</sup> ob'	

## HASTYNG.

Canonici de hastyng h'ent		In p'och' S'ci b'n'dicti Wode-
temp'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	warf.
Inde decima, ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet'		
dec' . . . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>	

## KENELWORTH.

Prior de Kenelworth h'et tem-		I' p'och' S'ci Sepule'.
p'al' ibid'm . . . . .	xxv <sup>s</sup>	
Inde decima, ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet'		
dec' . . . . .	xv <sup>d</sup>	

## KIRKESTEDE.

Abbas de Kirkestede h'et		In p'och' S'ci Both'i ex <sup>a</sup> al-
temp'alia ibid'm . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	d'rsgate jux <sup>a</sup> signu' le bell'
Inde decima, ix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'.		jux <sup>a</sup> bartismewysgate.
Mediet' dec' . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## LEWES.

Prior de Lewes h'et tem'palia		In p'och' S'ci Tho'e ap'li in
ibid'm . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup>	orto de Thawyt.
Inde decima, x <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec'	v <sup>s</sup>	

## LYLLESHULL.

Abbas de Lylleshull h'et tem-		In p'och' S'ci olawy <sup>b</sup> jux <sup>a</sup>
p'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	turre' in ort'.
Inde decima, xvj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec'	viiij <sup>d</sup>	

## LESNES.

Abbas de Lesnes h'et tem-		In p'och' p'r n'r chirch aliis
p'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	Wytyngdon Coll'.
Inde decima, ij <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec'	xij <sup>d</sup>	

<sup>b</sup> The fourth letter is like a corrected *w*.

## LEYCESTR'.

Abbas de Leycestr' h'et temp'  
p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>  
Inde decima, iiij<sup>s</sup>. Mediet' dec' . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Sepule' apud  
Sarsynhed.

## MARTINI.

Canonici S'ci M'tini h'ent sp'u-  
alia ibid'm . . . . . ix<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm h'ent temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxv<sup>li</sup>  
Sm<sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' ta' sp'ualiu'  
q<sup>u</sup>m temp'aliu' p'diet . . . . . xxxiiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, lxxviiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Me-  
diet' dec' . . . . . xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

## MALMESBURY.

Abbas de Malmesbury h'et  
sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
Itm h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xv<sup>d</sup>  
Sm<sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' ta' sp'ualiu'  
q<sup>u</sup>m temp'aliu' . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, vij<sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet'  
dec' . . . . . iiij<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>

In eccl'ia S'ci Nich'i Acon.

## MUSSENDENE.

Abbas de Mussendene h'et  
temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>.  
Mediet' dcc' . . . . . xv<sup>d</sup> q<sup>u</sup> di' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci both'i et Andrie  
Holborn.

## MERKEYATE.

Moniales de Merkeyate h'ent  
temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
Inde decima, ij<sup>s</sup>. Mediet'  
decime . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>

## MERTON.

Prior de Merton h'ent tem-  
p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxxix<sup>li</sup> xviiij<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, lxxviiij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>.  
Mediet' dec' . . . . . xxxix<sup>s</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci b'n'dicti de  
Graschurch.

## NOVI LOCI.

Prior novi loci jux<sup>a</sup> Gulford  
h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . cxvj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, xj<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> ob'. Me-  
diet' dec' . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Steph'i Wal-  
broke in nova domo.

## NEWENHAM.

Prior de Newenham h'et tem-  
p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Inde decima, ij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> ob'. Me-  
diet' dec' . . . . . xvij<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Joh'is Walbrok.

## OSENENYA.

Abbas de Oseneya h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxxv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Sepule' apud Wynmyll.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet' dec' . . . . . xxj <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## OKEBORNE (wynsor).

Prior de Okeborne h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci both'i et S'ce Marie de la hull'.
Inde decima, xix <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dee' . . . . . ix <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	

## OSITHE.

Abbas de Osithe h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xij <sup>d</sup> ob'	In p'och' S'ci barthi' p'vi.
Inde decima, j <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' ob' di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## PAULI.

Decan' et capl'm S'ci pauli london h'ent sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . . xxv <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'	p't' p'bend diet' cano'icor' et p't' vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob' p' te'p'alib' quonda' m'ri Will'i de Monteforti.
Idem h'ent temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . lxvj <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob'	
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'ticl'ar' tam sp'ualiu' qu'm temp'aliu' . . . . . xx	
Inde dccima, ix <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' . . . . . iiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	

## PRITERWELL.

Prior de prit'well h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce Marie at Naz in orto.
Inde decima, xvj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dcc' viij <sup>d</sup>	

## PAUFELD.

Prior de Paufeld h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxx <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Petri Wodestrete.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' xvij <sup>d</sup>	

## ROFFA.

Monachi de Roffa h'ent sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . . xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In eccl'ia berkyng church.
Idem h'ent temp'alia ibid'm in p'och' S'ci Gregorii . . . . . xiiij <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Gregorii.
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'ticl'ar' sp'ualiu' et temp'aliu' p'diet . . . . . xxvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce brigide ad signu' roose jux <sup>a</sup> fletburge.
Inde decima, ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' . . . . . xvj <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> d'i q <sup>u</sup>	

## REDYNG.

Abbas de Redyng h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . vj <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Andrie baynardis castell apud Wodewarf jux <sup>a</sup> newsteir in p'te orientali.
Inde decima, xiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet' dec' . . . . . vj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

## RAMESEY

Abbas de Ramsey h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . vij <sup>li</sup> xx <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Egidii in redde crosse strete et S'ce Marie de arcub'.
Inde decima, xiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . . . . vij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>	

## ROYSTONE.

Prior de Roystone h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	xxxv <sup>s</sup>
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	xxj <sup>d</sup>

## REGALI LOCO.

Abbas de Regali loco h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Tho'e ap'li.
Inde decima, xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

## SUTHWERK.

Prior de Suthwerke h'et sp'ualia ibid'm . . .	xv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	lxx <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob'
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' sp'ualiu' et temp'aliu' . . .	lxx <sup>li</sup> xviiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> ob'
Inde decima . . .	vij <sup>li</sup> xxij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Mediet' decime . . .	lxx <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>

## SANTRE.

Abbas de Santre h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	lxxvij <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Nich'i Olof et S'ci Mich'is ad ripa' jux <sup>a</sup> eccl'iam in p'te australi.
Inde decima, vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## STRATFORD.

Abbas de Stratford h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
Inde decima, iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	ij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>

## SHULDHAM.

Prior de Shuldham h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	vij <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ce Marie de Colchirch S'ce Mildrede sup' Walbrok int' capellam cor' Xi et vico old jur'.
Inde decima, xv <sup>s</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## SEMPRYNGHAM.

Prior de Sempryngham h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Sepule' ad signu' arat' in cowlayn.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	xx <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	

## SOPWELL.

Prior de Sopwell h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci Steph'i Walbrok.
Inde decima, vij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## STONELEY.

Abbas de Stoneley h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	In p'och' S'ci dunstani West.
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> . Mediet' dec' . . .	xviij <sup>d</sup>	

## SARUM.

Ep'us Sar' h'et temp'alia		In p'och' S'ce brigide ex op-
ibid'm . . . . .	xvij <sup>li</sup> viijs <sup>s</sup>	posito aq <sup>e</sup> ductio.
Inde decima, xxiijs <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup> .		
Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	

## TEWKYSBERY.

Monachi de Tewkisbery h'ent		In eccl'ia om' S'cor' ad fenu'
sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	
Inde decima, iij <sup>s</sup> . Medietas		
decime . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>	

## TRINITATIS.

Prior S'ce Trinitat' london		
h'et sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . .	vij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Iidem h'et temp'alia in archi'		
p'dict . . . . .	cxxj <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob'	
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' tam sp'ualiu'		
qu'm temp'aliu' . . . . .	cxxviiij <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob'	
Inde decima . . . . .	xij <sup>li</sup> xviijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	
Mediet' decime . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	

## THOME ACON.

Magist' S'ci Thome de Acon		
h'et sp'ualia ibid'm . . . . .	ij m'c	
Iidem h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xxx <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>	
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' sp'ualiu' et		
temp'aliu' . . . . .	xxxj <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Inde decima . . . . .	lxij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	
Medietas decime . . . . .	xxxj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob' di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## TORTYNGTON.

P'or de Tortyngton h'et tem-		In p'och' S'ci M'tini ad
p'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob'	ponte' et in domo jux <sup>a</sup>
Inde decima, xxx <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob'.		eccl'iam S'ci Swyth' et S'ci
Mediet' dec' . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	Steph'i in Walbrok.

## TILTEY.

Abbas de Tiltey h'et temp'alia		
ibid'm . . . . .	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Inde decima, xvj <sup>d</sup> . Mediet'		
dec' . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>	

## THAME.

Abbas de Thame h'et tem-		In p'r n'r chirch.
p'alia ibid'm . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Inde decima, ij <sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet'		
dec' . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	

## WESTM'.

Abbas Westm' h'et sp'ualia		
ibid'm . . . . .	lx xx <sup>d</sup>	
Iidem h'et temp'alia ibid'm . . . . .	xlviij <sup>li</sup> i <sup>d</sup> ob' qu'	
Sm <sup>a</sup> p'tiel'ar' sp'ualiu' et		
temp'aliu' . . . . .	li xxj <sup>d</sup> ob' q <sup>u</sup>	
Inde decima . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	
Medietas decime . . . . .	l <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> di' q <sup>u</sup>	

## WALDEN.

Abbas de Walden h'et temp'al'  
 ibid'm . . . . . iiij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, viij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>. Mediet'  
 dee' . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

## WOWBURNE.

Abbas de Wowburne h'et  
 temp'alia ibid'm . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, xvj<sup>d</sup>. Mediet'  
 dec' . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Joh'is Zakarie  
 et in p'och' S'ci Andrie  
 baynardis castell apud  
 Whytelyon.

## WAV'LE.

Abbas de Wav'le h'et tem-  
 p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, ij<sup>d</sup>. Mediet' dee' j<sup>d</sup>

## WARDON.

Abbas de Wardon h'et tem-  
 p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, xvj<sup>d</sup>. Mediet'  
 decime . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Joh'is Zakarie  
 at the corner howse among  
 the lorymars ex p'te bori-  
 ali et occidentali.

## WROXTON.

Prior de Wroxton h'et tem-  
 p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xxiiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> q<sup>u</sup>. Me-  
 diet' dec' . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup> di' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Vedasti.

## WARE.

Prior de War' h'et temp'alia  
 ibid'm . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Inde decima, ij<sup>s</sup>. Mediet' dec' xij<sup>d</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Dionisii.

## WALERICI colleg' Wynton.

Prior S'ci Walerici h'et tem-  
 p'alia ibid'm . . . . . xix<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, xxiiij<sup>d</sup>. Mediet'  
 dec' . . . . . xj<sup>d</sup> ob

In p'och' S'ci Olavi Mugwell  
 strete.

## WARWYK.

ffr'es hospitalis de Warwyk  
 h'ent temp'al' ibid'm . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Inde decima, j<sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet'  
 dec' . . . . . ob' di' q<sup>u</sup>

In p'och' S'ci Martini de  
 Candilwikestrete.

## WYGORN.

Ep'us Wigorn h'et temp'alia  
 ibid'm . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> ob' q<sup>u</sup>  
 Inde decima, iiij<sup>d</sup> ob'. Mediet'  
 dec' . . . . . j<sup>d</sup> ob' di' q<sup>u</sup>.

## 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.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

(Continued from p. 318.)

*Saturday, July 26.* MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. EXCURSION  
TO MALVERN.

AT the sectional meeting, in the Guildhall, Mr. FULLER RUSSELL in the chair, Mr. Bloxam read papers on the "Sepulchral Remains and the Monuments in Worcester Cathedral," Mr. J. Noake one on the "Ancient Guilds of the City," and Mr. Parsons one on "Little Malvern Priory."

Mr. Bloxam, having quoted the account given by Matthew Paris of the burial of King John in Worcester Cathedral, proceeded to say:—

"On the 20th July, 1797, on the commencement of some repairs in the cathedral, the tomb of King John, which occupied the same position it does now, was proposed to be removed, when a stone coffin was discovered at the bottom of the tomb, level with the pavement; this was cut out of Higley stone, and only covered with two elm boards. On examining the coffin, it was found to contain the remains of the king. Part of the royal apparel was firm in texture, but the colour was gone; part of the sword and leather sheath were lying on the left side of the body, but much mouldered; the boots on the feet were more perfect; part of one of the robes appeared to have been embroidered; the head was covered with a close-fitting skull cap, which appeared to have been buckled under the chin. A quantity of a sort of white paste lay in two or three lumps on and below the belly, which, it was supposed, had been poured into the body on the intestines being taken out. This was, I think, the salt of which Matthew Paris speaks, used for preserving the body for a time. The tomb was shortly after closed. It is hardly to be doubted that the body of the king had been arrayed in the same apparel as that exhibited on his effigy, which originally formed the lid or cover to the stone coffin. This I shall presently attempt to describe. The high tomb on which the effigy is now placed was probably erected in the early part of the sixteenth century, after the burial of Prince Arthur, when the body must have been disclosed, and the crown and sceptre, if any (probably of base metal, as those found in the tomb of Edward I.), removed.

"On the 7th of May, 1856, the workmen engaged on the repairs of the cathedral, whilst excavating for foundations at the foot of the south-west buttress of the south-east transept, discovered two stone coffins containing skeletons, unusually perfect, and apparently in the exact position in which the bodies had been originally deposited. Both coffins contained the remains of men of large stature, one measuring 6 ft. 6 in. in height. The coffin first discovered was 5 ft. below the surface of the ground, and 2 ft. 9 in. from the base of the buttress, with the lower end pointing about four degrees northward of east. It was roughly hewn out of an entire block of sandstone, similar to that of which the ancient walls of the cathedral were built, and with a recess (in the shape of a dove-tail) formed for the head. There was no cover to this coffin. It may have contained the remains of one of the bishops, and covered by one of the recumbent effigies now lying in the cathedral. The coffin secondly discovered, and apparently the most ancient, is of much ruder workmanship than the former, being constructed of several small blocks of stone, roughly worked, with the recess for the head formed of three

pieces. This coffin had a covering of several rough stone slabs. The lower part was embedded in the masonry of the buttress. It contained the largest skeleton. These coffins, with their contents, were very carefully removed and placed in the north-west corner of the crypt, where there is also another stone coffin. One of the coffins in the crypt, hewn out of a single block of stone, is 7 ft. 2 in. long, 2 ft. in width at the top, diminishing to 14 in. in width at the foot; 13 in. deep inside, and the sides worked to 3½ in. in thickness, with a square recess for the head. The coffin I have noticed as first found, with the dovetail-shaped cavity for the head, is 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide at the head, and 2 ft. wide at the lower end; the sides are 5 in. in thickness, and inside it is 11 in. deep. There is an orifice at the bottom, about the middle.

“But the most important discovery is yet to come. In December last, the workmen employed in removing a portion of the wall on the north side of the choir, near the east end, discovered a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, disclosing the remains of one of the ancient bishops of this see, in his episcopal vestments. From a communication made to me by my friend Mr. Perkins, the architect of the cathedral, I went down to Worcester on the 1st of January last<sup>a</sup>, and, through the kindness of the Very Rev. the Dean, was afforded every possible facility in examining these remains. It was, however, a task under difficulties, as the coffin had not been removed, and was still to some extent embedded in the wall. Though now broken, the coffin was of the shape prevalent in the thirteenth century, formed with great care and nicety out of a single block, more elaborately hollowed and with a greater degree of finish than we usually find stone coffins to present. This coffin had, I think, evidently been originally covered by one of the recumbent effigies now lying in the cathedral, and which effigy I shall presently notice. The effigy had, however, been long removed, and replaced by three stones. Like the remains of King John, this was not the first time these had been disturbed. From the removal of the stones covering the upper and lower part of the coffin, the remains in those parts had been somewhat disturbed, the lower part of the coffin 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 being protected by the middle stone were as yet undisturbed, and the outline and folds of the chasuble could be clearly traced. It was, however, difficult to obtain a correct view without the aid of a light, kindly procured for me by Mr. Perkins, and placed in the coffin under the middle stone. The lower part of the coffin was to some extent cleared of the rubbish during my examination, but this had occasioned some disarrangement in the vestments, so that it was difficult to distinguish between them severally. The body had apparently been vested in the alb, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, and stole, with the amice round the neck, the mitre on the head, and the manipule suspended from the left arm. Of the mitre, the lower portion, constituting the band round the forehead, was still apparent. A small silver-gilt ornament, not unlike a morse, appears to have been placed on the chasuble in front of the breast. The pastoral staff was lying on the left side of the body, but neither crook nor ferule could be discovered; some fragments however of ivory were found which appeared to have been portions of the crook. The vestments were exceedingly rich, of gold tissue and embroidered work, embellished with scrolls and other accessories, as figures of kings and birds, in that particular conventional style which prevailed during the middle of the thirteenth century. Neither the episcopal ring nor the chalice, both of which it was customary to bury with the corpse of a bishop, could be found. These may have been removed the first time these remains were disturbed and the effigy which covered them removed. But a silver-gilt paten in perfect preservation, measuring about 4½ in. in diameter, was found inside the coffin. This paten has a quatrefoil sinking, and the spandrels between are filled with minutely engraved foliage. At the bottom of the paten, over a cross within a circle, is the engraved representation of a hand with the two fore-fingers upraised in act of benediction. A paten similar to this, silver-gilt, having engraved in the centre a hand in the act of benediction, was some years ago discovered in the stone coffin of a bishop, supposed to be that of Bishop

<sup>a</sup> See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1862, p. 199 *et seq.*, for a notice of these discoveries, as full as could then be given, but to which the present paper adds many important particulars.

Longespee, in Salisbury Cathedral. A paten with a similar representation has been discovered in the grave of one of the prelates in York Cathedral. The discovery of the remains of this bishop may be compared with those of Henry of Worcester, Abbot of Evesham, who died A.D. 1263, and whose remains were found in 1821 on the site of the nave of the abbey church there; and with the remains of two bishops in stone coffins discovered in Chichester Cathedral in 1829, the body of each of whom was arrayed in the episcopal vestments. In one of these coffins, the paten, 6 in. in diameter, had an inverted border within an inch of the outside, in the centre of which was engraved a hand giving the benediction.

“But to what good bishop are we to ascribe the remains thus discovered at Worcester? I have no hesitation in stating my belief that they are those of Walter de Cantilupe, who presided over the see of Worcester for thirty years, from 1236 to 1266. He was one of the great men of his time, one who took an active part in public affairs.

“On measuring accurately the stone coffin containing the remains of this bishop with the slab on which is sculptured the recumbent effigy of a bishop,—that lying southernmost at the east end of the Lady-chapel,—I find them so exactly to correspond that I have no doubt the latter formed the original cover to the coffin.

“In the interment of Prince Arthur in this cathedral in 1502, we find from a contemporaneous MS., published by Hearne in his additions to Leland’s *Collectanea*, that ‘the corpse was coyled, well seered, and conveniently dressed with spices and other sweet stuffe, such as those that bore the chardge thereof could purveye, and that it might be furnisht of. This was so sufficiently done that it needed not lead, but was chested. The chest was covered with a good blacke cloth, close sewed to the same, with a white cross, and sufficient rings of iron to the same.’ The body, on being conveyed from Ludlow to Worcester, was placed in the quiere under a herse, ‘which (says the writer, who appears to have been an eye-witness, perhaps one of the heralds or officers of arms who officially attended the funeral) was the goodlyest and best wrought and garnished that ever I sawe.’ And then he proceeds to describe it. After the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, which were very long, ‘gentlemen took up the corpse and bare it to the grave at the south end of the high altar, at that cathedral church where were all the divine services. Then the corpse, with weeping and sore lamentation, was laid in the grave. The orisons were said by the Bishop of Lincolne, also sore weeping. He sett the crosse over the chest, and cast holye water and earth thereon. His officer of armes, sore weeping, tooke of his coate of armes and cast it along over the chest right lamentably. Then Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller of his Household, sore weeping and crying, took the staffe of his office by both endes and over his own head break it and cast it into the grave. In likewise did Sir R.c. Crott, Steward of his Household, and caste his staffe broken into the grave. In likewise did the gentlemen ushers their roddes. This was a piteous sight to those who beheld it. Thus, God have mercye on good Prince Arthur’s soule.’

“Should there be at any future period an examination of the tomb of this noble Prince, it ought to be undertaken with such a knowledge of the particulars of his funeral as I have detailed. But may that time be far distant.

“The last of the sepulchral remains in this cathedral I have to notice is a leaden coffin, found at or about the same time as the remains of Bishop Cantilupe, within the rails at the east end of the choir. This coffin was moulded to the shape of the body, and exhibited, to a certain degree, marks of the features and limbs, with a mask over the face, and the arms and legs visibly pourtrayed. The body had evidently been embalmed and wrapped in cere-cloth, and the leaden coffin had been encased in an outer coffin of wood, which had fallen into decay, but fragments of which were still apparent. The clamps of iron which appeared to have fastened the wooden coffin, and the handles, of the same material, are preserved, but they do not exhibit any distinctive marks of ornamentation. A small javelin-head of the seventeenth century was found with or near to these remains. The leaden coffin measures 6 ft. 4 in. in length. It was not buried very deep; the crown of the arch of the crypt beneath would prevent that. Though without any inscription or coffin-plate to denote whose remains these were, there can be no reasonable doubt that this coffin contains the embalmed body of William, fourth Marquis and second Duke of Hamilton, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, and shortly after died of the effect of his wounds, in or near Worcester. His body

was not allowed to be conveyed for burial in the family burial-place in Scotland, but was here interred.

“The exact spot of his interment is not laid down in the plan of the cathedral in Dr. Thomas’s Survey in 1734, nor in the plan engraved in Britton’s History of the Cathedral; but in the plan of the cathedral published in Green’s History of Worcester in 1795, his grave is laid down on the platform at the upper end of the choir, just within the rails, and within 10 and 13 ft. of the north wall of the choir, and the coffin that I am speaking of was found in that situation.

“The cathedral church of Worcester contains a fair proportion of monumental effigies and monuments—not so rich perhaps in this respect as some of our cathedrals, but richer than others. It contains the earliest sepulchral effigy in this country of our English monarchs, that of King John; and the monument and sepulchral chapel of Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., and heir-apparent to the crown, who died at Ludlow A.D. 1502, in the seventeenth year of his age, and whose remains were here interred. We have also the recumbent effigies of six of the bishops of Worcester anterior to the Reformation; of three of the bishops of the Reformed Church of England, besides the sculptured monumental effigy of Bishop Hough; of a prior and an abbot anterior to the Reformation, and of a dean subsequent to that period. We have a few effigies in armour, and of ladies several, some of them designed and sculptured with great taste. In perusing a long list of bishops, not comprising all (one hundred and eleven in number), but those only who have presided over this see since the commencement of the thirteenth century, between seventy and eighty in number, we find but twenty-four, of whom ten were anterior to the Reformation, to have been buried at Worcester. This may be accounted for by translations from this see to others, or from the deaths of bishops of this see at distant places.

“With regard to the position of the monumental effigies in this cathedral, we find—as is the case more or less in other cathedrals—the greater part to have been removed from their original positions, and from the places they occupied in the early part of the last century, when the indefatigable Dr. Thomas (to whom we are indebted for the second and enlarged edition of Sir William Dugdale’s ‘Antiquities of Warwickshire’) published his Survey of this cathedral. Both in that and other works many episcopal and sacerdotal effigies have been wrongly ascribed; and I feel the same difficulty I did last year with respect to the monumental effigies in Peterborough Cathedral, in attempting to correct the erroneous conclusions which have hitherto prevailed<sup>b</sup>.

“That there should be no monument in this cathedral anterior to the thirteenth century is readily accounted for by the fire in the early part of the thirteenth century, in which the destruction of the cathedral was involved.

“The earliest effigies of bishops are two of the three now placed in the Lady-chapel near the east end.

“The one northward I should ascribe to William de Blois, who died in 1236; that southward to Walter de Cantilupe, who died in 1265-6. The fine monument of a bishop on the south side of Prince Arthur’s Chapel may perhaps be ascribed to Godfrey Gifford, who died in 1301. The two episcopal effigies beneath pedimental canopies in or adjoining to the south wall of the north-east transept, appear to be of the fourteenth century, and that also on the floor at the east end of the Lady-chapel between the two earlier effigies; and may perhaps be ascribed to Bishop Cobham, who died in 1327; to Bishop de Bransford, who died in 1349; and to Bishop Brian, who died in 1361.

“Bishop Hemenhall, who died in 1338, Bishop Lynn, who died in 1373, and Bishop Wakefield, who died in 1395, and was commemorated by a monumental brass in the nave, now not existing, were the only other bishops of the fourteenth century buried in this cathedral, and it is possible that in my ascription of the last three monumental effigies some or one of them may be wrong.

“The earliest episcopal effigy, I think, in the cathedral, and which I have ascribed to Bishop William de Blois, who died A.D. 1236, is the northernmost of the three effigies lying on the floor of the Lady-chapel. This effigy is sculptured in low relief on a coffin-shaped slab, and was probably set originally on the stone coffin which contained the remains of the bishop whom this effigy was intended to represent. The face is worn smooth; on the head is the low mitre; about the

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, pp. 264, 280.

neck, which is somewhat bare, is seen the amice. In front of the breast on the chasuble is a lozenge-shaped ornament like a morse, in which stones, glass, or paste have been inserted, but these have disappeared; the folds of the chasuble, which are numerous, come to a point in front, disclosing beneath it the alb; one of the fringed extremities of the stole are visible above the alb; but I have been unable to discern either of those episcopal vestments, the tunic or dalmatic. The maniple appears hanging over the left arm, and to have been ornamented with stones or paste. The right hand is upheld, with two fingers raised, in act of benediction; the left hand grasps the pastoral staff, which crossed the body diagonally from the left shoulder to the right foot. The crook of the staff has been seemingly worn away, and the right foot is gone. On each side of the head is sculptured Early English foliage. I am informed this monumental slab and effigy is sculptured in Higley stone, from quarries near Bridgnorth.

“The second, and perhaps most interesting, episcopal effigy in this cathedral, and which I think I may fairly ascribe to the famous Bishop Walter de Cantilupe, who died A.D. 1265-6, is the southernmost of the three effigies in the Lady-chapel lying near the east window. This is sculptured in bold and good relief in a coffin-shaped slab, wider at the head than at the foot, from a block of Purbeck or dark-coloured marble. It represents the Bishop wearing a monstache and curly beard, with a low pointed mitre on the head, on either side of which is sculptured Early English foliage. The right hand is upheld, with the two forefingers upraised in act of benediction; the left hand grasps the pastoral staff, the crook of which is gone. The skirt of the alb is seen just over the feet, the parure or apparel of which appears to have been ornamented with stones or glass. The extremities of the stole are visible over the alb; over this appears the dalmatic, and over that the chasuble, the folds of which are very numerous. In front of the chasuble, on the breast, is a quatrefoiled ornament like a morse. The neck is bare, but the amice appears about it like a stiff collar. The maniple is represented hanging over the left arm, and is fringed at the extremity. It appears from certain concavities to have been ornamented with stones, glass, or paste, imitative of jewels. The feet rest against a sculptured bracket.

“I believe this effigy to have been originally placed as the lid to and on the stone coffin of Bishop Walter de Cantilupe, and to have been sculptured and prepared in the lifetime of that bishop. Great care has evidently been taken in its execution, and as a specimen of the monumental sculpture of the middle of the thirteenth century it is not without considerable merit.

“On the south side of and enclosed within the rich screen of Prince Arthur’s sepulchral chapel are two high tombs, bearing recumbent effigies—the one of a lady, the other of a bishop. From the similarity of these tombs they appear to have been sculptured by the same hand, and at the same period. The south side of each tomb—the only side visible—is divided into six quatrefoiled compartments, each containing sculptures in relief, now more or less mutilated. Amongst these sculptures are represented the Resurrection of our Lord, the Apostle St. Andrew, and others; these are sculptured out of Purbeck marble, and apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century.

“The westernmost of these tombs supports the recumbent effigy of a bishop, the head lying within a pedimental canopy with a cinquefoiled arch, lying horizontally on the tomb. The face of the effigy represents the chin close shaven. The mitre is ornamented with quatrefoiled and other concavities, in which stones, glass, or paste have been set, to represent jewels. The neck is bare; the square parure or apparel of the amice in front of the breast appears to have been set with stone, or glass, or some artificial substance, as does also the collar of the amice. The hands are mutilated; the folds of the chasuble are well and tastefully arranged; beneath the chasuble appear the skirts of the dalmatic, with the borders richly fringed; beneath this is the tunic; then the fringed extremities of the stole are seen over the skirts of the alb. The maniple, fringed at the extremities, hangs over the left arm; and the episcopal boots appear to have been incrustated with imitative jewels in the same manner as the mitre and parure of the amice.

“This effigy has been ascribed to Bishop Gifford, who died in 1301, and I am inclined to concur in that ascription.

“In the north-east transept, against the north wall of the choir, beneath a Decorated pointed arch of two orders of mouldings, with ball-flowers and shields set alternately in hollow mouldings, on a plain high tomb with a rude embattled

moulding, is the recumbent effigy of a bishop. The head, which is mitred, reposes on a square double cushion, supported by much mutilated figures of angels. The vestments, consisting of the chasuble, dalmatic, tunic, and alb, are not well defined; the arms of the effigy are gone, and the feet rest against two small animals, apparently dogs. This effigy appears to be of the fourteenth century, and I think it may be ascribed to Bishop Cobham, who died in 1327.

“Westward of the last monument, on a high tomb of the seventeenth century, with details of that period, and under a pointed arch of the fourteenth century, enriched with a series of roll and hollow mouldings, surmounted by a pedimental canopy, with a band of oak-leaves, not particularly well sculptured, serving as a crest in lieu of crockets, lies the recumbent effigy of a bishop, apparently of the fourteenth century. The face is close shaven; on the head is worn the mitra pretiosa; the neck is bare, with the amice about it. The chasuble is enriched with the orfrey, or superhumerales, an ornament not unlike the archiepiscopal pall, hanging down in front and fringed at the lower extremity. Beneath the chasuble appears the dalmatic, fringed round the skirts and up the sides as far as the sides are open. The tunic is not represented; this was sometimes the case. The alb appears beneath the dalmatic; the boots are pointed, and the feet rest against a lion; the hands and arms are defaced; the maniple, which is, as usual, fringed, hangs over the left arm. The head reposes on a square tasselled cushion, supported by two angels, of which that on the left of the head is much mutilated. This effigy may, I think, be ascribed to Bishop Walter de Bransford, who died in 1349.

“Between the two early recumbent effigies in the Lady-chapel is placed a third, of much later date, probably representing Bishop Brian who died in 1361, or Bishop Lynn who died in 1373. This effigy is much mutilated, especially the head, and the hands are gone. The mitre is much higher than those of the two effigies between which it is placed. The chasuble, dalmatic, tunic, and alb are discernible, but little more. The feet rest against a lion. Two angels appear to have supported the pillows on which the head reposes, but the heads of these have been struck off.

“This recumbent effigy is sculptured in relief out of a slab of Higley stone, a parallelogram, as wide at the lower part as the upper—a fact indicative of somewhat late date.

“My ascription of the three last effigies may be wrong as regarding the particular bishops to whom I have assigned them, but there are only five bishops amongst whom they can be ascribed. Besides the six effigies of some of the ancient bishops of this see, I have noticed there are two sepulchral effigies of other ecclesiastics, who may be considered the heads of conventual establishments.

“The first of these I have to notice is a recumbent effigy under an arch, perhaps late of the fourteenth century, in the south wall of the south aisle of the nave. This effigy has been attributed to a friar named Baskerville; but the person here commemorated is neither represented in the weeds of a Dominican nor of a Franciscan. I imagine it to be the effigy of one of the priors of this monastic church, who is represented as vested for the eucharistic office; the head, which is tonsured and bare, reposes on a double cushion, square and tasselled. He is vested in the alb and chasuble; on the latter appears the orphrey, or superhumerales, about the neck is the amice, and over the left arm is the maniple; the lower portion of the arms are gone. The feet rest against a lion. This effigy I consider to be either of a period late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century.

“The other sepulchral effigy is said with much probability to be that of an abbot of Evesham, the last abbot, Philip Ballard de Hawford, who died between 1550 and 1558.

“This effigy and tomb on which it is placed is at the back of the east screen of the choir, the head being south, the feet north, and has been removed hither within the last century. The high tomb is of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century, and the only side of the tomb visible is ornamented with a band of quatrefoiled circles, twelve in number. The effigy, of alabaster, is in good preservation. On the head, which reposes on double cushions with tassels at the corners, supported by angels, appears the mitra pretiosa—a costly specimen. The amice is disposed about the neck with numerous folds in front; the right hand, the glove of which is jewelled at the back, is upheld in act of benediction; the left hand, which is also gloved and jewelled at the back, holds the pastoral staff, which is covered with the veil. The pastoral staff, which is placed on the left side, has

the head elaborately and architecturally sculptured, but is finished without a crook. Over the body is worn the chasuble, with numerous folds descending to a point in front; beneath this appears the dalmatic, fringed at the skirts; the sleeves of the dalmatic are also fringed. Underneath the dalmatic is the tunic, below which appear the extremities of the stole, and then the skirts of the alb in loose folds; the boots appear to have been broad-toed, but the feet are somewhat mutilated. This effigy is in good preservation, and the different vestments are well defined, but the face is mutilated.

“The monument, or, as Leland would call it, ‘high tomb’ of King John, in the midst of the choir, is especially worthy of notice. The effigy on the tomb was originally the cover to the stone coffin in which the remains of that monarch are deposited. The tomb itself is of a much later period, probably constructed early in the sixteenth century, when the chapel and tomb of Prince Arthur were erected. Leland, in treating of the cathedral in his Itinerary, thus notices it:—‘In presbyterio, Johannes Rex, cujus sepulchrum Alchireh, sacrista, nuper renovavit.’ When this Alchireh was sacristan I have not been able to find, but I have little doubt that there exists some notice of him in the episcopal archives or registers. The sides of this tomb are divided into three square compartments by panelled buttresses; each compartment contains a shield, bearing the royal arms, within a quatrefoil richly cusped; the spandrels are also foliated and cusped. Though of no unusual design, it has a rich effect, and the base mouldings are numerous. It is, however, the recumbent effigy of the king, sculptured in the early part of the thirteenth century, and probably the earliest sepulchral effigy in the cathedral, to which our chief attention should be drawn. This effigy represents him in the regal habiliments. First, the tunic, yellow or of cloth of gold, reaching nearly to the ankles, with close-fitting sleeves, little of which are apparent. Over the tunic is worn the dalmatic or outer robe, of a crimson colour, with wide sleeves, edged with a gold and jewelled border; this is girt about the waist by a girdle and buckled in front, the pendent end of the girdle, which is jewelled, falling down to the skirt of the dalmatic. At the back is worn the mantle, but little of this is visible. On the feet are sandals, to the heels of which are affixed spurs. On the hands are gloves, jewelled at the back: the right hand has held a sceptre, the lower portion of which only is left; the left hand grasps the hilt of the sword. On the head is worn the crown; the face has both the moustache and beard, and the hair is long. On either side of the head is the figure of a bishop holding a thurible or censer, perhaps intended to represent St. Oswald and St. Wulstan. Roger de Hoveden, in his Annals, treating of the coronation of Richard the First, enumerates the regal vestments and how worn, and his description may be applied to this effigy. In the crown, in the mitres of the bishops, and on different portions of the robes, appear cavities for stones, paste, or glass, imitative of jewels. The feet of the effigy rest against a lion, in whose jaws the point of the sword is inserted.

“The most ancient of the recumbent sepulchral effigies in armour is that lying on the north aisle of the Lady-chapel, not however in its original position. The head, which is covered with a *coif-de-mailles* of rings, set edgewise, reposes on a square double cushion. The body armour consists of a *hauberk* and *chausses* of the same kind of mail, over which is worn a long sleeveless *surcoat*, somewhat gracefully disposed; the hands are covered with gloves of mail; the right hand grasps the hilt of a long sword, and the left hand rests upon the scabbard. The feet rest against a lion, and affixed to the heels and fastened by a single leather is the *pryck-spur*. A long heater-shaped shield, suspended by a *guige* crossing the body diagonally from the right shoulder, is affixed to the left arm. The belt to which the sword is attached crosses the body diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh. From the absence of any article of plate-armour, from the length (three feet) of the shield, and from the long *surcoat*, this effigy may be assigned to the reign of Henry the Third, and to about the middle of the thirteenth century. This effigy, like many others, is of somewhat gigantic size, being 6 ft. 3 in. in height; it is placed on a tomb somewhat raised, apparently a stone coffin.

“In the south-east transept and against the south wall, on a raised tomb, apparently modern, is the armed effigy of a knight, not quite recumbent, but lying somewhat on the left side, the head being inclined northwards. The head is covered with a *coif de mailles* of rings, set edgewise, with a *fillet* or band round the temples; the body armour consists of a *hauberk* and *chausses* of the same kind

of mail, with poleyns of plate over the knee-caps. The feet rest against a lion, and the spurs are fastened by a single leather. Over the hauberk is worn a sleeveless surcoat; and a heater-shaped shield, only 1 ft. 8 in. in length, emblazoned with the arms of Harcourt, Gules, two bars or, is affixed to the left arm; the right is grasping the hilt, whilst the left is represented holding the scabbard of the sword, the guige of which crosses the body diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh. The head reposes on a double cushion, square and lozenge-shaped. This effigy still retains considerable remains of painting. The proportions of this effigy are clumsy, especially the hood or *coif de mailles* worn over the head and about the neck. On the raised tomb, apparently modern, on which this effigy is placed, is a brass plate, not coeval with the effigy, bearing this inscription:—‘*Iei gist sur Guilliamme de Harcourt —, Robert de Harcourt et de Isabell de —.*’ These are the only two sepulchral effigies in armour of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries existing in this cathedral.

“There are several sepulchral effigies of ladies in this cathedral, the earliest of which is that in the north aisle of the Lady-chapel, evidently of the thirteenth century, and said to have been removed from the Carnerie Chapel, built by Bishop William de Blois early in the thirteenth century, and demolished—all but the crypt, which I believe is still existing, though no traces are visible above ground—late in the seventeenth century. This effigy, which is apparently of Purbeck marble, is placed on a raised tomb, perhaps a stone coffin, and the verge of the slab out of which the effigy is sculptured is decorated with deeply undercut Early English foliage of about the middle of the thirteenth century. The slab does not appear to be coffin-shaped, but the sides are parallel, a form unusual anterior to the fifteenth century. The head of the effigy reposes on a single square cushion. The hair is gathered up behind in a net or bag, and a kind of circlet is worn round the temples; round the neck, chin, and on each side of the face appears the wimple; the sleeves of the gown are close fitting, but the hands are mutilated. The right arm reclines on the breast, the left arm below the elbow crosses the body horizontally, and in the hand is held a muffler or glove. The robe or gown is sculptured in numerous stiff parallel folds, without taste or breadth, and the feet rest against a sculptured bracket. A mantle appears at the back of the effigy, but hangs down tastelessly; the holes for the fermails are visible, but no traces exist of the cordon or lace which fastened the mantle in front. This effigy is not of much merit as a work of art; but if the lady is here represented of the natural size, she must have been 6 ft. 3 in. in height. I think, however, from the examination of not a few examples, that many early sepulchral effigies were greatly exaggerated as to size.

“In the south aisle of the Lady-chapel, evidently removed from its original position, is the recumbent effigy of a lady, designed and sculptured with exquisite taste. This is of the fourteenth century. The head, which reposes on a single square cushion, is covered with a veil, flowing gracefully on each side to the shoulders. The wimple comes under the chin, and appears on each side of the face. The folds of the robe or gown are disposed with great breadth, taste, and skill; the sleeves of the arms fit close to the wrist. The mantle is fastened across the breast by a band or fillet, pulled down in front by the left hand; the right arm and hand are disposed on the right side. The feet rest against a whelp or dog. This effigy is sculptured in high relief out of a slab somewhat coffin-shaped, and is one of the most beautiful of the mediæval monumental relics in the cathedral. It is indeed well worthy of artistic study.

“Near to this lies the much-mutilated effigy of a lady, also of the fourteenth century, found recently at the foot of the steps of the transept near Prince Arthur’s sepulchral chapel. It exhibits the flat head-dress and wimple.

“But the most noted of the sepulchral effigies of ladies is that on the south side of Prince Arthur’s Chapel, enclosed within the screen, and lying on a high tomb, with sculptures on each side, within quatrefoiled compartments, exactly like the tomb of the bishop lying westward of it, both monuments having evidently been designed and sculptured by the same artist, either late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century. The recumbent effigy, which is beautifully executed, represents the lady in the veiled head-dress, and the wimple or gorget, which covers the sides of the face, neck, and chin; the latter, perhaps a sign of widowhood, leaving but a small portion of the face visible. The veil is very tastefully disposed. The gown flows in ample folds to the skirts; the close-fitting sleeves of the inner

vest are apparent. Over the gown is worn a mantle, on the left side of which is a lozenge-shaped fermail to fasten the mantle in front, in a somewhat unusual fashion. The left arm is gone; the right arm reclines on the breast, and in the hand is held a string of prayer beads, or, as they were anciently called, a pair of paternosters, with larger ones at intervals, an early and singular instance of their being thus represented, the beads being gracefully disposed and not hanging down formally. The feet rest against a whelp. The admirable manner in which this effigy is treated is worthy of all praise. The mantle and gown of this effigy were formerly covered with painted shields representing the arms of Warren, Checky, argent and sable, and the arms of Blanchminster, Argent, fretty gules, and is supposed to represent Audela, daughter and heiress of Griffin de Albo Monasterio, who married John de Warren, son of Griffin de Warren, by Isabell his wife, which Griffin was the son of William, the sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died A.D. 1239. By computing thirty years for a generation, we should bring the supposed period of her death to the commencement of the fourteenth century.

“On the north side of the nave, between two of the piers, is a high tomb, the sides of which are panelled in five compartments. The arch of each panel is trefoiled, and each encloses a shield with armorial bearings; at each end of the tomb are three similar panelled compartments, each containing a shield. On this tomb appear the recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady. The former is represented with a tilting-helm under his head, surmounted by a coronet and swan as crest. On the head of the effigy is a pointed basinet, attached to a gorget, camail, or tippet covering the neck and throat; the body armour is surmounted by a close-fitting sleeveless jupon escalloped at the skirts, with horizontal baudrick about the loins. Epaulieres, or shoulder-plates, and rerebraces protect the upper arms, coudes the elbows, and vambraces the arms from the elbows to the wrists; gauntlets of plain work protect the hands. Cuisses, genouillieres, jamps and sollerets of plate, the latter of overlapping laminæ, protect the lower limbs, and the feet rest against some animal. The hands are conjoined on the breast, the sword is worn on the left side, and the dagger on the right. This is supposed to be the effigy of John Beauchamp, son of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt, and is probably of the early part of the fifteenth century. The effigy of his lady, lying on his left side, represents her attired in an ornamental network head-dress, and veil flowing down behind. Her body habiliments consist of a corslet, close fitting to the waist and open at the sides, with a bandeau of square ornaments in front, and flowing skirts. The sleeves are buttoned and fit close at the wrists. The mantle at the back is attached by a cordon in front of the breast, fastened on each side to a square fermail. The head reposes on a swan, and the feet rest against a dog.

“These are all the sepulchral recumbent effigies of a period anterior to the Reformation. The tomb and brass of Bishop Winchcombe, who died in 1401, is no longer to be seen. The monument—a high tomb, with architectural details, on the north side—of Sir Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, the celebrated judge and commentator, who died in 1481, is still existing against the south wall of the south aisle of the nave; but this was despoiled of the brass effigy, representing him in his robes as judge, in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. The high tomb in the south transept of Sir Gryffyth Ryce, who died in 1523, exhibits architectural features on the sides and ends; but this also has been bereaved of his portraiture in brass, together with that of his lady. This and the high tomb without any effigy, but the sides covered with architectural detail, of Prince Arthur, who died in 1502, may be considered amongst the latest examples anterior to the introduction of the semi-classic school of art. The sepulchral chapel of Prince Arthur, and wherein his tomb is placed, is a rich specimen of late Gothic of the early part of the sixteenth century. It consists of screens of open and closed panel-work, enriched with various heraldic cognizances and devices—the rose, the fetter-lock, and portucullis—and imagery; but the latter is coarsely executed, and by no means to be put into competition with earlier sculptured accessories in the cathedral.

“Of the post-Reformation bishops of this see, we find no cenotaph or memorial either of Latimer or Hooper. Bishop Bullingham, who died in 1576, was the first of the bishops of the Reformed Church buried in this cathedral. His monument is placed within the north wall of the choir, near the east end. The upper and lower portions only of the body appear, the intervening wall and inscription dividing them; this was probably the original design, as we find similar monuments at Lichfield and elsewhere. He is represented as attired in a close-fitting

skull-cap, with a moustache and long flowing beard, a ruff about his neck, and a Bible in his hands, in his cassock with close-fitting sleeves, and apparently a doctor's gown over. The dress is not very clearly developed, but it certainly does not appear to have consisted of the episcopal robes. Perhaps he was one interested in the vestiarian controversy of 1564.

“Under an arch in the south wall of the south aisle of the nave, but removed from its original position, which was under a coved monument with horizontal entablature against the north wall of the north-east transept,—and which monument, with the exception of the effigy, appears to have been destroyed, though it was existing in 1730,—is the monumental effigy of Bishop Parrie, who died in 1616. He is represented with a moustache and square-cut beard, a skull-cap closely fits his head, and he appears vested in the episcopal habit of the Reformed Church, the rochet and chimere, the latter reaching to a little below the knees, with full sleeves. The hands are upraised vertically and conjoined as in prayer. The shoes are broad-toed. This effigy is rudely sculptured, and no good specimen of art.

“On the north side of the nave towards the west end is a monument consisting of an horizontal entablature supported by Corinthian columns, with a coved or semicircular arch beneath; above the entablature is an escutcheon with armorial bearings, surmounted by an episcopal mitre. Under this, on a nearly plain high tomb, is the recumbent but somewhat mutilated effigy of Bishop Thornborough, who died in 1641. He is represented with a moustache and beard, his head is covered with the close-fitting skull-cap, round his neck is worn the ruff. The rochet is plaited down in front, and the chimere with full sleeves is worn over. The scarf falls down on either side from the shoulders. This monument has been removed of late years from the position it formerly occupied near the east end of the Lady-chapel on the north side. This is the latest recumbent sepulchral effigy of a bishop in this cathedral.

“The monument of Bishop Gauden, who died in 1662, is mural. Within it is a full-faced, bust-like effigy in relief, representing him bare-headed, with long hair, moustache, and beard, a falling collar, and in his episcopal robes, rochet, and chimere, with a book in his right hand.

“The monuments of Bishop Fleetwood, who died in 1683, of Bishop Thomas, who died in 1689, and of Bishop Stillingfleet, who died in 1699, are of common design, unadorned with sculpture. That of Bishop Hough, the famous and venerable President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in the reign of James the Second, and who died in 1743, is said to have been designed and executed by Roubiliac, and as the work of one of the great sculptors of the last century is well deserving of attention. Of more modern sculptured monuments I do not treat.

“As there is but one recumbent effigy of a prior, so this cathedral contains but one recumbent effigy of a dean—Richard Eedes, who died in 1608. This effigy is within a canopied monument, now placed on the south side of the nave, towards the west end. It was formerly between the piers on the south side of the Lady-chapel, near the east. An obtuse two-centred arch, of semi-Gothic design, surmounted by an horizontal classic entablature, consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice, surmounted by scroll-work, and flanked and supported by pilasters of like design, forms the canopy. On a sarcophagus-shaped tomb beneath lies the effigy of the Dean, who is represented with a moustache and beard, and skull-cap on the head; the neck is surrounded by a ruff; his gown is open in front, and has hanging sleeves; and the hands are joined in prayer. The shoulders repose on a large cushion, and the head lies on a book. The sleeves of the gown are cuffed at the wrists.

“There is one singular mural monument affixed to the north wall of the choir, near the east end. It is of a very common seventeenth century design, Corinthian columns supporting a divided semicircular pediment. In the division of the pediment is an escutcheon surrounded with scroll-work. But this monument exhibits a small nude emaciated effigy in a reclining position, partly enveloped in a shroud. This effigy is well executed.

“On the south side of the nave is a high tomb of the seventeenth century, the sides whereof are divided into three compartments by sun-flowers rising from vases. Each compartment contains a shield, the middlemost only of which is surrounded with scroll-work. These shields are emblazoned in relief and painted. At the lower end of the tomb is a shield surrounded with scroll-work. On the one side of this is represented a bow and arrow and a drum, on the other side appears

a drum, a spear, a spade, and a bill-hook. On this tomb are the recumbent effigies of a civilian and his lady, Robert Wilde, Esq., and Margaret his wife. She died the 1st day of June, 1606, *ætatis suæ* 82; and he died 27th Jan., 1607, *ætatis suæ* 72. He is represented as bare-headed, with a moustache and beard coming to a point, with a ruff round his neck, attired in a doublet buttoned down in front, over which is worn a long gown reaching to the feet, with demi-canon sleeves hanging down; beneath the gown appear the sleeves of the doublet. His hands are conjoined on the breast as in prayer, and his feet rest against a lion. His lady appears in a cap and tippet on her head, a ruff round her neck, a close-fitting gown and petticoat, and robe over, open in front, with a sash round the waist. The cuffs of the sleeves are vandyked, and the hands are conjoined on the breast as in prayer. Against the pier at the head of this monument is the epitaph.

“In conclusion, I must remark the absence, and I fear the destruction in some past period (I think in 1756), of a sepulchral slab formerly on the floor near the monument of Judge Littleton, commemorative of Sir T. Littleton, of Frankley, Worcestershire, Knt. and Bart., who died on the 22nd of February, 1649, and was thereunder buried, together with Dame Catherine his wife, who died the 24th of June, 1666, full of years and good works. This worthy knight appointed these impressive words to be inscribed on that stone—‘Let no man slight his mortalitie.’”

From Mr. Noake’s paper we have room for only a few extracts, descriptive of the past and present state of the Worcester Guilds:—

“In Worcester there was a Trinity Guild, founded by Richard Norton, *temp.* Edw. III., being a brotherhood of three priests, to sing mass perpetually for the soul of the founder, and to help the parson and curate of the parish in time of need, ‘because it doth abound of houseling people.’ At the Dissolution, the Trinity Hall passed through various hands till it became the property of the Clothiers’ Company. The several chambers in that hall appear to have been let to other guilds by the Clothiers, while the kitchen was open to each and every company for the purpose of cooking. The hall was likewise occasionally used by the players, and to hold assizes and sessions. I regret to say there is no view or drawing of this Trinity Hall in existence. It was sold by the Clothiers in 1796, and (except the principal door—a pointed wooden archway—which may still be seen) only one portion of the old edifice—namely, the Cordwainers’ Hall—now remains, being in the upholstering premises of Mrs. George, St. Swithin-street. The ceiling is divided into compartments by beams, rudely moulded at the edges; the floor remains firm and good, but the walls and the old door are now encased in modern paper. The principal hall was a lofty and spacious room, with a dais at one end, having seats, and a canopy over the central seat. The carvings taken from the Trinity Hall, at the time of its being dismantled, were sold for £180 to some parties in London, the builder having been permitted to take them away as lumber.

“Here then, in this old hall, was the principal habitat of the Worcester guilds; and now let me enumerate them:—1. The Clothiers’ Company, which was in existence in the time of Henry VI., and probably much earlier, and is the only guild now remaining incorporated of all the companies. This company had charters from Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, by the latter of which it is still governed, but its existence at the present time is merely as a trusteeship for the administration of charitable funds, and is in no way connected with trading pursuits. 2. The Cordwainers, incorporated in 1504; but most of these companies probably existed long before their recorded embodiment. 3. The Barbers and Tallow-chandlers, both of which no doubt existed as distinct fellowships from very early times; they were incorporated as one body in 1677. The custom was to unite several trades, of which there were but few members, into one guild, for convenience’ sake and to reduce their common charges. For instance—4. The Glovers, Pursers, Pouch-makers, and Poynters, who were incorporated in 1497, were united with the Tan-ners, Pewterers, and Plumbers, in 1643. 5. The Bakers date their incorporation in 1528. 6. The Mercers, Grocers, Haberdashers, and Upholsterers, in 1545, and united with the Apothecaries in 1663. 7. Tailors and Drapers in 1551. These were united with Hosiers, Skinners, Furriers, and Tawyers, and subsequently took the high-sounding name of Merchant Tailors’ Company. 8. Ironmongers, in-

incorporated in 1598. 9. Carpenters and Joiners, 1661. 10. Bricklayers, 1713. 11. Masons, 1739. 12. Coopers, 1726. Parish clerks and fishermen were also fraternities by prescription.

“Of all these companies the Clothiers were the most considerable, it being an observation of Leland that ‘the wealth of the towne of Worcester standeth most by draperinge, and no towne in England at this present tyme maketh so many cloaths yearly as this towne doth.’

“The Worcester trading companies lingered on until the close of the last and beginning of the present century. The Ironmongers’ account books go no further than 1822; the Tailors ate their last dinner at the ‘Bull’s Head,’ on April 20, 1837; but the Clothiers still remain to distribute charitable funds.

“Let us, in conclusion, take a glance at the relics of these incorporations, the most interesting of which I have obtained leave to place before you this evening. Mr. Burlingham possesses the judge’s confirmation of the Glovers’ bye-laws in 1561, some later documents, and a book of members’ names from 1570 to 1662. Mr. Davis has an ancient flag belonging to the Tailors, with their bye-laws, minute-books, and deeds. One of the minute-books belonging to the Smiths is still in existence, commencing 1753. Mr. Minchall has entrusted to me the relics of the Cordwainers’ Company, consisting of a book of ordinances or regulations made in 1558 (copied 1576): various apprentices’ indentures; a roll of members from 1741 to the close; a silver cup; and the company’s silver seal. The latter, you will observe, bears the badge of the goat’s head, supposed to have originated in the fact of the leather used by the Cordwainers (Cordovan leather) being made of goats’ skins. The cup bears the arms of the company—A chevron between three goats’ heads; crest, a goat’s head, with three stars. And the inscription sets forth that the cup is ‘The gift of Jas. Wynns, high master for the year 1722, instead of a treat.’ But by far the most interesting remains are those of the Clothiers’ Company, which I am also enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Venables, the master of the company, to place before you. They consist of:—1. The charter of Elizabeth, on vellum, beautifully emblazoned, with the great seal of England attached by a twisted silken cord, and enclosed in a box of equal antiquity. 2. Two green silk flags, bearing date 1540 and 1541, and inscribed ‘Henry VIII., by the grace of God King of England and of France, Lorde of Ireland, Defender of the Faythe, and immediately under God supreme Hed of the Church of England.’ 3. A double silver seal, dated 1655, with a ring attached for a string to put round the neck of the high master when he gives his toasts; at one end of the seal are the arms of the City, and at the other the Weavers impaling the Clothiers. 4. Two very ancient yard measures (one much shorter than the other, by-the-bye), borne by the beadles when in procession. 5. A parchment document—‘The original By-laws by Act of Henry VI. legalised by two judges of assize,’ its border most splendidly emblazoned. 6. Another curious document, being a receipt from the Heralds’ College for fees paid for registering the armorial ensigns of the company at the visitation in 1682. 7. Two processional shields, one covered with a hide. On one is painted the Weavers’ arms, granted in 1487, and the motto, ‘Weave truth with trust.’ On the other the Clothworkers’ arms, and motto, ‘My trust is in God alone.’ 8. A pall, formerly used at the funeral of deceased members. It is composed of alternate stripes of embroidered velvet and tapestry. The embroidering on the velvet consists of fleurs-de-lis; eagles, double-headed, displayed; pine-apples (or perhaps teazles, used in the cloth trade); and angels with expanded wings, standing on wheels (usually emblematical of St. Catherine’s martyrdom), and St. Catherine, you know, was a patron of spinners or spinsters. The tapestry consists of saints and passages from Scripture history; at the sides are four shields of arms or devices relative to the manufacture of cloth. An ancient altar-cloth found some years ago in Winchcomb Church bears a close resemblance to this pall.”

At the conclusion of this paper Mr. Hartshorne stated that the Clothiers’ funeral pall consisted of two copes sewed together; the angels represented on it had no relation to St. Catherine, but in his opinion it referred to the vision of Ezekiel. Mr. Bloxam added that the work was clearly of the date of the early part of Henry the Seventh’s reign.

*(To be continued.)*

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*(Concluded from p. 325.)**Wednesday, Aug. 6. EXCURSION TO BOSWORTH FIELD.*

THE annual excursion of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society was this day made, in conjunction with the British Archæological Association, the Lincolnshire and Northampton Architectural Societies, and the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. The carriage of Sir A. G. Hazlerigg headed the procession, followed by thirteen or fourteen other vehicles, containing, perhaps, a hundred and forty or a hundred and fifty persons.

The first place visited was Kirby Muxloe, where the excursionists inspected the ruins of the castle. The Rev. Canon Trollope said this specimen of ancient brick-work was well worthy of study. The date of it was known, from the grant made to William, Lord Hastings, by Edward IV., dated April 17, 1474, which gave leave to Lord Hastings to erect fortifications, and put him in possession of 2,000 acres of land:—

“The situation of this edifice is low, owing to the custom prevalent during the fifteenth century of encircling all residences of importance with a single or a double moat, over which were thrown drawbridges connected with gatehouses and portcullises. . . . The whole is of red brick, relieved by some diapering on the principal front, composed of bricks of a darker tint.

“Having approached the entrance, formerly protected by a portcullis, whose groove remains, and by two stout doors at either end of what we may term the castle gatehouse, whose hooks, three on either side, are also still remaining, two small rooms will be seen opening into the central archway, one of which was, no doubt, the porter’s lodge; over the archway was a large room, perhaps used as a state dining-hall, approached by two newel staircases on either side, within octangular turrets, which also gave access to several other smaller rooms. At the angles of this front of the castle were formerly two towers of considerable dimensions and three stories high, connected by stout walls with the central feature already described. One of these towers alone now remains—that on the south-west side. It contained three principal rooms, one over the other, each supplied with a fireplace and chimney; the lower one perhaps served as a hall, or guard-room for the servants, the one over it as the lord’s hall, or principal living room, and the uppermost as his ‘solar,’ or sleeping room.

“Adjoining each of these is a small chamber and closet within, a second smaller tower applied to the larger one, while another similar feature contains the staircase, also built of brick. The doorways here are neatly constructed of chamfered and moulded bricks; but perhaps the most interesting features are at the base of this tower, and at other points of this the principal façade—viz., circular apertures with sight-slits above them, evidently for the use of small pieces of artillery in the defence of the castle, should it be necessary. A brick vaulting, of a plain character, originally spanned the gateway entrance similar to that still to be seen in several of the adjacent rooms, and a vaulted recess in the curtain wall to the left of the entrance, whose outer wall has been broken away, is worthy of notice, because its use is not evident.

“Such was the character of the western façade of Kirby Muxloe Castle, forming one side of a quadrangle, the others being composed of strong and lofty walls, relieved and strengthened by towers at the angles and in the centres of each wall; that in the northern one having formed an internal feature, so as not to interfere with the run of the wall to which it is attached, but those in the eastern and southern sides project beyond the walls with which they are incorporated, and appear to have been of an oblong plan, as was the south-eastern angle tower; but the north-eastern one consisted apparently of a square tower, to which were attached two smaller flanking towers, or turrets, as far as we can judge from the evidence of the remaining foundations.”

The next stage was Market Bosworth. The Rev. N. P. Small met the excursionists at the church, of which a description was given by Mr. Edward Roberts. He said the building anciently belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and that the church was founded in 1316. Some parts of the church bore out that record. The lower part of the nave was certainly in the Decorated style. The roof sprang from just above the arches, and was extremely pointed. The building was dedicated to St. Peter. Nichols gave them a view of the church as it was fifty or sixty years ago; it had undergone some recent restorations, which appeared to have been very fairly and properly done, so as to retain the character which the church possessed. By the invitation of Sir A. B. C. Dixie, Bart., the excursionists proceeded to that gentleman's hall, where were several curious paintings, and a number of flint muskets for inspection. At two o'clock the bugle sounded for luncheon at the "Dixie Arms," where about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down.

Shortly before three o'clock the carriages were again prepared, and the excursionists proceeded to the battle-field. A considerable accession to their number was received at Bosworth, and the procession extended upwards of half-a-mile in length. Sir A. B. C. Dixie and family were among the number accompanying them. On arriving at the field, large numbers of people had preceded the procession, and congregated round the platform, and altogether there could not have been fewer than a thousand persons present. The platform accommodated a large number of persons, and was decorated with banners and evergreens. A very good fac-simile of the crown of Richard III. was shewn on a cushion in front of Major Wollaston, who presided on the occasion. Seats also for ladies were placed in front of the platform. A flag marked the place where King Richard died, near a small pond, and a white flag pointed out the position of Richmond's army. The Rev. Canon Trollope subsequently pointed out Ambian-hill, Crown-hill, the celebrated Redmoor Plain, and the village of Shenton.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Earl Howe, stating his regret at not being able to attend. He (Major Wollaston) then remarked that he had been requested to preside there that day, and he had very great pleasure in doing so. He had also very great pleasure in welcoming them to that historical hill; and he begged more especially to welcome those gentlemen who were paying them the compliment by coming from a distance to discuss the merits and demerits of all they had to shew them. No one had a better right to do this than he had, who was a resident upon the spot, and one of the principal proprietors of some of these celebrated acres. Their friends, whose pilgrimage was already extended, were no doubt anxious to proceed with their peregrinations as soon as possible, and he would lose no time in introducing the Rev. Canon Trollope, who intended to fight the battle of Bosworth over again.

The Rev. gentleman then read a paper on the subject, a passage or two from which we quote for the sake of its lively picture of the field of battle:—

"A fair and unmistakeably English scene is spread out before us. Falling away from the grassy eminence on which we stand, the rich pasture fields below, watered by little streamlets and intersected by a canal, are dotted with sheep and oxen that are fattening in perfect security, while all else besides speaks of peace and prosperity. In front is a modest farmstead, yonder is the quaint old hall of

a country gentleman, and nestling under its influence is an evidently well-cared for village, while over both is cast the holy shadow of a house of prayer, as if to bless the hands that raised it to God's glory, as well as those that worship therein. That village is Shenton, with White Moors on the left, just on the other side of the little river Tweed, beyond which is Atherstone; over a curving ridge behind to the right is Bosworth, two miles distant; nearer and more directly in our rear is the village of Sutton Cheney, with that of Stapleton a little more to the south-east; below, on the left, is Ambian Wood, and beyond it another ridge, with a break in the middle, near Dadlington, above which rises the beautiful spire of Stoke Golding, while below is the far-famed Redmoor Plain, about two miles long, one mile wide, and containing some 1,500 acres of land. . . .

"We came not here, however, simply for the purpose of looking upon a fair and peaceful scene of the present day, but to bid it form the groundwork of a picture of the past, and then to people it with the shadows of those whose earthly passions and aspirations have long since ceased to agitate themselves or to trouble others. . . .

"Now, then, let us ascend the stream of time, back—far back. . . . One century has passed away—two, three—and then seventy-seven years, so as to take us back to the date of 1485; and what do I see? Still the main features of the first scene remains the same. There rise the ridges that always partially encircle Redmoor Plain; there is Bosworth spire behind us on the right, and its graceful sister of Stoke Golding on the left, and there is the plain itself sloping towards Shenton; but an older church and an older hall is there, and not a single fence breaks the wide intervening expanse of pasture land, nor is an ox, or a cow, or a sheep to be seen, for all have been hurried off: the farmstead is gone, and in its place, a little below, is a cottage with a small enclosure, belonging to one Hewitt, but he and his family have fled; the wood on the left is gone, the canal is gone, but, on the other hand, the overflowing of a little spring on Ambian-hill side forms a minute tributary to the Tweed after it has emerged from a break in the high ground by Dadlington, and from want of care has been allowed to create a morass below, as indicated by the rank vegetable growth springing from its surface, whose brighter green contrasts favourably with the sun-burnt grass of the plain around it, during the autumnal season.

"Such is the scene in thought before me and now as to the actors that require to be put upon it. They are numerous, for the sloping plain below is filled with thousands of armed men, mounted and on foot. There are nobles and knights, lance-men and archers, pike-men and bill-men, arquebusiers and bombardiers; there are standards and banners, gay surcoats and glittering armour; there is shouting and the sound of trumpets, for a battle is about to commence between a larger and a smaller body of troops. But before the archers discharge their first volleys, let us mark who are the principals in the coming contest, and enquire what they are about to fight for.

"On one side is Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and on the other Richard III.; the one a claimant of the crown of England, the other its defender."

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Trollope exhibited one of the balls picked up on the hill, supposed to have been fired from one of the bombards; and also representations of Richard, shewing his crown and armour, and of Ann Neville, his queen.

Sir A. G. Hazlerigg proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. W. U. Heygate, M.P., said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion, for he was sure a vote of thanks was justly due. He knew how flat would fall any complimentary expressions after the very interesting and spirit-stirring address they had just heard; and he would therefore at once proceed to the more pleasing duty which devolved upon him, being deputed by the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire Architectural Societies, in combination with many private friends, to beg the Rev. Canon Trollope's acceptance of a silver-gilt fac-simile of the imperial crown of Richard III., now before him, as a memento of his visit to this far-famed battle-field, so immediately connected as it was with the great turning-point in the history of England. They asked his accept-

ance of the crown, not only for the purpose of expressing to him their welcome, but as a memento of their appreciation of the untiring energy displayed by him in pursuit of archæological researches, and of the readiness he always evinced in assisting the associated Architectural Societies with which he was so happily connected. They most sincerely trusted that he would long live to dedicate his spare hours to such elevated and useful pursuits.

After a brief address from Dr. Lee, the party returned to their carriages, and made their way to Stoke Golding, where they visited the church, the architectural features of which were pointed out by the Rev. Canon Trollope. He said it was a most effective structure, not only from its proximity to that far-famed battle-field, but from the beauty of its own features. It was dedicated to St. Margaret. As soon as the exterior caught the eye, the visitor must be struck with the dignity of its character and the admirable manner in which the spire rose from its supporting tower. Stoke Golding, which was originally a chapelry of the alien Benedictine priory of Hinckley, became a distinct parish during the reign of Henry the Sixth; the fabric for the most part pointed to the fourteenth century, but there was evidence to shew that it had a predecessor. The eastern wall was very considerably out of the square, which he could not account for; the east window was a beautiful one, containing five lights within an acutely pointed arch. There was a very high-pitched roof, which at first covered the nave and chancel; and the font was richly sculptured.

“Of the four large windows in the north wall of this church, the second and fourth from the east are alone original ones, the others, of a flamboyant and weaker character, and the small one beyond the north door, having been inserted afterwards. A very high pitched roof at first covered the nave and chancel, as will be clearly seen from its weathering on the eastern face of the tower.

“This portion of the fabric may be assigned to the first years of the second quarter of the fourteenth century, viz., 1325 to 1330, but by whom it was erected we know not; we can only suggest, therefore, that it arose at the expense, or through the influence, of one of the priors of Hinckley, the then patrons of this church, of whom Henry de Puy was prior in 1319. About thirty or forty years later a beautiful addition was made to the fabric by Sir Robert de Champaigne. Above the nave arcade is a Latin inscription asserting that this personage, together with his wife Margaret, the Stoke heiress, built this church in honour of St. Margaret the Virgin, during the reign of Edward I.; but, like many other inscriptions, it is a most erroneous one, because, in the first place, Sir Robert’s marriage did not take place until the reign of Edward III., and it is very evident from the architectural evidence before us that Sir Robert’s work consisted only of additions to the church, although they were very considerable ones.

“Pulling down the south wall of the nave, he erected an arcade in its place, beyond which he built a chapel as large as the nave itself, forming what we may now term the south aisle, and at the same time he appears to have pulled down the old tower, and to have erected the present very beautiful one in its place. The arcade consists of three pillars, which, together with their responds, support four arches forming the present divisional line between the nave and the Champaigne Chapel. This now constitutes a most pleasing feature of the fabric, and from the multiplied numbers of the pillar shafts, together with their numerous fillets, suggest the idea of classical fluting. The windows in the present south wall may have been taken from the nave when the chapel was added to it, as they appear to correspond generally with the earlier ones in the present north wall as to date and character.

“In the middle of the south wall of the Champaigne Chapel is a recess surmounted by a segmental arch, supposed to mark the burial-place of the founder, and towards its original eastern extremity is a piscina supplied with an elongated hoodmould.

“Lastly, a second chapel was added to the eastern end of the Champaigne one, by whom is not known, when an archway was opened between it and the chancel, when its eastern wall was made to assume the same line as that of the chancel, and the window of Sir Robert Champaigne’s Chapel was re-erected in a new position parallel with that of the chancel. In this chapel is a double piscina, and a bracket that formerly supported a statue of St. Margaret, and which was probably removed to its present situation when this addition was made to the fabric; the figure of St. Margaret was also formerly displayed in the west window of the tower.”

The next station was Earl Shilton, but owing to the pressure of time no pause was made there, except by a few of the party, who did not return to Leicester till a late hour.

An evening meeting was held at the Temperance-hall, Leicester, where the Rev. Canon Trollope repeated his paper on Bosworth-field, for the benefit of those who had not been able to make the excursion; after which Mr. Roberts gave an account of St. Martin’s Church, Leicester, which we print *in extenso*, as the best that we have met with of the history and present state of a very interesting edifice:—

“I must apologize for appearing before you this evening as my own representative rather than Mr. Raphael Brandon’s. It was a promise that he should write a paper on St. Martin’s Church, but by some misapprehension he has sent me only notes, as I presume, in the belief that it would be required merely for my guidance while showing you over the building, and not as a paper of such extent and character as would be required at an evening meeting. I have therefore enlarged his memoranda, and made my own observations in the form in which I shall now have the honour to address you.

“This church is said to have been built on the site of a Roman temple, but there is no proof whatever of it as a fact, unless tradition be accepted as such; but as archæologists do not deal in traditions except as poetical adjuncts to their drier works, we must look for other confirmations of the supposition.

“It happens that in the church under consideration there is some evidence of a Roman building pre-existing on the spot, and also of its having been appropriated to animal sacrifice, for when, some forty years ago, excavations were being made for the purpose of adding masonry to strengthen the then failing central tower, large quantities of bones and horns of animals were dug out; and although we may, between the suggestions of sacrificial or domestic purposes, be on the horns of a dilemma, we may to some extent be relieved from that uncomfortable position by the discovery made last year, when the old tower was taken down. On their digging deeper for the purpose of making the foundations of the new tower, two bases and part of the shaft of some Roman columns were found. I am not informed whether they were *in situ*, but I have looked at them in your excellent Museum, and I think I may safely say that they do not appear to be such as would be used in a slaughter-house; besides, the *abattoirs* would in those days be outside of the town, and it is not unlikely that tradition is somewhat near the truth when it asserts that the church was continued on the site of the former place of worship. And we know that when Christianity had so far advanced as not to require its services to be celebrated in caves and secret places (and indeed in all times), sacred spots were used as such from age to age.

“It is probable that a Saxon church was first reared, but this can be but mere conjecture. We know, however, from Domesday Book that there were at least two churches in Leicester at the time of the Conquest; for Hugh de Grentemaisnel was therein described as holding two churches. It will have been remarked by you that the entries in this book are by no means conclusive as to the non-existence of churches:—it frequently happened that the inference of a church was to be drawn from the mention of a priest, and you also know that constantly where we are sure that churches existed, they are in no way described in Domesday Book.

“It is probably a well-founded belief that almost all churches which existed *prior* to the thirteenth century were built on Saxon foundations, and that there were nearly or quite as many in existence before the Conquest as for a century after—always excluding from this statement the monastic churches, which sprang

up with such marvellous grandeur and rapidity after the Conquest, they being before that period chiefly colleges of secular clergy.

“We still must deal with probabilities for a short time longer, and also in generalities. This much, however, is certain, that the *present* church is of Norman origin, and the last trace remaining of that style is to be found on the north side of the north arcade to the nave. At the eastern end there is a portion of a Norman string, showing the billet very distinctly; and, necessarily, part of the wall in which it is embedded is also Norman. The tower which was recently taken down was of the same date, though (Mr. Brandon says) devoid of any features of architectural interest.

“The Norman church most likely consisted of a chancel, nave, and transepts, with a tower at the intersection, and so continued until what is termed the Early English period, that is, the first stage of the system of pointed-arch architecture. It was at that time that the aisles, with the necessary arcadings to the nave, were added, and subsequently (in the same period as regards the architecture, though of a later phase of it), at about the latter half of the thirteenth century, the second aisle on the south was added. This is a peculiar feature, and deserves notice. There are but few of them in this country, and in the course of my examination of Ottery St. Mary last year I had occasion to make some search about them. I did not at that time know of this example, but am happy to have seen it, and to be able to add it to my list. I believe the only specimens are this of St. Martin’s, Ottery St. Mary, and Collumpton, Devon; Bloxham, Oxon.; St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford; Higham Ferrars and Yelvertoft, Northants.; and Yarmouth, Norfolk<sup>c</sup>.

“This and one other appear to have been unknown to Mr. Parker when he wrote his ‘Glossary.’ Some of these are on the north side, and some on the south; this of St. Martin’s being among the latter. The entire dimensions of the church are about 170 ft. by 90 ft.

“There have been still later additions to the church, the most important being the clerestory and the rebuilding of the chancel, which are both of the Perpendicular or latest period of Gothic. But from that time till about 1846-7 no considerable changes were made. In those years the present series of works was commenced, and consisted, strictly speaking, rather of reproductions than restorations, the latest work being the erection of a new tower of greater magnificence than anything in the town. And I may here say, what Mr. Brandon would not venture to write, that in the true spirit of mediæval times, when he could not by any possibility preserve a structure, he adopted something entirely his own, and of such beauty and massiveness that one is tempted to say it is ‘a thing of wisdom, strength, and beauty.’ I am informed that when completed it will be about 215 ft. in height. I am sorry to hear that funds are not abundant, for I think Leicester will be proud of its work when it is finished.

“In the course of our examinations of the churches on Saturday next, I shall have an opportunity of pointing out on the spot the architectural peculiarities of the church, which it would weary you to hear now, without the church before you, but it may be interesting to mention one or two matters which are perhaps not purely local.

“One of our duties as archæologists is to point out any errors which have crept into previous writings, and I take this occasion to mention one error into which the Rev. Mr. Poole fell in his description of this church, at p. 3 of your third volume of Reports. The chancel aisle, though it has much Perpendicular work about it, is of an earlier date; but was so much altered at the time the chancel was rebuilt, that it was easy to omit the discovery. I must also mention that the windows, mullions, and tracery are nearly all modern.

“In the vestry and the room over it are the original twelve figures which supported the roof of the south aisle; they are worthy of a careful examination as specimens of the thirteenth century work. One of the misereres, or stall seats, is also there, of the fifteenth century.

“When the tower was commenced, a fresco of St. Catharine was discovered on the wall. This was traced by Mr. Brandon, and has been engraved.

“At the time that Nichols wrote his History, there was remaining in the north transept, or St. Catharine’s Chapel, some painted glass, in which was represented

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<sup>c</sup> “Journal of British Archæological Association, 1862, vol. xix. p. 159. This has not been pointed out hitherto.”

a fox preaching to some geese. A legend was under it, and was a perversion of the passage of Scripture, 'God is my witness how I long for you all in the bowels of Christ.' It was written in Latin thus, 'God is my witness how I long after you in my bowels.'

"This, no doubt, was a satire, and satires of this kind were then very common on the monks. Between the regular clergy and parish priests, and the monks of all kinds, there was perpetual antagonism, and the parish clergy were ever endeavouring to throw ridicule on and destroy the influence of the monks, and this is a very favourable specimen of the class. Monks are frequently represented by a monkey, and there are some paving tiles in the town where they are thus shewn,—the monkey is turning a summersault, while another is drinking out of a goblet.

"In the tower some other discoveries were made. Some wax candles were found in the wall, and said to be Norman. I am not able to form an opinion, for they were sent last year to the Archæological Institute at Peterborough, and have not been returned.

"A coffin lid, rather small, was also found. It appears to be of the end of the fourteenth century. It is about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, rather tapering, and 50 inches long, the head shewing in the upper part. I have not yet completely made out the meaning of the inscription, which was very much worn, but the name of Robert Martyn is clearly visible.

"Of the roofs there are some excellent remains of the Perpendicular period; namely, in the chancel aisle, where the Tudor flower is freely introduced, both in squares and rounds, and where there are many remains of colour and gold. The chapel of St. Catharine has a somewhat similar roof.

"Enclosing part of the organ space is a part of a screen seven feet long, and which probably is part of a chapel screen.

"In the churchyard are some very admirable wood-carvings to a bench, the ends of which have some interesting poppy-heads intermixed with human heads. I trust these will not be destroyed.

"I must not omit to mention the wooden porch on the north, which is a very unique example of wooden fan-tracery.

"From the extreme care which seems to have been bestowed on the church and its support, I feel fully persuaded that nothing will be done which will permanently injure this interesting fabric."

Mr. Levien read a paper "On the Life of Lettice, Countess of Leicesters," born 1539 or 1540, which brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.

#### *Thursday, Aug. 7.* EXCURSION TO CASTLE DONINGTON.

A party proceeded by the train to Ashby, where they examined the castle and church under the guidance of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The castle is known to have been erected about the year 1474. It consists of the kitchen tower, the great hall, the chapel, and the tower used for domestic purposes. The effigy of a pilgrim in the church gave rise to much conjecture.

On arriving at Staunton Harold, the party examined the church, which had been thrown open by the Countess Ferrers, and Lord Edward Chichester courteously invited them to look over the house. The Rev. John Denton, the family chaplain, accompanied the visitors; but they did not enter the house, as the principal object of interest—an enormous pedigree roll—was locked up, and the key in the possession of the family solicitor, who lives at some distance from Staunton. The church and grounds, however, were admired.

In a short time the carriages reached Breedon. Here the greater number of the party mounted the hill and inspected the church; and on descending partook of refreshment, hospitably provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bostock. Mr. Vere Irving pronounced the hill to have been an early encampment.

From Breedon the carriages proceeded to Castle Donington, passing through the park to the house. Here all alighted to look at the old armorial coats in stained glass, and the portraits; there being two of Richard III., another of Edward IV., and a fourth of the Duke of Clarence, with others of great interest.

At Castle Donington some of the representatives of the Association were liberally entertained with a cold collation by Marcus Huish, Esq. (one of the Vice-Presidents); but owing to the time taken up by the ascent of Breedon-hill, the majority of the visitors were compelled to leave the place without visiting the church and castle, in order to reach Kegworth Station, so as to catch the train for Leicester. Shortly after six o'clock they reached that town, leaving some of the party behind.

At the evening meeting in the Guildhall, DR. LEE in the chair, Mr. Thompson, the Local Secretary, read a paper by Mr. Goddard "On King Richard's House," which gives a satisfactory account of a building that now no longer exists:—

"Among the architectural relics of Leicester now no more, was standing some years ago an old building which was popularly called 'King Richard's House.' It was known to have been part of the 'Old Blue Boar;' as at the commencement of the last century it was used as an inn and known by that sign, though originally it bore the name of the 'White Boar,' the cognizance of King Richard III., but after his defeat this sign was torn down by the infuriated populace, and the owner or landlord compelled to change its title. Popular tradition has always identified the building with the ill-fated monarch, and the enquiries of our local antiquaries confirm the tradition. It was taken down in the month of March, 1836; but fortunately before its destruction a drawing was made of the front by the late Mr. Flower, artist, and that has been copied in many shapes in architectural works and various publications with which the reading public are familiar. I also visited the spot before the demolition was effected, and took the dimensions of every portion of the building, for the purpose of making a correct drawing of it, representing it as complete as when first erected. The results I have pleasure in laying before the Archæological Congress.

"The part of the original structure then remaining had apparently been one wing of the inn, as it stood when first built. It was of two stories. The front was about 25 ft. wide and 37 ft. high to the apex of the gable. It was a half-timbered house of oak, the interstices filled in with plaster. The foundations to a certain height above the level of the ground were composed of stone and brick. The lower story was one large room about 41 ft. long and 24 ft. wide within. The external part in front was covered over in great part with a brick wall, on the removal of which the original timbers of the windows (as shewn in the drawing) were exposed. There were two wide windows of three lights each, divided by wooden uprights forming the framework, coved on the front edges and grooved to receive the lead lights. These timbers were placed upon blocks of granite to prevent the damp from rising and decaying them, and were as perfect as when first erected. There was originally no doorway, although in the drawing by Mr. Flower one is represented; but this was cut out of the woodwork to allow admission to the interior, then used as a wool-room. In this apartment were traces of an original window of four lights (of similar character to that already described), in the south wall near the western extremity, looking in the rear of what I suppose was once the main building. In addition to the window there was a door near to it, which had evidently communicated with a corridor or passage in the rear of the main building. On the north side of the lower story was a fireplace, having stone jambs moulded, and a moulded projection over the mantel. The second floor overhung the lower story, the ends of the floor timbers being shewn, and the principal ones supported by brackets. The beam lying over these ends was moulded and embattled, as seen in the drawing. The principal feature was, however, a projecting window of five lights, with moulded mullions and tracery of the Perpendicular period. This window was supported by brackets.

“Above this was a second projection, with an embattled tie-beam and moulding, to sustain a gable, having an ornamental bargeboard, cusped and otherwise sunk and moulded. In the interior the second story was much like the lower one. The floor was of brick. It had a fireplace similar to the one below, with the exception that it had three courses of brick-work between the plinth of the stone jambs and the floor, which was no doubt intended to act as a hearth or fender to protect the floor timber from fire.

“The roof was open to the ridge, the construction of it being still visible. The whole of the timbers were framed and pinned together with oak pins. Not a nail nor piece of iron of any description was used in connection with the building, but the timbers were framed and scarfed together in the most ingenious manner. All the principal beams and other parts were decorated with painted scroll-work in black, red, and yellow, and of simple design. In addition to the window looking upon the street, there was another like that in the lower story already described. The entrance was by a door entering from a gallery also, like that below. The door was of a rude description, ledged and composed of three boards, cleft, not planed, lapping one over the other, and was fastened by a wooden latch moved through a finger-hole cut in the door, and by a bolt of wood below the latch. The roof was covered with strong Swithland slates.

“Having described what actually remained, I now venture to conjecture what was the main plan of the entire building, as it appeared to the inhabitants when Richard the Third took up his lodging in it as the principal hostelry in Leicester.

“It seems to me that the structure had two wings and a centre; the building I have spoken of being the northern wing. The centre probably receded from the street four or five yards. In the middle was perhaps another gable, with wide gateway below, admitting to the rear of the premises and to the passages behind the front rooms.

“This supposition is at variance with the picture, but as the latter was drawn to show the buildings which surrounded it when the drawing was taken, and not as they presented themselves originally, it must be so regarded. Like the old inns in the metropolis, the ‘Blue Boar’ had probably open galleries behind, approached by outside staircases and communicating with the several chambers.

“As the principal apartments were in the wings, and they were spacious, there is no reason why the upper room of the northern wing was not the sleeping room allotted to distinguished travellers, and therefore to Richard the Third when he slept in Leicester.”

The paper was illustrated by a coloured drawing of the old “Blue Boar,” and a conjectural ground-plan of the entire fabric.

Mr. T. Wright read a paper “On some MSS. in the Muniment-room of the Leicester Guildhall;” Mr. J. Thompson one “On the History of the County of Leicester before the Norman Conquest;” and Mr. Levien one “On the Leicester Guilds.” In a discussion that followed on the latter paper, Mr. Wright remarked that the writer had raised a question as to the origin of Guilds, which was a very obscure one, and not likely to be definitely cleared up.

“His own opinion was, that the guilds in the mediæval towns were derived from the municipal system of the Romans. We know that such guilds existed in the Roman towns, and with much the same objects. All peoples at all times have placed great importance in the ceremonies attending the interment of the dead; and the process of burial among the Romans was one of great expense, which could be met by families which were wealthy, but it must have been very onerous, falling all at once, on men of limited means; to avoid the inconvenience of which they clubbed together, in a spirit which exists in the same degree in modern times, so that the expense on each occasion, instead of falling upon one, was distributed among the members of the club. This was the great object of the Roman guild; and the second seems to have been drinking and sociality. People clubbed together to be merry while alive, and to be buried when dead. The principal, or at least the original, objects of the Anglo-Saxon club were conviviality and providing for the honourable burial of the dead. Even before the conversion of the Anglo-

Saxons, their burials, from what we know of their forms, must have entailed great expense; and, after they became Christians, new considerations entered into the feelings connected with death and burials which did not tend to lessen the expenses. While they still remained attached to their old customs in burial, they were now taught the duty of investing money in the foundation of obits, or perpetual prayers for the dead; and this was the first and grand object of the mediæval guilds, and, being looked upon as a superstitious usage, was the cause of their dissolution after the Reformation. Of course, in the successive changes in society, they embraced from time to time other objects, such as providing for the education of the children of members, or even for those of the townspeople generally; but the two grand objects of the Roman, Saxon, or Mediæval guilds seem to have been alike the respectable burial of their deceased members and the promoting of convivial intercourse. The legal view of the history of guilds gave a very erroneous notion of their antiquity or character."

*Friday, Aug. 8. VISIT TO NORTHAMPTON.*

On their way to Northampton many members visited Brixworth, where the Rev. C. F. Watkins received them, and gave an account of the very interesting church. On reaching Northampton they were welcomed by the Mayor (H. P. Markham, Esq.) at the Town-hall, and carefully examined the charters and other documents belonging to the corporation. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne gave a brief sketch of the history of the town. He said that he would not go to the Danish or Anglo-Saxon period of its history; but would mention that Richard Cœur-de-Lion granted its first charter, that Simon de St. Liz is supposed to have built its castle and the circular part of St. Sepulchre's Church: he thought, too, that he also built the church of St. Peter's in connexion with the castle, but for this they had no historic authority. In 1265 the castle was besieged by Henry III., and Simon de Montfort beaten out of it. In 1269 a crusade was published here, and in consequence great numbers went out to the Holy Land. Parliaments were held here in the reigns of Richard II. and Richard III.; the last was in 1484. He now came to the great catastrophe by which, in 1675, the town was burnt—a calamity which would explain why so few old houses still exist. The whole of the Drapery was destroyed, and a great part of the buildings surrounding the Town-hall, which happily escaped. In going over the town they would find very few buildings of a date anterior to 1675.

The Rev. gentleman next read a paper "On the Queen Eleanor Crosses," after which the party proceeded to St. Sepulchre's Church, where Mr. Roberts made some observations on the Round. The other churches were then visited, and afterwards the Queen's Cross, where a brief examination took place. They next proceeded to St. Peter's Church, and afterwards returned to Leicester.

At the evening meeting Mr. Drake read a paper "On the Advantages of Antiquarian Research;" and Mr. G. Wright one (by Dr. W. Pearson) "On Castle Donington," which had been visited the day before. Speaking of the church, which is dedicated to St. Edward the King, the writer said,—

"The church consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles, with a tower and spire of upwards of 180 ft. Some portions of it are of the Transition period, and others of the Early English. The tower and spire, with its graceful lancet windows, are of this latter order, and were probably built by Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, about 1278. There are four Gothic arches on each side of the nave. The south pillars are circular, with octagon capitals, one of which is ornamented with dog-toothing. In the chancel is a plain piscina, with three stalls of the Transition

period. In the Edward Chapel, south aisle, there is likewise a piscina, with two stalls; these, with the south and south-east window, and the entrance through the south Galilee, are fine specimens of Early English architecture, with perhaps a trace of the Decorated. The north pillars are octagon, and in the Mary Chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, there is a Tudor window, probably set in at the time the chantry was there appointed, about 1509. The roof of the chancel and nave were originally high-pitched, and such an elevation of the roof must have given a much more imposing and finished appearance to the building externally. The clerestory windows evidently belong to a later period, and were probably added when the roof was lowered. The cobbles on which the original roof rested still remain, and are deserving of especial notice. The front is octagon, with shields, on which are roses and crosses alternately.

“The entrance to the roodloft has been built up, but the doorway is still distinctly defined. On the exterior of the south side are two ornamental canopies, in which figures formerly existed. The south side has battlements, but they have been removed from the north side. A portion of the spire fell some years since, and in rebuilding it the shaft was shortened, so that the summit of the present spire is entirely out of proportion with its base. In the north aisle there is a mural tablet, which is deserving of notice, inasmuch as it refers to an ancestor of the present Lord Bishop of Peterborough, John Davys, nephew of Sir John Davys, Attorney-General of Ireland, (born 1605, died 1668).

“In an Easter tomb near the altar, on the north side of the chancel, repose the remains of an ecclesiastic, but the effigy, in stone, has been very much defaced. Some writers have supposed it to be that of an abbot; whilst others contend that it is that of one of the priors of Norton.

“Several, if not all, of the windows were formerly glazed with painted glass, on which different armorial devices were portrayed. The old east window contained the arms of the priory of Norton, and it is a matter for regret that this window was ever removed. In the east window of the south aisle there used likewise to be a picture of a knight in armour, and his wife kneeling opposite to him; and in the southern windows were emblazoned various devices and impalements of the Staunton family, who were long High-Stewards of Donington Castle. There is a splendid brass in memory of Robert Staunton and his lady. Their granddaughter and heiress married Ralph Shirley, the son of Sir Ralph Shirley, a commander at Agincourt, and from them descended the famous Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., whose son, Robert, in reward for the special services rendered to King Charles by his father, was in 1677 created Lord Ferrers, and in 1711 Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers.

“In two of the north windows the arms of the Shirleys and Hesilriges were formerly emblazoned, and at the east end of the north aisle is an altar monument of alabaster, with two figures—a knight in plated armour, with helmet under his head, sword hanging by belt, dagger fastened by a cord, mail shirt, square-toed shoes, and hound at his feet; his lady in folded cap, with lappets, cordon, mantle, kirtle, necklace, and belt, and a little dog on each side of her. I have not been able to make out the inscription, as it is difficult to get at, and broken in several places; but it is said to be the tomb of Sir Robert Hesilrige and Elenora his wife, who was a daughter of John Shirley, and it is highly probable that Thomas Hesilrige, who founded the chantry and grammar-school in 1509, conjointly with Harold Staunton, was this Sir Robert Hesilrige’s son, as it is said that after bequeath of his soul to Almighty God, he directed that his body should be buried in the chapel of our Lady St. Mari, at Castle Dunitone, and masses be sung therein for the repose of his soul for ever. The chantry-house, where the priest resided who chanted masses daily, is supposed to be still in existence, although the changing hand of time and alteration has despoiled it of its primitive simplicity. The old building, judging from the quaint-looking gable which projects into the churchyard, was nothing more than the ‘frame and pane’ domestic architecture common in the middle-class houses of that period.

“Before leaving the church, I beg to direct your attention to its present disfigured, debased, and mutilated condition, both internally and externally. Built when architecture was at the zenith of its glory, we can form but a sorry estimate of its pristine grandeur and beauty. Its graceful and symmetrical tower is still an object of admiration to all beholders; but the living splendour and devotional brightness of the hallowed fane has been dimmed, if not altogether obliterated.

Who can look upon high-backed pews, unsightly galleries, mutilated columns, whitewashed walls, blocked-up arches, and debased windows, without deploring the gross ignorance, the stolid dulness, and the puritanical prejudices that have existed, and still exist, in the world, without sighing over that iconoclastic spirit of pride, which is impatient of control, has no reverence for holy places, and, with an assumption of piety, can only bear to bow down to the 'idol with the golden tooth.' Happily for this country, a spirit of revival and restoration has set in, and it has reached our very boundaries, for both Kegworth and Melbourne have already, in the spirit of the times, restored their magnificent parish churches, which may now be proudly ranked amongst the monuments of this great nation. It is to be devoutly hoped that the visit of the British Archæological Association may stimulate our nobility, clergy, and freeholders in doing likewise at Castle Donington.

"Of the Castle, which gives the distinguishing name to the town, only a small ruin remains. In the heyday of its power it must have been a very strong-hold, as it was situated on one of the most commanding eminences in Leicestershire, rising abruptly from the valley of the Trent, which it proudly overlooked and threatened."

*Saturday, Aug. 9.* EXCURSION TO WISTOW. CONCLUDING MEETING.

The churches of Leicester were visited this morning, the various incumbents affording every facility, and the chief points of interest being described by Mr. Roberts. At ten o'clock the party proceeded by invitation to Wistow-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., where they were hospitably received, and after luncheon proceeded to inspect the various objects of interest in the house. The principal of these were a saddle that belonged to Charles I., a signet-ring of Henrietta Maria, and similar relics, which are traditionally stated to have been left at Wistow by Charles I. after his defeat at Naseby. The portraits of George IV., the Duke of York, the present Sir Henry Halford, and others in the dining-room were pointed out; as also those of Dr. Vaughan and his wife, and of Baron Vaughan, Sir Charles Vaughan, and Sir Henry Halford (the king's physician), which hang in the entrance hall.

At five o'clock the concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall at Leicester, at which the usual votes of thanks were carried, and being suitably acknowledged, the business of the Congress was formally closed.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TRURO MEETING, AUG. 25—30.

THE annual meeting of this Association for 1862 took place at Truro, and began on Monday, August 25th, lasting throughout that week. During its existence of seventeen years, this society has met successively in all the counties of Wales except Radnorshire, and also in the county of Monmouth. When, however, it assembled at Ludlow, in 1851, this was practically a Radnorshire meeting, because the most important business then transacted occurred in, and had special reference to, that county. In the present instance, though assembling far from the limits of the Principality and the Marches, the fundamental principle of the society was not lost sight of: for, by meeting the Cornishmen on their own ground, and at their own invitation, a rare opportunity was afforded of studying and comparing the antiquities of two closely connected tribes, as well as of laying the foundation for a rational and scientific

system of comparative archæology. The Royal Institution of Cornwall had invited the Cambrian antiquaries two years ago, and the visit had excited much attention in the archæological world. Two results, however, have come out from this meeting, not altogether unexpected:—one, that the members of the Cambrian Association, who live on Welsh ground, did not muster in numbers worthy of the occasion; the other, that the Cornish antiquaries proved themselves deficient in administrative energy. The work of the meeting was done almost entirely by the Cambrians; the Cornubians took care of the luncheons, &c., but they brought forward few papers, few discussions, of any extraordinary merit; and had the meeting been left to them alone, it would have proved a failure. The attendance of general visitors was large; and what may be called the “effect” was sufficiently striking. The hospitality shewn, too, was very gratifying: still the meeting was not equal, in spirit, to the great ones remembered by the Association,—such as those at Llandeilo and Cardigan in recent times, Aberystwith and Carnarvon in earlier years. There are many grounds of difference between North and South Wales. The natives of one portion are scarcely on speaking terms with those of the other section of the Principality; but one of the most striking differences—we hardly know how to account for it—is in the comparative success of the archæological meetings when held in North or in South Wales. In the latter, they have always been agreeable and successful; in the former, they have, of late, been dull, uncomfortable, and comparatively unimportant. We cannot acquit the managing officers of blame in this respect; but we also conceive that the South Wallians must have the credit of superior civilization and energy, otherwise the difference in this respect could not be so strongly marked.

It appeared to us that the arrangements at Truro were not so comprehensive and decisive as they ought to have been; there was an evident want of unity of purpose and energy of command. Some of the excursions might have been much better planned, and the boarding arrangements might have been much more comfortable as well as economical. The local committee seem, indeed, to have allowed the innkeepers to have all their own way, without precautionary control, and their charges were most exorbitant—five shillings a-night for beds, and four shillings for dinners, *with everything extra*. These charges constitute an anomaly hitherto unknown in the society’s annals.

As a set-off to this, the weather was superb; the locomotive arrangements good; the antiquarian remains sufficient to satisfy previous expectation. One good result of this meeting will be, we hope, to incite the Cornish antiquaries to greater exertion.

For five evenings of the week the members met in the municipal buildings of Truro; but on the Thursday evening they adjourned to Penzance, and met there. Some of the stiff conventionalities of Truro were thrown off on that occasion; and we are under the impression that the excursions of the two days spent in that neighbourhood, as well as the Thursday evening meeting in the Town-hall of Penzance, constituted some of the most agreeable episodes of this international congress.

The local committee of Cornish antiquaries planned the lines of the excursions; and as the district is one of considerable extent, and as but few of the most interesting remains actually lie along the line of railroad, which traverses the county in its whole length, only a small portion of what was worth seeing could be visited. This was more especially

the case in the eastern and northern portions of the ground, where Launceston, Tintagel, St. German's, Fowey, and St. Austell were omitted in the official programme; and in the Lizard district, the *whole* of which was unfortunately left unseen. In cases like this, we think that local committees would do much better to allow the members of an Association to break themselves up into separate groups, so that persons in search of the same kind of remains might go together, and might not be expected to join in the general party. Round Penzance the same difficulty did not exist, for most of the remains lay within a ring fence; and though the peregrination extended over two days, nearly everything of special interest was examined. We suspect that this arose in no small degree from the better judgment of the antiquaries of Penzance as compared with those of Truro. Certain it is that these two excursions saved the credit of the whole meeting.

Another, and as we hold it a serious mistake, was made by the local committee in not providing that a special lecture should be given on one of the evenings upon the contents of the temporary museum. Great labour and expense are incurred in forming museums upon these occasions; but, judicious as the regulations of the Cambrian antiquaries have generally been at their meetings, they have almost always ignored the existence of their museums; and have left them to be visited, unexplained and without catalogues, by the inhabitants of the place of meeting and by the uninstructed public. We feel convinced that collections of such a nature teach more archæology than erudite papers, to those whose knowledge of such topics is not scientific and professional; and we recommend our Cambrian friends to take the subject into consideration before their next annual gathering occurs.

The temporary museum, formed in the Council Chamber of the public buildings at Truro, was unusually rich in rubbings, drawings, and photographs. We understood, indeed, from the gentleman who remained in charge of the museum during the whole week, that the Society had never exhibited so much nor so well before. The photographs comprised the whole of Bedford's series of views, large as well as stereoscopic, of all the buildings and the natural scenery of North and South Wales and the Marches; and there must have been from 800 to 900 such views in the Welsh department alone. The Cornishmen also exhibited a large collection of excellent photographs; and among them a complete series of the views in the Scilly Islands. Upon enquiry, we were sorry to be informed that this collection, which could never have been previously paralleled in Cornwall, excited not much attention: the ordinary visitors gazed at the photographs with more of vacancy than of astonishment, and asked very few questions about them. Nobody expressed a wish to acquire any of them, though Mr. Bedford had sent down duplicate sets to meet a probable demand. It was much the same with the drawings and rubbings, some of which, such as Professor Westwood's series of crosses and early inscriptions, were uncommonly fine; the visitors did not understand them. It was the duty as well as the policy of the Association to have instructed the public upon the peculiar merit and value of what was exhibited; and we cannot but think that it would be well for a morning, or else for an evening, to be specially devoted to an examination of the museum under competent guidance, followed by short lectures upon the leading classes of objects by members really competent for the duty.

It may seem as though we were over anxious to find fault, but one serious error was witnessed at this Truro meeting which, for the sake of the Society, ought not to be repeated another year. The evening meetings did not begin punctually—they all commenced too late; then followed long, blundering speeches by officers, who evidently were not at home in their subjects, upon mere details of business; and, though the President spoke remarkably well and with much animation, what he said turned too much upon the commonplace events of the day, and did not bring many archæological topics to the surface. Several papers put down in the programme were omitted, as it was stated, “for want of time,” whereas the true excuse should have been “for want of proper previous arrangements.” In describing the excursions of the day, members were sadly too long and prosy; and one Cornish member in particular, evidently little accustomed to this sort of thing, read a paper of dry details upon a building which might do very well in the Society’s Journal, but was by no means in its place when pulled into a “short account,” as it was termed, of the morning’s visit. There was hardly any discussion upon the papers read; “*want of time*” being understood to be the excuse; but the two best evenings in this respect were the Thursday evening at Penzance, and the Friday evening at Truro. More unity of purpose, better arrangements, and more of the *savoir faire* in this, as well as in some other respects, would certainly have been desirable.

The fact is, that nearly all these meetings are too much hurried, and instead of doing a little thoroughly well, an attempt is made at getting through a maximum of work in a minimum of time.

We now proceed to give a curtailed account of each day’s proceedings; and in so doing, are glad to acknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen of the local press, who executed their arduous work of reporting, upon this occasion, with remarkable fidelity and judgment.

Agreeably to an arrangement made two years ago at Bangor, on the invitation of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, the sixteenth Annual Meeting was held at Truro. Owing to the distance that many of the party had to travel, the business of the meeting did not commence until the evening of August 25, after a dinner at the Royal Hotel; but in the meantime a very interesting temporary museum had been thrown open at the Town-hall, and was visited by a numerous assembly.

Among the company present at the Congress may be mentioned the Earl of Dunraven; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, Vice-President; Rev. H. Jones, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Beaumaris, Vice-President; Professor Babington, of Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Chairman of Committee; Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh; H. Stuart Mackenzie, Esq., of Edinburgh; E. A. Freeman, Esq., Somerleaze, Somersetshire; J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., Oxford; Talbot Parry, Esq., London; Rev. H. Longueville Jones, of Tynaen; Rev. E. C. Barnwell, M.A., of Ruthin, and W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., of Brecon, the Secretaries of the Association; E. Norris, Esq., and Rev. James Graves, Kilkenny, who might be considered the representatives of various learned bodies. The county of Cornwall was represented by E. Smirke, Esq., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and President of the Royal Cornwall Institution; Augustus Smith, Esq., M.P.; the Ven. Archdeacon Paul, the Revs. T. Phillpotts, C. D. Newman,

M. D. Churchward, G. L. Woollcombe, and others; Dr. Barham, Dr. Jago, H. Carlyon, J. G. Chillcott, J. R. Paull, A. Willyams, Esqrs., &c., who were in most cases accompanied by the ladies of their families.

At the opening meeting the chair was taken by the EARL OF DUNRAVEN (in the accidental absence of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., of Park Wern, Swansea, the President for the year). Mr. Smirke, as Chairman of the Local Committee, gave a hearty welcome to the visitors; the Report of the Association was read and adopted, and Dr. Barham then gave an outline of the intended proceedings of the week. He expressed his regret that several of the most interesting objects of the county were so distant from railway conveyance as not to be readily accessible by large parties, which had obliged the committee, in planning the excursions, to omit them; but he trusted that many of the visitors would make their way to some of them, which he enumerated, before quitting the district, at the close of the meeting.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones read the only paper of the evening, which embraced a general sketch of Welsh Antiquities. He divided the antiquities of Wales into the Præ-historic, Roman, Cambro-Saxon, and Mediæval. One of their greatest antiquities in Wales was the ancient language, which could be traced back as having been spoken by the people from a very remote period, and which still remained to them. In Cornwall, however, the ancient language was lost, which was a matter deeply to be regretted. He then referred briefly to the numerous archæological monuments and remains still existing belonging to the Principality, including Roman camps, roads, and other remains, coins, and recent mines; early British earth and stone-works, such as hill fastnesses; remains of camps along the coast, supposed to be Danish or Irish pirate stations; cromlechs, tumuli, ancient inscribed stones, &c.; early churches, monastic buildings, cathedrals, and other religious houses; numerous castles belonging to different periods; armour, and weapons; the large collections of historical documents, chronicles, poems, and other works in the Welsh language, which were to be found in various libraries, public and private, in the kingdom. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the civil, political, and ecclesiastical history of Wales still remained to be written. He urged that they ought to feel veneration not only for ancient structures or other remains which might have been handed down to them, but for historical sites—places where great battles had been fought, or where important historical events had occurred; and they should take care while they studied such interesting remains that they performed their duty, by preserving them. He did not think that in Cornwall they acted in the way that was done in Wales, where if a man wanted to improve his land, and found a cromlech or tumulus in his way, he at once got rid of it, without communicating on the subject with his landlord. On the other hand, Welsh landlords who possessed valuable charters and family documents were not so careful as they ought to be. It too often happened that a Welsh landlord, on looking such documents through, would keep such as he could read, and burn all the others. He did not think that any Cornish gentleman would be found doing anything of that kind. He advocated the study of antiquities as a most important duty, believing that the study of the past, as Guizot justly observed, would prepare us for the performance of our duty to the future.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Jones, and some little discussion about the excursion for the following day, the meeting separated.

*Tuesday, Aug. 26.* EXCURSION TO LOSTWITHIEL.

A large party proceeded by the railway to the Bodmin-road Station, whence they drove in succession to Bodmin, Lanhydrock, St. Winnow Downs (where a barrow was opened), Restormel Castle, and Lostwithiel, returning to Truro by train for the evening meeting.

Mr. Hussey Vivian having arrived, took the chair, and having been re-elected to the office of President, delivered an address, recommending especially attention to the names of places in Cornwall, as the key to much of history, and then called on Mr. T. Q. Couch to give some account of the places visited in the course of the day, that gentleman having acted as guide on the occasion.

Mr. Couch, after a brief notice of the history of Bodmin, proceeded to describe the church, which is the largest in Cornwall, and consists of a nave and two aisles. A tower adjoins the north aisle, and the south has a large embattled porch. The general style of the building is Perpendicular, defaced at the western end by much debased work. The tower formerly supported a spire, which was destroyed by lightning in 1669, after which were added the wretched pinnacles which now disfigure it. The choir is so spacious as to have led Dr. Oliver to suppose that the church was both conventual and parochial. He says, however, that the registers of Bishops Stafford and Lacy are against such a supposition, and William of Worcester gives separately the dimensions of a monastic and of a parish church. Attached to the church was the chapel of St. Mary, in which was St. Petrock's shrine, and in it the mortuary chapels of St. Andrew, St. Martin, and King Harry, built and endowed by John Wattys, about 1494. A very curious contract for the making of the chairs, seats, and pulpit (date 1491, Henry VII.), is preserved in the Rev. J. Wallis's interesting Bodmin Register. The fragments worked into the furniture of the present church, and more lying in the upper story of the porch, shew very excellent workmanship. The tomb of Prior Vivian, the last but one of the priors, stands at present in the north side of the choir, and is built of grey catacleuse stone from near Padstow. On it rest the effigies of the prior in full pontificals as nominal Bishop of Megara, mitred, and holding his pastoral staff, which is curiously swathed in bands crossing each other. At the corners are four (mutilated) angels holding shields charged with the Priory and Vivian arms, which also occupy two of the panels in the sides, the other six containing the four Evangelists, the arms of Henry VIII., and a cross fleury surmounted by a crown. Round the ledge is an inscription. This tomb stood originally before the altar. A slate monumental slab of great age, and having some curious arborescent ornaments, and an inscription difficult to decipher, is also preserved here. The piscina, a remarkable one, is of pillared form, and octagonal in shape. The capital is ornamented with quatrefoils, and on its surface are eight radiating scooped depressions, opening by as many perforations into the central drain which runs through the shaft. The font, large and fine, is of Norman date, supported at the corners by four small pillars ending in winged heads, and by a larger and shorter central one. It is square in form, and ornamented by boldly executed sculpture of wreathed foliage and twisted snakes above;

below by four heraldic monsters. The chapel of St. Thomas, at the east end of the churchyard, which is an interesting ivy-covered ruin of the time of Henry VI., consists of a nave, and a south porch near the west end. It has graduated buttresses, between which are painted windows, the mullions of which are gone. The most interesting feature is the pretty Decorated windows in its eastern end. In the west end is a triangular window enclosing a trefoil light. Little is left of interest internally, except the sedilia, and a stoup on the south side of the altar. The chapel is built over a ground crypt. A Franciscan convent (of St. Nicholas) formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the butter-market. It was begun by John Fitzralph, a London merchant, and completed in 1239 by Richard the Earl. Its remains are few and unimportant, although until very lately it served as the assize hall of the county. A pillar, one of an arcade, has been removed to the churchyard for preservation. The party next visited the Guildhall, and examined the curiosities preserved by the Corporation. Among them is a very handsome ivory box, with sloping covers, bound with brass bands, and decorated by painted figures of birds and circles, richly illuminated with various colours. It came from the church, and was probably a reliquary. In an inventory of goods delivered by the mayor to the churchwardens at the Dissolution, is mentioned "a box of ivory with a locke of sylver." This box was generally supposed by popular opinion to be the very box which contained the remains of St. Petrock. The house of Lanhydrock now consists of three parts of a quadrangle, as the fourth and south part was removed some years ago by Thomas Hunt, Esq., its owner. It has eight doors in the centre and wings, and large windows with heavy mullions and labels. The barbican, or gateway, is a curious specimen of debased Gothic.

At St. Winnow Downs, where barrows are numerous, one was opened, but without any remarkable result; and the party then visited Restormel Castle. The meaning of this name is a proper subject for enquiry. Whitaker explains it to be "Restor-meal," the King's tower-hill, a derivation that is very unsatisfactory, as until Plantagenet times there is no record of its existence as an important place, and then only as the occasional residence of the Earls of Cornwall. It was probably built sometime during the great castle-building age which lasted from William I. to the end of the reign of Stephen. The castle was early the property of the Dinans, and in the time of Henry III. it was owned by Thomas de Tracy, who obtained it by marriage with Isolda, the heiress of the Dinans. De Tracy surrendered it to Ralph Arundel, to be held by him for Simon de Montfort. Very soon after this, Isolda gave it to Richard King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, who, it is believed, greatly enlarged and improved it. His son Edmund, who succeeded him in the earldom, sometime resided here. It has since then continued in the possession of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. The castle has probably been abandoned as a residence for five hundred years, since in an official survey made in the year 1337 it was described as becoming much dilapidated. Its old walls were long strangers to noise and conflict, when in 1644 it was taken possession of by a party of Essex's force, who sheltered themselves in its ruins. A detachment, led by Sir Richard Grenville, surprised and dislodged the rebels on August 21st of the same year.

Restormel Castle, in its present ruinous condition, consists of an outer

and inner circle of wall, divided into six compartments by radiating party walls, and enclosing an open area of sixty-four feet diameter, a gateway on the west side, and on the eastern a chapel. The circular range of rooms was, of course, once roofed over; and it would appear from the plaister, and in some places paint—still remaining—that the first story contained the state apartments, the ground floor being allotted to the various necessary offices of the household. The chapel is, as Leland says, a newer work, the masonry not interlacing with that of the keep. On the south wall of the chapel is a piscina. The outer wall is battlemented, and the whole is surrounded by a deep moat, the water for which was supplied from the hill above by leaden pipes, pieces of which have been occasionally dug up. Restormel has more the appearance of a fortified residence than a castle proper, answering to the keep of the later Norman fortress. The usual outer walls, enclosing the ballia, are not to be discovered, and the presence of the moat immediately surrounding the keep is sufficient to raise a doubt of there ever having been any.

From Restormel the party proceeded to Lostwithiel, the name of which town has been variously interpreted, but Mr. Couch thought it might mean the court, or palace, of the woods. The town is not mentioned in Domesday, nor is there any notice of the contiguous castle of Restormel, but that it had an existence, and possessed important privileges even before the Conquest, is rendered more than probable by a charter, still preserved, of the time of Richard I. In this document Robert de Cardinan confirms to the burgesses and men of Lostwithiel all the estates and privileges "*quas antecessores mei eis antiquo dederint die qua villam fundaverint.*" The Dinans, afterwards Cardinhams, are said to have come with the Conqueror; if so, this Robert may have obtained the property as heir (by marriage) to the old British or Saxon owner, as, within a hundred years of the Conquest, his ancestors could hardly have been spoken of as founding the town *die antiquo*. The town increased in importance when the castle of Restormel, occupied in turn by the Cardinhams and De Tracys, became the property of Richard King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III., by grant from Isolda de Tracy, the daughter and heiress of Cardinham. Richard made it a free borough, but Edmund his son was its greatest benefactor. He gave it the monopoly of the coinage and sale of tin, built an exchequer and shire-hall, and made it, in fact, the county town. These privileges have one by one been lost.

The Duchy house is an oblong massive structure, flanked by substantial graduated buttresses, and ornamented by the ducal arms. It is generally built of the slate of the neighbourhood, without ashlar. The arches are mostly semicircular, and constructed of thin laminæ of slate. This apparently friable material has been able to resist the action of time and the elements in consequence of the admirable mortar used. This is equally observable in Restormel Castle. In the southern gable in a horseshoe arch. This building is probably the exchequer or shire-hall, built by Edmund the Earl. Attached to this is a prison, which has been used within memory for the confinement of offenders against the stannary laws.

The general plan of the church is a nave and clerestory, with north and south aisles, separated from the nave by arcades of octagonal pillars and pointed arches, a north and south porch, and a spire at the west end. The most noticeable part of the structure is the spire, which

rises from a square shaft by handsome octagonal lantern-work of Early English character (the style prevailing when the town was at its highest point of prosperity), and ends in a finial cross. The shaft or body is plastered, which greatly detracts from the beauty of the whole, and is quite unnecessary, as where the plaster has fallen off, good masonry appears underneath. The windows are of different dates, but the plan is generally Early English. Internally, the church has little of interest architecturally. It suffered greatly at the hands of the Parliamentary troops in the campaign of 1644, when the town and castle were occupied by Essex. The diarist, Richard Symond, gives an account of their blowing up the church, by gunpowder, on the eve of their fleeing before the victorious forces of Charles. The church contains, beside numerous monuments of local interest, an octagonal font, covered with a strange mixture of sacred and grotesque sculpture, exhibiting a mitred head next to a representation of the chase, with a sportsman, hawk on wrist. Over the northern entrance, where it has been placed for safe keeping, is an *alto relievo*, in alabaster, of the Flaying of St. Bartholomew, the patron saint of the church. It has been coloured recently, but we believe only in restoration of the original. In the north aisle is a brass of the fifteenth century, representing Tristram Curtis, in a coat of mail and spurred.

Professor Babington offered some observations on the excursion. In the church at Bodmin, his attention was attracted to the monument (Prior Vivian's), which was remarkable from the fact that the inscription was not only incised, but further, was filled up with a material, apparently originally soft, which had now become hard and stood out in relief; the relief existing to a considerable extent to the present time. He did not remember that he had ever before seen such an instance; and one or two friends with him were under the same impression as to their own experience. In the Town-hall were seen several pieces of plate, and municipal ornaments, maces, and so on; and among them, what attracted his attention more than anything else, the seal-matrix of a leper-house formerly existing in the neighbourhood, and impressions of which were shewn to him. It was a very curious seal, and he thought might well deserve to be engraved either by the Cambrian Association or the Royal Institution of Cornwall. The house at Lanhydrock was not very ancient—it was not mediæval, and did not possess the interest which attached to mediæval houses. It was built in the time of Charles I., at different periods; and it was a good example of a house of that period on a large scale. It contained a very fine gallery, as was usually found in houses of that date; and he remarked that the windows on the side of this gallery were opposite each other. It had been stated, by a great authority, that usually the windows in such galleries were not placed opposite each other, but alternated; and various reasons had been assigned for such an arrangement, but none that he could think satisfactory. At all events, it was worth notice that in this instance at Lanhydrock the windows did *not* alternate. In the churchyard at Lanhydrock was a cross of some interest, and also a well with stone roof: probably in ancient times the well had considerable reputation; at present its sole reputation was that it yielded exceedingly good water. At the barrows on the downs, where it had been hoped they might disinter an ancient Briton or Cornwallian, they were disappointed.

Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., read a paper "On the Castellated or Military Architecture of Wales;" but before doing so, referred to the arms on the tomb of Prior Vivian, in Bodmin Church, which he said were those of the President, the Prior being a collateral of Mr. Vivian's family, and not a direct ancestor of that gentleman. He also mentioned a singular weight which he saw at Bodmin, used formerly, he understood, in the weighing of tin, and he recommended that all antiquities of the Stannaries Court should be preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Truro, where he was sure that they would be taken proper care of. He next alluded to a curious epitaph of the Carminows, which he saw at the church of Lanhydrock, which was remarkable as belonging to a race that was very well known in Cornwall, and who were challenged by the Grosvenors as to their right to bear a particular coat of arms. The result was, that it was forbidden to the Grosvenors and Scroopes to bear this coat of arms, but it was permitted to the Carminows, because it was admitted that Cornwall, having been an independent kingdom of itself, might have gained arms independently of the King of England.

Mr. Clark's paper, after alluding to the military works of the Britons and Romans, minutely described the peculiar structure of the castles erected by the Normans from their first entrance into the Principality until the reign of Edward III., when, owing to the country having become firmly united to the Crown, the castles ceased to be of importance, and began gradually to fall into decay; pointing out the great advance that was made in military architecture during this period. The paper was illustrated by a number of drawings, shewing the plans and elevations of some of the principal Welsh castles.

*(To be continued.)*

#### BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Aug. 15.* A party of members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club and their friends visited Yeavinger Bell, for the purpose of examining the remains of ancient habitations, fortifications, and burial-places that exist upon the mountain, and which have been recently opened out. Yeavinger Bell is a bold, insulated hill, on the north of the Cheviot range, rising to the height of about 1,500 feet. It has long been known that its summit had been fortified at an early period, and that its flanks and the various valleys communicating with it were covered with the remains of ancient buildings. It is the property of F. Sitwell, Esq., by whose permission the explorations have been made. The excavations have been conducted by Mr. Coulson, under the direction of Geo. Tate, Esq., F.G.S., Secretary to the Club, at the expense of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The Vicar of Wooler, the Rev. J. S. Green, received the members at the vicarage-house, with much hospitality. On leaving the vicarage after breakfast, the party, numbering nearly thirty, was augmented by the arrival of Professor Simpson, Edinburgh, and the Rev. A. Stewart Killin, Argyleshire. At Yeavinger the various conveyances were discarded, and the ascent of the Bell, which was swathed in mist, was commenced on foot.

It seems that the whole of this district, wherever the ground is sufficiently elevated as to be thoroughly dry, is covered with buildings. The

country must at these far distant periods have been much more thickly inhabited than at present. Many of the hills have been formed into terraces, the mode of cultivation then practised. In speaking upon this subject, Mr. Tate said that upon Heethpool he had counted sixteen terraces, rising in succession one above the other, many of them having a platform of about twenty feet in width,—and that this mode of cultivation was in some instances resorted to on hills that rose about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. Tate first led the way to the excavation at the lowest elevation—Wormlaw. This was a transverse cutting, where, at the point of intersection, a cist was found. This cist consisted of slab-shaped stones placed edgewise round a quadrangular space. There was no cover. Within, a few bones were found preserved, some flints, a few pieces of iron slag, and fragments of coarse pottery. A short discussion took place by the side of this old-world tomb. As the size of the enclosure did not permit of the supposition that the dead had been buried at full length, Mr. Tate explained that in the earliest form of burial the body was folded up; but in a later period, to which he believed this example belonged, cremation was resorted to. In elucidation of the theory that the cause of death influenced the preservation or decay of the remains, Professor Simpson related that he had been present at the opening of the grave of a person who had died of the plague, in which every trace of the dead had disappeared,—no particle remaining save a fragment of the coffin-lid handing down the name of the deceased. In the earth cast up around the cist, Mr. Wightman, of Wooler, found a flint, and other gentlemen also picked up relics of the period. On the hill-side in its neighbourhood there was an abundance of nettles, a sure sign of human habitation.

Moving away from this point of interest, the *cicerone* penetrated the mist in an upward direction, and was closely followed by the whole party, as it was evident to all that to be left a few paces behind was to be lost on the hill-side. Grouping round the different fortlets at various elevations, the ancient manner of building was examined by the Club with much curiosity. Great stress appears then, as in all early ages, to have been placed on the value of thick walls; and the circular form seems to have been adapted for most structures. Three or four courses of very large stones, arranged in a circle, ten or twelve feet in thickness, formed the groundwork upon which the walls, made of smaller stones, were raised to a height of about seven feet. In the instance of one fort, a circle of this description was thirty feet in diameter. Within it, also built in circles, were the habitations of those who defended them. In towns, or large assemblages of the same huts, the diameter of the circumvallation was correspondingly greater. Encircling the summit of the Bell, a strong wall of the kind mentioned enclosed a space of twelve acres. There is no evidence, *in situ*, to prove the materials of which roofs were constructed. On account of this absence of proof, bygone antiquaries assumed that they must have been made of a rude perishable thatch. But this seems scarcely probable. In the island of Uig, ancient stone huts of this description are still occupied, in the summer time, by the hardy and scant population; and these huts are roofed, conically, with flags of stone. As stone was in abundance on the spot, we may conclude it would be used, by a people who prized strength and security, in preference to a fragile and combustible material like thatch.

The entrance of one fortlet is divided into two by a large upright stone, placed jambwise in the centre of it; and in the thickness of the wall, to the right of this entrance, there is a guard-chamber.

The wall which encircles the platform forming the top of the hill is of rude structure. Large stones have been laid in order for about two courses to form the foundation, and smaller ones are heaped upon them without any attention to particular arrangement. The wall has been ten or twelve feet broad at the base, tapering off as it rises; its height may have been about seven feet. Inside the fortress, near its northern entrance, is a second enclosure surrounded by a rampart and ditch of its own. This inner part would be the place of greatest security. The ditch has been cleared. It is partly excavated out of the rock; and, curiously enough, charred wood was found in the bottom of it. Nothing was found to justify the idea entertained by the older antiquaries that this was a Druids' temple. Several circular dwellings which were partly formed by excavation have been cleared. Nothing of importance, excepting a few relics, which will be presently noticed, were found. The Secretary was of opinion that this was simply the innermost retreat, into which the tribe fled for safety on notice of attack. It is possible that it may have been the stronghold in which the warriors placed their wives and children on such emergencies, as it would not be occupied as a matter of choice, for the fatigue of ascent, carrying water and provisions, would have been excessive. The ancient Britons were not unacquainted with the convenience of good roads. A long length of trackway, leading from the base of the hill to the forts near the summit, disclosed their mode of road-making. The track was excavated, and the earth taken out was thrown up on either side, forming embankments, which were strengthened with stone-work. The examination of one hut circle revealed two successive occupations. A foot and a-half below the surface, fragments of pottery with a yellow glaze, and a piece of lead, were found. These objects indicate residence in the Romano-British period. Four feet below the surface, the explorers came to flints, slag, and bones—evidences of Celtic pre-occupation. These facts are exceedingly interesting in more ways than one. Assuming that this hut was deserted about the time of the advance of the Roman legions, they would go to shew that in the four or more centuries which elapsed before it was again inhabited, a covering of soil two and a-half feet deep had accrued. This furnishes data for the exhumation of buried antiquities generally, and leads us to consider that, in the lapse of a thousand years, it need scarcely be a matter of surprise that all evidence of roofing, always the first part of a ruinous building to fall, should have disappeared.

The general impression gained of the ancient people by the day's investigations, pictures them as thickly populating the Cheviot district; living in circular huts, constructed of stone; protected by circular stone walls; growing corn on terraces on the hill sides, above the flooded valleys; burning wood for fuel; using coarse pottery for household purposes; and flint-headed arrows; not altogether ignorant of the use of metals—fighting with iron-headed spears; hardy, vigilant, and warlike.

The party now descended the west side of the hill, and examined some very marked lines of entrenchment which have not yet been excavated. One of them has a double rampart, and is of quadrangular shape.

The Club next made for Old Yeavinger, for the purpose of viewing a building of a later era—the reputed palace of King Edwin. This is a low, oblong, quadrangular building, now occupied as a hind's cottage. A few courses of large stones at the base of the masonry, and a fragment of walling built up with the modern superstructure, are the only evidences of a very early building, except the strength of the walls, which are five feet thick. In the account of the life and labours of Paulinus, Bede mentions that he came with the King and Queen to the royal country seat, which is called Adgefrin (Yeavinger), and stayed there with them thirty-six days, fully occupied catechizing and baptizing, during which days, from morning to night, he did nothing else but instruct the people, resorting from all villages and places, in Christ's saving word; and, when instructed, he washed them with the water of absolution in the river Glen, which is close by. This town, he adds, under the following kings was abandoned, and another was built instead of it at the place called Melmin (Millfield). This account favours our acceptance of the tradition that the ancient masonry indicated formed part of the country palace of the Christian king, and it can only be a matter of regret that so small a portion remains of it.

The Club returned to Wooler, to dine together. After dinner, at which Mr. Langlands presided, in consequence of the President (Mr. Boyd, of Hetton) having been obliged to take his leave before the company sat down, the Secretary exhibited the relics found during the course of the explorations. There were, in addition to the articles already named, some millstones, a quantity of pottery, some fragments of armlets, formed apparently of oak, several sharpening stones, and a portion of an armlet of variegated glass of peculiarly excellent manufacture. Much of the pottery was coarse; other fragments were finer in texture, and of more elegant shape. The finer kinds were found at a higher level than the others, and are thought to have been formed after the Roman model. No doubt the presence of the Romans would have an influence upon such of the Britons as submitted to their rule. The glass armlet was thought to be an importation. Some of the pottery had a glaze upon it. This is a very unusual thing in encampments supposed to be of the Celtic era, though one instance of it had occurred. Mr. Mason, of Pallinsburn, also exhibited weapons found at Old Yeavinger.

#### ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 7.* The annual meeting was held at Layer Marney, under the presidency of T. BURCH WESTERN, Esq. Though the day was unfavourable, and the place of meeting not approachable by railway, the attendance was good, and included a large number of ladies.

Layer Marney Hall, six miles south-west of Colchester, is a fine example of the brick mansions of the time of Henry VIII. Great part has been suffered to go to decay, but what remains has many details of moulded brick, and is ornamented with diagonal lines of dark glazed bricks and flints. The most perfect part is the gatehouse, a noble square tower, seventy feet high, and divided into eight stories with octagonal corner turrets. Some of the buildings that surrounded the quadrangular court also remain, and exhibit good panels of carved oak and rich plaster cornices. In one of these buildings the meeting was held.

The report for the past year was very satisfactory. It detailed several considerable additions, either by donation or purchase, to the Society's Museum. Among the first were several volumes of MSS. and drawings relating to the history of the county, presented by Mr. Hills of Colne-park and Mr. Round of Birch-hall; and among the latter, the Essex portion of the antiquities of the late Mr. Acton, which the Council had purchased at the cost of £150; of this sum £100 were taken out of the Society's funds, and £50 were contributed by special subscription. This purchase has greatly augmented and enriched the Society's Museum. The whole collection of the Society (including that of the Corporation of Colchester), it was announced, has been arranged and catalogued by a competent professional antiquary, and it is now proposed to print the catalogue, with woodcut illustrations.

The report was adopted, and six new members were elected.

An offer was made by the Rev. F. P. Lowe to deposit in the library of the Society nine volumes of books and MSS. relating to Essex, which formed a part of the collection of Stephen Martin Leake (Garter), and his son John Martin Leake, and had come into his possession in right of his wife (formerly Miss Helen Leake). The offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. L. A. Majendie then read a paper "On the Churchwardens' Accounts for the Parish of Dunmow." We have room for little more than the introductory remarks:—

"The account-book which I have examined dates from the year 1526. From that year to the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth the accounts are kept with great accuracy, and it is from this period that I have taken all the extracts which I am about to lay before you. In them will be found, that which has seemed to me of the highest interest, many illustrations of the changes of that most eventful period of our Church history, the period of the Reformation.

"For instance, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. we find that some of the church plate and ornaments were sold, and that altogether less attention is paid to the external, or, if I may so say, the ornamental part of the service.

"In the reign of Edward VI. a more decided change follows, for the Dunmow people pull down the rode, and remove the high altar, which is replaced by a 'Communion-table' (a name which now appears for the first time), and the Psalter fills the place in the accounts of an 'Antiphony.'

"The commencement of Queen Mary's reign, however, is marked by the rebuilding of the high altar (at the cost of 11s. 4d.), the restoration of the 'rode with the appurtenances,' and the re-appearance in the accounts of various charges for the rode and other lights, and of expenses which are not to be found in the preceding reign.

"But the reign of Elizabeth brings another and a final change, for the altar is again pulled down, the rode burnt, and the paintings 'where the rode stood' are 'put out.' The holy-water stoups are filled up, and (a most decided change for the worse) the church receives its first coat of whitewash.

"The accounts in this book begin, as I have said, with the year 1526; they end in 1621. The later books are almost entirely devoid of interest—though, about a century back, appears an annual charge which would not be borne very patiently by rate-payers now-a-days—a payment for killing foxes.

"Of the book itself in which the accounts are kept there is but little to say. The cover, which is of leather, would seem to have originally been the cover of some Service-book, if we may judge by the inscription, 'Jesus Maria,' which appears upon it in embossed letters.

"The accuracy and minuteness with which the accounts are kept are not a little remarkable; each expense is most carefully described, and so accurately are the receipts entered, that whenever a collection was made in the church for any purpose, not only is the sum collected to be found, but a record is kept of the names of the contributors and of the sum given by each.

“The first entry is the money ‘Resayvyd of the perrysche to the makynge off the stepyll (tower):—

	s.	d.
‘Robert Sturtin, “Sumtyme Vycar of a late tyme,” gave	5	0
“Mayster Viear that now ys”	6	8
The “Cherehe Clerke”	0	8.

“Most of the subscriptions seem not to have exceeded twenty pence, though Thomas Savage, the churchwarden, gives £3 6s. 8d.

“The trades and condition of the contributors are mentioned, as ‘John Kyng, habbardashar,’ ‘Richard Parcau, butcher,’ ‘William Tayler, glover.’

“Among the receipts, at other times, appear:—

	s.	d.
‘Att y <sup>e</sup> plow fest in y <sup>e</sup> towne	14	0
Off Nycolas Pear of dansynge mony	3	4
Off may mony the hole sum	28	4
Att Corpus X <sup>ti</sup> fest	23	0
Of my Lady Gatys for waste of the torehys	0	12
R <sup>d</sup> on “Allhalows daye” gathered in the “Cherche”	10	11
Gathered at the Cherche for parte of the Cherche fence	3	5.

“At each May and Corpus Christi feast contributions were made by the people of the following parishes, at the rate of from six to three shillings the parish:— ‘Hyghe Ester, hyghe Roding, Myeche (Great) Canfyld, Dunmow Pryry (Little Dunmow), Stebbyng, lyttell Canfyld, lyttell Eston (Easton), Lyndsell, Myche Eston, Barnston.’

“The collection in one year amounted to £4 3s. 5d., while the expenses were but 32s. 3d.

	s.	d.
‘R <sup>d</sup> at Christmas of the “Lorde of Mysrule”	33	10
Money that was gathered in the Chureh on Hallowmas night	0	11.

“The Corpus Christi plays seem to have ended with the year 1546.

“Collections were made at various times for the organ, the great bell clapper, and for the great latten candlestick. And money was received of the ‘Wardens of St. Saviour’s Gyld’ towards ‘makynge of the newe Cherehe dore and for bying of the tabernakyl.’

“In the 38th Hen. VIII. (1546):—

	£	s.	d.
‘Some latten was sold for	0	34	0
The tabernacle of our Lady for	0	5	0
The Church plate “first sold”	0	8	6
The Church plate again sold	14	2	0.

“1st Eliz.:—

‘R<sup>d</sup> for 2 “chalyces of gold” waying 32 oz. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , at 4s. 4d. the oz. 6 15 5.’

“15th Eliz. all the vestments were sold—and all the ornaments left in ‘John Clark his hands,’ and a cross and an old coffer.

“From this time the accounts are less minute and almost without interest. The receipts and expenses were small, averaging under £5. The chief items of expense seem to have been small repairs, the expenses of visitations, and the provision of bread and wine for the Holy Communion.

“In the middle of the reign of Elizabeth appears a resolution of vestry to the effect that, whereas the church rents were no longer sufficient to provide bread and wine for the Holy Communion, a collection of ‘Pascall pence,’ viz., one penny from each communicant, should be made at Easter for that purpose.”

The Rev. S. Farman read a paper “On the History of the Marney Family.” He stated that—

“It appears from Burke’s ‘Roll of Battle Abbey’ (pp. 5, 10 and 12), that the name of Marney stands among those who came over with William the Conqueror in three of the published Rolls, viz. Holinshed’s, Duchesne’s, and one of Leland’s; but nothing is found in Domesday Book to shew that any Marney received a grant of lands, either in Layer Marney or elsewhere in England, at the time of the general distribution made by the Conqueror. Within a century of that period, however, we find testimony that W. de Marney held a knight’s fee under Henry de Essex (1166); and from that time forth we have various notices of the Marneys and their holdings up to Henry VIII. The prosperity of the Marney family culminated in this last reign, when Sir Henry Marney, already

K.G., a Privy Councillor, and Captain of the Body Guard, was created Baron Marney (1523).

“But he did not outlive the year; and his son and heir, John Lord Marney, dying without male issue in 1525, the whole of the splendid Marney property, not only in Essex but in other counties, reverted to the Crown.

“Henry Lord Marney, numerous and splendid as were the honours which he acquired, started in life as plain Henry Marney, Esquire, and belonged to a class described by Henry VIII. as ‘scant well-born gentlemen, of no great lands.’ He inherited the paternal property; but this probably in the King’s eyes was scant, compared with the large holdings of some noblemen in those days, and with the noble domains and broad acres afterwards conferred on Marney by the King himself, on the Duke of Buckingham’s forfeiture.

“Henry Marney stands recorded among ‘English worthies,’ and among the ‘noted sheriffs’ of Essex; but his first entrance on the path of Court advancement appears to have been when he assumed some office in the household of the Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII. That he discharged with credit the duties of his office is apparent from the fact that the Countess appointed him her executor. And the early partiality with which he was regarded by the Countess’s grandson, afterwards Henry VIII., is evinced by the youth’s request to his father, Henry VII., that Henry Marney might be made a Privy Councillor. The appointment was repeated by Henry VIII. himself when he succeeded to the throne, and both before and after the favourite was employed by his patron on various confidential services. Henry Marney served frequently as a soldier in the civil contests under Henry VII. Under Henry VIII. he served repeatedly in France, especially in the campaign, including the ‘Battle of the Spurs,’ in which the King was present in person. He seems to have had a glorious quarrel with Cardinal Wolsey. This was before he was made a baron. One would like to know how he contrived to survive the Cardinal’s wrath in those ticklish times, and to win the peerage in despite of hostile influences. When, after his creation, he was about to start for his last campaign in France, he appears to have felt a presentiment that he had not long to live. He returned, however, in safety to England; but died in London within the twelvemonth, at his own house.”

The Rev. E. L. Cutts announced the discovery of a stone coffin found in front of a side altar in the church of South Bemfleet, and exhibited sketches of two ancient rings found near Barking; one of which, in filagree-work, was very beautiful, having upon the crest three figures, viz. an abbot, with a crozier; a saint, with the emblem of the Trinity at his feet; and the other a penitent.

Mr. Charles Forster Hayward, Hon. Sec. to the Royal Institute of British Architects, read a paper “On the Architectural Features of Layer Marney.” The general characteristic of the whole building, he observed, was Gothic, of a very late and debased, though still flourishing, style; while certain details, such as the mouldings of the upper cornice and ornaments on the parapet, together with the larger mullioned windows, were of a style prevailing at that time in Italy, being a revival of classic art. This was owing to the intimate connexion then existing between the Court of Rome and that of King Henry VIII.; and he had no doubt whatever that these particular portions, if not brought over from Italy itself, were from the hand of some Italian artist working in England, as many Italians were then engaged upon the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, and other buildings in England. He felt indebted to Mr. Digby Wyatt for some valuable notes on this subject, which went to prove this fact. He was also obliged to the same gentleman for the loan of some drawings, which he exhibited, of a complete building of about this date, viz., Compton Winyate, in Warwickshire, and which would help to shew what Layer Marney would have been if completed. Layer Marney differed from this, however, in having a far more magnificent gateway, with much more ex-

tensive buildings for the accommodation of retainers, stabling, &c., and the whole plan, if carried out, would have been upon a grander scale. In opposition to what was stated in most of the county histories, that a great portion of the edifice had been destroyed, he was satisfied, from certain indications in the brick-work, &c., that very little, if anything, had been built beyond what was now existing. It would be observed that the tower, as it is called,—which, however, was really only the magnificent entrance gateway to an intended courtyard of corresponding grandeur, and contained two spacious apartments, beside nearly twenty smaller ones,—afforded access, by a broad winding staircase of oak in one of the corner towers, to the west wing as it at present exists. No corresponding east wing was ever intended; and therefore this feature was not the centre of the general mass, as might at first be imagined. Mr. Hayward exhibited drawings in illustration of the noble character of the subordinate buildings for retainers already referred to, which occupied the place of an east wing, extending nearly 150 feet, and which, with the exception of the dressings of the doorways and ground-floor windows of Purbeck stone, were entirely of moulded brick, partially covered with plaster. The roofs, &c., were of an equally substantial character, being of massive oak, open to the ridge, and with ornamental trusses. A portion of the upper floor of one of these buildings was used as a dormitory, the windows being glazed, while those below were merely closed with shutters, and were probably used as stabling. The other building was evidently divided into five large apartments, as was proved by the construction of the roof and the position of the doors and windows; a range of fine buttresses would be observed on the south side of the exterior of this building, which were not found in the opposite one, the necessity for which obviously arose from the fall of the ground on that side, and which shewed that the ground in front of the gateway had been considerably raised.

The upper apartments of the west wing, now inhabited by the Rev. S. Farman, were then visited, and Mr. Hayward pointed out the beautiful details of the terra-cotta windows of Italian design, and the ceilings formed of oak ribs filled in with white plaster-work.

The corresponding windows of the large apartments in the gateway exhibit even now, though in a sadly dilapidated condition, some of the oak finishings, and the chimney-pieces retain their exact position and original character.

It is to be regretted that these noble apartments should have been allowed to fall into complete decay, the original floors being entirely gone, and only some of the beams remaining, while all the windows are built up. If restored to their original condition, these apartments would form the most beautiful as well as most important features of the edifice as a modern residence.

Leaving the domestic building, the visitors proceeded to the church adjoining, which from the similarity of its architecture as well as its position forms an important feature in the entire group. Mr. Hayward observed that, although nothing now appeared of a date anterior to the mansion itself, there could be no doubt that an earlier building once existed, as it appeared that in the time of Edward III. William de Marney founded a college for a warden, and two chaplains to two chantries attached to the church. In the choir is a handsome marble monument with recumbent effigy to Sir Wm. Marney, High Sheriff of

Essex and Herts., who died in 1414, and desired by his will to be buried in this spot. A canopy tomb within an arch between the chancel and the chapel on the north side (with recumbent effigy) is that of the first Lord Marney (Henry), who died in 1524, the details of which correspond exactly with the Italian details of the windows, &c., of the mansion before referred to.

The tomb of John Lord Marney, son of the above, who died in the following year (1525), is placed, according to his will, in the middle of the same chapel behind the screen, and exhibits the striking peculiarity of an altar placed at the foot of his effigy, also by his own direction. The stone slab of the altar does not now exist, being probably destroyed a few years after its erection, as soon as the doctrines of the Reformation obtained the ascendancy.

After luncheon at Layer Marney, the company proceeded to the church of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, some five or six miles distant, where the Rev. E. L. Cutts gave an explanation with reference to some brasses which had been taken from monumental slabs in the church. He pointed out that in many instances the plates were engraved at the back as well as the front, and he accounted for this fact by supposing, not that they had been torn from some former monuments to do duty for other persons, but that the artist having clumsily fulfilled his commission, was obliged to execute a fresh design on the other side; he also remarked that it was likely the artist kept priests, knights, deacons, &c., in stock, and if they remained upon his hands he again used them for the exigencies of the times.

Mr. Gurdon-Rebow, who is lord of the manor and lay impropiator of the great tithes, gave some information upon subjects connected with the D'Arcy family.

Leaving the church, a visit was paid to the hall close by, which at one period was the manor-house, and occupied by Lord Thomas D'Arcy, who apparently built it. It contains some excellent oak panelling and doors. It is surrounded by a moat, over which access is gained by a bridge, on the portals of which are engraved, on one side "A<sup>o</sup> REGNY REGINA ELIZABETH 29," and on the other the corresponding date "A.D. 1587."

#### SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 15.* The fifteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Hastings, under the presidency of LORD HARRY VANE, M.P. There were also present, among many others, the Bishop of Chichester, Sarah Countess of Waldegrave, Lady Harry Vane, the Dowager Lady Webster, Lady Victoria Wellesley, the Misses Long, the Hon. Col. Gage, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., F.S.A., R. W. Blencowe, Esq., Hon. Sec., G. J. Blencowe, Esq., M.P., and the Misses Blencowe, the Rev. W. Powell, Hon. Sec., the Ven. Archdeacon Otter, J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Dodson, T. Ross, Esq., Mayor of Hastings, W. H. Chatterton, Esq., Mayor of Rye, Decimus Burton, F.R.S., F.S.A., M. A. Lower, F.S.A., G. S. Butler, F.S.A., W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., Dr. Diamond, F.S.A., W. Harvey, F.S.A., &c.

There was a temporary museum, under the care of the Mayor, John Phillips, Esq., and Lieut. Rock.

Among the principal exhibitors were Lady Waldegrave, the Mayor

of Hastings, Thomas Frewen, Esq., the Mayor of Rye, W. Davey, Esq., G. S. Butler, Esq., and W. D. Cooper, Esq.

The collection of articles was so large and varied, that we can only notice a few of the most important. Mr. Frewen exhibited a handsome silver cup, beautifully chased, the nature of which was fully explained by the following inscription on it, — “This cup, filled with guineas, was presented by Sir Edward Frewen, of Brickwall, to his grandson, Thomas Frewen, at his christening, in October, 1716. It will hold 2,250 guineas, and weighs 93 ounces;”—other silver of the same date; an original painting of Archbishop Cranmer, found in the possession of Mr. Moreton Frewen, (there is another original painting of Archbishop Cranmer in the British Museum); the great seals of Richard II. and Elizabeth; a “Brute Chronicle” from Dunwich Priory; a Toledo blade *temp.* Henry VI.; a sword of the Commonwealth, from Cromwell’s house at Huntingdon; Queen Elizabeth’s shoes left at Northiam, &c. The Mayor of Hastings presented a number of old parchments relating to the town of Hastings, and to the peculiar rights and privileges which were granted to the barons of the Cinque Ports; also memoranda kept by the barons of the Cinque Ports, when they went to Yarmouth for forty days, of their daily proceedings; on their return these proceedings were read at the bar of the Cinque Ports House of Commons: these memoranda were dated 1582, 1584, and 1620; mediæval pottery found at Hastings; and specimens of iron castings from the Sussex furnaces. Lady Webster exhibited the wassail bowl of the Abbot of Battle, and some fine specimens of antique carved work. The Mayor of Rye, among a number of other articles, presented the great seal of the Commonwealth (Symons), the whole of the Protector’s series of proclamations, the seal and maces of the corporation, and the Mayor of Rye’s bell, bearing the date of 1566. Mr. George Slade Butler, of Rye, exhibited part of the canopy used at the coronation of George III., and Mr. W. P. Lamb, of Ewhurst, a baron’s dress worn at the coronation of George IV. The Countess of Waldegrave exhibited three coronation bells of George II., III., and IV., and barons’ dresses and old court dresses. Mr. W. D. Cooper exhibited a photograph of William Hayley, D.D., Chaplain to William III., and first Dean of Chichester of that name, from a portrait at Boston, Massachusetts, sent to England by the Hon. Judge C. H. Warren; the leaves of an illuminated chartulary of the Abbey of Fécamp, with the charters of their privileges in Hastings, and their other lands in Sussex; a drawing of Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.

The day proved very fine, and the party were met at the station by the general and local committee, and were conducted by the Mayor, Lieut. Rock, and Mr. W. D. Cooper to the Castle.

The town is of undoubted antiquity, although little is known respecting its origin. It is conjectured by some that the present is not the original town of Hastings, which, it is thought, must have been considerably to the south, on a site which has been for many years covered by the sea, but the existence of the town walls appears to be against such a supposition. Of the early history of the town very little can be ascertained with certainty. It is recorded that, about the close of the year 900, “The Danes, in 250 ships, commanded by the pirate ‘Hastinges,’ landed at the mouth of the river Rother, near Romney Marsh, and immediately possessed themselves of Apuldore; where, and at Hastings

(so called from their leader), they constructed forts, and ravaged all the coast to the westward of the country." Such is one statement as to the origin of the town. A different account of it, however, is given in the Life of St. Edward the Confessor, published under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, in which, after describing the landing of William, the writer says—

“The Duke fortifies and rebuilds a tower,  
Which he calls *Hastings*,  
Because it was *hastily* fortified,  
And therefore was so called.”

It had, however, a mint in Saxon times, and the Abbot of Fécamp had a cell here, the remains of which were found last year in the High-street, opposite the Town-hall.

The ruins of the castle, as every one knows who has visited Hastings, form one of the most prominent objects of attraction in the town. They are situated on the summit of a lofty cliff, in a westerly direction. What now remains resembles in shape two sides of a triangle, with the points rounded off—the base, or south side, next to the sea, completing the triangle. The entrance is destroyed, with the exception of a pointed arch, near which are the ruins of a small tower enclosing a circular flight of steps; and a little further to the west are a sally-port and the remains of a square tower. The walls are about eight feet thick, and do not present an entire appearance in any part. The remains of the castle enclose a space of about an acre and a-fifth. From its elevated position of 400 feet above the sea, and the fact that a ditch 100 feet broad and 60 deep surrounded it, it must have been at one time an almost impregnable fortress, which completely commanded the subjacent district. The view from the walls is very fine, and commands both the old and the new parts of Hastings.

When the whole of the company had arrived upon the castle grounds, Mr. Cooper took up his position on an elevated part of the ruins, and proceeded to give an explanation of their principal features. He first directed the attention of the company to the place on the coast, in the direction of Beachy Head, looking westward, where William the Conqueror had landed, the exact locality of which, between Langney Point west and Bulverhithe east, he pointed out. It was well, he said, to begin with this, because it was seldom that such a clear and well-defined view of this spot was to be obtained as they had that day. In the landing of the transports William is supposed to have been assisted from Hastings; he said assisted, because it was well known that all the ships of Hastings had been away for some short time previous to this event, and in Hastings had been discovered remains belonging to the Abbey of Fécamp, which had been connected with the Conqueror, and had retained amongst its privileges the law of gavelkind, still continued in the portion of Hastings which had belonged to the abbey as well as in their possessions at Rye and Brede; the tenure being most probably preserved in consequence of services rendered upon this occasion. It was evident, at any rate, that the Conqueror had a friendly party at this place for his landing. It was also clear from the Bayeux Tapestry, that the first thing his followers did upon landing, was to dig an earthwork and begin to erect a wooden fortress, which was succeeded by that amongst the ruins of which they were then assembled. The building of the castle, however, must have been a work of very con-

siderable labour. The principal portion of this original castle which now remained was that part of the staircase turret which was of Norman work, "and the remains of a postern above the dyke, which shews how the gates were secured with a strong wooden bar, which when not in use was pushed back into a space left for it in the thickness of the wall; whilst on one of the reveals of the postern is a mason's mark common in Norman and Early English work." The castle was chiefly of utility as a means of defence, but it had suffered greatly by the encroachments of the sea, which had washed away a considerable portion of the cliff on which it was erected; and indeed a part of it had thus been carried away in the memory of persons still living. The portion of the castle next in point of date which remained, was that on which the company were then congregated, to the north-east, in which the inner wall had been raised for the purpose of giving battlements for fighting from, and from that side alone was it that any danger would have existed. It was inferred that the whole of the work connected with the castle must have been finished by the time of Henry III., because it could not be found that any payment on account of it had been made at any period subsequent to this. It might be supposed, therefore, that they saw the castle as it stood when the battle of Lewes was fought. At that time the castle of Hastings must have been of very little use, for after the battle of Evesham Simon de Montfort's troops retired to the fortified town of Winchester. The chapel did not belong to the owners of the castle; till the dissolution of chantries it was a royal free chapel, and had been well described by the Rev. E. Turner in the thirteenth volume of the Collections of the Society. The remains shewed Early English work, but brought down to the latest period of the geometric style. Probably one window was as late as the time of Edward III., as in that reign the canons petitioned for the repair of the castle walls. The watch-tower stood on the upper side, and there was a second watch-tower beside the entrance through which the company had come, the foundations of which had been discovered. As to the successive possessors of the castle, Mr. Cooper stated that it was first granted to the Earls of Eu, in whose possession it remained until 1221, when the heiress married William de Ysenden, when it went by escheat to Henry III. In 1262 it was granted to the Earl of Richmond, and in 1269 to the Duke of Brittany. In that family it remained till the time of Edward III., who granted it to John of Gaunt, but he surrendered it to the Crown. It remained in the possession of the Crown until the reign of Henry VI., when the rival claims of the Pelhams and the Hoos (the descendants of the Eus<sup>d</sup>) terminated in the favour of the Hoos. In 1482 it was sold to Sir Edward Hastings, Chamberlain to the King, and ancestor of the Earls of Huntingdon, in whose possession it continued until sold in 1591 to Sir Thomas Pelham, in whose family it remains at present. The chapel itself is remarkable for its association with three names of some note. The first was that of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, who here met King William II., to endeavour to be reconciled to him, but failed, and the King sailed to Normandy without receiving his blessing; the second was that of Thomas à Becket, who had spent a portion of the early part of his life here, having been dean of the chapel in 1153; and the third was that of William of Wyke-

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<sup>d</sup> See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 161.

ham, who had been a prebendary of it in 1363. On the outside of the ditch were a series of small intrenchments, which had been most likely of British work, and had been continued to be occupied as outposts until a very recent time. After some further descriptive remarks, Mr. Cooper directed the attention of the company to the scene of the Norman battle-ground, the locality of which, from the high ground at the back of Bexhill and Pepsham to the hill now known as Telham-hill, he pointed out; and then proceeded to remark that it was a matter which had been much disputed whether there ever had been any Danish settlement at Hastings. It was very generally believed that there never had, but it was a remarkable fact that the fishermen of the place, who had all along kept themselves as a distinct race, and were quite different from the fishermen of other towns, bore undoubted marks of a Scandinavian origin. Mr. Cooper considered that Bulverhithe, which was altogether Scandinavian, might have been a Danish settlement, and one of great importance in former times. It was one of the war titles of Odin, and was borne by one of the most famous of the Scandinavian scalds; and there had been at one time a large harbour there, for down to the time of Edward I. parties were prohibited from embarking there as well as at Hastings.

The town itself had not produced persons of considerable note in the history of the country; but Titus Oates, who had rendered himself notorious as a spy, had been born and baptized in that place. Sir Cloudesley Shovel had been supposed to have been a native of Hastings, but he was born in Norfolk, though they would see the house in which his mother lived in All Saints-street. There was, however, one worthy seaman in the time of Elizabeth, Thomas Lake (whose Diary had been published, as Bailiff to Yarmouth), who gallantly commanded one of the five Cinque Ports ships, of 160 tons burden, at the capture of Cadiz, in 1596; and had rendered himself famous by his naval exploits in conjunction with Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Essex, of which the following record is given:—“Somewhat without the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar is the island of Gades, or Cales, in length thirteen miles. Anno Christi 1596, it was suddenly taken by the English under the conduct of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Robert, Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, at which time they burnt the Spanish Indian fleet, consisting of forty ships, whose lading was worth eight millions of crowns. They overthrew also the Spanish fleet, consisting of fifty-seven men-of-war; they took two great galleons with their luggage; they spoiled and carried away abundance of warlike ammunition. They slew and took prisoners 4,000 foot and 600 horse, whence one made this distich:—

‘Alcides yields to Devereux; he did see  
Thy beauties, Cales; but Devereux conquer’d thee.’”

The exploit was better known, however, Mr. Cooper observed, by another distich, complimentary to the men of Kent, and alluding to the number of knights made on that occasion:—

“A knight of Cales,  
An esquire of Wales,  
And a laird of the north countrie;  
A Yeoman of Kent,  
With his yearly rent,  
Can buy them up all three.”

Lake is recorded to have fought manfully with many great Spanish ships and galleys, and one of the trophies brought home by him long adorned the south chancel of St. Clement's Church.

At the close of Mr. Cooper's explanation, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him, on the motion of Mr. Blencowe.

On leaving the ruins of the castle, the party took their way over the Downs towards the Old Town. The curious excavations in the sand formation known as St. Clement's Caves, which are situated on the West-hill, at the back of Gloucester-place, lay in the route taken, and were visited by the archæologists. These caves, which are chiefly remarkable for the extent to which the sandstone has been excavated, and the numerous compartments and labyrinthine passages which they contain, were illuminated for the occasion by candles placed in niches.

St. Clement's Church was next visited. It is known as the "Upper Church," and is situated in a rather confined situation near the High-street, behind the Town-hall. It is built of stone and flint, embedded in cement, but it has frequently been repaired with brick; and it is to be regretted that, as in the case of too many other sacred edifices, alterations have been made without keeping in view the general character of the building. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles—the northern one apparently of a much more modern date than the southern. The tower at the west end, which has a massive but not lofty appearance, is square and embattled. The south wall of the church is also embattled. The chancel was handsomely decorated by the Hon. Archibald Hutcheson, one of the barons in Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. The former altar was painted in 1721, by Roger Mortimer, the uncle of John Hamilton Mortimer, the well-known artist of Eastbourne, and the ceiling was, till lately, painted to represent the heavenly regions, in which are introduced a variety of female figures, the representatives of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fortitude. There is a brass to Thomas Wekes, in 1563, in his civic robes; and another to John Barley, mercer, 1601. The font, at the entrance to the chancel, is octagonal, containing on its sides representations of the cross and the instruments of our Saviour's Passion. It is of Sussex marble.

Mr. Cooper stated that this church was originally built on the abbot's land in 1285 or 1286, but the whole of that building has long since disappeared. It is now of the late Perpendicular style, and the east window is about the worst specimen of the style. It appeared from the stone in the columns that Caen stone had been largely used in some parts, for the portion that had been built in 1285 had been re-used and patched up with sandstone of the district, and finished in some of the tops of the shafts with the green sandstone of Eastbourne. The choir formerly took in one-half of the present nave, the roodloft being at the third of the six arches; it was inferred, from the largeness of the chancel and the smallness of the nave, that it was intended more as a monastic church than for the use of the town; indeed, until the seventeenth century St. Clement's parish was a comparatively small one. There were sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, now covered by real oak, painted to imitate oak—a strange attempt to improve upon nature. The church received aid towards repairs from Archibald Hutcheson, who was well known as a Jacobite, as a friend of the Duke of Ormond, and as the upsetter of the South Sea bubble: he was returned member of Parliament for Hastings, in 1721, by a majority of one against the Whig Duke of Newcastle; being

supported by Edward Milward, Esq., the Mayor, four jurats, and twenty-nine freemen: at the same dissolution he was also returned for Westminster at the head of the poll.

Next in order was visited the church of All Saints, known also as the "Lower Church," which is situated at the extremity of All Saints-street, to the east of the old London-road entrance. It is a large and lofty structure, and has undergone such considerable "restorations" from time to time, that the precise date of its erection is not now known. Some portions of it would seem to indicate the Early English style of architecture. The south porch is the oldest part, being of the Transition period, and the walls contain carved Caen stones of the Norman period, so that it was built from the remains of some older building. It seems to have been re-edified about 1436, when it is called by Richard Mechyng, in his will, the "new church." It consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. At the west end is a very fine embattled tower, 73 feet in height, supported by buttresses, and containing five bells. The belfry is vaulted with stone, and the ribs spring from four small columns, with plain capitals, resting on corbel-heads, and meet in the centre in a circle. The following quaint lines are inscribed on the north wall of the belfry, over a small door leading to the tower:—

" I. H. S.

" This is a belfry that is free  
For all those that civil be;  
And if you please to chime or ring,  
It is a very pleasant thing.

" There is no musick played or sung,  
Like unto bells when they're well rung;  
Then ring your bells well if you can;  
Silence is best for every man.

" But if you ring in spur or hat,  
Sixpence you pay, be sure of that;  
And if a bell you overthrow,  
Pray pay a groat before you go.

1756."

On the groined roof of the belfry is a painting representing the twelve signs of the zodiac. In the south wall of the chancel are three sedilia, under gothic arches, adorned with cinquefoil tracery, and near them is a piscina. There is a brass to Thomas Goodenough and Margaret his wife, without date; he was bailiff in 1515, and, as the inscription says, M.P.: it has been moved into the chancel. In the north aisle is an incised stone with the representation of a man and woman with clasped hands, and the marks of an inscription and shields. Some remains of painted glass are in one of the windows of the north aisle. The eastern window, which has been inserted quite recently, is of beautifully stained glass, to the memory of Admiral the Right Hon. William, Earl of Waldegrave, who died in 1859. What formerly was the pulpit cloth, of a rich scarlet colour, fringed and lettered with yellow silk, is part of the canopy borne by the barons of the Cinque Ports at the coronation of Queen Anne—this canopy is now exhibited in the vestry.

The house in which Titus Oates lived, in All Saints', still remains, and was visited by many of the assembled company. From the fact of the entry of his baptism, in 1619, appearing in the registry, although now nearly illegible, it is supposed that this celebrated character was

a native of the parish. The house in which the mother of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel lived was also pointed out to the visitors, as was also the house of Herbert Pelham, first Treasurer of Harvard College, Massachusetts, and a number of others bearing traces of undoubted antiquity.

In passing from the Old Town to the Museum, which was the next step in the day's progress, the few remaining portions of the old town wall, which has in some places been built into and forms part of the more modern houses, were pointed out.

The dinner took place in the new Music-hall. About 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down, and Mr. Blencowe stated that the condition of the Society was good and the prospects still better: financially it had greatly improved, owing chiefly to the exertions of his friend, the Rev. W. Powell, in bringing up the arrears; whilst of their literary credit there was good evidence in the pleasant article on Sussex in the last number of the "Quarterly Review."

In proposing the health of the Mayor, Mr. M. A. Lower took occasion also briefly to allude to two points connected with the Society. In the first place, the committee had long held a sort of baronial tenure of Lewes Castle. They had in it a museum of antiquities, which was open to all members, whether they belonged to Lewes itself, or to more remote towns like Hastings and Chichester. It must not be regarded as a whim of the Lewes archæologists for their own selfish gratification, for the Museum was self-supporting, and annually handed over a small surplus to the general funds of the Society. Having thus been lords of Lewes Castle, they had now an opportunity of becoming priors of Lewes also; for he was desired by John Blaker, Esq., the proprietor of the Priory ruins, to offer to the committee a lease of that venerable site, upon terms which would still further augment the Society's funds, and otherwise further its objects. For this liberal offer on the part of Mr. Blaker he was sure the Society would accord its hearty thanks. The other point upon which he desired to say a few words, was in relation to a new county history. They already possessed, it was true, a history of the western division, and they had the work of Horsfield; but still a good history of Sussex was a great desideratum. Should the Society's "Collections" extend to fifty or sixty volumes, they would probably exhaust the subject, and indexes might render the county history complete. But there was no occasion to wait so long: if the Society would grant him (Mr. Lower) the use of their illustrations, and the gentry of the county would give access to their archives, he was strongly disposed to undertake the labour—not in lordly tomes like those of Dallaway and Cartwright, but in a compact, comprehensive, and inexpensive form.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—The Rev. Dr. Crosse, the Rev. H. Hawkins (Hayward's Heath), the Rev. H. B. Foyster, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. W. R. Austen (Udimore), the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Gage, and Dr. R. D. Hale.

It was also stated that the fourteenth volume would be ready before the end of the year, one half being already in type.

## 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 EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

MR. URBAN,—I have only been able to visit the excavations at Wroxeter during the present week. I may, on a future occasion, trouble you with observations on some of the interesting objects I saw there; but I hasten to direct the attention of your readers to the fact that the great success that has attended the researches has (as I calculated at the outset) rendered a much larger sum necessary than that which has been subscribed, liberally as Mr. Botfield and a few more have contributed. Thousands will be wanted instead of hundreds; and that the application of a very large sum of money to such a purpose is justifiable, I urge your readers to go and judge for themselves. October promises to be fine; and a better month could hardly be selected for country excursions. It is also peculiarly favourable for excavations; and I hope the visit of influential persons to Wroxeter will induce them to assist the researches which have already given us much; but which, if prosecuted, will clearly be far more productive. At present all that can be said is that a successful beginning has been made.

I am, &c. C. ROACH SMITH.

Strood, Sept. 25, 1862.

### EARLY GUNS AND GUNPOWDER.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Joseph Burtt, in the last number of the "Archæological Journal," has given a very interesting notice of the early use of guns and gunpowder (c. 1353) in the English army. The following extract shews that the French employed an English engineer for an intended siege, about thirty years after:—

"Sub eisdem diebus [c. 1385] nos-  
trates ceperunt duas magnas naves regis

Franciæ, in quibus et pars muri lignei, quem idem rex parari fecerat ad erigendum in Angliâ, et Magister totius fabricæ, qui Anglus erat, interceptus est cum machinis ad petras jaciendas, cum Gunnis et Pulvere. Erecta est proinde pars muri lignei apud Sandwic, et factum est, ut quem hostes contra nos præparaverant, nos ereximus contra hostes."  
—(*Leland, Collect. i. 185.*)

I am, &c.

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

## THE GUESTEN HALL AT WORCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—I have been censured in some of the public journals for my conduct at the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, in calling upon the Institute, at the close of the proceedings, before they left that city, “to express publicly their regret at the loss of the Guesten Hall.” I feel called upon to defend my conduct in this matter, because I do not wish to forfeit the good opinion of my friends, or to be considered a troublesome, erotehety, and rebellious person on similar occasions, or at future meetings of the Institute. Perhaps some explanation is required for venturing to act in direct opposition to the wishes of the Committee and the publicly expressed opinion of their spokesman. I admit freely that unless there are very strong grounds indeed for doing otherwise, the members are bound to obey the regulations made by the Committee of Management for the general benefit on these occasions; nor is there any man living to whose judgment I would more readily submit than the gentleman to whom I have referred, for whom I have a strong personal regard, combined with a high admiration for his unrivalled learning and ability. I must, therefore, have felt that the grounds were very strong which compelled me to act in some degree in opposition both to him and to the Committee on this occasion. But he expressly said that he had never seen the roof, whereas I had seen it some some years before, when my lamented friend, Canon Digby, wanted to have it restored, and had an engraving of it made; I was therefore very sorry and very much surprised to hear that it was in such a dilapidated state that it was impossible to preserve it, and that a restoration would be merely in fact building a new hall and a new roof with the old name, according to the approved modern usage. If this was true I should cordially agree with those who said that it was better let alone, and that the one side wall of the old hall which we still

have is of greater historical value, as well as more picturesque, than a new hall on the old site would have been. As this statement was made to others as well as to myself on the authority of the architects to the Dean and Chapter and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there was nothing improbable on the face of it, I submitted, and remained for some time satisfied that it was a hard necessity. It does so happen, however, that since that time I have accidentally had the opportunity of conversing on the subject with four different independent architects, each of whom had examined the roof carefully (one of them has published a set of measured drawings of it), and each of whom separately, without the knowledge of what the others had said, agreed in the same statement, that the roof was quite capable of being repaired at a very moderate expense; all that it required was to have what are called new feet, or new shoes; the ends of the beams where they touched the walls were decayed, and required either to be spliced, or to be let into iron shoes made for the purpose, which is a common modern practice. One architect was of opinion that the value of the old materials, the floors and partitions with which the Hall was filled up, and which required to be cleared away, would have paid for the repair of the roof, and that the walls were quite sound, or required very slight repairs.

All that we antiquarians wanted was to have the Hall cleared out and left standing; we did not want any *restoration*. The two side walls and one end wall were sound; at the other end an ugly brick house had been built up against it, and concealed it from view, but the pulling down of this ugly excrescence did not necessitate the pulling down of the Hall itself. That the timbers of the roof could not be so much decayed as they were said to be, is evident from the fact of their being now employed again for the roof of a new church, even after being roughly used

by the workmen in pulling down, and exposed to the weather in a wet season for several weeks. That some one was anxious to get the old Hall out of the way before a certain time was evident by the men being employed day and night to pull it down, as soon as the fiat had been issued. I have heard that the county gentlemen were anxious to have it *restored*, and used for an assembly-room, and that the High Sheriff offered to guarantee the cost of the restoration, on condition that the county gentlemen and their families should be allowed to have the use of it when restored. This offer was refused because the Chapter did not think it proper to give a right of entrance into the College, and that the Hall was too close to the cathedral for such a purpose. Whether this decision was judicious, or otherwise, may fairly be matter of opinion, but it is quite a distinct question from the letting the old Hall stand as long as it would.

This magnificent guest-chamber of the fourteenth century was an HISTORICAL MONUMENT of considerable importance, as shewing the splendid hospitality of the clergy of those days, and as illustrating in a remarkable manner the manners and customs of the time of Edward III. It was the last of these structures that we had remaining, and with it we have erased a chapter out of the history of England. In an historical point of view we could far better have spared the cathedral; we have a score of other cathedrals equally fine, but we have no other Guesten-hall. I do not consider it probable that the festivities for which it was built were one whit less noisy or boisterous than those of a modern assembly-room. It is said that the House of Commons were removed from the chapter-house at Westminster to St. Stephen's Chapel because their debates were so noisy that they disturbed the service in the Abbey church, and for the same reason the use of the Guests'-hall at Worcester may have been discontinued. Londoners may form a good idea of what has been done at Worcester, by comparing the

hall of the King's Palace at Westminster with the great hall of the Abbey in its present state. In the Abbey, as at Worcester, one side of the hall only has been preserved; it now forms the north side of the cloister, and the interior of it is the garden of one of the canons. No doubt it is more picturesque than the perfect hall would be; but would any one consider it a great improvement to see the hall of the King reduced to the same state as the hall of the Abbey? Yet this is precisely what we were assured at Worcester. A few years ago the roof of Westminster Hall was out of repair: was that considered a sufficient reason for destroying it altogether, and taking the opportunity to pull down the walls also, with the exception of one side to be left as a picturesque object from the river, and opening a fine view of the Abbey church?

Under these circumstances it does appear to me that the least which the Archæological Institute could do was to express regret at the loss which the country has sustained, without expressing any censure upon any one; and that obedience to the constituted authorities has its limits. If the Committee studiously neglect and ignore the primary object for which the Society was established, individual members are absolved from their allegiance. I, for one, joined the Institute originally, and continue to belong to it, under the idea that its main object was, and is, the preservation of the Historical Monuments of the country, by calling public attention to them, and stirring up those whose duty it is to preserve them. This I believe to be the avowed object of the Society, and although its efforts may be unavailing, for I see such monuments disappear before my eyes every year, still I do not believe that this is a mere hollow pretext, and that the real object is tuft-hunting, getting into good society, an excuse for an annual holiday and a feast, which are the allegations made by the enemies of our Society. If I believed them to be true, I should cease to belong to it. But, on the other hand,

I will not willingly give an appearance of plausibility to such charges by *too great* pliancy and subservience to authority, when it is the plain duty of such a Society to speak out and protest against the *needless* (which I still contend it to have been) destruction of an Historical Monument.—I am, &c.

J. H. PARKER.

Sept. 20th, 1862.

P.S. In the newspaper reports of the closing meeting, I see it is stated as my individual act, that I could not leave Worcester without expressing *my* regret at the loss. But this is not a correct

statement. The subject had been brought forward by Mr. Freeman at the private meeting of the Society, held immediately before the final public meeting; and after considerable debate, a resolution had been agreed to, the words of which I quoted, and called upon the Institute not to leave Worcester without expressing publicly what they had agreed upon privately. Mr. Freeman had been obliged to leave Worcester as soon as the business was settled, as he considered, by carrying his resolution; and knowing this, it appeared to me to become my duty not to allow it to be passed over in silence at the public meeting.

#### THE CHURCH OF LYMINGE.

MR. URBAN,—I have read with much pleasure Mr. Parker's interesting communication in your last Number regarding this place. I assure you that I am much gratified with the interest your correspondent expresses in it, and grateful for the very friendly sentiments conveyed towards myself.

I had been hoping to write ere this to you on the subject, in order to mention the modification which my views on the church have received from later enquiries and investigations, and almost wish that I had done so before Mr. Parker's letter was published. You will be surprised to hear that in almost all points my recent examination of documentary evidence, and of the remains themselves, have led me to concur with Mr. Parker in the belief that the disinterred fragment is the original foundation (whether Roman or Saxon may form a reasonable subject of after-enquiry), and that the present church is a re-building out of the materials of the structure of 633. I agree with him that the burial-place of the Queen is in the opening forming the original porch, though the true place of her burial was on the other side of the wall, inside the present church, where the "aquilonalis porticus"<sup>a</sup> origin-

ally was. The foundations of this porch I have actually discovered under the floor of the church, formed of the same concrete as the apsidal building itself, and the singular disturbance of the wall and ground inside mark clearly the place where the priest Radulfus disinterred the remains.

In one point I differ both from Mr. Parker and from Mr. Bloxam, to whom long since I pointed out the error. "Porticus," in the writers of the seventh and eighth centuries, *never* means aisle, but always porch. When the porches of the older churches were covered and formed into aisles, carried along the original external wall, then the word became equivalent to aisle. In Bede the word always means porch; and Isidore of Seville, the highest authority on the meaning of such words in 600—800, gives only the ancient meaning. In fact, it was by the ancient councils (especially of Nantes) made unlawful to bury in churches, the porch and the outer wall being alone permitted for purposes of burial. Hence the translations of sainted relics into the churches which occur so frequently in the earliest period. You will find the fullest confirmation of this statement in the great work of Martene, *De Antiq. Eccl. Ritibus*, bk. iii. cap. xiii. § 10. This rule was specially observed in Eng-

<sup>a</sup> The body is elsewhere said by Goscelinus to have been exhumed from under the *pavement* of the church.

land at this period, the Capitulars of Archbishop Theodore, A.D. 668, enjoining "in ecclesia sanctificata nulli mortui sepeliantur." Except upon this supposition, Bede's description of the burial-place of Ethelbert would be utterly incomprehensible. When Mr. Parker speaks of the "mediæval" use of the word, he should distinguish between the two periods. Regarding the use in the second, he is undoubtedly correct, but as undoubtedly in error regarding the first.

My only second point of disagreement is regarding the exact period of the rebuilding, in which, I think, I rather misled Mr. Parker by the mention of Lanfranc. The anonymous writer quoted by Goscelinus, and who wrote some time before 1089, describes the restoration thus:—

"Sic ille locus destitutus est quousque in manus Archiepiscoporum Cantia veniit. Quem reparatum ministris dignantur quatenus Deo ac dilectis sibi virginibus Eadburgæ et Miltrudæ jugi devotionis servirent."

Now this transfer of the church and monastery to the archbishops took place in 965, in the days of Archbishop Dunstan; and between this and some subsequent year the restoration of the church took place. Both this writer and Goscelinus suppose the present church to be something more than a few years old; and had it not been so, Goscelinus might have refuted his adversary merely by telling him that Lanfranc had only just built the church, to whom (as he affirms) the name of Mildred was utterly unknown. Both writers point to an earlier period of restoration; and the injury which the church had suffered from the Danes, as well as the necessity of enlarging and adapting it to parochial use, would make it incumbent upon the archbishops to begin the work without delay. No one would have been more likely to do this than Dunstan, who is described by Florence of Worcester as having induced the King (Edgar) to "renew and endow the destroyed" (or, as another reading

has it, the "desolated") "churches of God, and to establish more than forty monasteries." His incumbency was from 960 to 988, which gave him ample time for such works. The only known works of Lanfranc, which are carefully enumerated by his cotemporary, Milo Crispinus, monk of the abbey of Bec, are the cathedral and palace of Canterbury, the cathedral of Rochester, the hospital church of St. Gregory, and the abbey of St. Albans, together with residence-houses of stone on many of his manors. These were mostly built of squared Caen stone, of which he says,—

"Et quod mirum admodum sit, de Cadomo ubi Abbas exstitit, velivolis navibus per mare transvehi faciebat quadros lapides ad ædificandum."—*Vita Lanfranci.*

A style of building very unlike this at Lyminge, which singularly resembles the work supporting the mound of Tamworth Castle, to which Mr. Bloxam gives the date of 914. I think it very probable that the grant of Athelstan in 964, "consentiente Dunstano Archiepiscopo," was made in order to carry out this restoration. The laws of Edmund in 944 made such a work imperative on every bishop,—"Episcopus omnis suis ipsius sumptibus domum Dei instaurato," &c.; while the laws of Knut in 1032 shew that the state of church building must have been then very advanced, four kinds of churches being there enumerated, the "capitalis," "mediocris," "minor," and "campestris" ecclesiæ. This of Lyminge held undoubtedly the highest rank described, as it is as a "basilica,"—as the "locus beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ," &c. The account of the church in Domesday, referring as it does to the state of the manor and place in the days of Edward the Confessor, corroborates the view that the church was already restored when Lanfranc came into possession of the manor, which was not on his accession, but when he succeeded in regaining his twenty-five manors about 1076, after the trial on Penenden Heath. I could indicate other grounds for my view, derived from a

more critical examination of the treatise of Goscelinus, from which I made further extracts in a recent visit to the British Museum. Unfortunately it has never been published. I fear, however, that I have been already tediously prolix, but I think Mr. Parker will not be displeased to learn that my views have come so near his own, and we shall both be ready to acknowledge that such pleasant meetings as we had in East Kent in July are not unproductive of useful results.—I am, &c., R. C. JENKINS.

P.S. I have not alluded to the word

*reparare*, but to this I think my remarks on the word *porticus* are equally applicable. The earlier and stricter use of the word in the monastic writers is not equivalent to *rebuild*. At the period of Edward III., to which Mr. Parker refers, the word had without doubt a much looser signification. *Reparare* might, I think, be applied, at the earlier period, to a work rebuilt on the original site and out of the old materials.

*Lyminge Rectory, Hythe,*  
September 5, 1862.

### THE PAPER CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.

MR. URBAN,—As we hear and read so much now about the paper currency which the war now raging in North America has obliged the Northern States to resort to, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to have a description of some of the paper currency of the States used during the War of Independence, towards the close of the last century.

Some years since, an American friend of mine presented me with a few of these notes, which I now proceed to describe. They are all printed on whitey-brown paper, and the earliest in date is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and was issued by the State of Maryland. Round the two sides and the top is an ornamental border of foliage and scroll-work, intermixed with which on the top is the name of the State in Roman capitals. On the dexter side, within the border, "Half of a dollar," in a mixture of Roman and Old-English capitals, and the arms, crest, supporters, and motto of Lord Baltimore, the lord proprietor of the province. On the sinister side, "Half of a dollar," in small type. The body of the bill is as follows:—

"No. 2925. Half dollar.

"THIS FADULED BILL OF HALF A DOLLAR shall entitle the BEARER hercof to receive Bills of Exchange, payable in LONDON, or gold and silver, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling per dollar, for the said bill, according to the directions of

an Act of Assembly of MARYLAND. Dated in Annapolis, this tenth day of April, ~~1774~~ 1774.

(Signed) "J. CLAPHAM."  
"W. EDDDES."

On the back is an impression of two leaves (probably intended for tobacco), round which is "Half a dollar, equal to 2s. 3d. sterling. Annapolis. Printed by A. C. and F. Green. 'Tis death to counterfeit."

The second specimen is one of the same State for one dollar. It is of the same size, tenor, and date, and signed and countersigned by the same persons as the half-dollar bill; but the border is different, displaying on the dexter side bunches of grapes or corn cobs; and the Baltimore arms are in the centre of the bill instead of on one side; and above the arms are two hands pointing to a globe: the number is 5,982. The back has also an impression of leaves, but differing in form from those on the former bill. The printing, however, is the same, except that "Annapolis" is omitted on the back.

The third bill is one of the same State of Maryland for six dollars, which has several differences, that shew it to have been issued after the Declaration of Independence. It is little more than three inches long, and has a border all round. At the top the words "six dollars," engraved in the border, twice, in engrossing and small Roman capitals, and the same words and "Maryland"

in various characters on each side and at bottom. The tenor of the bill is:—

“Six Dollars; No. 13,238.

“This bill, of Six Dollars, shall entitle the bearer hereof to receive gold or silver, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling per dollar for the said bill; according to a resolve of the Convention of Maryland, held at the City of Annapolis, the 14th day of August, MDCCLXXVI.”

(Signed) “T. GASSAWAY.”

The Baltimore arms are now discarded, and the bill is not payable by bills on London, but it is still payable in gold or silver.

On the reverse is a round object, which may be a globe or a shield; with “SUB CLYPEO” in a garter, surrounded by “Six dollars, equal to 27s. sterling. Annapolis. Printed by F. Green,” and an ornamental border.

Of the same date as the last, I have a similar bill of the same State for half a dollar, countersigned N. Heawood.

The fifth bill is one of the State of New Jersey. It is somewhat smaller than the others, and has an ornamental border, containing on the dexter side the words “fifteen shillings;” the same words on the top and at the sinister side, all in letters of different characters. Within the border is again, in Roman capitals,—

“FIFTEEN SHILLINGS. No. 5,853.

“THIS BILL, by an Ordinance of the provincial Congress, shall pass current in all payments, within the Colony of New Jersey, for FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, Proclamation Money. Dated the 20th day of February, 1776.”

FIFTEEN Shillings.

(In red ink.)

(Signed) “HENDK. FISHER.

JOHN COVENHOVING.

JOHN DENNIS.”

In the lower dexter corner the King’s arms, and on the right of each signature a crown (in red). Do the three crowns punningly express the value of the bill, fifteen shillings, or are they merely intended to represent seals?

On the back of this bill there is also an impression of a leaf, which I take to

be intended for tobacco, within a neat border, and the words, “Fifteen shillings, Burlington, in New Jersey. Printed by Isaac Collins: 1776.”

The terrific threat of death for counterfeiting does not appear on this New Jersey bill.

We have next a bill of the United Colonies, for six dollars. This is 3½ inches long, and nearly 3 inches wide. Its tenor is:—

“No. 119,971. Six Dollars.

“This bill entitles the bearer to receive six Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia; Nov. 2, 1776.”

(Signed) “S. J. COALE.

RINDO. JOHNSON.”

On the dexter side within a circle, on which is “Perseverando,” a landscape of water, land, and trees; the whole surrounded by a border, in which is “The United Colonies,” “Continental Currency,” and “Six Dollars,” in various characters. On the back, a leaf like a horse-chestnut leaf, with only “Six Dollars. Philadelphia. Printed by Hall and Selley, 1776.”

No. 7 is a bill of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for eight shillings, of the following tenor:—

“Eight Shillings. No. 12,510.

“This bill shall pass current for eight shillings, according to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Dated the tenth day of April, A.D. 1777.

“EIGHT SHILLINGS.

“W. KENLY.

B. BETTERTON.”

At the dexter lower corner a shield, containing in chief a ship sailing, in the centre a plough above three wheat-sheafs, all within a circle, round which is “AGRICULT. CUM MERC.”

On the reverse, a representation of a cultivated plain, the sun dispersing a storm, represented by clouds and rain; and the words “Eight Shillings.” “Phil-

adelphia." "Printed by John Dunlap, 1777." And, "To counterfeit is death."

The last of these representatives of money is one of Pennsylvania, for nine-pence. Its size about three inches by two inches. On what may be called the obverse:—

"Nine Pence.

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"This bill shall pass current for nine pence, according to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Dated the tenth day of April, 1777."

Signature illegible.

On the dexter side, the same device

as on the last, except the words "Agricult cum Merc." In a plain border "Nine pence," in varied characters.

On the reverse, "To counterfeit is death;" "Nine pence;" "Philadelphia;" "John Dunlap;" "Nine pence."

It is remarkable that the Quaker State of Pennsylvania should have continued the threat of death for counterfeiting these notes, even for nine-pence, after other States had discontinued it: and it is also worthy of notice that, except in the bills of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all the bills are expressed to be payable in gold or silver, or by bills on London.—I am, &c.

GEORGE R. CORNER.

"DE ILLUSTRIBUS SIMONIBUS."

MR. URBAN,—It would be endless if one took the trouble to correct all the nonsense which reporters put into one's mouth at Archæological Meetings and the like. As long as it is confined to the local newspapers, of course nobody cares; but it is a little hard when some hideous folly is transferred to the more permanent pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. For instance, in the report of the Meeting of the Institute at Worcester, I am made to say that my hero, Earl Simon of Montfort, was, in his own age, "freely compared to Simon Peter, *Simon Magus*, and Simon the Maccabee." I remember seeing this in some Worcester paper and laughing heartily at it; but one does not laugh when such stuff is fathered upon one in a lasting record. I can only suppose that Simon Magus

is the patron saint of the Worcester reporters, and that they thought they supplied an omission on my part in not grouping him with the Earl, the Apostle, and the High Priest. But I must abjure all such heresies both in my own name and in that of every Englishman of the thirteenth century.—I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*Somerleaze, Wells, Sept. 19, 1862.*

[We readily afford our correspondent the opportunity of correcting a statement that he now considers erroneous; but in justice to ourselves we must remark, that we have referred to persons who were present at the Meeting, and they assure us that the comparison did not originate with the reporters.]

THOMAS SYMPSON.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to place on record in your pages an inscription of some interest, and which, I believe, has never been printed? Thomas Sympson, to whom Lincoln topographers are under greater obligations than to any other person for varied and useful materials, lies buried in the Consistory Court in the Cathedral, under a slab thus inscribed:—

"H. S. C. Thomas Sympson, Curiāe consistorialis Episcopatus Lincln (*sic*) procuratorum generalium unus: necnon Clericus fabricāe istius Ecclesiāe. Natus apud Salkeld Regis in Com. Cumbriāe die Sancti Luci evang., A.D. 1702. Ob. xx. die Feb., A.D. 1749. Non omnis moriar."

I am, &c. EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg,  
Sept. 1862.*

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*An Account of the Grand Court of Shepway holden on the Bredenstone Hill at Dover for the Installation of the Right Hon. Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, &c., as Constable of H.M. Castle of Dover and Warden and Keeper of H.M. Cinque Ports, &c., August 28, 1861.* By EDWARD KNOCKER, Seneschal of the Court, Registrar of the Cinque Ports, and Town Clerk of Dover.—The title-page of this book appears to embody all the claims of its author to constitute himself an archæologist and historian. The installation of a Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was a ceremony which had not been performed for several generations when, on August 28, 1861, Lord Palmerston enraptured the good people of Dover by the exhibition of himself which is recorded in this pretentious volume, and when, to borrow language which presents a fair sample of Mr. Knocker's style and taste, "the star which has shone so brightly in the assembly of the nation's representatives shed its lustre on the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports," and its new Lord Warden "threw his protecting ægis over them." Archæology is no longer the slipshod pursuit of former times. The study of archæology on sound principles has spread over the length and breadth of the land, and new information, or critical investigation of the old, is constantly added to the common stock of knowledge by diligent and conscientious local archæologists, and in these days such a performance as Mr. Knocker's is a literary curiosity. About one-third of the volume is occupied by the immediate subject of which it professes to treat, viz., the proceedings of the Grand Court

of Shepway; and the Seneschal values himself not a little for the researches through which he was enabled to resuscitate that obsolete institution, and to inflict upon Lord Palmerston a ceremonial about as significant and rational in the present day as the Lord Mayor's show. Let us assume that Mr. Knocker has succeeded in getting up a precedent for Courts of Shepway, and a mirror for seneschals to all future generations; and if he had confined himself to this object, and to the report of the much-enduring Minister's speech after dinner, all might have been well; nobody would have been likely to question either his law or his history, and the book might have been rendered acceptable as the record of a past institution. But the Seneschal seems to have thought, that when the dignity of his office and title fell upon him they were accompanied by some mantle of literary inspiration, and he has gone beyond his last so far as to give to the world an introduction and notes on the origin and antiquity of the Cinque Ports, and other towns in connection with them, made up of worn-out materials at second and third-hand, put together and illustrated in an Appendix with an affectation of profundity absolutely ludicrous. We shall not trouble our readers with any analysis of this composition in general, but we should not be justified in the strictures it has been our duty to pass upon it without some exemplification of its quality, and a very few remarks will more than suffice. We will take that section of the Appendix which professes to be a list of the Constables of Dover Castle and Wardens of the Cinque Ports, a work which will be a valuable contribution to history whenever it shall be undertaken

by any one possessing the proper qualifications to execute it. Since Mr. Knocker refers to the writings of Somner, Philpott, Jeakes, Hasted, and Lyon, as his authorities for his list, we must infer that he had examined and selected from them, and that he has given us a new and improved list on his own literary responsibility. We wish he had gone deeper into his subject. A research into any nursery manual of English history would have enabled him to correct such errors as assigning to Edward the First before his accession to the throne the title of Prince of Wales; of dating in the twenty-second year of Edward the Second, or of calling Eustace de Boulogne the only son of King Stephen; and very little more would have been necessary to avoid such a blunder as placing William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, and William de Sarum in juxtaposition as two different persons! That the author should have recurred to the original documents necessary to complete and authenticate this list it would be unreasonable to expect, but there is no little confusion in regard of conspicuous persons whose history is well known, and whose names and dates, verified by the Patent Rolls, are to be found in a printed book so common as Sir Harris Nicolas' "Synopsis of the Peerage." Thus Peter de Savoy, who is set down under the 26th Henry III. as Earl of Richmond, never bore that title, though he had a grant of the honour of Richmond: the title was, in fact, at that time borne by another person, Peter de Dreux. Under the date of the 34th Edward I. we find Henry de Cobham Baron Cobham of Roundel: the first Cobham of Roundel was summoned to Parliament in 1326, and his name was Stephen. In the 20th Richard II. we have Edmund, Duke of York and Albemarle, son of Edmund de Langley (printed Langele), fifth son of Edward III. Here are two errors. The son of

Edmund de Langley was Edward, not Edmund, and though he was created Duke of Albemarle in 1397, he did not become Duke of York until 1406. One great source of confusion is this assignment of titles to dates when they were not borne. Sir Bartholomew Burghersh is set down as Lord Burghersh, in the 1st Edward III., although not summoned to Parliament until three years later. In another place we have the converse of this error. Sir William Clinton is entered as afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, under the 13th Edward III., although he had been created Earl of Huntingdon in 1337. It is needless to multiply specimens. Errors of the press are also numerous. In the record of Hubert de Burgh (we confine ourselves to this list) Henry I. and Henry II. are both misprinted for Henry III., making them appear as successors to King John. In another place, a passage is oddly perverted by putting officers for offices. We really hope we shall see no more revivals of this sort of archæology.

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*British Birds in their Haunts.* By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A., F.L.S. (Christian Knowledge Society.)—This handsomely printed book is not, of course, meant as a substitute for Yarrell's "History of British Birds," but it appears well suited to answer the purpose intended by its author, viz. to provide the lover of nature with a pleasant companion in his country walks, and to supply the young ornithologist with a manual that will answer his present need and prepare for the systematic study of more elaborate works. The woodcuts, which give almost every British bird, are admirably executed, and the text is very readable even for mere amusement. A curious and useful feature of the Index is, its exhibiting the very numerous local names by which birds are known in different parts of the country.

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## Monthly Intelligence.

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

As has been the case for some months past, public attention continues almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of Italy and America. Important events have occurred in both, though not of a nature to give any immediate prospect of settled rule in the one, or of a cessation of hostilities in the other.

In Italy, the threatened march on Rome has been attempted by Garibaldi and his partisans, and has utterly failed, under circumstances that give rise to a very general suspicion that that chieftain has been lured to destruction by the Ministers of the Kingdom of Italy. He was allowed to remain undisturbed as long as he pleased in Sicily, and then to carry over into Calabria a few hundreds of his followers, mostly young untried recruits, who were making their way for the Papal frontier and sedulously avoiding a conflict with the Italian regulars, when they were hemmed in at Aspromonte, and if the orders of Garibaldi had been carried out, would have made no resistance; but some chance shots were made the excuse by the Royal commander, Col. Pallavicini, for an attack, in which many of them were killed, and Garibaldi, who had received two wounds, made prisoner, as well as his son Menotti, and most of his officers. He has been carried to Spezzia, where he awaits a trial, but this, it is supposed, can hardly have any serious result. In the meantime, much sympathy has been excited for him in England, and a subscription raised, by means of which eminent surgical assistance has been procured, as his wounds were at one time stated to be serious. His enterprise has had the effect of inducing the publication of a despatch, dated as long ago as May last, from the Emperor Napoleon, proposing a scheme for "reconciling the Holy Father to Italy," apparently by guaranteeing to him his present possessions; but this is not acceptable to either party, and leaves the Roman question just as unsettled as ever.

In America, a very great change has taken place in the position of the Federals and the Confederates. The latter have now become the assailants, have repeatedly defeated their opponents, and placed Washington itself in imminent danger. They have also made inroads in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but as all news comes in the first instance exclusively from Northern sources, it is not possible to ascertain satisfactorily the real position of affairs there; only, judging from former experience, it seems very probable that "a glorious victory," said to be gained by M'Clellan on the 14th September, and followed by the "rout and demoralization of the rebel army," may be greatly modified by the accounts to be brought by the next mail.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Aug. 22. Abdullah Effendi approved of as Consul-Gen. at Manchester for the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Don Franeiseo de Acuna approved of as Consul at Southampton for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Aug. 26. Capt. Roderick Dew, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Aug. 29. Robert Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., and one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law, to be H.M.'s Advocate-Gen., in the room of Sir John Dorney Harding, resigned.

John Forsyth, esq., late Principal Inspector-Gen. of the Medical Department of the Bengal Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

James Robert Longden, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

Sept. 2. 14th Regt. of Foot.—Gen. William Wood, C.B., from the 3rd West India Regt., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir James Watson, K.C.B., deceased.

86th Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir John Mielch, K.C.B., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Lord James Hay, deceased.

3rd West India Regt. — Major-Gen. John Napper Jackson, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Wood, transferred to the 14th Foot.

Mr. Jos. A. Crooks, approved of as Consul

at Gibraltar for the free Hanseatic city of Lubeek.

Frederick William Mitchell, esq., to be Postmaster-Gen., and John Simpson, esq., to be Assistant Postmaster-Gen., for the colony of Hongkong.

Sept. 13. Capt. James George Maekenzie, R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Falkland Islands and their dependencies.

William M'Coskry and Edward Le Gros, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the settlement of Lagos.

Alexander Graham Dunlop, esq., now First British Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete.

Mr. Johan Christian Heussler approved of as Consul at Brisbane for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Sept. 19. 11th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Doherty, deceased.

The honour of Knighthood granted to Robt. Joseph Phillimore, esq., H.M.'s Advocate-Gen.; and to

Charles Augustus Hartley, esq., the civil engineer employed by the European Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube.

Sept. 22. M. Godeaux approved of as Consul at Hongkong for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

## BIRTHS.

July 3. At Foo-chow-foo, China, the wife of C. A. Sinclair, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

At Almorah, N.W.P., India, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Liot, R.A., a dau.

July 9. At Dugshai, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.

July 10. At Kertch, the wife of George J. Eldridge, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Kertch, a dau.

At Rewah, Central India, the wife of Capt. H. V. Mathias, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

July 15. At Neemuch, Rajpootana, the wife of Capt. F. C. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

July 21. At Dhurmsala, Punjaub, the wife

of Lieut. Charles E. Nairne, Royal Bengal Artillery, a dau.

July 23. At Poona, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Plomer, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

July 25. At Mulligaum, Bombay Presidency, the wife of G. Fredk. Sheppard, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

July 27. At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Barrow, R.A., a dau.

July 29. At Crawley-house, Bedfordsh., the wife of Capt. Orlando R. H. Orlebar, late 28th Regt., a son, stillborn.

Aug. 2. At Gibraltar, the wife of Major Hugh Hibbert, 7th Fusiliers, a son.

*Aug. 13.* At Hamilton, Canada West, the wife of Major Hoste, C.B., R.A., a son.

*Aug. 15.* In the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. A. S. Marshall, a son.

*Aug. 16.* At Lustleigh Rectory, the wife of Capt. N. H. Harris, R.A., a son.

At Shiplake Vicarage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Blake, a dau.

At Ford-pk., Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. Eugene F. Tracey, a dau.

At Kintley, Suffolk, the wife of Philip Beddingfield, esq., LL.D., St. John's College, Cambridge, a son.

*Aug. 18.* At Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire, the Lady Georgina Vernon, a dau.

At Heatherton-pk., Taunton, the wife of Hugh Adair, esq., M.P., a son.

At Houghton Regis Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Smyth, a son.

In Oxford-ter., Hyde-pk., the wife of Dr. Logan, Honorary Physician to the Queen, a dau.

At Limerick, the wife of Major Lewis Jones, 17th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Walter Geldham, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

At Carmarthen, the wife of the Rev. Latimer Maurice Jones, a dau.

*Aug. 19.* At Hopton-hall, Lady Plumridge, a dau.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of David Spain, esq., Capt. R.N., a son.

At Downham Rectory, Ely, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Fisher, a dau.

*Aug. 20.* At North Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Col. T. Addison, C.B., 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., a dau.

At Stanhope Castle, Weardale, the wife of Henry Pease, esq., M.P., a son.

At Bradwall-hall, Mrs. Latham, a son.

At Brasted Rectory, near Sevenoaks, Mrs. W. B. Holland, a dau.

At Thorpe-hall, near Norwich, the wife of Capt. F. Astley Cubitt, 5th Fusiliers, a son.

*Aug. 21.* At Kent-lodge, Southsea, the wife of Col. F. English, C.B., 53rd Regt., a son.

In Queen Anne-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of A. M. Duff, esq., a son.

At Ashley, near Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. Richard Pulteney, a dau.

*Aug. 22.* At Red-hill, Reigate, Lady Elizabeth de Capell Broke, the wife of R. Eaton Edevaine, esq., of Stanley-ter., Kensington-park, a son.

In Kensington-pk., the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a dau.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, the wife of Col. Chas. Smith, a dau.

At Llanwarne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Walter Baskerville Mynors, a son.

At the Vicarage, Northbourne, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Simpson, a son.

*Aug. 23.* In Dublin, the wife of the Hon. R. Monck, Coldstream Guards, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Todd, 14th King's Hussars, a son.

*Aug. 24.* In Upper Brook-st., Lady Kathleen Tighe, a son.

At Langley, Bucks., the wife of Edward T. Conolly, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

In Guildford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of R. Marsden Latham, esq., a son.

*Aug. 25.* At Woolwich, the wife of R. Moore, esq., R.N., a dau.

The wife of John Cheere, esq., The Priory, Shrewsbury, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. P. B. Power, Incumbent of Christ Church, Worthing, a son.

*Aug. 26.* The wife of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., C.B., a son.

At Aden, the wife of Lieut.-Col. McGrigor, 15th Regt. Bombay N.I., a dau.

At Quebec, the wife of Capt. Retallack, 63rd Regt., Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, a dau.

At Cliff-lodge, Hessle, Yorkshire, the wife of Edward Philip Maxsted, esq., a son.

At Hunsingore, Wetherby, the wife of the Rev. J. J. D. Dent, a dau.

At Castle-lodge, Kendal, the wife of J. Whitwell Wilson, esq., a son.

At Roydon, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry Temple Frere, Rector of Burston, a son.

At Acomb, near York, the wife of Capt. Spencer, Queen's Royals, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Peasmarsh, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Ick, B.D., a dau.

*Aug. 27.* At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lowndes, a son.

At Southwold Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. S. M. Barkworth, a dau.

At the Lawn, Sittingbourne, the wife of Wm. Whitehead Gascoyne, esq., a son.

*Aug. 28.* At St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Furse, a dau.

At Hoby Rectory, near Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a son.

*Aug. 29.* At Mylnbeck, Windermere, the wife of Capt. Pasley, R.N., a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Akers, R.E., a son.

At Husband's Bosworth Rectory, Rugby, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Phipps, M.A., a dau.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Major Evans, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Hull, the wife of Capt. Henry Richmond, Staff Officer, a dau.

At Eldersfield Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Holmes, of twin sons.

*Aug. 30.* At Hilliers, Petworth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barttelot, M.P., a dau.

At Broughton Grange, the wife of Marmaduke Vavasour, esq., a dau.

At Bishop's Court, Llandaff, the wife of the Rev. Walter H. Earle Welby, a dau.

At Amptill-park, the wife of Wm. Lowther, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Berlin, a dau.

At Oddington Rectory, near Oxford, the wife of the Rev. George Petch, a dau.

At Liverpool, the wife of Major W. T. Johnson, a son.

At Longhills, near Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. A. Curtois, a dau.

At Barrow Rectory, Cheshire, Mrs. Edward Gladwin Arnold, a dau.

Aug. 31. At Aberdeen, the Lady Saltoun, a dau.

At Portobello, Dublin, the wife of Col. Phillpotts, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Meriden Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. Ridding, a dau.

At Mildenhall, the wife of the Rev. S. N. Vowler, a son.

Sept. 1. At Woodbridge-house, Guildford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Onslow, a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of J. W. Sherer, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Pennal Tower, Merionethshire, the wife of Clement Arthur Thruston, esq., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Major J. Dawson, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

The wife of the Rev. L. C. Cure, a son.

Sept. 2. At the Cedars, West Ham, the wife of S. Gurney Buxton, esq., a dau.

At Kingweston, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Carey, a son.

At Hilston, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Foster, a son.

At Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., a son.

At Leavesdon Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Newcome, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. George Y. Osborne, Vicar of Fleetwood, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Eastbourne, the wife of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Devonport-st., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Walter B. Persse, a dau.

At Roehester, the wife of Capt. H. N. Kippen, 12th Regt., a son.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey, the wife of G. J. Cayley, esq., a son.

At York, the wife of Gurney Hanbury, esq., 10th Hussars, a son.

At Brockhampton, near Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph O. Stallard, a dau.

Sept. 4. At the Rectory, Otham, the wife of the Rev. Chas. J. Kennard Shaw, a son.

At Floekton Manor-house, Wakefield, the wife of Henry Stansfeld, esq., of twin sons.

At Egmonton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. George Kershaw, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Luard, R.N., a son.

At Yealmpton-villa, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Wm. P. Bastard, Incumbent of Brixton, Devon, a dau.

At Rosemount, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Wigan, of Luddesdown Rectory, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Edward T. Hudson, St. Paul's School, a dau.

Sept. 5. At Lambton Castle, the Countess of Durham, a dau.

At the Whittern, Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. D. Peplow Webb, a son.

At Uppingham, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Thring, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. J. W. Madden, 4th (King's Own) Regt., a son.

Sept. 6. At St. Leonard's-hill, Windsor, the wife of Geo. Moffat, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Innes, a dau.

Sept. 7. At the Willows, West Ham, the wife of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a son.

At Heslington, near York, the wife of Dr. Fraser, 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Pickenham-hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Louis Levison, a son.

At Farnsfield-hall, Notts., the wife of Harrington Shore, esq., a dau.

Sept. 8. At Camblehay, Lamerton, near Tavistock, the wife of Capt. Edw. Marshall, R.N., a dau.

At Rouselench-court, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Walker, a dau.

At Papworth Everard Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Challis, a dau.

Sept. 9. At Rutland-gate, the Lady Raglan, a son.

At Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of Capt. Geo. Brown Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Cranfield Court, the wife of the Rev. George Gardner Harter, a dau.

At Brentwood, Essex, the wife of Capt. J. Hind, Royal Bengal Engineers, a dau.

At Bassingbourne Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Bishop, a dau.

The wife of Major Millward, R.A., a son.

At Britwell Rectory, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. James T. Johnson, a son.

At the Rectory, Brent Eleigh, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. K. Longden, a son.

At Whitburn, the wife of the Rev. J. Langton Clarke, a dau.

At Roehampton, the wife of Capt. Decie, R.E., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. B. Ingram, Maidahill, a dau.

At Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire, the wife of John Cole Nicholl, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Packer, a son.

Sept. 10. At Faversham, Lucy, the wife of J. L. Denne, esq., a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. F. Henry Gray, M.A., Chaplain of King's College, a son.

At Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, the wife of Major Walter Coleridge, H.M.'s Madras Army, a dau.

Sept. 11. At Wrotham-park, the Countess of Strafford, a son.

At Brookfield-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady Burghley, a dau.

At Birmingham, the wife of Major the Hon. L. W. Milles, half-pay, Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Wellbury, Herts., the wife of Francis Gosling, esq., a dau.

At Swansea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Roney, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a son.

At the Rectory, Newington, Oxon., Mrs. Septimus Cotes, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of the Rev. Charles Cavendish Bentinck, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Thos. Williams, jun., esq., a son.

At Gatcombe, the wife of Henry D. Ricardo, esq., a dau.

At Feniton-court, Honiton, the wife of Edmund Newman Snow, esq., a son.

At Allan-pk., Stirling, the wife of Capt. Walker, late of the 78th Highlanders, a son.

*Sept.* 12. At Trafalgar, the Countess Nelson, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Petre, Bedfords, Essex, a dau.

At the Rectory-house, Tydd St. Mary, Mrs. Henry Maekenzie, a son.

At Ballinterry, Rathcormac, co. Cork, the wife of Major J. Florence Murray, 83rd Regt., a dau.

At St. Mary's, York, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Wightman, M.A., a dau.

At Jordan-hill, near Glasgow, Mrs. Hamilton, of Minard, a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of F. R. Elwell, esq., M.A., a dau.

At Holton, Oxon., the wife of H. E. Sullivan, esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.

At Barton Grange, Somersetshire, the wife of F. W. Newton, esq., a son.

At Merrow, near Guildford, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Rolfe, a dau.

At Bonhard-house, Perthshire, the wife of H. M. M. Gray, esq., a son.

At Keyford Parsonage, Frome, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. G. F. De Gex, a son.

*Sept.* 13. At Hythe, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, School of Musketry, a dau.

At Newton Abbott, the wife of Capt. Uniacke, late 19th Regt., a son.

At Holmwood-house, near Dorking, the wife of Wm. Atkinson Langdale, esq., a son.

At Middle Chincock, near Ilminster, the wife of Edw. Bellamy Kitson, esq., a son.

At Flitwick Viarage, Ampthill, Bedfordsh., the wife of the Rev. Thos. Wm. Dell Brooks, a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Major Piteairn, 23rd Depôt Battalion, a son.

The wife of Commander G. C. Fowler, R.N., a dau.

At Ironbridge, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Eardley, ineumbent, a dau.

*Sept.* 14. At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. J. D. Kennedy, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of Brevet-Major Wm. J. Bolton, R.A., a son.

At Trosypare, near Denbigh, the wife of J. C. Wynne Edwards, esq., a son.

At Borde-hill, Sussex, the wife of Major MacAdam, a dau.

At Vaenol, North Wales, the wife of R. G. Duff, esq., a son.

At Ham, Somerset, the wife of Rich. Wing, esq., a dau.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. John Stroud, a dau.

In Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

*Sept.* 15. At Kennington, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Longden, M.A., Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, a son.

The wife of Bonamy Dobree, jun., esq., a son.

At Biddenden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Lucey, a son.

At Almer Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Sawbridge, of twin sons.

*Sept.* 16. In Oakley-st., the wife of Major Gardiner, 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., a dau.

At Mildenhall Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Charles Soames, a son.

At Hutton Bonville-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John R. W. Hildyard, esq., a dau.

At Tattershall, Lincolnshire, the wife of J. R. Bankes, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, of Penwortham, a son.

*Sept.* 17. At Wroekwardine-hall, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a dau.

At Queen's-gate-terrace, the wife of Col. Little, C.B., a son.

At Garendon-pk., Leicestershire, the wife of A. C. Phillipps de Lisle, esq., a son and heir.

*Sept.* 18. In Hereford-st., Park-lane, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.

At Upper Sydenham, the wife of the Rev. J. Askew, a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Wicken Bonant, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Bliss, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Wisden, a dau.

At Ide-hill Parsonage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, a dau.

*Sept.* 19. At Greenock, the wife of Capt. A. Farquhar, R.N., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Charles Young, a son.

At Pedding-house, Ash, the wife of Charles J. Plumtre, esq., a dau.

At Lofts'-hall, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Robt. Wilkes, a dau.

In the Turl, Oxford, the wife of James Parker, esq., a son.

At Tolpuddle Viarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. George L. Nash, a dau.

At Dundas Castle, N.B., the wife of Adam D. Dundas, esq., Lieut. R.N., a dau.

*Sept.* 20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. G. Welland Money, 3rd Madras Cavalry, a son.

At Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, the wife of John Russell, esq., solicitor, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*July 1.* At Poona, Julian C. Hobson, 3rd Regt. B.N.I., Capt. Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-Gen. Hobson, Bombay Army, to Frances Jane, eldest dau. of the late Col. Henry Sandwith, Bombay Army.

*July 2.* At Auckland, New Zealand, Fred. Mould, esq., Major Royal Engineers, to Frances Margaret Doyne, youngest dau. of Col. Charles Sillery, late Deputy-Quartermaster-General.

*July 26.* At Lambeth, Edward W. H. Webb, esq., Lieut. 4th Battn. Military Train, to Ellen, second dau. of Hen. Kenrick, esq., and granddau. of the late Buxton Kenrick, esq., of Alwalton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

At Poona, Thomas Nelson Holberton, esq., Capt. R.H.A., to Pauline Constance, third dau. of the late Major G. Coxe, Bengal Army.

*July 29.* At Simla, Henry Sherlock, esq., King's Royal Irish 8th Hussars, to Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ouseley, and granddau. of the late Sir William Ouseley.

*Aug. 5.* At Brussels, Lawrence Hare Finn, esq., of Dresden, to Julia Agnes Pauline, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Henry Estridge Durrant, bart., of Scottow-hall, Norfolk, and sister of the present Sir Henry Josias Durrant, bart.

At Eyrecourt, George Chas. Hale, esq., of Knowsley, Lancashire, youngest son of the late Henry Hale, esq., of the Plantation, Yorkshire, to Bessie Armit, youngest dau. of the late John Eyre, esq., of Eyrecourt Castle, eo. Galway.

*Aug. 6.* At Poona, the Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, B.C.L., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, to Mary Ann Boyce, eldest dau. of Major Candy, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Ootacamund, Capt. Arthur Child, 8th Regt. M.N.I., third son of the late Francis Child, esq., Clapham, to Lucy Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ross, 15th Regt. M.N.I., and step-dau. of the late Major-Gen. Lewis Wentworth Watson, of the Madras Army.

*Aug. 9.* At St. Stephen's, Dublin, George Joseph Maunsell, esq., Capt. 15th Regt., son of George Meares Maunsell, esq., of Ballywilliam, eo. Limerick, to Anna Jane, dau. of the late Francis E. Moony, esq., of the Doon, King's County.

*Aug. 14.* At Merevale, Arthur Wellesley, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., to Adelaide, eldest dau. of Wm. Stratford Dugdale, esq.

At Belbroughton, Worestershire, John Davis, esq., of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts., to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Firmstone, esq., of the Yew-tree, Belbroughton, formerly of Stonyfields, Staffordshire.

At Barbados, Allan, fourth son of T. D. Bel-

field, esq., of Blagdon, Torquay, Devon, to Anna, second dau. of the Hon. G. E. Thomas, President of H. M. Council, of Villa Nova, Barbados.

*Aug. 18.* At Torquay, Norman Fitzgerald Uniaeke, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, to Mary Augusta Molyneux-Seel, eldest dau. of the late Capt. J. Winsloe Phillipps, 7th Hussars.

At Torquay, James G. Bigwood, esq., B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Marian, only child of the late Edw. Webb, esq., of Torquay.

*Aug. 19.* At Donnybrook, Dublin, Isaac Price, esq., A.B., T.C.D., eldest son of the Rev. B. Price, minister of Christ Church, Ilfracombe, to Catherine, only child of the late Samuel Whinrey Dickinson, esq., of Ashmount, King's County, and niece to Sir Richard Griffith, bart.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Mercer Davies, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. Margaret's, to Carolina, third dau. of Thomas Deans, esq., of Abingdon-st., Westminster.

At Halifax, N.S., Capt. Alex. Dirom, R.E., to Victoria Williams, dau. of E. T. Coxworthy, esq., Dep. Com.-Gen.

At Windermere, the Rev. Wm. Jebb Few, M.A., eldest son of R. Few, esq., of Coventgarden and Esher, to Emily Ellen, second dau. of G. Pritt, esq., of Great George-st., Westminster, and Helm, Windermere.

At Torquay, George Robert Saunders, esq., 5th Laneers, to Laura Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. James Johnstone, 7th Fusiliers.

At Whiteparish, Frederiek Ashe Bradburne, esq., only son of F. Bradburne, esq., of Lyburia, Hants., to Mary Anna, eldest dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. George G. P. Glossop, Rector of West Dean, Wilts., to Eliza Maria, youngest dau., of Capt. Trollope, of Brickworth, Wilts.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, George Arthur Crawford, esq., Capt. in the 4th Royal Lancashire Light Infantry, only son of the late Jas. Arehdall Crawford, esq., formerly Capt. in the 59th Regt., to Anna, youngest dau. of the late David Walker, esq., of Upper Merrion-st., Dublin.

*Aug. 20.* At Shipton, Shropshire, Captain Herman Wayne, 10th Regt., to Theresa Louisa, dau. of the late Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, bart., of Downton-hall, and Rouselench.

At St. Andrew's, Dublin, Edmund, only son of Charles Waterton, esq., of Walton-hall, Yorkshire, to Josephine Margaret Alicia, second dau. of John Ennis, Esq., of Ballinahoan, eo. Westmeath, M.P. for Athlone.

At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Augustus Edmund Warren, esq., Capt. 78th Highlanders, third son of the late Richard Benson Warren, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, to

Emily, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Robert Brudenell Smith, unattached, and late of the 15th Regt.

At South Littleton, Worcestershire, Wadham, second son of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, of Cholderton-lodge, Hants., to Maria Helena, dau. of the late Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Hepington, Kent.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Charles Peter Matthews, esq., of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, to Emily Rosa, widow of the Rev. Thos. Outhwaite, and youngest dau. of the late E. Ind, esq., of Eastbury-lodge, Romford.

At St. Mary's, Dover, Ernest Marsh Lloyd, esq., Royal Engineers, third son of Francis Lloyd, esq., of Amwell-house, Hoddesdon, to Rosa Harriette, eldest dau. of Edward Pellew Davies, esq., late of Christchurch, Hants.

At Knockholt, Kent, William Kemmis, esq., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. George Kemmis, B.A., Vicar of Rosenallis, Queen's County, to Ellen-Gertrude-de-Horne-Christy, eldest dau. of G. Steinman Steinman, esq., of Knockholt-house.

Aug. 21. At Heytesbury, Wilts., the Hon. Edward Donough O'Brien, eldest son of Lord Inchiquin, to the Hon. Emily Holmes A'Court, second dau. of Lord Heytesbury.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Rear-Adm. Jas. J. Stopford, second son of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Rob. Stopford, G.C.B., to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, C.B.

At Kensington, Major-Gen. Geo. Huyshe, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Rosa, widow of the Rev. W. M. Barnes, M.A., and dau. of John Savery Brock, esq., of Détroit, in the Island of Guernsey.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Robert Lewis Taylor, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, and Political Agent at Jeypore (third son of the late James Taylor, esq., Bombay Civil Service), to Emma, second dau. of the late William Cunningham Bruce, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and widow of Major E. H. Simpson, 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.

At St. Peter's, Hereford, Anselm, fifth son of the Lord Justice Turner, to Catharine, second dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Kempson, of Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire.

At Kirk Arbory, Isle of Man, Capt. H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regt. N.L.I., Bombay Army, to Alice Waters, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Augustus Woods, esq., of Balladoole, Isle of Man.

At St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish-pl., Henry Charles Silvertop, esq., of Minster-Aeres, Northumberland, to Caroline Filomina, eldest dau. of Edward Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth, Dorsetshire.

At Bixley, Norfolk, the Rev. Godfrey J. Bird, Rector of Illington, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Jane, dau. of the late William Martin, esq., of Bixley-hall, Norfolk.

At Ash, near Sandwich, John George, third son of Charles Barry, esq., of the Priory, Orpington, Kent, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of

Charles Delmar, esq., of Guiton Rectory, Ash.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, the Rev. William Nash, Rector of Belleau, and Vicar of Aby, Lincolnshire, to Louisa Arthur, younger dau. of the late John Gregory, esq., Governor of the Bahamas.

At St. Ebbe's, Oxford, Henry James Tollit, esq., to Jane, youngest dau. of W. Brunner, esq., Coroner, Oxford.

At Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Francis Hanbury Annesley, of Trinity College, Oxford, eldest son of Geo. Annesley, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, to Maria Charlotte, only child of the Rev. Francis Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers.

At Heywood, Wilts., the Rev. W. de Quetteville, M.A., Rector of Brinkworth, Wilts., to Eliza Ludlow, eldest dau. of W. Porter, esq., of Hembury Fort, Devon.

Aug. 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Marshall, esq., of Great Barr, Staffordshire, J.P. for that county, to Charlotte Allen, eldest dau. of Robert Cook, esq., of Bath.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Alexander Wadham Wyndham, esq., West-lodge, Dorset, and Borrishoole, co. Mayo, to Augusta, fourth dau. of Thomas Browne Evans, esq., of Dean, Oxon., and of North Tuddenham, Norfolk.

Aug. 26. At Tandridge, the Rev. William Edward Brendon, Rector of Stretford, Lancashire, to Rachel, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., of Tandridge Court.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Kirby, 94th Regt., Military Secretary, Bombay, to Annie, widow of Major A. W. S. F. Armstrong, Royal Irish Regt.

At Lillington, Warwickshire, Thos. Donald, esq., to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward James Townsend, Rector of Ilmington, Warwickshire.

At Charlecombe, Bath, Alexander Davidson Kemp, esq., to Annie, only child of Major Webster, of Lansdowne-hill, Bath.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., G. Billing York, esq., of Staunton, Worcestershire, to Louisa Emily, third dau. of the late Capt. Wynne, R.N.

At Ross, Herefordshire, the Rev. Thomas Stedman Polehampton, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Curate of St. Anne's, Highgate-rise, to Eliza Emily, younger dau. of Charles E. Thompson, esq., of Ross.

At Wyeliffe, Yorkshire, Edward Headlam, esq., of the Inner Temple, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, fourth son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, to Mary, youngest dau. of George Sowerby, esq., of Wyeliffe-hall.

At Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Ludovic Thomas Chavasse, M.A., Vicar of Rushall, Staffordshire, to Frances Mary, only dau. of Edwin Bartleet, esq., surgeon, of Chipping Campden, and Edgbaston, Birmingham.

At Kirkoswald, Cumberland, Peter Finch, esq., youngest son of the late Timothy Steward,

esq., of Heigham-lodge, Norwich, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq., of the College, Kirkoswald.

At St. Mary's, South Hayling, Capt. J. G. Sandeman, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, second son of G. G. Sandeman, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, and Westfield Hayling, to Eliza Victoire Cormick, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Hen. Cormick Lynch, of Leigh-park, Havant.

At Coleshill, Warwickshire, the Rev. John Charles Pinney, youngest son of Chas. Pinney, esq., of Camp-house, Clifton-down, Bristol, to Harriet Margaretta, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield Digby, Vicar of Coleshill.

Aug. 27. At Linton, Kent, Viscount Holmesdale, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Anherst, to Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, only surviving dau. of the late Earl Cornwallis.

At Reigate, Robert Bellamy Clifton, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owen's College, Manchester, to Catherine Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Butler, of Reigate.

At Egloshayle, Wadebridge, Cornwall, the Rev. J. B. Shattock, B.A., of Easterland, Wellington, Somerset, to Margaret Hessy, third dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Potter, M.A., Rector of Dromard, co. Sligo, and granddau. of the late Rev. George Crawford, LL.D., Vicar-Gen. of the diocese of Ardagh.

At Monkstown, Edmund John Scovell, esq., Capt. 96th Regt., second son of Geo. Scovell, esq., of Grosvenor-pl., London, to Bertha, dau. of James Atkinson, esq., of Longford-terrace, Monkstown.

At Great Stanmore, John, eldest son of Chas. Robson, of Addison-gardens, Kensington, to Ellen, eldest dau. of John Towne, Commander R.N., of Grove-cottage, Bushey-heath.

At Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. John C. Blissard, M.A., Curate of Edgbaston, to Emily Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Stevens, Curate of Stoke-next-Guildford.

At St. James's, Dover, Thos. George Smith, esq., 1st Royal Surrey Regt., to Anna Twizell; at the same time and place, John Parkinson, esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Emma Jane—daughters of W. Dunn, esq., Kensington-park-gardens.

Aug. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. George Warde, eldest son of Vice-Admiral Charles Warde, K.H., of Squerryes Court, Westerham, Kent, to the Lady Harriet North, eldest dau. of Francis, late Earl of Guilford.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Sir Alex. H. Lawrence, bart., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K.C.B., to Alice, dau. of Ivory Kennedy, esq., M.D., of Upper Merrion-st., and Belgard Castle, co. Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Owen, third son of the late Major-Gen. James Grant, C.B., to Adelaide, youngest dau. of Lieut-Gen. and Lady Frances Higginson.

At Harnhill, near Cirencester, Frederick

Hubert McLaughlin, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the Rev. Hubert and Hon. Mrs. McLaughlin, to Marianne Harriette, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Maurice, Rector of Harnhill, and Driffild, Gloucestershire.

At Reading, the Rev. C. E. Vines, B.A., son of Charles Vines, esq., of Reading, to Charlotte Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Campbell, C.B.

At Redgrave, Suffolk, the Rev. Walter Brooks, of Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of Robert Brooks, esq., M.P., of Woodcote-park, Surrey, to Emily Grace, younger dau. of Henry Browning, Esq., of Grosvenor-st., London, and Redgrave-hall, Suffolk.

At St. James's, Exeter, Giles Munby, esq., of La Sénia, Oban, to Eliza Mary Anne, only surviving dau. of the late C. E. Buckeridge, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Buckeridge.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Alfred Durell, esq., B.A., late of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, son of the late Rev. E. Durell, Rector of St. Saviour's, Jersey, to Clara, only dau. of Wm. Abbott, esq., Notley-pl., near Braintree.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, James Hoskyns, son of the Rev. J. J. C. Hoskyns Abrahall, of Bruton, Somerset, to Helen, dau. of the late Christopher Moresby, of Frome, and granddau. of the late John Sharrer Ward, of Bruton.

At St. Paul's, Islington, Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, second son of the late Capt. Hurlock, of the Madras Army, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of Geo. Clack, esq.

At St. Breage Church, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Stone, Incumbent of Mount Hawke, third son of T. A. Stone, esq., of Grosvenor-st., to Charlotte Decima, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Treweeke, Rector of Illogan.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, James B. Kirk, Capt. 96th Regt., Brigade Major, Western District, to Emily, youngest dau. of Richard Durant, esq., of Park-cresc., Portland-pl., and Sharpham, Devon.

At Christ Church, Blackfriars-rd., John Smith, esq., M.R.C.S.E., of Wrangle, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Ellen Woods, dau. of the Rev. J. Brown, Rector of Christ Church.

Aug. 29. At Witney, the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, M.A., of New College, City Lecturer at St. Martin's (Carfax), Oxford, and Curate of Marcham, Berks., eldest son of S. Sidebotham, esq., of Monken Hadley, to Alice, third dau. of T. J. Moffatt, esq., Witney, Oxon.

At the British Legation, Dresden, Travers Twiss, esq., Q.C., to Mademoiselle Van Lynseele, only dau. of Major-Gen. Van Lynseele.

Aug. 30. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Frederick Stanford, esq., fourth son of Sir Robert Stanford, knt., late Capt. H.M.'s 27th Regt., and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Boardman, to Fanny Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Robert Blake Foster, esq., of Lansdown-cresc., Bath.

At Nuffield, Oxfordshire, the Rev. North Pinder, M.A., Rector of Greys, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, to

Francis Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. T. Hopkins, Rector of Nuffield.

*Sept. 2.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to Louisa Caroline Harcourt, youngest dau. of the late Henry Seymour, esq., of Knoyle, Wilts.

. At Stoke Damerel, Devon, W. P. K. Brown, esq., late of H.M.'s 49th Regt., to Louisa Read, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B., Royal Marines.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Col. Rich. Crewe, to Emma, widow of the late Capt. H. F. Siddons, of the Madras Light Cavalry.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. G. Davenport Whitehead, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Marian Russell, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wilford, H.E.I.C.S.

At Seaton, Devon, John Pearson Cresswell, esq., to Margaret Lydia, second dau. of the late Walter Calverley Trevelyan, esq., of Manor-house, Seaton, and Nether Witton-hall, Northumberland.

. At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, William Francis de Vismes Kane, esq., of Ardgenny, co. Monaghan, to Emily Maria Jane, only dau. of the Rev. C. J. Hamilton, Incumbent of Kimberworth, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

. At Wiston, Suffolk, George Gataker, esq., of White Knights, Reading, to Mariana Helen, elder dau. of the Rev. Charles Edward Birch, Rector of Wiston.

At Milton Ernest, Beds., Col. H. A. Thompson, late of H.M. Madras Army, to Emma Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Kaye Hett, M.A., of Washingborough, Lincoln.

At Henfield, Sussex, the Rev. Rob. Forster, Vicar of Burpham, Sussex, to Isabel, fourth surviving dau. of the late Wm. Borrer, esq., F.R.S., of Barrow-hill, Henfield.

At Reigate, Douglas, elder son of Douglas Allport, esq., of Epsom, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late J. B. Wilks, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

*Sept. 3.* At St. James's, Exeter, Jas. Pattle, son of the late John Becher, esq., of Calcutta, and of Nuthanger, near Kingsclere, Hants., to Sage Halse, third dau. of Col. J. M. Ley, late H.M.'s Madras Horse Artillery, and of Pennsylvania, Exeter.

At St. John's, Croydon, Matthew Lewis, second surviving son of Thomas Craven, esq., Tryon-pl., Hackney, to Anne Augusta, eldest dau. of H. J. Whitling, esq., Croydon.

At Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley, the Rev. Wm. Graham Green, son of Wm. Atkinson Green, esq., of Eccleston-sq., London, to Laura Isabella Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick, esq., of Mavesyn Ridware, Staffordshire, New-hall, Warwickshire, and Heley-hall, Lancashire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edw. Fraser Lingham, esq., barrister-at-law, and Magistrate in Bengal, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Gladstone, Rector of Stoke-on-Terne, Salop.

*Sept. 4.* At Abbott's Leigh, Somerset, Wm. Augustus Ferguson, second son of Sir H. F.

Davie, bart., to Frances Harriett, fifth dau.; and at the same time and place, R. Thornhagh, eldest son of Brampton Gurdon, esq., of Letton, Norfolk, to Harriett Ellen, sixth dau., of Sir W. Miles, bart.

At Enfield, Middlesex, John Wm. Clayton, esq., late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons (Hussars), to Charlotte Mary Henrietta, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Somerset, and granddau. of the late Lord Wm. Somerset.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Montagu, youngest son of the late Christopher Blakett, esq., of Wylam, Northumberland, to Emma Mary, second dau. of the Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol.

At Horsham, Townley P. H. M. Filgate, esq., 18th Hussars, to Tryphena Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, esq., M.P., of Holbrook.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, James Campbell, esq., to Willielma, only and posthumous child of William Dawson Hooker, M.D., and granddau. of Sir Wm. J. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

At Thornhill, Yorkshire, Robert Philipson Barrow, esq., of Blackheath-park, London, to Emily Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Stansfeld, esq., of Flockton Manor-house, Wakefield.

At Kew, James William, son of the late Jas. Muttelbury, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Catherine Elizabeth Stanley, dau. of the late Major Duff, 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

At Crickhowell, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, Fellow of Eton College, and Vicar of Maple-Durham, Oxon., to Mary Caroline, third dau. of the late Rev. G. Jones Bevan, of Glanvraon, formerly Vicar of Crickhowell.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Tristram Kennedy, esq., late M.P. for Lowth, to Helen, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Graham, of Cossington-house, Somerset.

At St. Michael's, Bristol, Thos. Mayoy, esq., of Bath, to Mary, widow of the Rev. Wm. Meyler, M.A., Rector of Rudbaxton, Pembroke-shire.

At Wroxeter, the Rev. Robert Steavenson, to Pauline, dau. of the Rev. E. Egremont, Vicar of that parish.

At St. John's, Pembroke Dock, the Rev. Stephen H. Jacob, R.N., of H.M.S. "Majestic," to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Robt. Harwood, esq., of H.M.'s Dockyard, Pembroke.

*Sept. 6.* At Coleorton, Leicestershire, Hen. Evelyn Oakeley, esq., Fellow and Lecturer of Jesus College, Cambridge, third son of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, bart., to Caroline Howley Turner, youngest dau. of W. H. Belli, esq., late of the B.C.S.

At Wallingborough, George Hawkins, esq., of Brighton, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Vicar of Great Doddington, Northamptonshire.

*Sept. 8.* At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, Reginald Chas., second son of John Reginald Riddell, esq., of Spreacombe-pk., Devon, and

Byeulla-house, Enfield, to Maria Isabella, eldest dau. of Augustus Chas. Skynner, esq., late Major 16th Lancers.

*Sept. 9.* At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Major-Gen. George Macan, Indian Army, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Peake.

At Grantstown Manor, Edward Skeffington Randall Smyth, esq., of Mount Henry, Queen's County, to Gertrude, dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. FitzPatrick, Lord Lieut. of the Queen's County.

At Speldhurst, Kent, the Rev. Leonard R. Henslow, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, Cambridge, and Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, to Susan, only child of the late Thos. Barker Wall, esq., and granddau. of Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth.

At St. James's, Holloway, Capt. Henley Thomas Bartlett, of the Bengal Army, to Constance Delia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Owen Lomer, Bengal Army.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Thomas Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Major-Gen. Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers, to Emilie Helena, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Willoughby, C.B., of Kensington-gardens-sq., Hyde-pk.

At East Brent, John Fryer, esq., The Carabineers, eldest son of the late John Fryer, esq., of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, to Catharine, dau. of George Reed, esq., of Burnham and East Brent, Somerset.

At the British Legation, Frankfort, Comm. Chas. Fairholme, R.N., to the Baroness Julie de Poellnitz, second dau. of Baron Poellnitz, of Frankenberg, Bavaria.

At St. Paul's, Chichester, Edmund Boulnois, B.A., son of the late William Boulnois, esq., of Baker-st., to Catherine, eldest dau. of Thomas Bennett, esq., of Chichester.

*Sept. 10.* At Clevedon, Henry Brodrick, esq., late 1st Battn. 60th Royal Rifles, son of the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Brodrick, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to Kathleen Henrietta Frances, dau. of the late Richard Brouncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset.

At St. James's, Paddington, J. W. Doering, esq., Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), eldest son of E. Doering, esq., of the Hurst, Surrey, to Juanita Pauline Charlotte, only dau. of John Hayne, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, John Hornden Parry, esq., Capt. Royal Marines (Light Infantry), second son of Capt. H. L. Parry, R.N., to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late E. G. Morant Gale, esq., of Upham, Hants.

At Clifton, Richard G. Ellery, esq., formerly of Liskeard, Cornwall, to Amelia Glanville, elder dau. of Matthew Furness, esq., of Clifton, and granddau. of the late Thomas Hodson, esq., of Ham-house, Plymouth.

At Orpington, Kent, John James, second son of Addis Jackson, esq., of Aynscombe-house,

Orpington, to Rosalie Mills, youngest dau. of Chas. Barry, esq., of the Priory.

At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Cooper, esq., of Bentley, Suffolk, to Edith Adams, eldest dau. of Capt. George L. Coates, R.N., of Clifton.

At Windermere, John Chas. Tompkins, esq., of York-pl., Portman-sq., to Fanny Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Watkins Fisher, of Hill Top, Kendal, Westmoreland.

*Sept. 11.* At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Col. Chas. Hogg, formerly of the Bombay Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Gen. Hogg, of Wimbledon, to Eliza, dau. of J. J. Champante, esq., and widow of Francis Woodward, esq., of Brieklehampton-hall, Worcestershire.

At Waleot, Bath, George Gyles, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Walter Gyles, M.A., late Vicar of Cahir, Ireland, to Alithea Emma, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

At Over Kellet, the Rev. George Bond, Rector of Sutton, Norfolk, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of Hall Garth, near Lancaster, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, James Pulteney Murray, esq., R.M.L.I., to Henrietta Victoria, only dau. of the late Arthur Browne Blakiston, esq.

*Sept. 12.* At Knoctopher, co. Kilkenny, Wm. Williams, esq., of Parkside, Wimbledon, Surrey, to Rose Isabella, third dau. of the late Rev. Sir Hercules Richard Langrishe, bart., of Knoctopher Abbey.

*Sept. 13.* At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, William Anthony Collins, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Yoxford, Suffolk, to Eliza Rose, only surviving child of the late George Lawrence, esq., of Cadogan-pl., Belgrave-sq.

At St. Paneras, Ralph Preece, eldest son of Peter Hardy, esq., F.R.S., to Fanny, eldest dau. of R. Tucker, esq., of Ampthill-sq., N.W.

*Sept. 15.* At the Oratory, Brompton, Capt. Windsor Charles Cary Elwes, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Augusta Caroline Louisa, third dau. of the Hon. William Towry Law, and of his late wife the Hon. Augusta Champagné, fifth dau. of the second Lord Graves.

*Sept. 16.* In Lincoln Cathedral, P. Oxenden Papillon, esq., M.P., of Lexden Manor, Essex, to Emily Caroline, third dau. of the Dean of Lincoln and Lady Caroline Garnier.

At Devizes, T. Pridgin Teale, jun., M.A., eldest son of Thomas P. Teale, esq., F.R.S., of Leeds, to Aliee, dau. of the Rev. W. H. Teale, Rector of Devizes.

At Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington, the Rev. Henry E. Bell, Vicar of Longhoughton, Northumberland, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Rowland Webster, Vicar of Kelloe, Rural Dean and Honorary Canon of Durham.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Wm. Dalton Seones, Incumbent of Langley, Bucks., to Elisabeth, second dau. of the late John Haggard, LL.D., of Doctors' Commons.

At Matlock Bath, the Rev. Edward Hillman, Chaplain to the Forces, Woolwich, eldest son of Robt. Hillman, esq., of the Grove, Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. Smith, of Drax, Yorkshire.

At Basingstoke, the Rev. William Harrison, M.A., Rector of Pontesbury, Salop, to Frances Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Jackson Lightfoot, esq., of Liverpool.

Sept. 17. At St. Mary Abbots, Henry T. Arbuthnot, esq., Capt. and Brevet-Major Royal Artillery, second son of George Arbuthnot, esq., and grandson of the late Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. and K.T.S., to Anna Jane, eldest dau. of B. H. Mowbray, esq., of Surbiton-house, Kingston-on-Thames, and granddau. of the late Capt. the Hon. A. Cochrane.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur Edward Whieldon, esq., of Ashe Grange, Surrey, to Helena, dau. of the late John Radcliffe, esq., of the Grove, Leyland, Lancashire.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Capt. John Geddes, 76th Regt., to Madeline Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. A. Hessing, esq.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, Edm. Wallace Elmslie, esq., of Great Malvern, to Theodora Harriett, only dau. of the late Rev. Aubrey C. Price, Vicar of Chesterton, Oxon.

At Pottesgrove, Mr. John Coleman, The Park Farm, Woburn, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Paxton, esq., and niece of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

Sept. 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. T. L. Norton, esq., Capt. Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. James Norton, to Catherine Charlotte Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell-park, Oxfordshire.

At Lea, Queen's County, the Rev. Gustavus Hopton Scott, Vicar of Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts., son of the late Edward William Scott, esq., Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-sq., Dublin, and grandson of Lady Mary Knox, of Merrion-sq., sister to the ninth Earl of Meath, to Fanny S. Armstrong, only dau. and heiress of the late Rev. Francis Armstrong, Rector of Carlow, and niece of Oliver Armstrong, esq., of Em-laroy, eo. Roscommon.

At Charlton-Kings, Cheltenham, Lieut. Alexander Reginald Seton, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Col. Bruce Seton, and grandson of the late Sir Alexander Seton, bart., of Abercorn, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Major William Loch, 1st Bombay Lancers.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Home John Parker, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Major-Gen. John Boteler Parker, C.B., and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Hyde

Parker, K.C.B., to Anna Jane, only dau. of the late Wm. Fraser, esq., the younger of Culbokie.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Chas. Frederick, second son of Wm. Murray, esq., M.P., to Catherine Georgiana, only dau. of Thomas Butts Tanqueray Willaume, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-pk.

At Holy Trinity, Liverpool, Capt. Alex. W. Cobham, 24th Regt., eldest son of A. C. Cobham, esq., Shinfield, Berks., to Louisa, only dau. of the late Alex. Brown, esq., Beilby Grange, Yorkshire, and granddau. of Col. Brown, Richmond-hill, Liverpool.

At St. Luke's, Cork, Capt. Vesey Munnings, 24th Regt., to Selena, elder dau. of Col. Muller, commanding 20th Depot Battalion, at Cork.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, James Andrew Woods, esq., 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, second son of Lieut.-Col. Woods, Adjutant-Gen., Madras, to Catherine Louisa, widow of Capt. T. W. Still, King's Dragoon Guards.

At Lorton, Cumberland, Francis Maples, esq., of Liverpool, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of Richard Harbord, esq., J.P., of Lorton and Liverpool.

At Cheriton, Kent, Francis Montagu Smith, esq., R.A., son of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh, to Anna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robt. Fraser, Rector of Cheriton.

At Bridlington-Quay, Alfred W. Sykes, esq., of Adel, near Leeds, to Alice Mary, dau. of J. Scholfield, esq., of Faxfleet-hall, Yorkshire.

At Langford, Notts., Edward Finch Dawson, esq., of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, late Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons, to Emily Sarah, eldest dau. of Thomas Fowke Andrew Burnaby, esq., of Langford-hall.

At Fulford, near York, John Moore Lister, B.A., H.M.'s B.C.S., eldest son of John Lister, esq., of Doncaster, to Lucy Alice, youngest dau. of the late Richard Hey, esq., of York.

At Barking, Suffolk, Frederick L. S. Safford, esq., of Hadleigh, Suffolk, second son of the Rev. J. C. Safford, of Mettingham Castle, Suffolk, to Mary Georgiana, second dau. of Frederick Hayward, esq., of Needham-Market, Suffolk.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Richard Russell, esq., of Otford Castle, Kent, to Julia Catherine, youngest dau. of the late George Edwards, esq., of Croft-house, Farningham, Kent.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. N. T. Hughes, B.A. Oxon., to Annie, eldest dau. of Rowland Stagg, esq., of Stoke Newington-green, Middlesex.

## O b i t u a r y .

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

### THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, C.B.

*Aug.* 31. At Harrington-house, Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 78, the Earl of Harrington.

The deceased, the Right Hon. Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, Northamptonshire; Viscount Petersham, Surrey; and Baron Harrington, Northamptonshire, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the third son of Charles, third earl, by Jane Seymour, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fleming. He was born in Dublin Barracks on the 2nd of September, 1784, entered the army in 1799, and was placed on half-pay in 1826, his commissions bearing date as follows:—Ensign, 29th of September, 1799; lieutenant, 20th of October, 1802; captain, 31st of March, 1803; major, 4th of June, 1814; lieutenant-colonel, 18th of June, 1815; and colonel, 10th of January, 1837.

He was employed with his regiment in South America in 1807, and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres; he served also in the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818, and took part in the battle of Mahaidpore and the storming of Talnier. For his military services in India he was, in 1818, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On his return to Europe he became a conspicuous member of the Liberal party, and under his then name of Col. Leicester Stanhope co-operated with Lord Byron and others in assisting the Greeks against the Turks, for which he afterwards was made a Knight of the Order of the Saviour.

The deceased nobleman married, 23rd April, 1831, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Mr. William Green, of Trelawney, Jamaica, by whom he leaves issue

two daughters and a son; namely, Lady Anna Caroline, married to Mr. Edward S. Chandos Pole; Lady Geraldine, unmarried; and Seymour Sydney Hyde, Viscount Petersham. On the death of his eldest brother, Charles, the fourth earl, in March, 1851, he succeeded to the family honours and large estates in Derbyshire and Cheshire. He is now succeeded by Viscount Petersham, who was born Sept. 27, 1845.

### THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

*Sept.* 19. At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, aged 39, the Earl of Ellesmere.

The deceased, George Granville Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, county of Salop, and Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, county of Northampton, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest of the eight children of Francis, the first Earl, and Harriet, the present Countess Dowager. He was born in London on the 15th of June, 1823.

His lordship married, April 29, 1846, Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Earl Cawdor, by whom he leaves issue two sons, Francis Charles Granville, Viscount Brackley, born April 5, 1847; and the Hon. Alfred John Francis, born Feb. 6, 1854. On the death of his father, in February, 1857, he succeeded to the earldom and extensive family estates in Lancashire and Surrey. From 1847 up to his removal to the House of Peers in February, 1851, he had a seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives for the northern division of Staffordshire. During the few years he

was in the Lower House of Parliament he professed strong attachment to the Church establishment, and gave his independent support to Lord J. Russell's Administration, although a Liberal Conservative in politics, for he publicly avowed that he would give fair trial to free trade. He was strongly opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. At the opening of the Session of 1851 he resigned his seat on account of shattered health. In 1857 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Militia. One of his latest acts was the gift of £1,000 at the meeting presided over by the Earl of Derby, held at his residence, Bridgewater-house, in St. James's, for the relief of the prevailing distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, owing to "the cotton famine;" and, as far as his health would allow, he was an active and diligent member of the committee of noblemen and gentlemen who came forward to endeavour to mitigate the sufferings of the unemployed and starving multitudes in Lancashire.

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#### BISHOP MACKENZIE.

*Jan. 31.* In Central Africa, aged 36, the Right Rev. Bishop Mackenzie.

Charles Frazer Mackenzie was the youngest son of Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, Peeblesshire, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

He was born at Marcus-cottage, Peeblesshire, on the 10th of April, 1825. In 1834 he was sent to the Edinburgh Academy, where he remained till 1840, when he was removed to Dr. Cowan's, Grange School, near Sunderland.

He matriculated at St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, in October, 1844, where he remained only two terms, and then migrated to Gonville and Caius College, having found that as a Scotchman he was not eligible to a Fellowship at St. John's, while at Caius there was no such restriction.

"He soon took the first place in his year in Mathematics; and" (we quote the private communication of a contemporary) "sooner than I could have believed it possible, if I had not seen it, became known and beloved by every one in college. He surprised us by shewing that it was possible to be religious without being morose, and to be zealous for the spiritual welfare of others without fanaticism or party spirit. He at once took the lead in every good work, and at the same time joined energetically in all our amusements. He pulled regularly in our boat, and there soon shewed some of the best points of his character, in his cheerfulness under defeat, his calmness in success. He never connived at sin. No bad word or bad deed in his presence failed to produce a protest from him, or more generally a kind and friendly remonstrance from him afterwards in private. I feel sure there is many an old college friend, and many a one too who could hardly call himself an acquaintance, who could tell you how grateful he still feels for some such word of advice kindly given in season by Mackenzie."

He graduated as second Wrangler in 1848, and an expression which he used upon this occasion, which caused some merriment at the time, has since been remembered as thoroughly characteristic of the genuine simplicity of his character. When thanks were returned to him and other Honour-men of the year for the credit their success reflected on the college, he replied that "he did not see that they deserved any thanks, for that they had only done what was natural under the circumstances." This was indeed the key to all his subsequent acts of Christian self-devotion, and to the humility and oblivion of self which was so conspicuous throughout his brief but bright career. What others admired as heroic self-denial, appeared to him only "natural under the circumstances," and in no way meritorious or out of the common course of things.

He was elected to a Fellowship in his

college soon after taking his degree, and was ordained on his Fellowship by the Bishop of Ely. He resided in college as Lecturer until the autumn of 1854; and during this period he exercised a much wider influence in the University than any man of his age was ever remembered to have done. His unaffected goodness, his modesty and humility, his earnestness of purpose and cheerfulness of disposition, gave him a wide influence over all with whom he was brought into contact, and won for him the affection and respect of all around him. Among other good works for which he is still remembered in Cambridge was the re-organizing and placing on a more satisfactory footing the system of voluntary chaplains in the Addenbrooke Hospital.

During his residence in college he served the curacy of Haslingfield, a village in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, where his ministrations were highly appreciated by his parishioners.

His thoughts were first turned to the mission field of labour by a sermon of the apostolic Bishop of New Zealand; but following the advice of friends, who saw the great career of usefulness before him at Cambridge, he did not at once yield to the impulse; and it was not until something had occurred to revive the impression produced by Bishop Selwyn's sermon that he determined to go forth as a missionary: for he felt that while many could supply his place at Cambridge, there were comparatively few who had the power and the will to devote themselves to the service of the Church in foreign parts. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1854, he went out to Natal as Archdeacon of Pieter-Maritzburg under Bishop Colenso. Here he remained until 1859: and it deserves to be recorded that during his tenure of that office he maintained himself at his own charges, and applied the small stipend which he received to the maintenance of another clergyman in the colony.

In 1859 he returned to England in order to offer himself for more directly

missionary work among the Zulu Caffres; but before his arrival in England circumstances had occurred which rendered it doubtful whether it might not be desirable to defer the establishment of this mission.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Livingstone had been in England, and had availed himself of the opportunity of a visit to Oxford and Cambridge to urge upon the two Universities the establishment of a mission somewhere in the centre of Southern Africa, in the country explored by him. Committees had been formed in the two Universities and in London, and the whole scheme had taken shape, and there was only wanting a man to place at the head of the mission.

The opportune arrival of Archdeacon Mackenzie, and the failure of the project for a mission to Zulu-land, pointed him out as the most proper person to undertake the great work of evangelizing Central Africa, and left him at liberty to accept the offer which was made to him with the unanimous consent of the three committees. This was at the commencement of November, 1859. During the next eleven months he was engaged, almost without intermission, in collecting the requisite funds for the establishment of the mission, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; winning the hearts of all, wherever he came, by the mere force of Christian goodness.

After an affecting farewell service in Canterbury Cathedral on the 2nd of October, 1860, he set forth on his distant enterprise, with a small company of missionaries, lay and clerical, on the 6th of October. Arrived at Capetown on November 12, he was there consecrated bishop on the feast of the Circumcision (Jan. 1, 1861), by the Metropolitan of Capetown, assisted by his two suffragans of Natal and St. Helena. Having no territory from which he could derive his title, the style of the new prelate was—"Bishop of the Mission to the tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa and River Shiré." On January 5, 1861, he sailed

for the Zambesi, and arrived off Kongone on February 7, where he joined company with Dr. Livingstone, whose advice it had been resolved to follow with reference to the particular field of labour. The next six weeks were consumed in an unsuccessful exploration of the River Rovooma, in company with Dr. Livingstone, who hoped to find a way into the interior of the country by that river. On the 1st of May the mission party crossed the bar of the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi; on the 8th of July they arrived at Dakanamoyé, a village on the River Shiré, about two hundred miles above the confluence of that river and the Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone then conducted them about sixty miles into the interior of the country, to the heart of the Manganja Highlands, and settled them at a village named Magomero, consigning to their charge, as the nucleus of their mission, a party of natives whom he had rescued from slavers. Here Bishop Mackenzie commenced his labours with his usual energy; but they were brought speedily to a close by his untimely death on the island of Malo, at the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré, on January 31, 1862.

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SIR ALLAN N. MCNAB, BART.

*Aug. 8.* At Toronto, aged 64, after a short illness, the Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, Bart., formerly Prime Minister of Upper Canada.

Allan Napier McNab was born Feb. 19th, 1798. His grandfather, Robert McNab, of Dundrum, Perthshire, sprung from the ancient Scottish family of Mach à Nab, was a Captain in the 42nd Highlanders, and by a Stuart of Ardvohrlich had issue a brave officer, Alan, Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoons, who went to the province of Canada as aide-de-camp to Gen. Simeoe, when Canada was "a dense and unpeopled wilderness," and who had received thirteen honourable wounds in his country's service.

Lieut. McNab married Anne, youngest daughter of Captain W. Napier (one of

the noble family of Napier), commissioner of the port of Quebec; and of his marriage the subject of our notice was the issue. At the age of fourteen young McNab volunteered to join the Grenadiers of the 8th Regiment in an attack on the Americans, when most of the company were killed. After the campaigns of 1814-15 he was made an ensign; but when the army was reduced in 1816, he went to Toronto to study law. In 1824 he was admitted to the bar, and resided at Hamilton, which, by his energy, became a flourishing city. In 1830 he was elected member for Wentworth County.

It was in 1837-8 that Sir Allan earned his honourable reputation in England. The rebellion in Lower Canada, headed by Mr. Papineau, was favoured by some ultra-Radical politicians at home. Among the questions in dispute were the status of the Roman Catholics, the tenure of land, and the law of property. When Lord Gosford was appointed Governor, the Assembly refused to vote the supplies unless the alleged grievances were redressed. The famous Resolution of March, 1837, brought matters to a crisis. The malecontents in Canada also rose in rebellion. A Toronto proclamation (November 29th), signed by W. L. Mackenzie<sup>a</sup>, invited the rebels to "a reign of perpetual peace, and to a government on the eternal heaven-born principles of the Lord Jesus Christ;" the "villains who insulted the country, Baal's ministers, wolves in sheep's clothing," were to be "put down." Then, coming to business, it promised hundreds of acres to every volunteer; the thousands of pounds drawn by bad men were to be given back to the "people," &c. At this juncture, Allan McNab was Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Sir F. B. Head, then Governor, sent him a message informing him of the danger; and Colonel McNab marched from Toronto against Mackenzie's band, and drove them out of their position.

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<sup>a</sup> See a notice of this individual, GENT. MAG., Nov., 1861, p. 566.

Sir F. Head has recorded that, when Col. M'Nab heard at Hamilton that the Governor was in the Market-place surrounded by Mackenzie and his rebels, he mounted his horse, rode to the wharf, seized a steamer, and put a guard on board of her; then sent messengers to the Canadian farmers and yeomen for help. There was some humour in Sir Allan's surrounding a whole gang of rebels in the London district, forming the militia in a hollow square round them, and then reading aloud papers written by many of them, expressing their intention to pillage the bank, to rob the loyalists, to tie Allan M'Nab to a tree and fire a volley into him, with other similar sentiments.

Colonel M'Nab commanded the militia on the Canadian side of the Niagara river against the American sympathisers, headed by Van Renselaer, with the connivance of President Van Buren's Government. The "Caroline" had been sent to keep open the American communication with the rebels, and M'Nab resolved to set her on fire and to send her over the falls of Niagara. This he did, surprising her when her crew were ashore; and, in spite of all the threats of the United States Government, England would make no apology. Lord Palmerston justified Col. M'Nab's conduct in the House of Commons; while at the same time the United States Commissary-General, Arcularius, wrote to M'Nab, and thanked him for his courtesy and forbearance, adding that if "the poor deluded beings encamped on Navy Island were slain, their blood was on their own head." For his conduct in helping to suppress the rebellion, the Colonel was knighted by patent (July 14, 1838), received the thanks of Lord Seaton, of two Lieutenant-Governors, and of the provincial Legislatures of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The militia of Upper Canada gave him a sword, and the United Service Club of London relaxed their rules to make him an honorary member. When Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united, Sir Allan M'Nab lost the emolument of

his office as Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Lord Seaton begged Sir R. Peel's Government for compensation for him, but it was curtly refused, with the odd remark that Sir Allan had been so prominent a politician, that any mark of royal favour conferred on him in England might interfere with the success of Sir C. Bagot's government. So, as Sir F. Bond Head puts it, — in Lower Canada the rebellion was headed by the Speaker (Papineau), and in Upper Canada the rebellion was crushed by the Speaker; the former was forgiven, and the latter forgotten. Sir Allan was since a leading member of several ministries, and was Prime Minister in 1856-7.

His character as an able administrator and statesman during the last part of Lord Elgin's administration, and that of Sir Edmund Head, is well appreciated in England. He was honorary colonel in the English army, and an aide-de-camp to the Queen. On the 5th of February, 1858, he was created a baronet. He contested Brighton in the Conservative interest against Mr. W. Coningham, at the general election of 1859, but was not successful. Last year he was wrecked and nearly lost his life on his voyage between Canada and England.

Sir Allan M'Nab married, first, May 6, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant D. Brooke, and by her had issue a son, born in 1822, who died in 1824; and a daughter, Anne, who married in 1849 Mr. John Salisbury Davenport, a Deputy-Commissary-General; second, Sept. 20, 1831, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Stuart, Sheriff of Johnstown district, by whom he had two daughters,—Sophia, married Nov. 15th, 1855, to the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; and Mary Stuart, married Sept. 19th, 1861, to John George, son of Sir Dominic Daly, Governor of South Australia. As the late baronet leaves no male issue, the title is extinct.

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J. L. RICARDO, ESQ., M.P.

Aug. 20. In Lowndes-square, aged 50, John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Jacob Ricardo, the financier, and nephew of David Ricardo, the political economist. He was born in 1812. He entered Parliament in 1841 as member for Stoke, which place he represented until his decease. He was one of the earliest advocates of free trade, in connection with Mr. C. P. Villiers, and he aided materially in carrying the repeal of the Corn Laws. He made the Navigation Laws his particular study, and in 1847 he moved for a committee on the subject, and warmly supported the repeal of the restrictions on shipping. He was the author of a well-known work on that subject, "The History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws," and devoted much attention to the question of maritime rights in time of war. But he is more particularly to be noticed for his public services in connection with the electric telegraph, concerning which we borrow the following statement from "The Electrician:"—

"Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whom is due the practical adaptation of electricity to the purposes of telegraphy, there can be no question that Mr. Ricardo it was who first succeeded in establishing the electric telegraph on a firm and successful footing in this country. As is invariably the case with all undertakings containing any element of scientific novelty, there were difficulties raised, both real and imaginary, and objections made, by the sceptical as well as by the timid, at the outset of the Electric Telegraph Company, enough to discourage any but the most undaunted, far-sighted, and energetic; such a man Mr. Ricardo undoubtedly proved himself to be, by the manner in which he grappled with and overcame all these impediments, and eventually established the Telegraph Company on a firm basis, as an important commercial undertaking of the utmost possible value to the country at large.

"That rival companies have since been established, and vast improvements made in every department of telegraphy, does not, in our opinion, detract one iota from the credit of him to whose sagacity and perseverance is due the 'planting,' if we may so term it, of the parent Company in this country, since it is

impossible to say for how long a period the general use of this invaluable invention might have been delayed if Mr. Ricardo had been less persevering or less determined in carrying out the enterprise in question<sup>b</sup>. But he not only *founded* the Electric Telegraph Company, he watched over it, in his capacity of Chairman, with untiring care for upwards of ten years, seizing upon every opportunity of developing its resources, and of rendering it of greater benefit to the civilized world; and we believe we are safe in asserting that no public company ever received from its Chairman more constant and unwearied attention than was bestowed by Mr. Ricardo upon the affairs of the Electric and International Telegraph Company. As a commercial undertaking he raised it to considerable eminence; and such was the appreciation, by the shareholders, of his talented administration of their affairs, and such the attachment and respect felt by the officers and employés of the Company, that, on his retirement from the chair, they presented to him the very valuable addition to his library of upwards of 1,000 volumes, the selection of which was, with great delicacy and discretion, left to himself.

"Among the improvements introduced in the system of the Telegraph Company by him, may be mentioned the plan of franks, or franked message papers, by which much time and trouble were saved to the public; and also the employment of female clerks, an innovation of considerable importance in a social point of view.

"Mr. Ricardo was connected with many other important and useful undertakings. He was Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway, from its first construction to the time of his decease; he was also Chairman of the Norwegian Trunk Railway, for the construction of which, for the Norwegian Government, he had contracted jointly with Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Brassey.

<sup>b</sup> "That this opinion is shared by others is evident by the graceful tribute of respect which was paid to the memory of Mr. Ricardo on the day of his funeral, by the Electric and International, the British, and the London District Telegraph Companies, who on that occasion partially closed all their offices in the metropolis and throughout the kingdom, while at Southampton and other sea-port stations the Company's flag was hoisted half-mast high."

He was at one time Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway, and had been for many years a Director of the London and Westminster Bank.

“The great administrative powers and general aptitude for business which Mr. Ricardo displayed in his management of these various undertakings, was the more remarkable from the circumstance of his not having been originally educated or trained with a view to his becoming a man of business. It is, perhaps, scarcely within our province to enter upon any particulars of his early life, but we may be allowed to remind those of our readers, to whom the deceased gentleman was only known as a man of distinction in the political and commercial world, that Mr. Ricardo was once pre-eminent in every athletic sport and every daring amusement of a period when high spirit shewed itself in ways which would scarcely be appreciated or understood in these more sober times; and some of those with whom he was associated in business of late years will not have failed to perceive in the bold policy which Mr. Ricardo adopted on many trying occasions, a trace of that same dashing courage and fearlessness which prompted him on one occasion to perform the daring feat of riding a spirited horse, bare-backed, up a staircase and into a dining-room at Aylesbury.

“No thoughts of business had then been entertained by him. He had chosen the army for his profession, and was, it is said, actually gazetted to a commission in the Life Guards, when the death of his father, Mr. Jacob Ricardo, entirely changed his intended career, and he was induced to take up and carry out several of the large financial operations in which that gentleman had been engaged, amongst which was the Spanish Loan. From that time he appears to have become gradually engrossed with political and commercial affairs. It was greatly owing to his exertions that the Stade Tolls, a vexatious duty imposed by Hanover upon shipping ascending the Elbe, were recently abolished; and during the session just closed a notice of motion was given by him in respect to a revision of the Patent Laws, an important matter to which he had, on a former occasion, paid much attention.

“Mr. Ricardo was a man of refined taste and a great lover of the arts. He possessed a particularly fine collection of water-colour drawings, and was himself no mean artist, having a re-

markable talent for rapid and vigorous sketching.

“The illness, which has ended so fatally, commenced in February last, but it was only within a week of his decease that any alarming symptoms had manifested themselves. He had for many years been a terrible sufferer from gout, and it was often cause for surprise to those associated with him that he was able to attend, with so little remission, to the important interests entrusted to his management.”

In 1841 Mr. Ricardo married Lady Catherine, daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, of Dalgetty, Morayshire, and sister to the present Earl of Fife. He became possessed of considerable property in Morayshire through his wife, and had been one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of that county since 1848.

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#### COL. WINGFIELD.

*Aug. 31.* At his residence, Onslow-hall, near Shrewsbury, aged 93, John Wingfield, Esq.

The deceased was born at the Whitehall, Abbeyforegate, Shrewsbury, July 18, 1769, and was the son of Rowland Wingfield, Esq.,—who died in 1818, at the advanced age of ninety-one years,—by Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, Bart., of Blithford, Staffordshire, sister of the first Baron of that name, and of Lewis Bagot, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, successively Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph.

Mr. Wingfield, about the year 1788, entered the army in the 4th Light Dragoon Guards, and retired as Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in 1807. During many years he held a prominent position of esteem among the inhabitants of Shrewsbury and the surrounding neighbourhood; and from the period when he succeeded to the family estates, the ties between himself and his tenantry became strong and lasting, forming in many instances an uninterrupted link from sire to son. By these, as by others who have experienced his kindness and generosity, his memory will be long cherished as a considerate landlord and warm-hearted country gentleman. At

the same time, he was one of those members of the aristocracy who formed a beneficial connexion between the town and county, by zealously supporting the trade and charities connected therewith, and discharging many important public duties to which he was called. The means with which Providence had favoured him were also oftentimes devoted towards the promotion of comfort and happiness amongst those around him, and in liberal contributions for the erection of churches, schools, and other objects of philanthropy and usefulness.

His social life well corresponded with his active benevolence, for the several virtues of the Christian character eminently shone in his habitual temper, as in the exercise of practical and sincere piety, with loyalty to his Sovereign, and devoted attachment to the laws and constitutional government of his country; whilst his conversation abounded in all the traits of a refined gentleman. In the endearing character of a husband, a relative, a master, a neighbour, and friend, his consistent conduct and unassuming acts of kindness secured to him the attachment of all who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance. His natural abilities were of no ordinary quality, and these, combined with a retentive memory and perceptive judgment, with a leaning for scientific pursuits, rendered him proficient on various subjects. He retained his faculties unimpaired to the last closing scene, extended as it was so far beyond the period ordinarily allotted to human existence.

Colonel Wingfield in 1824 served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Salop, having previously, in 1821, filled that of Treasurer to the Salop Infirmary. The proximity of his residence to the county town caused him to take an interest in the local business of Shrewsbury, of which he was a burgess by descent, and he was for many years a member of the old corporation. In 1833 he was elected Mayor of the town, and on his inauguration he gave a sumptuous entertainment to a numerous body of the inhabitants. He was also a Trus-

tee of the Royal Free Grammar-school founded by Edward VI., and of the municipal charities, of St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's Churches, Allatt's School, and other institutions in the town.

He married, October 17, 1811, Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. John Roche, of Shrewsbury, and Clungunford, Salop; who died, May 2, 1859. By the decease of the late Colonel without issue, the estates will descend to Charles George Wingfield, Esq., a nephew, and son of the late Rev. Charles Wingfield, of Preston Montford, Salop, and Rector of Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, by his wife Emma, sister of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., formerly M.P. for Shrewsbury.

The remains of the deceased Colonel were interred, on the 9th of September, in the family vault at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, being the parish in which his residence is situated.

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EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

*May 16.* At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 66, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq., a man popularly regarded as the deviser of the system upon which that colony was founded.

The deceased was one of the sons of Edward Wakefield, the author of a well-known work, "Ireland, Statistical and Political." He was born in the year 1795, was, we believe, educated as a land-surveyor, married early, and before the year 1826 he was a widower with a young family. At that time the whole Wakefield family were living at Paris in straitened circumstances, and a most nefarious plot was devised among them to procure a wealthy wife for Edward. His father had recently married, as his second wife, the daughter of a Dr. Davies, a clergyman of Macclesfield, and this unprincipled woman returned to England with her two step-sons to carry out the scheme. A retired Lancashire merchant, Mr. William Turner, had lately purchased the estate of Shrigley, near Macclesfield, and he was at that time High Sheriff of Cheshire. His

family consisted only of himself, his wife who was a confirmed invalid, and a daughter, Ellen, who was a girl of fifteen, at a boarding-school near Liverpool. To this family Mrs. Wakefield obtained an introduction, and thus gained the information that she needed as to their affairs, and as to the times when the business of his office was likely to take the High Sheriff from home. An opportunity of this kind soon occurred. Mr. Turner had to go to London (not then as now a journey of only a few hours), and during his absence the young heiress was got from the school under pretence of her mother's sudden dangerous illness, which was vouched for by a forged letter from the family physician. Miss Turner was carried to Manchester, where Edward Wakefield met her for the first time, and told her that he was a friend of her father, and was commissioned to take her to him, as he was hiding from his creditors. They travelled north in alleged search of her father, and at length she was carried to Gretna Green, William Wakefield pretending to bring her messages from him, urging her to marry Edward, as in that case a banker at Kendal (a non-existing uncle of the plotters) would pay all his debts. Every part of the tale was a fabrication, but it was persisted in until at last the poor girl consented, and went through the mockery of a marriage ceremony. She was then hurried off to London, and next to Calais, where she was told that her father had taken refuge, but she was shortly rescued from the hands into which she had fallen by her uncle, her father having been obliged by illness to abandon the pursuit. Wakefield, after a time, came back to England, and claimed her as his wife, but the result was that he, his brother and their step-mother, were tried for the abduction<sup>c</sup> (a French accomplice, named Thevenot,

had absconded), and found guilty. With unaccountable leniency, the stepmother was not called up for judgment, but the brothers were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A special act of Parliament was passed, to make void any pretence of marriage, and two years afterwards Miss Turner (or, as she for one short week was called, Mrs. Wakefield) became the wife of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyme-hall, Cheshire. She died in 1831, leaving only one child, who married the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, the present proprietor of Shrigley-hall and the other Turner estates.

With most men, conviction of so base and mercenary an offence as Edward Gibbon Wakefield had committed, and a lengthened companionship with felons, would have been a bar to their ever again mixing with reputable society, but it was not so in his case. On the contrary, strangely enough, it made his fortune in every sense, and became the stepping-stone to employment and consideration that he might otherwise never have attained. A writer in the "Daily Telegraph" tells the story of the remainder of his life in very favourable terms; we believe that the bare facts are accurate in the main, though coloured with something of the warm imagination that appears in the following version of the abduction:—

"Gay, restless, fond of pleasure, while still a young man he was led by his talent for contrivance not only into wrong doing, but into the criminal gaol. It is said that, in a morning's canter, the riding-whip of a clever girl pointed out to him the expedition to which we allude, and not very long after he eloped with Miss Turner, a wealthy heiress, who was a ward in Chancery."

"Wakefield began to expiate his trespass from the very moment when he entered Newgate prison. His active mind instantly applied itself to a study of the strange world around him, and a book upon his experiences in gaol was the first step towards those reforms of our penal law which are due to him.

"From the criminal at home he extended his enquiries to the convict in our Australian settlements; and he became so familiar with every detail of

<sup>c</sup> These facts, as proved on the trial, will be found in the "Annual Register" for 1827, pp. 316—326. They will be seen to be widely different from the statement quoted hereafter, which forms part of a very laudatory notice of the deceased in a London newspaper.

the subject, that his 'Letters from Sydney,' intended to illustrate the peculiar institution of assigned convictism, or 'white slavery,' which we had founded in those distant regions, has often been quoted as the work of one who wrote from the spot. Nor is this surprising. To a powerful imagination for the realities of life, which enabled him to conjure up a vivid picture of the scene he desired to present, he added great skill in rejecting whatever disturbed the argument, with a thoroughly Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, and extraordinary faculty for compression. It has been remarked of him that he wrote like a travelled and accomplished Cobbett, and the briefest 'article' from his pen was so plain, so telling, so perfectly suited to the occasion, that the blow was sure to go home and to effect its purpose. In studying the history of our colonies, he was struck with the contrast which attended settlements supplied with convict labour, and the long trial of disappointment which awaited those peopled only by free emigrants; and he discovered the cause in a natural reaction upon the circumstances of the mother country. In England we have capital and labour both in abundance; and land, which has become of immense value, appears to be the source of all wealth and distinction. Hence the emigrant sought to acquire for himself as much land as possible, while the Government lavished its broad territories upon those who would accept what was almost worthless to the Crown as property, but might be made fruitful as the source of power, trade, and revenue. The consequence of this system was that, in our free settlements, capital and labour were so widely spread over a given tract, that they were rendered incapable of that 'combination of labour,' said Wakefield, in emendation of Adam Smith, 'which is necessary to the division of *employments*.' Any plan which could regulate the breadth of land in proportion to the number of the settlers would help to check this defect; and hence his suggestion that the land should be sold at a price 'sufficient' for that purpose. The effect would be obtained, he affirmed, even if the money were thrown into the sea; but the process would be twice as effective if the fund thus raised were expended on the transport of persons of both sexes in the labouring class; for to the inequality of the sexes, and the almost exclusive migration of men, he correctly traced the slow growth of the

population, and many far worse evils in the condition of the settlements. His book on 'England and America' was written to illustrate the different sources of wealth which the two countries commanded—the one in its widespread lands and splendid opportunities, and the other in its abundant population and accumulated capital. Graphic and eloquent as it was, the treatise told less with the public than with its leaders; but with them it placed the author in that position from which he was enabled to accomplish all the practical measures that followed.

"The book was published in 1833. It was two or three years later that Henry George Ward, the member for Sheffield, obtained his committee 'to enquire into the disposal of colonial lands.' Mr. Ward was in the chair—Wakefield was at his elbow; and in the collection of evidence, the succinct and lucid presentment of the facts, and its immediate practical consequences, the committee has often been cited as the example of a parliamentary investigation. Without waiting for the report, through other friends in Parliament and the City, aided by the vigorous reasoning of Col. Torrens, an association had prepared to found the colony of South Australia, to illustrate the Wakefield system, by the sale of land at a uniform price of £1 an acre, the fund to be expended in carrying out emigrants of the labouring class. In the first commission, if we remember rightly, Colonel Torrens and Mr. William Hutt took an active part; and after the functions of the board were extended to the management of emigration generally, Mr. John Hutt became one of the commissioners. Thus Wakefield may be said to have added a permanent department to our executive. He now resolved to grapple with another abuse. He had gained the active aid of several men in Parliament, with the steady business-like support of Robert Stephen Rintoul, the original founder of the 'Spectator;' and in Sir William Molesworth the colonial reformer found a mover and a chairman for the committee on convict transportation which followed up Ward's. Before that tribunal, by one means or other, Wakefield managed to bring such a mass of appalling evidence that it became impossible to sustain the system, which was in a few years abolished. It is a remarkable fact that New South Wales, which was in the first instance almost inclined to revolt at the withdrawal of its free

labour, was, a very few years later, still more exasperated by a talk of renewing the convict system; and there were not wanting colonists to declare that, if another convict were sent out, the province would sever from the mother country. English men and women who had made that splendid territory their home had discovered how much they had poisoned the very atmosphere by peopling it with a race of criminals; and when the hideous evil had been swept from the colony, so far from declining, the country only attained a greater prosperity than ever. The author of the reform foresaw those consequences, but he did not wait for them, turning his indomitable energy to another scene of action.

“Ever since Cook first discovered New Zealand, the England of the South, it has been regarded as a desirable accession to our empire; but about 1837 certain French voyagers shewed a wish to try what their country could do in colonization, and Wakefield urged the immediate occupation of the islands. The New Zealand Association was established under high patronage, Wakefield becoming a director, and one of the most splendid of our colonies was added to the territories of Queen Victoria. In 1837, however, broke out one of those conflicts in Canada which disclosed something rotten in the state of our colonial relations; and here was another field for the reformer. In a species of viceregal Government, with a local Parliament, Canada enjoyed many of the benefits which flow from the constitutional system of England; but Wakefield detected the flaw. The Ministers appointed by the Governor were not accounted responsible to the Parliament—were not removed if they failed to obtain a majority; and in the disregard of our principle of ‘responsible government’ Wakefield pointed to the blot in our colonial system. Lord Durham went out to Canada as Governor-General, with a special commission to investigate the causes of the outbreak. Charles Buller was the secretary, and the report which was laid before the Crown resulted in establishing for Canada that form of responsible government which rapidly extended to other colonies. The portion of the report which bore the name of Charles Buller is well known to have been the autograph work of that singularly intelligent and amiable statesman, who was so deeply respected and beloved by all who knew him; but

even in that portion, and still more in the remainder of the volume, can be traced the influence, if not the hand, of the man who was Lord Durham’s private secretary, Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

“He had done too much work. When he returned to London and to his labours in the direction of the New Zealand Association, his health gave way. He has been known to declare that he has turned giddy at the very sight of New Zealand House. He sought repose in the south of France, and latterly in New Zealand, where several of his relatives had settled; and here, for some few years, he had been so completely removed from English affairs that his name is almost forgotten. His books, with a few imperfect exceptions, were directed to expose a state of things that has passed away; and thus, admirably written as they were, they have not retained a lasting hold on the library. He did his work more through others,—his pen being merely auxiliary to his use of men,—associations and committees. This very brief and imperfect recital of his principal achievements, however, will suffice to shew that there is no part of the British empire which does not feel in the actual circumstances of the day the effect of Edward Gibbon Wakefield’s labours as a practical statesman; and perhaps the same amount of tangible results in administrative and constructive reform can scarcely be traced to the single hand of any one other man during his own lifetime.”

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#### MR. WALTER NELSON.

*Aug. 2.* At Chelsea, Mr. Walter Nelson, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records.

The deceased was born in February, 1818, and was the youngest of the twelve children of Mr. John William Nelson, formerly Storekeeper of Her Majesty’s dockyard at Deptford, and afterwards a ship-broker at Rotherhithe, but retired from business when his son Walter was born.

Mr. Walter Nelson received an excellent education at the school of the Merchant Tailors’ Company, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Bellamy.

It is necessary to preface the account of Mr. Nelson’s public employment with

a short sketch of the state of that portion of the Records upon which he was chiefly engaged. To those at all interested in the noble collection of our national muniments, nothing is more painful than to look back over the history of that portion now known as the "Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer." It may be read in the reports and papers relating to the affairs of the Record Commissioners, and especially in the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1836 to enquire into those affairs. The collection had been operated upon at intervals since the commencement of the century, but the labour had been completely thrown away. Its removal in 1822 to temporary and most improper places of deposit was so conducted that many were stolen. Again removed to a mews, and then to a riding-school, suffering grievously at each change, and at last costing as much (according to official testimony) as would have built a Record Office, it was handed over to the officers of the Record Commissioners.

Witnesses told the committee referred to of the thousands of cubic feet the documents comprised, the hundreds of eight-bushel sacks which they filled, the skeletons of rats found among them, and the state of filth and decomposition, "almost pestilential," in which they were found. The unsatisfactory state of things shewn by the Report of the Commons Committee was brought to an end by the passing of the Record Act, and the formation of the official establishment in 1840.

Mr. Nelson was one of the "school of transcribers" professed to be training for the work of calendaring the Records while the turmoil of editors, record-keepers, and sub-commissioners was going on. He was engaged in the year 1834 in making copies of Rymer's transcripts in the British Museum for the Record Commission. He continued so occupied till the spring of 1837, when he was appointed with others to assist the late Mr. Hunter in describing and

classifying the mass of documentary matter to which we have referred. On the formation of the Record establishment, Mr. Nelson was appointed to a clerkship, with a certain position of seniority on account of his previous occupation.

The details of the work of arrangement and description of such a mass of documents as that upon which Mr. Hunter and his staff were engaged must be sought for, by those having courage for the task, in the pages of the early Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. For the purpose of the present notice, it may be enough to indicate its general character by the description given it, of "A Collection of Documents relating to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Royal Revenue," extending from the reign of Henry the Second to that of George the Third. At first sight, to modern eyes, this would seem to refer only to the personal expenditure of the sovereign, but it really includes all the public officers of the country. Sheriffs, constables of castles, collectors of talliages and dues, masters of mints, and other holders of offices, accounted equally with the keeper of the king's horses or wardrobe, his bailiff or builder, to the Exchequer, the counting-house of the sovereign.

It soon became evident to Mr. Hunter, and those engaged with him, that the mine of material under their hands was quite unwrought. It was full of new facts relating to the state of the arts, the social progress and condition of the country, which had been shut out from the consideration of historical enquirers by the previous state of the documents.

Mr. Nelson soon distinguished himself by the interest which he took in the prosecution of the work—by his care and skill; qualities which soon caused his chief to defer very much to his judgment and opinion. His heart was in his work, and he felt a pleasure in recovering from the neglect of ages, and restoring to its place among the muniments of his country, an account detailing conditions of life and manners,

or reports of new incidents, in the times of our Plantagenet kings. Such occupation is not without its charm.

A very large portion of the Calendar of Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions is the result of his labours; and he also paid great attention to the arrangement of the early Taxation Accounts, and those relating to Royal Ambassadors. Perhaps it is not too much to say, that had his suggestions been acted upon, a readier means of turning these stores of information to account would have been carried out.

One has but to look over the list of Mr. Hunter's contributions to the *Archæologia*, and his other literary works, to see how wide was the range of the documents in his charge, and how valuable the information which they supplied. Other writers, and other members of the Archæological Institute, and of the kindred societies which have sprung up under similar influences, have made great use of the same stores: and all were greatly indebted to Mr. Nelson for his knowledge of the documents, the cordial attentions he paid to enquirers, and the ready assistance he afforded them.

It was especially on this account that Mr. Nelson deserves notice. He is the first who has deceased of the new class of Record officers trained to their work, which has been called into existence by the statutory establishment of the Office, the circumstances out of which that establishment had its rise, and its liberal administration under the Masters of the Rolls.

Madox, Dugdale, and other antiquarian writers of their period and of later times, had no difficulty in making the public documents available; but to some extent it was a question of interest or favour, and it was certainly not thought an essential part of the duty of a public officer to facilitate their researches, or give them the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The previous conditions of many of the offices themselves quite precluded this being the case, and a jealous grudging spirit was too often encouraged and acted upon.

It remained for the late Master of the Rolls to recognise, to the fullest extent, the principle that the country's muniments were the property of the *literati* of the country; and, in deference to their wishes expressed by their memorial in the year 1851, to give them a right to consult the contents of the Record Office without fee or favour.

It was only by slow degrees that the new office was completed and the outlying buildings cleared of their records, and the last was the (literal) breaking-up of the State Paper Office in the year which has passed. This transfer brought a great addition to the literary section of the Record Office, and it was necessary to separate it from the business portion. In that year Mr. Hunter died; Mr. Nelson, who had passed through the second class of officers, was appointed to the vacancy in the first class, and to be the head of the literary search department.

In that position he had full scope for carrying out the principles upon which he had previously acted, and he extended to all who were brought into contact with him the utmost attention and courtesy, often saving them considerable time and trouble by directing them where best to find the objects they sought for, and placing his skill and general professional knowledge completely at their disposal and service. Among his fellow-labourers in the Office his kindness and cordial urbanity will long be remembered.

Though evidently suffering greatly some months previous to his decease, he neglected to avail himself of medical aid, and continued at his post till within three days of his death. He died unmarried.

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#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 20. Aged 67, the Rev. *James Bullock*, M.A., Rector of High Ham, Somerset, and late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

Aug. 23. At Newton-house, Perth (the residence of his brother-in-law, Archibald Spens, esq.), aged 69, the Rev. *Frederick Ayckbourn*, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Chester.

Aug. 24. At Little Rissington Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 81, the Rev. *R. Wilbraham Ford*, Rector of that parish, and for fifty-four years Vicar of South Cerney.

Aug. 26. At Sutterton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Joseph Nankivell Townsend*, M.A., only child of the late Thomas Townsend, esq., Chief Judge of the Zillah Court, Madras, and of Pulteney-st., Bath.

In Harewood-sq., aged 66, the Rev. *William Lucius Coghlan*, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester.

At the Parsonage, Malpas, near Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 62, the Rev. *Francis Foreman Clark*, B.A.

At the residence of his son (St. Mark's-sq., Regents'-park), aged 70, the Rev. *James Clark*, late of Leamington.

Aug. 27. At Berne, Switzerland, aged 39, the Rev. *Chas. J. S. Russell*, B.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, eldest son of Joshua Russell, esq., of Stoke Newington.

At the Priory, Bicester, aged 72, the Rev. *W. W. Dickens*, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Adisham-with-Staple, Kent.

Aug. 29. Aged 57, the Rev. *John Henry Kendall*, M.A., Vicar of Treneglos and Warbstow, Cornwall.

Sept. 2. At Sibton Abbey, the Rev. *Charles Henry Green*.

Sept. 3. At Leytonstone, Essex, aged 40, the Rev. *John Pyndar Wright*.

Sept. 5. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry George Salter*, M.A., late of Gorleston, Suffolk.

Sept. 6. At Addington-park, aged 82, the Most Rev. *John Bird Sumner*, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. See OBITUARY.

At Bedford, aged 80, the Rev. Dr. *Brereton*, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.G.S., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and for more than forty-four years Head Master of the Grammar-school, Bedford. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 8. At Walwyns Castle Rectory, Pembroke-shire, aged 71, the Rev. *Robert Synge*, only surviving son of the late Sir Robert Synge, bart.

At Barton Cliff, near Lymington, aged 30, the Rev. *Edmund Luscombe Hull*, B.A., late of Lynn, eldest son of the Rev. E. Hull.

Sept. 9. At his father's residence, Hyde-park-square, aged 33, the Rev. *Robert Stafford*, M.A. Oxon., late Curate of Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair.

Sept. 13. At Brighton, the Rev. *Edward Rolles*, M.A., second son of the late Vice-Admiral Rolles.

At Padworth Rectory, aged 32, the Rev. *Philip Windsor Curtis*, second surviving son of the Rev. G. W. Curtis, Rector of Padworth, Berks.

Sept. 15. At Kennington, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Scawen Plumptre*, second son of the late Very Rev. John Plumptre, D.D., Dean of Gloucester.

Sept. 16. Aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Cooper*, B.D., Vicar of Rye. He was born on the 20th

September, 1800, in the adjacent parish of Icklesham, and was the fifth son of Thomas Cooper, esq., of New-place, by Mary his wife. He was first educated under Dr. Rawes, at Bromley, and thence removed to Lewes Grammar-school, and on 6th July, 1824, he was entered of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, but left on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Ore, to study theology under the Rev. Mr. Rogers, at Olney, Bucks. It was here that he formed the acquaintance and ultimately secured the friendship of Dr. Harcourt, the then Archbishop of York, by whom he was ordained as Curate to the Rev. Thomas Foxley, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire. On the death of the Rev. John Myers, in October, 1834, the Rev. H. Cooper was presented to the Vicarage of Rye, by Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Burlington, formerly Lady Elizabeth Compton, and was inducted on the 18th November following. It was at the instance of the Archbishop of York that the degree of B.D. was conferred on the new vicar, by Dr. Howley, the then Archbishop of Canterbury. He married 16th June, 1831, Sarah, the second daughter and co-heiress of Francis Sykes, esq., of Dewsbury, by whom, who survives him, he has left an only daughter. His funeral took place on Monday, the 22nd September, in a vault he himself had had prepared in the new cemetery. His remains were followed to the grave by his four nephews; George Slade Butler, F.S.A., his executor; the Corporation of Rye; the Rural Dean and neighbouring clergy, and many parishioners and friends.

Sept. 17. At Morcott-hall (the seat of Samuel Richard Fydell, esq.), the Rev. *Edward Brown*, of Lyndon, Rutland.

Sept. 18. At North-hill, Colchester, aged 78, the Rev. *Vicesimus McGhie Torriano*, M.A., Rector of East Donyland, Essex.

Sept. 20. At Aylesford, Kent, aged 79, the Rev. *Edward Garrard Marsh*, M.A., Canon of Southwell and Vicar of Aylesford.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 25. At Calcutta, Anna, the wife of H. Grosvenor Paynter, esq., of the B.C.S.

July 6. At New York, aged 74, Charles Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. The deceased, who lost his life in a fire at a coffee-house where he resided, it is said was for a time in early life aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was a man of good family and connections, a ripe scholar, and an excellent linguist, with great and versatile literary attainments, having been a contributor, in his early years, to both the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews, and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, having also, at a later period, been the leading writer of editorials for one of the London daily Conservative journals.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

July 8. At Sealand, near Chester, aged 71,

Mr. Henry Wedge. This gentleman and his uncle, Mr. Thomas Wedge, who resided at Sealand from 1788, and died there in March, 1854, in his 93rd year, superintended the construction of several of the embankments by which large tracts of land have been reclaimed from the estuary of the Dee.

*July 15.* At Devonport, aged 70, Major-Gen. Wm. Furneaux, R.A., second son of the late Rev. James Furneaux, of Swilly, near Plymouth.

*July 17.* At Roi Bareilly, aged 34, Margaret Maclean, the wife of Major Maxwell, of H.M.'s 34th Regt.

*July 26.* At Wolfeville, Nova Scotia, Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, President of Acadia College, and the youngest surviving dau. of the late Wm. Burls, esq., of Lower Edmonton.

*July 30.* At Jhansi, Major F. W. Pinkney, C.B., of the Madras Army, Commissioner of Jhansi.

At Boolundshur, Wm. Henry Lowe, esq., B.C.S., youngest son of John Lowe, esq., of Hyde-park-sq.

*Aug. 1.* At Calcutta, aged 24, George John Richards, esq., B.A., late Scholar and Hulseian Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, and of H.M.'s B.C.S.

*Aug. 10.* At Paris, aged 59, M. Erin Corr, member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Director of the School of Engraving of the Académie Royale des Beaux Arts of Antwerp, and Knight of the Order of Leopold. As an engraver he had obtained the highest European reputation. His principal works are the "Saviour," from Leonardo da Vinci; "Christ upon the Cross," from Vandyke; the "Queen of Holland," from Scheffer; and "King Leopold," from Waffers. M. Corr had only just completed his magnificent engraving on copper-plate of Rubens' celebrated picture, "The Descent from the Cross," (a work which has cost him ten years of hard labour and anxiety,) and had gone to Paris to superintend the first impressions, when he was suddenly seized with mortal illness. He has left two orphan children. M. Corr, who was born at Brussels in 1803, was the son of an expatriated Irishman, who had taken a part in the rebellion of 1798. His brother, M. Corr Vander Macren, a citizen of Brussels, is now for the third time Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce of that city.

*Aug. 14.* At Devonport, aged 74, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Richd. Creyke, R.N.

*Aug. 17.* At Spa, aged 70, Gen. Lord James Hay, Col. of the 86th Regt. His Lordship, who was a younger son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Tweeddale, entered the army in 1806, served throughout the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns, and had received the War Medal with eight clasps. He retired from active service, however, many years ago, and spent his time in comparative seclusion at Seaton-house, Old Aberdeen, a property to which he succeeded through his wife, Elizabeth, only child of James Forbes, esq., the former proprietor. Lord James was made

a Lieut.-General June 20, 1854, and had only a few months ago (1st June 1862) been promoted to the rank of General. Lord James, who was in politics a Conservative, held the office of a Deputy-Lieut. and Commissioner of Supply, &c., of Aberdeenshire, but took little active part in public matters. For several years, however, on the formation of the Aberdeen Railway Company, he was chairman of the directors, but resigned some time ago. He was of retiring habits, and his health had declined since Lady Hay's death, Sept. 30, 1861. His Lordship leaves two sons and two daughters, one of them married to M. Gudin, the celebrated French marine painter.

At Boampilly, Secunderabad, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Col. Cherry, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

*Aug. 18.* At Jersey, aged 52, Col. George Fredk. C. Scott, late 76th Regt.

*Aug. 19.* At his residence, Dublin, Major Wm. Percy Lea, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Samuel Percy Lea, esq.

*Aug. 20.* At Leamington, aged 76, Matilda Eliza, the last surviving dau. of the late Thos. Cobb, esq., of Elstree-hill, Herts., and Calthorpe-house, Oxon.

*Aug. 21.* At Hampstead, aged 63, George Sawyer, esq., M.D.

In Langham-st., Portland-pl., Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Dax, esq., Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer.

*Aug. 22.* At Bovey Tracey, Devon, aged 35, Adelaide Henrietta, second dau. of the late Sir Gregory Lewin, Q.C.

At Bath, aged 62, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Buekle.

*Aug. 23.* At Exeter, while on a visit to her brother, Col. Crawley, R.E., Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Crawley, formerly Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex.

*Aug. 24.* At Gartincaber, Perthshire, aged 68, John Burn Murdoch, esq., of Newch.

*Aug. 25.* At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, aged 58, John Henry Jacob, esq., Major of the First Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, and Capt. Commandant of the First (Salisbury) Company. The deceased was the son of the Rev. John Henry Jacob, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral and Rector of South Tedworth, and grandson of John Jacob, esq., M.D., an eminent physician of Salisbury. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, had travelled extensively, and for the last thirty years or more had been a very active magistrate for Wiltshire; he also took a leading part in the transaction of the civil business of the county at the Quarter Sessions. Major Jacob was a personal friend of the late Lord Herbert; and, like him, he was a Conservative in early life, but his views, as he grew older, underwent a change on several of the most important topics of the day. He, however, interfered but little in politics, although he seconded the nomination of Mr. S. Herbert for South Wilts. at the general election for 1841, and on eight subsequent occasions. He married the dau.

of the late John Denison, esq., of Ossington-hall, Notts., and sister of the late Bishop of Salisbury, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Denison, K.C.B., formerly Governor-General of New South Wales, and now Governor of Madras, and the Ven. G. A. Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton.

At Teversham Rectory, Cambridge, Helen Baillie, widow of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Forbes Maefarlane, 43rd Madras Native Infantry, and eldest dau. of the late George Inglis, esq., of Kingsmills, Inverness.

At the Grange, Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, after a lingering illness, aged 29, Frank Howe Morris, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

At Sydenham, aged 42, James John Berkley, esq., chief resident engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The deceased was an accomplished man, and possessed more than ordinary engineering abilities. The late Mr. Rob. Stephenson included him among his intimate and attached friends, and entertained so high an opinion of his talents and character as to associate him confidentially with his professional life, and at an early age to entrust him with the responsible office of chief resident engineer of the Churnet Valley and Trent Valley Railways. Under the advice of Mr. Stephenson he was appointed engineer-in-chief, in India, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and in January, 1850, he commenced the important work of laying out and making nearly 1,300 miles of railway. He was the engineer who constructed and opened the first Indian railway. At a time when the passage of locomotive engines up long and very steep gradients was deemed to be somewhat doubtful, Mr. Berkley designed the two great inclines over the lofty mountains (2,100 feet high) of Western India, known as the Bhoré and Thall Ghauts, and by which an uninterrupted communication will shortly be opened from Bombay, and respectively from Calcutta and Madras. The boldness and skill displayed in the construction of these truly gigantic works are perhaps unsurpassed, and they are noble monuments of English engineering. Without sacrificing efficiency and durability in the execution of his works, Mr. Berkley was decidedly an economical engineer; he subordinated all interests to those of the shareholders, and it is not therefore surprising that his line—the Great Indian Peninsula—bids fair to be the cheapest and most profitable line in India. The employment of native agency in all branches of his works was a favourite and successful practice with him; and although this might, in some degree, appear to explain his remarkable popularity with the natives in Bombay of all ranks, it was really by his conciliatory manner and continuous efforts for their good that he won their confidence and esteem. It was a favourite expression of George Stephenson that he could engineer matter very well, but his difficulty was in engineering men. His son Robert Stephenson, on the occasion of pre-

siding at a public dinner given to James Berkley in April, 1856, in London, said,—“He had succeeded not only in engineering matter in a foreign country, with few available resources for railway operations, but had also been eminently successful in that more difficult task of engineering men,”—no small tribute to his talent and temper.—*Times*.

Aug. 26. In Eaton-sq., very suddenly, aged 61, Catherine Jane Jervis, relict of the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, knt., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

Aged 89, Anne, relict of George Ellis, esq., of Sunning-hill, and dau. of Sir Peter Parker, bart., Admiral of the Fleet.

Aug. 27. At Tudor-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, Col. Stopford.

At Greenstead-hall, Halstead, aged 79, Jos. Nunn Brewster, esq., J.P. for the county of Essex.

At Highfield-villas, aged 60, Francis Oliver Finch, one of the earliest members of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.

At Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, aged 64, Christopher Ingoldby, esq., of Louth.

At Upton, near Slough, aged 19, Frances Jane, third surviving dau. of Mr. E. P. Williams, of Eton College.

At his residence, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Hogg, esq., of Norton, and followed his father's profession of the law. When a young man he was one of the many distinguished scholars whom Dr. Britton educated in the Grammar-school of Durham; where, indeed, his father and grandfather had also received their education. He was an excellent linguist, of considerable wit, and perfectly acquainted with every branch of classical literature, especially with Greek. In knowledge of Grecian authors few could equal him. He was the author of the articles “Archæology” and “Alphabet” in the last two editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; of an amusing tour entitled “Two Hundred and Nine Days,” which was dedicated by him to his friend and fellow-barrister, Henry Brougham; and also of many essays in the “Edinburgh Review” and other standard periodicals. But his recent Life of the poet Shelley he has not lived to complete. He was one of the oldest members of the Northern Circuit, having been called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Nov. 1817, and for many years he regularly attended the Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the days of Hoare, Cookson, Losh, Ingham, Wilkinson, and other legal worthies. Being naturally a reserved man, he wanted the readiness and bold eloquence which are so necessary to great success at the bar; although he was very clear-headed, and extremely well read in the English as well as in the Roman laws. In 1833 he was appointed one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners for England and Wales; and subsequently, for above twenty years, he was the revising barrister for Northumberland and

the northern boroughs. — *Durham County Advertiser.*

Aug. 28. At Southington, near Overton, Hants., aged 89, John Corrie, esq., a magistrate for the county of Southampton.

At Ilfracombe, aged 68, Richard Eaton, esq., of Upper Woburn-place, London, late Principal Military Storekeeper at the Tower.

At Burton-upon-Stather, Lincolnshire, aged 35, Miss Lucretia Waterland.

Aug. 29. At Peckham, Capt. John Nuttall, H.M.'s Indian Army, youngest son of the late G. R. Nuttall, M.D., London.

At Pownall-hall, Cheshire, aged 73, Hugh Shaw, esq.

In St. George's-sq., Pimlico, Eliza Baring, youngest dau. of the late Col. Andrew Glass, of Abbey-park, St. Andrew's, N.B.

At Eccleston, Chester, aged 83, Frances, widow of Thomas Tarleton, esq.

At his residence, St. Mary's, Bootham, York, aged 73, William Hargrove, esq., the senior proprietor of the "York Herald," with which he had been connected more than fifty years. He served the office of sheriff of the city, and was for many years a member of the York Corporation under the old regime.

At Toronto, Canada, aged 79, Helena, wife of William Durie, esq., K.H., late Ord. Med. Dept., Royal Artillery.

Aug. 30. At Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames, aged 80, Sophia, widow of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Suddenly, at Great Malvern, aged 59, Eliza W., widow of Capt. R. Barron, of H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, and only surviving dau. of the late Sir Robert Campbell, bart., of Argyll-place.

At Horton, Northampton, Miss Seymour, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, bart.

Aged 53, Charles Ralph, only surviving son of the late Sir Ralph Bigland, of Herald's College.

At Newton-lodge, Ayr, N.B., Thomas Montgomery Mac Neill Hamilton, esq., of Raploch, Lanarkshire, Deputy-lieutenant for the county, and late Capt. 85th (the King's Light Infantry) Regt.

At her residence, Highfield-house, Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, aged 69, Mrs. Clark, widow of Capt. Clark, 2nd Life Guards, and formerly of West Stowell, Wilts.

At the Mount, York, aged 70, J. M. Butterfield, esq.

At Torquay, of consumption, aged 57, James Forbes, esq., M.D., H.B.M.'s Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

At the Parsonage, Lower Darwen, aged 23, Elizabeth, elder dau. of the Rev. James K. Glazebrook.

Aug. 31. At Harrington-house, Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 78, the Earl of Harrington. See OBITUARY.

At Bath, Major William O'Brien, late of the Hyderabad Contingent.

In Berners-st., aged 51, Col. George Maclean,

R.A., son of the late Alexander Maclean, esq., of Ardgour, and Lady Margaret Maclean, and grandson of John, second Earl of Hopetoun,

At his seat, Onslow-hall, Salop, aged 93, John Wingfield, esq. See OBITUARY.

*Lately.* In Croatia, aged 85, Marshal Nugent, one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service. He was born in Ireland in 1777, but many members of his family (which belonged to Westmeath) had long been settled in Austria, and his father, Count Nugent, was a well-known diplomatist. He entered the army very young, and served in the wars between Austria and France almost from the beginning of the French Revolution. In 1816 he acted with much promptitude against Murat, and in consequence was appointed to command the troops of Francis I. of Naples, under the title of Captain-General. He was also long employed in Italy under Radetsky, also against the Hungarians in 1848-9, and he closed his military career at Solferino, after upwards of sixty years' service. He was highly honoured by his successive Sovereigns, and beside his hereditary title of Count Laval de Nugent de Westmeath, was made a Magnate of Hungary, a Roman Prince, a Croatian Stelnick, Knight of the Golden Flece, Chamberlain, Councillor of State, Austrian Field-Marshal, and proprietor of the 30th Regiment of Infantry. He married an Italian lady, the Duchess Jeanne de Sforza-Riario, who died in Paris in 1855; by her he leaves five children, of whom two daughters are married to the Counts Strozzi-Sagrate and Antonio Pallavicini Fiazza.

At Pau, in the south of France, aged 62, William Gillman, esq., formerly of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Private Secretary to the late Queen Dowager.

Sept. 1. At Wimbledon-hill, by the breaking of a bloodvessel, aged 26, Byron Noel, Viscount Ockham. His lordship was also Baron Wentworth, having succeeded to that title May 16, 1860, on the death of his grandmother, Anne Isabella Baroness Wentworth, and relict of George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron.

At Rochampton, aged 17, the Hon. Ernest, fourth son of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

At Kinsale, aged 73, John Isaac Heard, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. for the county of Cork, where he for many years held a prominent position. Mr. Heard was a man of large property in and about Kinsale, and of great influence in the locality. During the active portion of his career he was an ardent politician on the Whig side, and always took a leading part in the elections for the borough of Kinsale. He was himself elected member without opposition, on the retirement of Sir Benjamin Hawes. At the last general election he resigned the seat, which was occupied by Sir John Arnott; and though he occasionally between that period and his death took some part in local matters, he did not appear prominently in public affairs.

In London, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Col. John Cook, 28th Light Dragoons.

Aged 65, at Cleugh Heads, Annan, Juliana Mary, wife of the Rev. H. B. Cooke, Rector of Darfield, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, aged 68, Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 35, Fanny, wife of H. G. Keene, esq., H.M.'s Indian Civil Service.

At the Rectory, Clapham, Douglas, second son of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, Rector of Clapham.

*Sept. 2.* In Charles-st., St. James's, aged 77, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Doherty, Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Foot. He was born at Gareulen-house, co. Tipperary, in 1785, entered the army in 1803, and served principally in the West Indies and in Africa. He was knighted in 1841, in consideration of his services as captain-general and governor of Sierra Leone, in 1853 was commander-in-chief in Jamaica, and received the colonelcy of the 11th Foot in 1857.

At Walmer-lodge, Deal, aged 97, Lady Hill, relict of Admiral Sir John Hill.

At Makerstoun-house, Lady Makdougall Brisbane, of Makerstoun, widow of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, bart., of Brisbane. She was Anna Maria, eldest surviving dau. and heiress of Sir H. Hay Makdougall, bart., married Sir Thomas in 1819, and accompanied him to New South Wales, of which colony he was appointed Governor<sup>a</sup>. Lady Brisbane's deeds of benevolence in this neighbourhood are well known, and multitudes will mourn for her death as for the loss of a kind and faithful friend. The family of Sir Thomas and Lady Makdougall Brisbane consisted of two sons and two daughters, all of whom have years ago departed this life.—*Kelso Chronicle*.

At Devonshire-place-house, New-road, aged 66, Dame Anne Preston Hay, widow of Sir John Hay, bart., of Smithfield and Hayston.

At High Mead, near Cardiff, Emma Jenetta, wife of Hubert Churehill Gould, esq., late Lieut. H.M.'s 31st Regt., and Capt. Dorset Militia, and eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Evan Wilkins, esq., Lantwit Major, Glamorgan.

*Sept. 3.* In Berkeley-sq., aged 62, Sir John Jas. Smith, bart., of Sydling and the Downhouse, Dorset. He was the son of the second baronet, and was born in Hereford-st., London, in 1800; his mother was the second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Dr. James Marriott, of Horsmonden, Kent. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; married, in 1828, the eldest dau. of J. F. Pinney, esq., of Somerton Erleigh, Somerset, but having left no issue, is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, the Rev. W. Marriott Smith-Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, who assumed the name of Marriott by royal licence in 1811.

In James-st., Buckingham-gate, aged 81, Mary, widow of Henry Greenway, esq., of

Sandleford-lodge, Berks., and Cassington-hall, Oxon., one of the Deputy-Lieuts. of the latter county.

At Kingston-on-Thames, Ann, widow of John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C.

At her residence, Hampton Court, Arabella Charlotte, widow of Col. Hanmer, eldest son of Sir Thos. Hanmer, bart., of Bettisfield-pk., and Hanmer, Flintshire.

At Hackthorn, aged 79, Robert Ameotts, esq. (formerly Craeroft), late Lieut.-Col. Royal North Lincolnshire Militia.

*Sept. 4.* Aged 29, Emily Georgina, wife of the Rev. R. G. Gorton, of Lambourne, Berks., sometime Rector of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Porehester, Emily, widow of Capt. Frederick Wood, R.N.

*Sept. 5.* At Taymount, aged 51, the Hon. David Henry Murray, brother of the Earl of Mansfield. He had been long in infirm health, and having walked out alone, he was sometime after discovered sitting on the bank of the river Tay quite dead, apparently from apoplexy. He formerly held a commission as major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, but retired in 1846. In Nov. 1840 he married Margaret, eldest dau. of John Grant, esq., of Kilgraston, and niece of Lord Gray of Kinfauns.

At Bath, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Marrett, H.M. Madras Army.

At Tissington-hall, Derbyshire, aged 23, from injuries sustained by fire on the 21st of August, Wilhelmina, second dau. of Sir Wm. Fitz-Herbert, of Tissington.

Aged 73, Richard Jones, esq., of Bellan-place, Ruabon, and Dinbren-hall, Llangollen. He was for thirty-three years Capt. in the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and forty-five years a member of the corps.

At her residence, College-green, Worcester, aged 80, Lydia, widow of the Rev. H. A. Stillingfleet, late Rector of How Caple and Sollershope, Herefordshire.

At the residence of her son (Major Talman, Bromley, Kent), aged 89, Mrs. Mary Talman, relict of the Rev. Jas. John Talman, A.M., formerly Chaplain of Bromley College, and Vicar of Stogumber and North Curry, Somerset.

At Hull, aged 81, Charles Frost, esq., F.S.A., solicitor. Mr. Frost was at one time a Vice-president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and he was several times elected President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. The deceased is well known to antiquaries by his learned work, "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull." 4to. 1827. He also published some years ago a pamphlet on the Remuneration of Juries. The deceased was for upwards of thirty-three years solicitor to the Hull Dock Company. The Hull Subscription Library possesses a full-length portrait of Mr. Frost, painted about ten years ago.

*Sept. 6.* At Lota-park, Glanmire, co. Cork, aged 10, Alice, youngest child of Col. and Mrs. Ludlow Beamish.

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1860, p. 299.

*Sept. 7.* At Bermondsey, aged 87, Amelia Day, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Henry Nicholson, R.M.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 63, Thos. Nelson Waterfield, esq.

At the Rectory, Charlton, Kent, aged 82, Miss Christina Longlands.

*Sept. 8.* At Hastings, aged 20, the Lady Gertrude E., dau. of Earl Amherst.

At Rotterdam, Major-Gen. William Wallace Dunlop, of the Madras Army, on the retired list.

At Reading, aged 61, Irène, relict of Sir Geo. Richard Farmer, bart., who died in 1855. She was the daughter of George Farmer Ellis, esq., of Youghal, co. Cork.

At his residence, Clifton, Major F. Andrews, late of H.M.'s 45th Regt.

Of apoplexy, aged 56, Major Grehan, late of the 78th Highland Regt.

*Sept. 9.* Aged 56, Sophia Sarah, wife of the Rev. Simon Hart Wynn, of Dolaugwyn, Towyn, Merionethshire.

*Sept. 10.* At his residence, Portarlington, Ireland, aged 67, Major-Gen. John Hawkshaw, Royal Engineers.

In Hyde-park-sq., Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of Lady Whitehead and of the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B., of Uplands-hall, Lancashire.

At Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 70, Frances Burgh, wife of Lieut.-Col. Whitby, formerly of Norwood, Surrey.

At the residence of her sister (Mrs. Grellet, Camberwell New Road), Elizabeth, wife of A. F. Cope, esq., Commander R.N., of Bitterne, Southampton.

*Sept. 11.* At Over-hall, Gestingthorpe, Essex, aged 72, Edward Waddilove, esq., Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., and J.P. for Hampshire.

At Bath, Caroline, widow of George Rose, esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of British Guiana.

At Hannington, Hants., aged 18, Mary Catherine, eldest child of the Rev. Cornwall Smalley, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.

At Boulogne, Maria, relict of Capt. Farquhar Macqueen, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

*Sept. 12.* At Bournemouth, aged 27, Lord Edward Henry Cecil, Commander R.N., third son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. He served in the Crimean war, and subsequently on the coast of Africa, until ill health compelled him to return home.

At Radway-grange, Warwickshire, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C.B., late of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

At Goodamoor, Plympton, aged 76, Paul Ourry, eldest son of the late Paul Treby Treby, esq., of Goodamoor and Plympton, Devon.

At Thrapstone-house, Northamptonshire, aged 74, John Yorke, esq.

At the Parsonage, aged 26, Harriet, wife of the Rev. R. Holgate Brown, Incumbent of High Lanc, Cheshire.

*Sept. 13.* At Saxonbury-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 61, Elinor, wife of the Hon. John Petty Ward.

At Clifton, aged 61, Humphry Butler, esq., Capt. R.N.

In Eaton-sq., Sarah Frances, fourth dau. of Sir William Clay, bart.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 63, Marianne, wife of the Rev. G. T. Seymour.

At her residence, West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 71, Sarah, widow of G. R. Porter, esq., of the Board of Trade.

*Sept. 14.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Rear-Adm. Richard Henry King.

Aged 76, Marianne, widow of Rob. Hudson, esq., of Tadworth-court, Surrey.

At his residence, Oxford-lodge, West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 68, Charles Pearson, esq., the City Solicitor. The deceased had for the last twelve months suffered from dropsy, but was able to attend to the business of the Corporation, and to his great scheme, of which he was the original promoter—the Metropolitan Underground Railway, but which he has failed in seeing completed—up to within a few days of his death. For many years before his appointment to the office of City Solicitor in 1839, on the death of Mr. Newman, he had been connected with the City, and he was identified with all the agitation so long and fiercely carried on in former days, in the times of Alderman Waithman, Henry Hunt, and others, for political and Corporation reforms. He also discharged the duties of City Comptroller, Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, and High Bailiff of Southwark, when vacancies occurred by death in those offices, until the appointment of a successor. Mr. Pearson leaves an only daughter, married to Mr. Alderman Gabriel.

At Awlescombe, Devonshire, aged 52, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Joseph Marshall Jackson, Rector of Bow Brickhill, Buckinghamshire.

*Sept. 15.* At Elm-lodge, Surbiton, aged 64, Edward Thomas Allan, esq., the husband of Madame Caradori Allan.

At Bangor, aged 67, Isabella Mary, relict of the Very Rev. Francis Lear, B.D., late Dean of Salisbury.

Near Beverley, whilst out sporting, from the accidental discharge of his own gun, aged 31, John Travis Duesbury, esq., J.P. for East Yorkshire, and Captain in the 2nd West York Light Infantry.

At Almer Rectory, Dorset, suddenly, Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. Chas. Sawbridge.

At Woolston, near Southampton, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. J. Balleine, aged 78, Elizabeth Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Vigoureux, R.E.

At Grove-house, near Yeovil, Harriet, relict of J. White, esq., of Up Cerne-house, Dorset, and Fairlee, Isle of Wight.

At Eardington-ho., near Bridgnorth, Elizabeth Dorothy, wife of Thomas Wheeler, esq., of Atchley, near Shiffnal.

*Sept. 16.* At Farley Castle, near Bath, Sir George Houlton, Capt. 43rd Infantry, and Ensign of H.M.'s Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard. The deceased was born at Caermar-

then, and was the son of Joseph Houlton, esq., of Farley Castle, by the dau. of Capt. Torriano, of the Royal Artillery. He served in almost every action of the Peninsular War, as well as at Walcheren, in the south of France, and at New Orleans. He was one of the storming party at Ciudad Rodrigo, as also at Badajoz, and was severely wounded at the battle of Vittoria. He was knighted in 1835, and had received the war medal with ten clasps. He married the dau. of John Cruikshank, esq., of Bath.

At his residence, Regent-st., Portland-pl., aged 67, John Robertson, esq., the last surviving son of the late Rev. John Robertson, Vicar of Great Bentley, Essex. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Charing-cross Hospital, and from its commencement the much esteemed Honorary Secretary of that Institution.

*Sept. 17.* In Chesham-pl., aged 42, Lady Anne Tuffnell. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the present Earl and Countess of Rosebery, was born in 1820, and married, in 1848, to the late Right Hon. Henry Tuffnell, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who died in 1854.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Edw. Poulett Pocock, R.N., second son of Sir Geo. Pocock, bart., of the Priory, Christchurch, Hants.

*Sept. 18.* At King-st., St. James's, aged 75, Major-Gen. John Alves.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Major-General Diggle, K.H.

In Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., aged 65, Major-Gen. Thos. Sewell, late Bengal Army.

At Scarborough, Anne Frances Pole Pole, wife of Major Mundy Pole, of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-pk., and only dau. of the late Adm. Manley, R.N.

*Sept. 19.* At Balbirnie, Fife, the Earl of Ellesmere. See OBITUARY.

At Claysmore, Enfield, Frances Georgiana Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Whatman Bosanquet, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord John Somerset.

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, aged 85, Mary, relict of Capt. Wm. Perkins, R.N., late of Willesborough-court-lodge.

At Manchester, James Burnes, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., of Ladbroke-sq., J.P. for Middlesex.

*Sept. 20.* At Cuckfield, aged 46, Agnes, wife of Major Lawrie, late of the 79th Cameron Highlanders.

At Lausanne, aged 78, William Haldimand, esq., formerly M.P. for Ipswich, and a Director of the Bank of England.

At her residence, Bath, aged 80, Caroline,

widow of the Rev. R. J. Charleton, D.D., Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sibley, Rector of Walcot.

*Sept. 21.* At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Harriette, relict of Thomas Lotherington, esq., of Holden-house, Southborough.

At Notting-hill, aged 70, Major Hugh Cossort Baker.

*Sept. 22.* In Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 66, Sir R. H. Gunning, bart., of Horton, Northamptonshire. He was the son of the second baronet, by the daughter of the first Lord Bradford, was born in 1795 at Horton, received his education at Harrow, and was M.P. for Northampton in 1830, and high sheriff of the county in 1841. He is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Henry John Horton (born 1797), now Rector of Wigan.

At Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 64, the Hon. Mrs. Bradley Dyne. She was a daughter of the first Lord Harris, was born in 1798, and married Francis Bradley Dyne, esq., in 1822.

In Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, aged 74, Rear-Admiral J. Morgan.

Aged 29, Algernon H. V. Morgan, esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

In Duke-st., St. James's, aged 74, Dr. Joseph Hamel, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

*Sept. 23.* At Stoke Hammond, aged 15, Algernon Philip, third son of the Rev. Theodore and Lady Julia Bouwens.

*Sept. 24.* Found dead in his bed, at the Glen, the seat of his friend Charles Tennant, esq., William Forbes Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore. The deceased was returned for Peeblesshire in 1837, and retained his seat for that constituency till the general election of 1852, when he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Sir Graham Montgomery. At that time Mr. Mackenzie, having been a Lord of the Treasury in the Ministry of Lord Derby, offered himself for Liverpool, and was returned, though in a month or two unseated upon petition, for bribery and treating. As a legislator Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's name is best known in connexion with the parentage of the Public-houses Act of 1852—though, we believe, the merit or demerit of that Act really belongs to Lord Kinnaird and Mr. W. Duncan, S.S.C. After his retirement from Parliament, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie took little part in public affairs.—*Scotsman.*

At Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, Judith, wife of Sir Moses Montefiore, bart.

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,			
			Aug. 23, 1862.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Sept. 6, 1862.	Sept. 13, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . . .			59.6	58.6	57.0	58.0
London . . . . .	78029	2803921	1254	1147	1179	1138
1-6. West Districts . . . . .	10786	463373	204	167	177	169
7-11. North Districts . . . . .	13533	618201	265	226	263	210
12-19. Central Districts . . . . .	1938	378058	177	147	146	166
20-25. East Districts . . . . .	6230	571129	303	308	279	302
26-36. South Districts . . . . .	45542	773160	305	299	314	291

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.
Aug. 23 . . . . .	685	177	178	171	35	1254	942	908	1850
„ 30 . . . . .	624	143	197	152	31	1147	912	940	1852
Sept. 6 . . . . .	649	166	164	154	38	1179	922	905	1827
„ 13 . . . . .	618	146	172	175	27	1138	913	859	1772

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	4,441	56	0	Oats	658	23	9	Beans	19	41	6
Barley	115	38	2	Rye	—	0	0	Peas	49	41	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	57	7	Oats	25	3	Beans	42	0
Barley	33	11	Rye	36	10	Peas	39	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 18.

Hay, 1l. 16s. to 5l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 18.	
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	1,180
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep	6,470
Pork	4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves	454
Lamb	5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Pigs	140

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 0d. Other sorts, 14s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From August 24, to September 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.		
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	58	65	58	30. 20	cloudy	9	60	72	60	30. 00	cloudy, fair
25	61	69	58	30. 18	fair	10	56	60	58	29. 89	heavy rain
26	58	72	58	29. 88	do.	11	55	62	59	29. 96	cloudy, fair
27	59	70	58	29. 94	do.	12	56	67	60	30. 11	do. slight rain
28	59	68	59	30. 05	do.	13	59	69	60	29. 87	do. fair
29	59	67	56	30. 07	do. cloudy	14	59	63	58	29. 77	do. const. rain
30	58	64	59	30. 07	cloudy	15	58	72	60	29. 93	fair
31	59	68	59	30. 04	do. fair	16	57	65	55	30. 21	do. cloudy
S. 1	56	65	59	29. 95	fair, cldy. rain	17	57	63	53	30. 29	cloudy, fair
2	60	68	58	29. 72	rain, cldy. fair	18	58	65	56	30. 30	do. do.
3	58	63	55	29. 58	fair, cldy. rain	19	58	68	55	30. 29	fair
4	57	73	56	29. 76	do. do.	20	59	66	56	30. 19	do. cloudy
5	56	62	55	29. 79	do. do. rain	21	57	60	56	30. 17	rain, cloudy
6	56	66	56	29. 88	cloudy, fair	22	56	60	53	30. 18	cloudy
7	57	66	58	29. 96	do. do. slt. shrs.	23	56	62	55	30. 07	fair
8	59	70	60	30. 04	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	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	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	239 40	18. 21 pm.			108 $\frac{3}{4}$
26	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	239	18. 21 pm.		26. 29pm.	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
27	93	93	93			230		108 $\frac{7}{8}$
28	93	93	93	239 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41	18. 21 pm.			108 $\frac{5}{8}$
29	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	240	17. 21 pm.	230		108 $\frac{5}{8}$
30	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	241	15. 20 pm.		27. 30pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9
S. 1	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	242	18. 21 pm.			108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
2	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	240 2	21 pm.	228 30		108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
3	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		17. 19 pm.	230		108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
4	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	240	19. 22 pm.	231		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
5	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2		18. 22 pm.	230		109 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		20. 23 pm.	230	27 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
8	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	241	17. 20 pm.	232	30 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
9	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	241			30 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
10	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		20 pm.	230 2		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
11	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		20. 23 pm.	232		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
12	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	242 3	18. 23 pm.	231		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
13	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		18. 20 pm.	231 33		109 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	241 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		230		109 $\frac{3}{8}$
16	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	92	243 44	20. 23 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
17	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	Shut	18. 23 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
18	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2		20. 23 pm.			108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		17. 23 pm.		27 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		17. 23 pm.			108 $\frac{5}{4}$ 9
22	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		20. 23 pm.	228 31	27 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
23	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92		18. 23 pm.		27 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**

AND  
**HISTORICAL REVIEW.**

NOVEMBER, 1862.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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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.*

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### THE LATE JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE.

MR. URBAN,—My attention having been this day called to a letter signed F.S.A. which appeared in your "Minor Correspondence" for this month, stating that the remains of my friend J. M. Kemble have not yet been buried, but "lie *shelved* in a vault in a church" in Dublin, allow me to say that such is not the fact. Kemble's remains were never in a vault in a Dublin Church; they were *buried* in Mount Jerome Cemetery at the expense of Mr. Sartoris more than twelve months ago; and the monument to his memory which I undertook to erect is now more than half completed.

I am, &c.

W. R. WILDE.

Dublin, Sept. 27, 1862.

### MONUMENTS OF DEACONS.

MR. URBAN,—Having observed in the report of the proceedings of the Essex Archæological Society in your last Number (p. 462), that it is the opinion of the Rev. E. L. Cutts that the mediæval brass-workers kept in stock ready-made figures of "priests, knights, deacons, &c.," I should be much indebted for the favour of reference to any such old English memorials of the latter order.

Although I have examined the effigies and brasses in many cathedral and parochial churches, I have failed to recognise a monumental figure vested with the deacon's stole and dalmatic, or in the tunic of a sub-deacon.

The theory of such wholesale manufacture of "priests, knights, deacons, &c.," induces me to hope that examples

of the memorials of the diaconate, at present unknown to me, may be cited to prove that they not only existed but are extant.—I am, &c.,

ECCLESIOLOGIST.

### HERALDIC QUERY.

MR. URBAN,—Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me whose are the arms described below, which are engraved on an ancient gold tankard. No tinctures are visible; but on one shield was, as far as I could read it, a bend between a mullet in chief and an annulet in base, and the other, on a bend engrailed three mullets.

I am, &c.,

CÆDO HEND.

### ERRATA.

IN the memoir of Mr. Walter Nelson in our last Number (p. 503), a mistake was committed in attributing the existing liberal arrangements for literary searchers at the Public Record Office to the "late" Master of the Rolls. The error carried with it its own correction to those familiar with the subject, as it gave the year when the arrangements referred to were first made—a year in which the *present* Master of the Rolls occupied that office; but as it might mislead others, it is here noticed.

P. 477, col. 2, the contracted word "Lincln" in the epitaph of Thomas Sympson is an error of transcription; it should read "Lincoln."

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*Our Antiquarian Intelligence runs this month to such an extent as to compel us to defer several Reviews, Obituaries, &c., which are in type.*

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### THE POLYCHROMY OF SWEDISH CHURCHES IN THE MIDDLE AGES <sup>a</sup>.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN the former notice of M. Mandelgren's work, we saw a complete system of decoration applied to the chancel of the church at Bjerresjo, and to the entire building at Rhoda. The other plates, although presenting us with only fragmentary portions of the decorations, such as vaultings, &c., are yet exceedingly curious, not only for their iconography, but also as affording us valuable examples of the proper treatment of vaulted surfaces which contain not only the usual transverse wall and diagonal ribs, but what Professor Willis calls *liernes* and *tiercerons*. A vault divided in this manner is far more difficult to fill up with subjects than that which only presents us with the usual quadripartite arrangement; and as most of the polychromy has been destroyed in our own country, it is precisely examples of this sort which make the present book so valuable.

But before proceeding to the illustrations of polychromy on groined surfaces, it will perhaps be as well to notice two fragments of decoration, both of which form pendants to the stories depicted at Rhoda. The first is the painting on the half-dome covering the apse of the chancel at Grenna. In the centre is a circle containing a figure of our Lord standing, with the inscription, EGO SUM ALPHA ET O—; in His hands He holds an immense circle, which hides the whole figure with the exception of the extremities: this circle is divided into three concentric divisions; in the outermost are placed the stars, the next is simply coloured red and shaded, while the innermost contains the world, represented by a hilly landscape with water

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<sup>a</sup> "Monuments Scandinaves du Moyen Age aux les Peintures et autres Ornaments qui les decorent. Dessinés et publiés par N. M. Mandelgren." (Paris.)

in the foreground, on the surface of which is a boat with a sail; the land is inhabited by one man, and the sea by one fish. A similar globe, divided into air, earth, and water, is placed in the hands of the Creator, who occupies the central niche in the very beautiful reredos at Westminster Abbey; but in that case there is no human inhabitant. Most of those who have travelled in Italy will remember the large fresco of the same subject in the Campo Santo at Pisa; there, however, the circle held by our Lord is divided into no less than twenty-two concentric rings. The outer nine are occupied by the nine orders of angels; the next one has nothing in it; then come the signs of the zodiac; then the stars<sup>b</sup>; the six succeeding rings represent the revolutions of six of the planets; and the three next the elements of fire, air, and water; while the eye of the circle presents us with a map inscribed Europa, Asia, and Africa, and thus completes the four elements<sup>c</sup>.

But to return to the painting at Grenna. The rest of the space is divided into five arcades, with circular arches, each containing an illustration of the Creed, and having at the left-hand bottom corner a half figure of the apostle to whom that portion of the Creed is attributed. The aureole, which occurs three times, is represented like tongues of fire surrounding the body of our Lord: and here M. Mandelgren has, to all appearance, committed an enormous iconographical sin; he has shewn all the nimbi as cruciferous, forgetting that that particular distinction is always reserved for the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity. Of course it is just possible that the mistake may have been made by the original artist; still such an unusual departure from the general rule should have been mentioned in the text, more especially as the large figure of our Lord holding the globe is the only one on whose nimbus the cross has been omitted.

Plate 13 is devoted to the remains of the wooden church at Edshult, which, from the author's account, appears to have been destroyed some time before 1847, as he says that the plan was then still to be traced. It seems to have been a larger church than that at Rhoda, and to have consisted of nave and aisles—all

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<sup>b</sup> This ring, besides the stars, probably contained one of the planets, which would make up the number of the latter as then known.

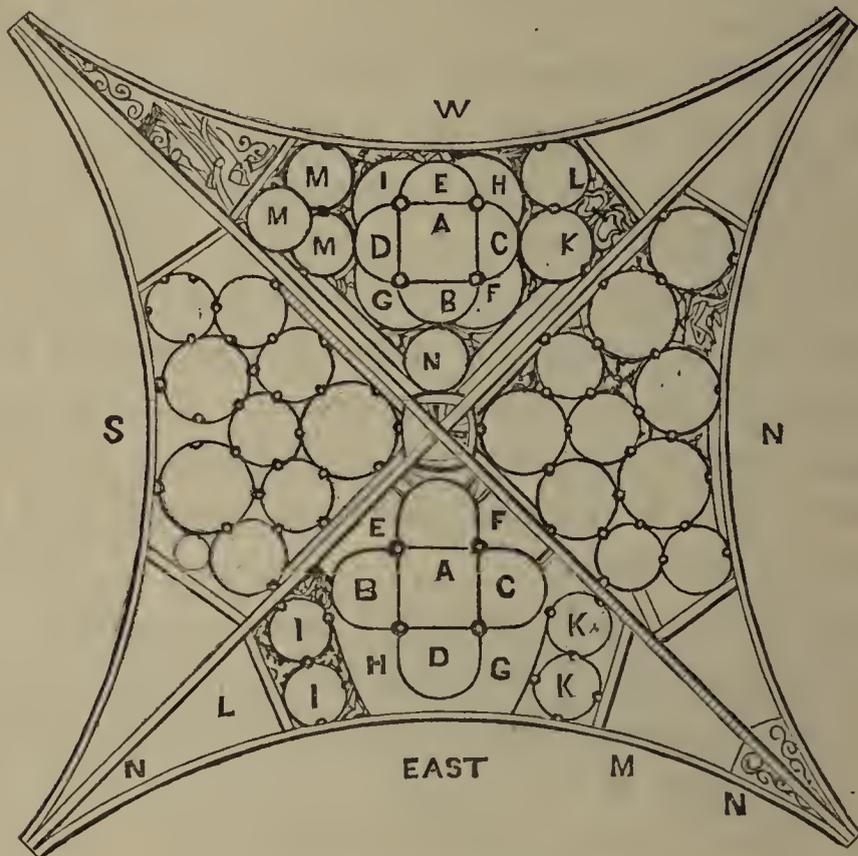
<sup>c</sup> See Lasinio, Campo Santo di Pisa. Firenze, 1832.

under one roof, and all vaulted in wood; that part of the vaulting next the external walls being continuous, and, in fact, a half-barrel vault; while that in the middle, springing from columns, was quadripartite. The chancel had a barrel roof, and terminated with a demi-octagonal apse. All that now remains of this church are the few pieces of painted boards given in the plate under consideration; they nearly all seem to have formed part of the chancel, the most interesting having belonged to the coved roof, which appears to have been covered with a series of circles like that of Rhoda. The series of subjects evidently belonged to the story of the Creation and the early history of the world, for upon the preserved panels we have,—1. The Creation of the Firmament; 2. The Creation of the Animals; and above, 3. The Ark floating on the waters of the Deluge; and 4. the same with two openings in it, shewing sundry animals within.

The story of Noah was evidently painted much *in extenso*, for among the fragments of circles we find,—1. The angel appearing to Noah and his wife when in bed; 2. Noah at table communicating the news to one of his sons; 3. A young man, perhaps one of Noah's sons, cutting down a tree; and 4. Noah leaning out of a window of the ark grasping his wife's hand, who evidently is imploring him to take her in; on her shoulder is seated a little devil. We shall have occasion again to refer to these additions to the Biblical history of Noah.

The first example of decorated vaulting is the church at Rising, which consists of a very long nave of five bays, ending in a three-sided apse. The ribs of these quadripartite groins are covered with a geometrical pattern, and there is a large square ornament at their intersection. About half-way up the ribs there occurs a transverse band of ornament, thereby cutting off the pendentives from the rest of the vault. These pendentives are again divided; the upper part containing a figure either of an apostle, a saint, or a prophet, while the lower portion has only some simple flowing ornament. The filling-in above the pendentives is occupied by a number of circles containing histories; where they touch one another the intersection is marked by a flower, but the interstices, which are exceedingly irregular, are filled up in the most arbitrary manner. Sometimes it is part of an ornamental band parallel to the rib which answers the purpose, sometimes it

is a little flower which fills up the space exactly, and sometimes it is a purely conventional ornament, such as the fleur-de-lis; in fact, the artist may be described as filling up the space with the first thing that came into his head.



FIRST BAY OF VAULTING FROM THE EAST END.

EAST side. This side and that on the west, on account of the importance of the subjects, are divided differently from the rest.

(A) Our Lord sitting in judgment; on either side of His head are two swords, whose points converge at His mouth. (B) The Blessed Virgin kneeling, and interceding for mankind. She is here a symbol of the Christian religion, as numerous small figures are seen enveloped within her mantle. (C) The punishment of the wicked. (D) St. Michael weighing the souls; a devil in the shape of an animal is attaching himself to the bottom of the sinister scale by grasping it with his four paws. (E, F, H, G) The evangelistic symbols in the usual order. (I, I) Two circles containing the martyrdoms of St. John Baptist and St. Laurence. (K, K) Two other circles, with the martyrdoms of St. Peter and St. Paul. (L) St. Peter holding a label, inscribed with a portion of the Creed. (M) King David, also with a scroll, inscribed with a prophecy. And (NN) Scroll-work.

The SOUTH side has ten circles, with the martyrdoms of as many apostles.

WEST side. This is even more complicated than the east, and is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Katherine. (A) The Assumption. (B) The pelican. (C) Ezekiel and the closed door. (D) Aaron with the flowering rod. (E) The lion bringing its young to life by roaring over them<sup>d</sup>. (F) Gideon and the fleece. (G) Moses and the burning bush. (H) the phœnix, and (I) the unicorn. (K) A circle containing a seated figure of St. Anne, nursing the Blessed Virgin and our Lord. (L) Another circle, wherein a Christian is disputing with a Jew; the latter wears shoes bound on to his feet by sandals, and a sugar-loaf shaped green turban: he asks, “*Virgo parturiens sic virginitate caret;*” to which the Christian answers, “*Sol penetrat vitrum fenestra nec violatur;*” reminding us of the words of Dante—

“*Per entro se l’eterna margherita  
Ne ricevette com’ aqua recepe  
Raggio di luce permanendo unita<sup>e</sup>.”*

The three circles at M and the top one at N contain the legend of St. Katherine.

NORTH side. Eight circles; that at the apex has two figures, perhaps St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helena. Of the others, two are devoted to the legend of St. Katherine, one to St. Michael, and the rest to the martyrdoms of St. Sebastian, St. Eric, St. Olave, St. Erasmus, and St. Stephen.

#### SECOND BAY OF VAULTING.

EAST side. Eight circles, devoted to the history of the holy cross. 1. Simon the Cyrenian helps our Lord to bear the cross: he is represented as a cripple, but leaving his crutches as soon as he has touched the holy wood. 2. Soldiers bore holes in the cross for the nails; our Lord is seated on the ground. 3. Our Lord is nailed to the cross. 4. The Crucifixion proper, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John; and, 5. the Descent from the Cross. In the two circles above we have, 6. Constantine sees the sign of the cross in the heavens; and, 7. fights his enemies. The topmost circle, 8. has only a fleur-de-lis in it.

SOUTH side. Three circles, with the legend of St. Michael, in-

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<sup>d</sup> This subject, which is not a very common one, occurs in the windows at Bourges, and in the paintings of the south transept of St. Francis at Assisi.

<sup>e</sup> Dio Com. Par., c. 11, l. 34.

cluding the miracle of Mount Gargano, and four others with that of St. Olave.

WEST side. Here the history of the holy cross is continued in seven circles, containing the legend of its discovery by St. Helena.

NORTH side. The story of St. Anne; the youth of the Blessed Virgin; her marriage, and the flight into Egypt.

### THIRD BAY OF VAULTING.

The subjects of the succeeding bays relate to the Old Testament, and probably mark the beginning of the nave, as distinguished from the choir, where the subjects, as we have just seen, are drawn from the New Testament.

NORTH side. Six circles, with the days of creation. In the first, Chaos is represented as the head of a monster, with its jaws wide open, and having an eye in the lower jaw; or perhaps it may be more correctly described as having two upper jaws.

EAST side. Seven circles: creation of woman; the seventh day—God seated on His throne; God's charge to Adam and Eve; the Temptation (the Serpent has the face of a woman, is without feet, and talks to Eve); the Expulsion; Adam and Eve bewail their lot; the last circle contains a castle, or fortified house.

SOUTH side. Six circles: Adam and Eve are clothed and work; the story of Cain and Abel.

WEST side. Seven circles. The upper two are occupied with the slaughter of Cain by the arrow of Lamech. The same subject is to be found in the paintings by Pietro da Orvieto, in the Campo Santo at Pisa. The lower five relate to the story of Noah and his wife. Noah builds the ark; the devil talks to his wife, and tries to find out why Noah is building so strange an affair; the wife at the instigation of the devil makes Noah drunk; the wife enters the ark with the devil behind her (see before, the remains of the church at Edshult); Noah opens the window of the ark and looks out<sup>f</sup>.

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<sup>f</sup> It would be very curious to ascertain the source of these legends respecting Noah. M. Mandelgren in the text tells us that they are the traditions of the Swedish peasantry, but they must have been far more widely spread, as they are equally found in the Bible illustrations of the Royal MS. 2 B. VII. in the British Museum. It should be remembered that this MS. is known to be English. The explanations of the drawings relating to this subject run thus:—"How the angel

## FOURTH BAY OF VAULTING.

NORTH side. Eight circles, with stories beginning with the call of Abraham, who is in a field hawking, and ending with Esau bringing a fowl on a spit to his father.

EAST side. Eight circles. Two are devoted to Noah, who plants the vine, and gets drunk; the rest continue the story of Jacob, and Joseph, who is sold to the Egyptians.

SOUTH side. Eight circles. Story of Joseph. Here again the artist deviates from the Bible, and illustrates exactly the same variations that we find in Royal MS. 2 B. VII. in the British Museum, and also in the sculptures in the chapter-house at Salisbury. The story runs thus:—Joseph is carried away by the Egyptians (the MS. 2 B. VII. tells us that he was bought by the seneschal of the king of Egypt); he is repurchased by Pharaoh; Pharaoh delivers to him bags of money and keys; he neglects the advances of Pharaoh's wife<sup>g</sup>; he is put in prison; his jailer gives him his own upper garment<sup>h</sup>; he explains Pharaoh's dream.

WEST side. Eight circles, containing the rest of Joseph's history. The artist has, however, left out the incident of Joseph throwing straw into the river Nile, so that Jacob seeing it pass his castle might know that there was corn in Egypt.

shews to Noe how the people were to be saved, and gives to him his tools for making a ship in such a shape that it may float upon the water, and all things safely carry; and that he should do it so privately that no one should know it.—How the devil came in form of man to the wife of Noah, and asked where her husband was? And she said that she knew not where. 'He is gone to betray thee and all the world; take these grains and make a drink, and give it to him, and he will tell thee all;' and she did so.—Here Noah begins to carpenter; and the first blow that he struck, all the world heard it.—Then came an angel to him, and he cried 'Mercy.' The angel said to him, 'You have ill done, but take these rods and nails and finish your ark as quickly as you can, for the flood is coming.—How Noah fills his ark, and carries his children and his wife into the ark by a ladder, and of each thing male and female, as by the angel of God he had been commanded, to save the world.—How Noah sends forth a raven and a dove to see if they could find any land. The raven has found here the head of a horse, on which it stays; and the dove has returned bearing an olive-branch in its beak, shewing that it has found land. And Noah at the entrance of the ark cried 'Benedicite,' where he sits at the rudder. And the devil fled through the bottom of the ark, and the serpent drove his tail through the hole." The inscriptions in the original are in old French; the above is from the translation accompanying the fac-similes of a portion of this MS. by N. Westlake, Esq., published by J. H. and J. Parker, Oxford.

<sup>g</sup> In the present instance Pharaoh's wife has no crown, although Pharaoh has one himself. St. Helena has likewise no crown in the former bay of the vaulting.

<sup>h</sup> This scene is neither in the MS. nor the sculpture.

This part of the story is in both the MS. and in the chapter-house.

#### FIFTH BAY OF VAULTING.

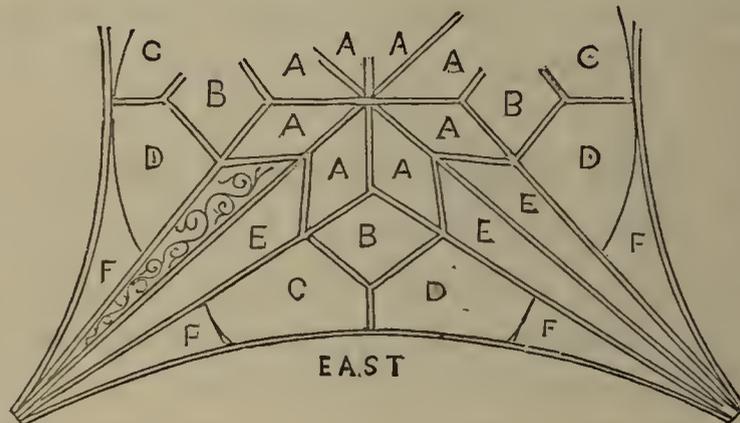
NORTH side. Story of Esther.

EAST side. Ditto of Samson.

SOUTH side. Continuation of story of Samson, and story of Susanna.

WEST side. Story of Judith.

The church, or rather chancel, at Kumbla is a small edifice, with two bays of vaulting. From certain coats of arms occurring among the paintings, it is most probable that the decoration of it at least must be referred to about the year 1480. The annexed figure will give some idea of the disposition of the figures as well as of the arrangement of the vaulting.



FIRST BAY FROM THE EAST.

EAST. (A A) These spaces are occupied in both the bays with angels bearing scrolls inscribed with portions of the *Te Deum*. It may also be observed that all the spaces at E E have no figures, but simply a scroll pattern; (B) The Holy Trinity; (C) St. Luke with the bull; (D) St. Mark with the lion; (F F) Scrollwork. In all the other instances these spaces (F F) are filled with half-figures, holding scrolls inscribed with prophecies.

SOUTH. (B) Two seated figures of sainted kings. One bears an axe, and is doubtless St. Olave; the other bears the orb and sceptre. There are no inscriptions. (C) St. Olave about to land from a ship. He is opposed by devils or savages, one of whom wears a female head-dress, and carries a baby in swaddling clothes. The figure in the foreground has claws to his feet, and the additional ornament of a bushy tail. (D) Death of St. Olave at the battle of Sticklarstad.

WEST. (B) St. Michael in armour fighting the devils. Two

of them are pulling at his cloak. (C) St. Matthew with the angel. (D) St. John with the eagle.

NORTH. (B) Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. (C) Death of the Virgin. (D) Her burial, with the attendant circumstances.

### SECOND BAY.

EAST. (B) Virgin and Child in an aureole. (C) St. Gregory. (D) St. Jerome. (F) Under St. Gregory is Abel holding a lamb in flames; and under St. Jerome is Cain, wearing a high-peaked hat, and holding a sheaf of corn. Attached to the back of his girdle we see the jaw-bone of an animal, the instrument of his fratricide.

SOUTH side. (B) St. Justina, (St. Margaret), and St. Dorothea. (C) Moses receiving the Law. (D) Enoch carried up into heaven.

WEST side. (B) St. Michael enveloped in a mantle. (C) St. Ambrose. (D) St. Augustine.

NORTH side. (B) St. Katherine of Egypt, with her wheel, and St. Barbara. (C) The Ascension of our Lord. (D) The Descent of the Holy Spirit.

The broad arch between the two bays has a large scroll, from the flowers of which issue half figures of the prophets. In all the paintings the ground is left white, and slightly powdered with red stars, the masses of colour being reserved for the figures and for the ribs.

The next four plates are devoted to the four bays of vaulting of the north aisle at Floda. It would be waste of time to go through all the subjects, inasmuch as they are very much the same as those of the preceding church. The execution and composition are also exceedingly alike, and would lead to the conclusion that the same artist was employed on both works. Of course we find additional subjects at Floda, as it is the larger edifice. Some of them are very curious, such as the fable of the fox and the stork, and the story of the children who were eaten by bears for mocking the Prophet. In the narrow spaces formed by the transverse ribs and tiercerons of the western bay, we find armed figures fighting each other. Thus Diderik van Baran (Didrik of Bavaria<sup>i</sup>) is blowing with his

<sup>i</sup> So explained by M. Mandelgren; most probably Dietrich of Bern, one of the heroes of the Nibelungenlied. Bern is considered by most commentators of the

hot breath upon an armed figure labelled as Wideke Welandson; Ogier the Dane fights Burman, a naked man armed with a club; David is slinging a stone at Goliah; and a combat between two figures on horseback, one of which is marked Trullat, finishes the series.

The church at Tegelsmora presents us with the usual subjects on its three bays of lierne vaulting, the most noticeable additions being, 1. Our Lord crucified to a tree, which divides into two branches, in the convolutions of which are placed half figures of His ancestors; 2. Our Lord standing in an aureole, the outside of which has a border of roses, the ground of the aureole being occupied by rays; on His right hand are the wise virgins crowned, and on His left the foolish ones, but they hold their lamps reversed, and their crowns are falling from off their heads; 3. A very curious piece of symbolism occurs as a sort of pendant to the Annunciation—the Blessed Virgin, crowned, is represented seated in a garden; a unicorn, pursued by dogs, flees to her for protection, while an angel in cope and alb, and armed with a hunting-spear, blows a horn to encourage the dogs.

The church at Torpa has simply quadripartite vaulting, with scenes from our Lord's Passion, and is far less interesting than the porch of the church at Solna, which finishes the book. At the east end is a half figure of our Lord holding a globe. There is also an imperfect inscription, beginning "Venite omnes qui." The middle of the barrel-vault which covers the porch is occupied by a running ornament, but the sides are devoted to a series of pictures shewing alternately the death-bed of the good and bad man. In the case of the bad rich man the devil points to a sort of house, in the lower part of which we see first of all a horse's head, then two chests, and thirdly, something which looks very like a coat of mail.

Such are the contents of M. Mandelgren's collection, every plate of which will be found to contain something interesting to the student of the Middle Ages. If we compare these paintings with those of the Campo Santo at Pisa, we must confess that the early Italians were greater masters of drawing and colouring than their contemporary Northern artists. At the

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poem to be another name for Verona. On either side of the western doorway of the latter cathedral are statues of Roland and Oliver.

same time, there can be no doubt but that, while we imitate the grace and beauty of the former, we may learn very much from the latter as to iconography and arrangement of paintings with regard to our architecture; but we should be indeed blind and foolish if we neglected to take every advantage of our improved knowledge of anatomy, and of our modern lights generally, for it is only by these means that the nineteenth century can ever hope to have a living art.

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### THE STONE AGE—ONE OR TWO?

IN the May number of this Magazine, pp. 547—549, will be found an outline of the opinions then lately propounded by Professor J. J. A. Worsaae on this important and interesting subject. We there endeavoured to make clear his “idea, if not discovery,” that the Stone Age has at least two periods, and that the earlier one goes back hundreds or thousands of years before any historical period. But we also announced that his colleague Professor Steenstrup, the great Danish palæontologist, naturalist, and archæologist, had given the weight of his authority against it. Since then this distinguished savan has published a paper, in the Transactions of the Danish Academy of Sciences, “Against Professor Worsaae’s Division of the Stone Age; a Contribution towards understanding the Civilization of the Stone Age in the Northern Lands<sup>a</sup>,” in which he gives his reasons for dissenting from the views of Professor Worsaae, answers him on every point, and gives the question an entirely new aspect.

As this branch of archæology has Scandinavia for its home, and as its details, for very good reasons, local and geographical, historical and scientific, can and will best be fought out there, a sketch of this valuable essay cannot but be acceptable. It will be both pleasant and profitable for us, “sitting at home at ease,” to be for a moment lookers-on while these giants

“Tread the hard rock under them  
To sand and softest clay.”

Professor Steenstrup lays it down, then, as an axiom, that there were not two periods, two civilizations, the one shewing excessive barbarism and still more excessive antiquity, whose proofs and examples we find

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<sup>a</sup> “Imod Hr. Professor Worsaae’s Tvedeling af Stenalderen. Et Bidrag til Forstaaelsen af Stenalderens Kultur her i Norden. Af J. Jap. Sm. Steenstrup.” (Kjöbenhavn, 1862. 8vo., 74 pp.)—Reprinted from “Det Kgl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl.” for November, 1861.

in the many mounds of oyster and other shells, bones, waste, refuse, &c., so often found, particularly near the coasts, and variously called "midden-heaps," "oyster-mounds," "refuse-heaps," &c., while the other shews acquaintance with metals and culture, and has its memorials in the stone-chambers and other grave-kists. He looks upon both these classes of monuments as equally belonging to *the same* stone age, only exhibiting different sides of the manners of the time.

In the grave-chambers, then, we have finished weapons and tools deposited with the dead man for his use in another life; and these stone pieces were doubtless usually his own, and the best among them. Only occasionally would ruder specimens be introduced, either the common unformed pieces used in fishing, or some few as amulets. But in the refuse-heaps we can only expect refuse, common things, especially the net-sinkers so largely employed and of such small value, together with rude chips and broken pieces. The great mass of the stone implements found in the refuse-heaps consists of this class—rude, half-formed, evidently not intended as weapons or tools.

Still, both in the latter and in the grave-kists, some of each kind are found. In the kists we sometimes discover the rude pieces which otherwise abound in the refuse-heaps, and in these latter we now and then meet with regularly cut and polished examples similar to those prevailing in the grave-chambers.

Professor Steenstrup therefore argues that his antagonist's view is a fallacy, grounded upon his giving the names of chisels, knives, axes, lances, &c., to things that were nothing of the kind, and were never intended to be. His argument here is very striking. He first points out the fact, acknowledged on all sides, that these aborigines lived by the chase and by fishing. This is abundantly proved by the fish-bones and oyster and other shells found in such immense quantities in the large heaps called refuse-mounds, which also contain thousands of remains of their flesh-meals in the shape of bones of the stag, the roe, and the wild boar, occasionally also the grey seal (*Phoca grypus*), the beaver, the bear, the lynx, and in some localities even the urus. And these creatures are not found only as young or half-grown specimens, more easy to kill than full-grown, but in hundreds of cases the bones are so large and massive as to astonish those only familiar with the modern races. Now how were all these animals slain? Certainly not by nets and traps. This is utterly impossible. Some may have been, but the mass must have been hunted and chased. Here then we have the horns of the dilemma. Either they were caught in traps,—and then these "savages" needed no weapons, and therefore the multitudes of the stone pieces found in the refuse-mounds were not weapons,—or else they were hunted and felled; but then they must have been slain by something else than all these rough and imperfect stone pieces, for the

simple reason that these stones are not large enough, and good enough, and sharp enough to kill any such animals. Weapons there must have been, of course; but people do not usually cast their costly and necessary arms and tools into the dust-hole. Nor were the "savages" guilty of any such folly, therefore we do not find them there; but we *do* find them in their graves, piously deposited for the use of their departed friends and kinsmen.

And this brings him to another fact. These bones are variously split, carved, and broken, and this so as best to extract the marrow. Some of them and of the stag-horns have been fashioned into implements and arms. Now how was this done? By stone tools able to do it. But this could not be done by the rude, shapeless, simple nubs and splints so largely found in the ash-heaps. This is proved beyond a doubt. The cutting marks have been tested by the microscope, and could not be produced by these imperfect stone fragments. And such men as Steenstrup, and Herbst, and Morlot, and Lartet have spent days trying their skill on bones given them for the purpose, endeavouring to cut and fashion them with these rude pieces in the same way as the old bones were cut and fashioned, but all to no purpose: the thing was impossible.

The mistake, then, is patent. These rough pieces were not unsuccessful or rude chisels, knives, and axes; they were something quite different; and must not be confounded with the regular ground and polished pieces, which are always exceptions, and belong to certain kinds only, even in the stone-chambers themselves.

But even were all this proved to be an imperfect answer, Professor Steenstrup has another reply to fall back upon. He says, these refuse-heap men threw no good and sharp flint knives and weapons away (the very few found having been accidentally dropped), but they did throw away the hundreds and thousands of common pieces we now find in the litter-mounds. But the manufacture of these pieces was as difficult as that of the finished pieces, it was only a difference of degree. They all depend on the lost art, if it be lost, called *flint-slicing*. This art they possessed in a high degree, perhaps in its *highest* degree. As a proof of this, he mentions the many examples found of the flint-kernel or flint-block, variously sliced, and the very fine flint-slips or shaves dexterously split therefrom. The men who could do this could do anything. We may gain some idea of the difficulty by remembering that when flint fire-arms were in fashion, before the percussion-lock came in, and when all "civilized" states spent millions in manufacturing gun-flints for their armies, it was never fully accomplished, and only a few chosen hands approached anything like perfection even in this very inferior kind of flint-slip. But this highest skill was possessed by the oyster-bank men. Therefore they *could* execute the finer works found in the grave-kists.

Professor Steenstrup also remarks that we should be very careful before we generalize. If we find a broken and coarse comb in a refuse-heap, we must not straightway assume that its maker was a “barbarian” and could do nothing better:—

“The same general comb-form,” he observes, “is found in all common coarse combs, and in the horse’s mane-comb, and in the simple heckle for hemp and bast with its one row of large teeth, and the berry-plucker of the Laps, and the eel-spear of the fishers. All these are even nearly of the same size. But how different will be their form, and how various the amount of skill and finish bestowed upon them, independent of their material, according to the purpose for which they are intended!”—(p. 12.)

He naturally enough applies this reasoning to the other objects mentioned, the lancets, knives, wedges, and the rest, and with the same convincing result. He also reminds us that the use of bone is as old as that of stone, and that both are equally difficult to fashion,—in one word, that the presence or absence of bone tools is no proof of transition, of which he finds no absolute proofs or traces in the stone age. This absence of transition is also evident from the general character of the refuse-heaps. Wherever found, their contents are more or less the same. In one land the natives may have had more domestic animals, in another fewer, but otherwise their condition was nearly the same. And this leads him to discuss the assertion that the refuse-heap men in Denmark had only the dog as a tame house-beast, whereas the grave-kist men had also the horse and the cow. This he entirely disbelieves. He has never found distinct proofs of the existence of these last as home-animals in the stone chambers hitherto opened in Denmark.

But if all these chisels and knives, and hammers and wedges on which Professor Worsaae lays so much stress were nothing of the kind, and were not intended to be, what were they?

Professor Steenstrup answers, they were probably most of them fishermen’s nubs, roughly hewn *sinkers* for fishing-hooks and fishing-nets, such as are frequently used at this very day; one net has often hundreds of these stones: and of course this explains their being so often found on old beaches. To prove this he gives admirable engravings of the sinking-stones still used by the Laps, shewing the way in which the rough form is amended by their being wrapped in skin or leather or bark, bound with sinew, &c. He also explains how this produces the peculiar risplings and furrows which so often distinguish these rude stone remains. This argument is elaborated with great care, and the beautiful engravings, from specimens in the Ethnographical Museum in Cheapinghaven, enable us to understand his meaning at every step. Besides these engravings many others occur, and he has also repeated those given by Professor Worsaae, in order to avoid mistakes.

Even supposing that there should be two civilizations, Professor Steenstrup still denies that the one was therefore absolutely and necessarily older than the other, and reminds us of the contemporaneous and most unequal development of the Laps on the one hand, and the Norwegians on the other; of the Hill-Laps on the one hand, and the Sea-Laps on the other; and in the south of Europe, of the cultivated tribes on the one hand, and the wild Chauci, who had no tame animal at all, on the other.

It is evident that this great question is not yet absolutely decided. Fresh examinations of the refuse-heaps and of the grave-chambers must be made, and various particular points must be investigated, before we can come to any absolute conclusion. But so far the scales incline in Professor Steenstrup's favour. At all events, we learn much from his pages, and hope that he will carry into effect his promise at page 69, to discuss at an early opportunity the flint-pieces found in the so-called "diluvial drift," and the various theories which have been founded thereupon. His opinion on this subject will be received with profound respect and attention:—

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

All parties will learn by a discussion which is in such able and friendly hands, and all will equally agree in Professor Steenstrup's last sentence:—

"As my excuse, if any should be necessary, for all the trouble which the Naturalist thus causes the Archæologists, I will only adduce the observation of our late and famous Secretary,—'In the nineteenth century, more than ever before, *all science is one.*'"

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TUMULUS AT NYMPSFIELD. — A chambered tumulus, which had been discovered a short time before in a partially-ploughed field at Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, was opened in August last, under the superintendence of some members of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club. The longitudinal area of the sepulchre was defined by eight massive unwrought slabs of oolite, laid in pairs, and varying from three to four feet in width. The entrance was at the east end. It soon became obvious, from the disturbed state of the interior, that the barrow had been broken into and plundered at some former period. A great number of bones of both sexes were strewn around, indicating that the tumulus was the burying vault of some family or tribe, and not, as was at first suspected, the sepulchre of heroes. Altogether thirty-four femora were discovered, together with a skull, twenty-two inches in circumference, some jaw-bones, several of which evidently belonged to children, a piece of half-burnt pottery, some flint flakes, a boar's tusk, some pigs' bones and incisor teeth. The whole of these objects were removed, and have been deposited, *pro tempore*, in the museum of the Agricultural College at Cirencester, where they are open to inspection.

## THE ANTIQUITIES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY<sup>a</sup>.

THE Irish antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy have long been looked upon as one of the purest national collections in Europe. It has been judiciously gathered from home sources, and probably is not exceeded by any public museum in specimens of native ancient art, authenticated as such, and unmixed with that foreign alloy which so much depreciates, in the eye of the scientific enquirer, the value of many public and private collections—that is to say, those in which the native and foreign remains are not properly discriminated and kept apart from each other.

The extent and interest, however, of this Museum have rather been generally admitted than fully understood and appreciated; and the reasons are obvious. The time expended in crossing the Irish Channel would now place the traveller in the heart of more classical countries; and the antiquities themselves, little aided, if at all, by ancient literature, do not offer such attractions to the classic student as the antiquities of Greece and Rome, or as those of Roman and Saxon Britain. These are reasons for the fact of the comparative neglect of the study of the remains of ancient Ireland, not an argument in its defence. But perhaps the most serious cause was the want of a good printed illustrated catalogue. Without such a medium of introduction the best collections are almost sealed to the public. Admitting every article to be labelled, how can the visitor retain all he sees in his memory? But supposing the contents of a large museum are only imperfectly classified, with no explanations, to what possible useful purpose can they be applied? And yet how very seldom can a descriptive catalogue be found in museums either in England or upon the Continent!

The Royal Irish Academy has liberally and in the most enlightened spirit supplied this want with respect to its Museum; and, fortunately, the grant of money has been followed by individual capacity and generosity. In Mr. Wilde the Academy has found what money could not ensure—a mind equal to the peculiar intellectual requirements, and a hand to cope with the drudgery, of the task; and this elaborate and well-arranged Catalogue is the result. As there would have been obvious objections to any attempt to classify upon a chronological basis, Mr. Wilde has arranged the main primary division, in reference to

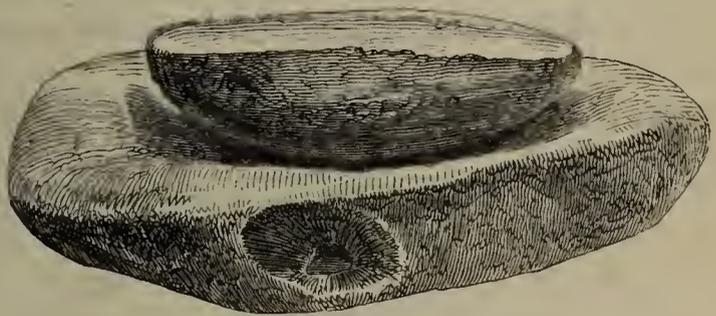
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<sup>a</sup> “A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. By W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A.” (In Three Parts. 8vo., 1857—1862. Dublin and London.)

*Material*; and the secondary, according to *Use*. Groups of antiquities found together in particular localities find also separate and detailed notices; and Ecclesiastical objects come within a distinct section, without regard to material. This treatment of the vast collection is most judicious, as will be seen at once by running the eye over the divisions of the Catalogue; and it will be fully appreciated by closer inspection and study.

There is no small difficulty in reviewing with satisfaction to the reviewer, or with complete justice to the author, a work such as this, the merits of which depend more upon accurate classification, comparison, and the selection of types for illustration, than upon opinions and views. It may be compared with a dictionary or lexicon, extracts from which would convey no notion of the importance of the whole. By the aid of some of the cuts which the publishers (by permission of Mr. Wilde) have lent us, we shall, however, endeavour to help our readers to understand something of the value of the work, and enable them to see that while the author keeps within the limits prescribed by the title, he omits no opportunity of giving the information which the more experienced archæologist requires; and the knowledge he imparts has clearly been acquired by long and close study of his subject.

Among the materials in stone, the querns, or, more correctly, grain-rubbers, are not the least interesting; and one, perhaps of the most primitive kind, in sandstone, is here represented. The mode of triturating the grain, parched or raw, needs no explanation.



Length, 1 ft. 4½ in.; width of lower stone, 11 in.

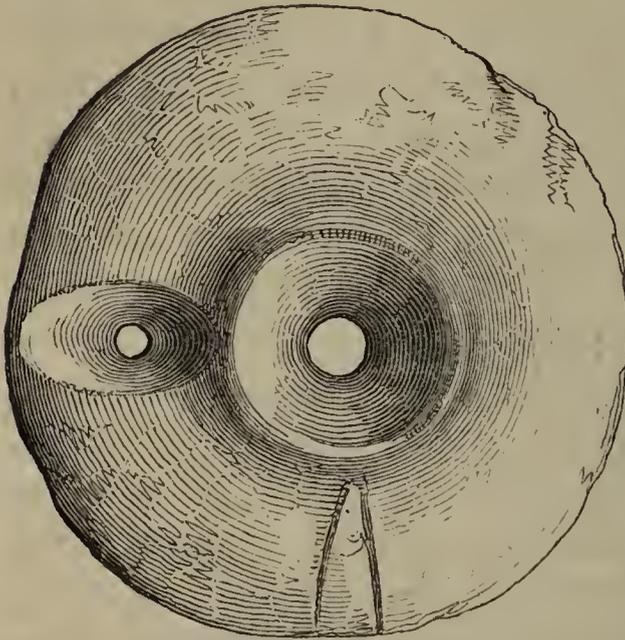
Of querns, the next step in advance in the art of grinding grain, the Academy possesses thirty-five specimens, some of which are perfect, others want the upper or lower stone. Although there are several varieties, the most simple and natural division, Mr. Wilde observes, is twofold:—

“The first is that in which the upper and lower stone are simply circular discs from twelve to twenty inches across; the upper rotating upon the lower by means of a wooden handle, or sometimes two, inserted into the top; and ‘fed’ or supplied with corn by an aperture in the centre, analogous to the hopper, and which may be termed the ‘grain-hole,’ or eye. The meal, in this case, passed out between the margins of the stones to a cloth spread on the floor to receive it. The upper stones are usually concave, and the lower convex, so as to prevent their sliding off, and also to give a fall to the meal. The second variety is usually called a pot-quern, and has a lip or margin in the lower stone which encircles or overlaps the upper, the meal passing down through a hole in the side of the former. The upper stone was turned either by a wooden handle, sometimes by two, or, in some of the larger specimens, by a lever placed nearly horizontal; or it was occasionally worked by means of a wooden lid or cover, with projecting arms, to which ropes were at-

tached, or a small animal might be harnessed. Generally speaking, however, 'two women sat grinding at the mill,' which was placed upon the ground between them: with one hand they turned the top stone by means of the handle, either held by both together, or passed from one to the other; and with the other hand they poured the grain into the eye or hopper."

The illustrations subjoined shew two of the forms of the querns in the collection:—

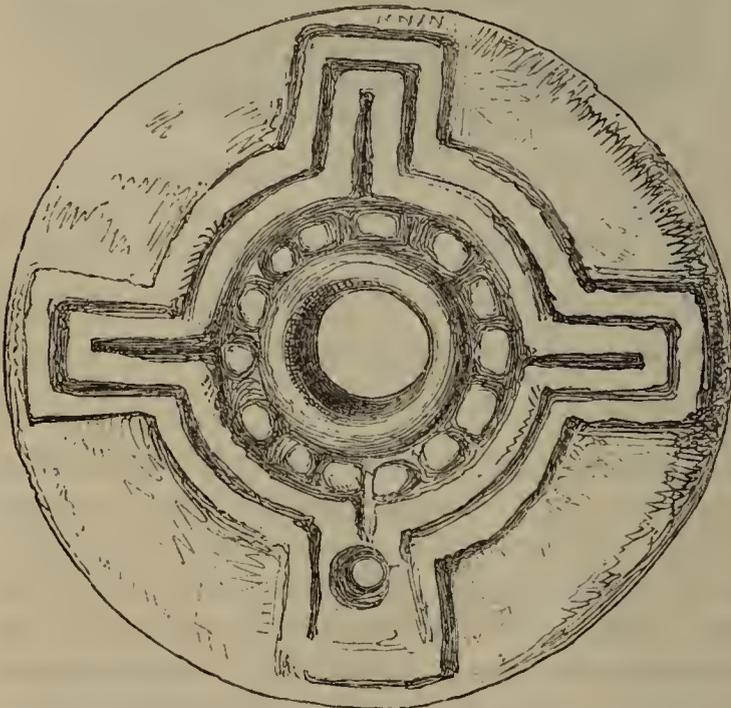
"The convex top-stone exhibits the first attempt at decoration, having a deep hollow with a raised edge round the central aperture, so as to constitute a very perfect hopper; and an oval indentation surrounding the hand-hole. Another form of decoration is that shewn in the lower cut, representing the top-stone of a quern, decorated with the ancient Irish cross, carved in relief, the arms of which are enclosed within a circle. It was probably a church quern. Dr. Petrie has described and figured the top-stone of a decorated quern which had been used as a tombstone in the cemetery of Clonmacnoise; it also may have been decorated originally, although afterwards used as a tombstone, and the name (which is



Diameter, 16 in.

its chief characteristic) subsequently carved upon it."

Under the class of stone materials come notices of those stupendous architectural remains which in structure and plan have been compared with the Pelasgian monuments in Greece, as suggesting an identity in the two peoples:—



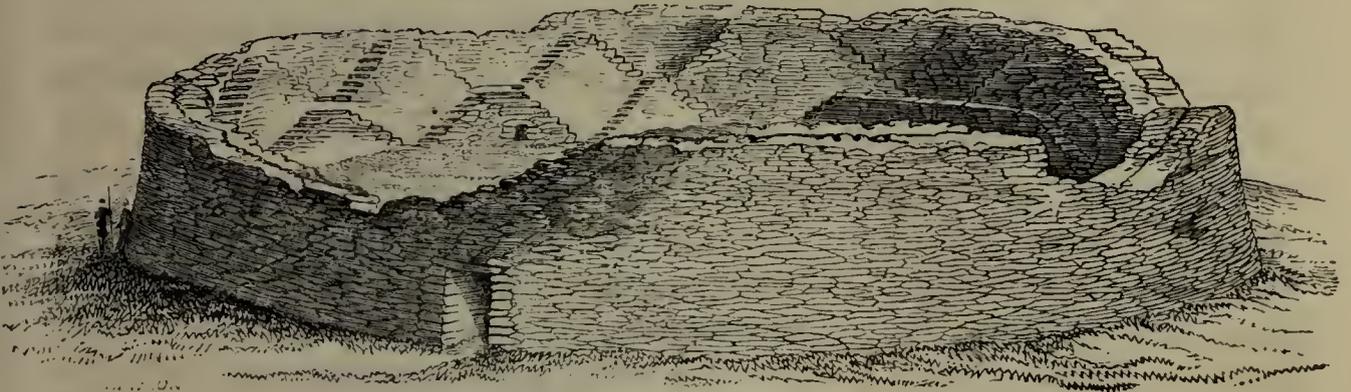
Diameter, 18 in.

"They consist of enclosures, generally circular, formed of massive dry walls from 6 to 16 ft. thick, of Cyclopean architecture, and entered through a narrow gateway with sloping sides. Some have several surrounding ramparts or outworks; and a few have the inner surface of the wall formed

into flights of stairs, leading to terraces at the top. The most remarkable as well as the most extensive collection of monuments of this description in Europe is to be found in the Isles of Aran, on the west coast of Galway. In particular Dun-Ængus, without exception the greatest barbaric monument of its kind extant; Dun-Oghill, Duv-Caher, and Dun-Connor; also the Grianan of Aileach, in the

county of Donegal; Culcassel in Mayo, on the borders of Roscommon; Fahan, and likewise Staigne Fort, in the county of Kerry.”

The last of these a model in the Museum (of which we here append a cut) represents, giving a good notion of the general character of these very remarkable buildings.



Staigne Fort, co. Kerry.

The enclosure called Staigne Fort described as being—

“114 ft. in diameter from out to out; and in the clear 88 ft. from east to west, and 87 ft. from north to south. The stones are put together without any description of mortar or cement; the wall is 13 ft. thick at the bottom, and 5 ft. 2 in. broad at top, at the highest part, where some of the old coping-stones still remain, and which is there 17 ft. 6 in. high upon the inside. It has one square doorway in the S.S.W. side, 5 ft. 9 in. high, with sloping sides, 4 ft. 2 in. wide at top, and 5 ft. at bottom. In the substance of this massive wall are two small chambers; the one on the west side is 12 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide, and 6 ft. 6 in. high: the northern chamber is 7 ft. 4 in. long, 4 ft. 9 in. wide, and 7 ft. high. They formed a part of the original plan; and were not, like other apertures in some similar structures, filled-up gateways. Around the interior of the wall are arranged ten sets of stairs, as shewn in the cut, the highest reaching very nearly to the full height of the wall, and the secondary flights being about half that much; each step is 2 ft. wide; and the lower flights project within the circle of the higher. They lead to narrow platforms, from 8 to 43 ft. in height, on which its wardens or defenders stood.”

There are more extensive forts of this description in Ireland; but none, it appears, in some respects, so perfect as this of Staigne, with the exception of Dunmohr, in the middle island of Aran. The date of 2000 years, Mr. Wilde considers not too old for this and similar monuments, and that they were erected by a people who only knew the use of flint weapons and tools. Ireland is still abundant in other architectural remains of early date, as the stone *cashels* and *cahirs*, as they are termed, and the *raths* or *lisses*, built of earth; and remarkable they are, and worthy of being yet more known and investigated. Whether such a high date as has been assigned to many of them be correct, has been questioned. In the opinion of some they were standing when Cæsar invaded Britain. If so, it may be asked were they not common in Britain also; and, supposing they were, would not Cæsar have mentioned them? A model of a stone enclosure in the park of Hazlewood, townland

of Magheraghanrush, parish of Calry, and county of Sligo, elicits some pertinent remarks on the vast sepulchral chambers such as that of New Grange, and on the Cyclopean enclosures of which that in Hazlewood Park (figured in the Catalogue) is a grand type. They may be compared with the remains at Carnac in Britany, at Stonehenge and other places in the west of England, at Addington and at Coldrum in Kent. The Hazlewood enclosure is upwards of 80 ft. in its entire length, and is composed of two oblong and two circular chambers built of massive stones. Hitherto this fine monument does not seem to have attracted the attention of many antiquaries, although it stands in a district in which there are

“as many as thirty large raths still remaining within a circuit of about three miles round this structure; and not far distant, in the townland of Carrowmoru, there still exist sixty circles and cromlechs; ‘the largest collection,’ says Dr. Petrie, ‘of monuments of this kind in the British islands, and probably, with the exception of Carnac, the most remarkable in the world.’”

We pass on to the stone materials used for sepulchral purposes, the



Breadth,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in.; height,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in.

early stone urn of Pagan times, the Ogham stones of very early Christian, and sculptured crosses of later Christian, eras. Of the first of these we are enabled to give an illustration from a rare example in the collection. It is in limestone, and is decorated with two bands of zigzag lines and a circle on each side. Its place of discovery is not known. Mr. Wilde states that it has evidently been worked out with metal

tools; and he considers it of much later date than the early fictile



Height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; width at the top,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.

urns. One of the latter, of diminutive size and of unusually elegant ornamentation, having also the rare adjunct of a handle, is here represented:—

“It was discovered, in 1847, in the cutting of a railway, in a small stone chamber at Knocknecoura, near Bagnalstown, county

of Carlow; and contained portions of the burned bones of an infant or very young child. It was embedded in a much larger and ruder urn, filled with fragments of adult human bones: possibly they may have been the remains of mother and child.”

The collection of sepulchral urns in the Museum is, as may be supposed, very numerous. From the examples figured, they bear a close general resemblance to those of the Celtic races discovered in England, some of which are probably anterior to the Roman invasion; but many of the interments to which they belong are now more generally looked upon as contemporaneous with or subsequent to that epoch.

The medieval fictile department is comparatively poor. The pitcher of which a cut is given may be referred to the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is of a light colour, partially glazed: and so globular that it will not stand upright. Like the Saxon glass drinking-cups, it was probably intended to be emptied before replaced upon the festive board.

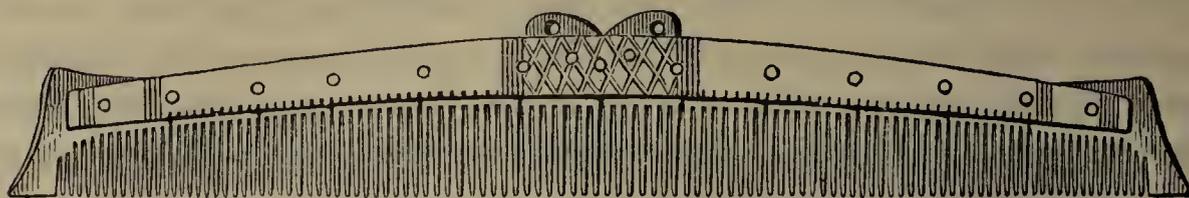
The vast tracts of bog in Ireland have been the means of preserving numerous varieties of implements and utensils in wood, some of which are probably even more ancient than they are usually considered, while even those attributed to the Middle Ages may, in most instances, be looked upon as the only examples extant in this country, objects in wood being only capable of preservation under very exceptional circumstances. It is under this class, vegetable materials, that Mr. Wilde places the *Crannoges*, or little stockaded islands which have been brought to light in consequence of the recent extensive drainings of the low, wet lands. These curious wooden houses, or islands, though alluded to so early as the ninth century, seem in no instance to have been examined until the close of the year 1839. In this portion of the Catalogue the author has introduced a very clear and comprehensive account of the crannoges, illustrated with diagrams; and he has shewn how closely they are allied in general construction to the structures more recently discovered in the lakes of Switzerland which, from time to time, have been noticed in our Magazine, and by Mr. Wylie in the *Archæologia*<sup>b</sup>; and which, indeed, appear to have received more general attention from English antiquaries than the equally remarkable remains in Ireland. They are mutually illustrative, and open a new field of archæological investigation. Though in their origin these islands were in all probability prehistoric, yet the remains found amongst the ruins of their timber-work belong to various epochs; as, for instance, the comb from the crannoge of Lagore (see next page), if not actually Roman, is a direct copy



Height, 13 in.

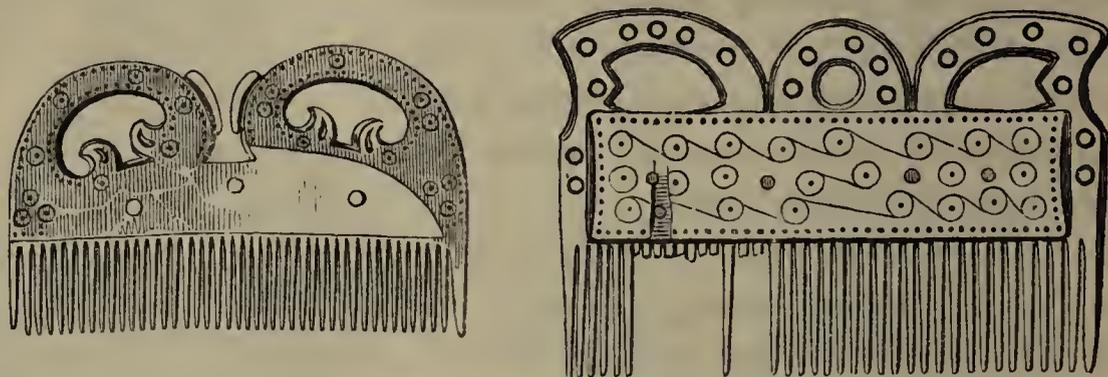
<sup>b</sup> See also Dr. F. Keller's description in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, vol. ix.

from a Roman form : while the two following may be assigned to some



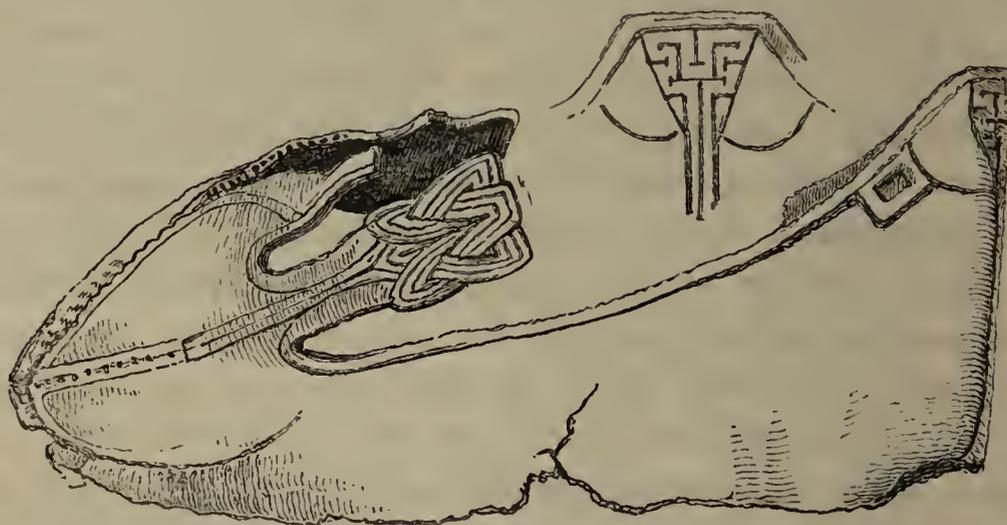
Two-thirds the actual size.

centuries later, probably so late as the ninth or tenth ; and to the same period may be referred an exceedingly rare shoe, found in a bog at



Two-thirds the actual size.

Carrigallen. It affords a striking and elegant contrast to the rude, clumsy-looking foot-tire of the native taste and fashion.



Length, 10 in.

The class under which come *animal materials*, in which these objects are given, includes textile fabrics of various kinds, which, in Mr. Wilde's hands, are arranged and described so as to form a good basis and indication for the study of Irish clothing and costume. Having spoken of skin, leather, and hair-coverings, he proceeds to woollen material and manufacture ; and after touching on the sources which supply information on the subject, observes :—

“ We possess unmistakable evidence of our native population having adopted particular colours, of which deep yellow (*eroch*), styled by English writers ‘ saffron,’ was the most prominent ; and so national, that enactments were made to limit the extent of some garments, and to prohibit altogether the adoption of others dyed this colour. The Four Masters, and also the Clonmacnoise Annalists, attribute the

art of dyeing party-coloured clothes (the latter say purple, blue, and green) to King Tighearnmas, whose reign extended from A.M. 3580 to 3656. And in the first of these authorities it is stated, under the year of the world 3664, that his immediate successor, King *Eochaidh*, was surnamed *Eadghadhach*, 'because it was by him the variety of colour was first put on clothes [no doubt woollen] in Ireland, to distinguish the honour of each by his garment, from the lowest to the highest. Thus was the distinction made between them: one colour in the clothes of slaves; two in the clothes of soldiers; three in the clothes of goodly heroes, or young lords of territories; six in the clothes of ollavs, (professors); seven in the clothes of kings or queens.' In a MS., H. 2, 18, in Trinity College, it is added to the foregoing, that all colours were used in the dress of a bishop. That there was a *tartan*, or plaid, like that used by the Highlanders of Scotland, there is undoubted proof in the remains of costume preserved in this collection. It appears to have been black and yellow, or 'saffron colour;' and probably each clan possessed a characteristic colour, and a plaid, as well as a special dress.—If we seek for documentary evidence before the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the earliest accessible authority upon the subject of costume is the 'Book of Rights.' There, among the tributes paid by the different states or kingdoms of the Irish Pentarchy, we read of the cloak or *brat*, the outer garment, of which the following varieties are specified:—A thousand cloaks not white, speckled cloaks, cloaks with white borders, red cloaks, blue cloaks, royal cloaks, green cloaks, purple cloaks, cloaks with golden borders, &c. The *cochall*, hooded cloak, or cowl, is seldom mentioned among these tributes."

This class concludes with some figured examples of bones covered with carvings, some of which were procured from crannoges. These carvings are patterns of grotesque animals, interwoven vermicular work, and other ornaments well known in Saxon works of art. Very similar carved bones were found in the excavations made in London, some of which are now in the British Museum. It is not improbable that, unless they may be considered as the amusement or practice of artists, they were patterns for artisans to work by: being in bone they would be portable, and not liable to be broken.

The metallic materials constitute the fifth class, the most numerous and important in the collection. By Mr. Wilde's arrangement, the numerous divisions comprised in it are all seen clearly and distinctly; and the student is left free to give them his own interpretation as regards chronology and parentage. We cannot but consider this arrangement far better than that of limiting the stone to one period, the bronze to another, and the iron to a third and late period. As the author remarks, the adoption of metal was not likely to have been sudden or universal: stone weapons were still used in Ireland so late as the ninth century; and stone implements were fabricated with metal, and probably even with iron tools. William of Poitiers states that weapons of stone were used by the Saxons at the battle of Hastings; and in an early Saxon Vocabulary the Latin *securis* is translated 'stone axe;' but according to the system of archæological periods those weapons should have been of *iron!*

(To be continued.)

## CORNISH CHURCHES.

## V. ST. ANTONY, LANDEWEDNACK—ST. RUAN MAJOR.

THE parish of ST. ANTONY IN KIRRIER occupies a mere neck of land, bounded on one side by the Helford River, and on the other by the Durra. The church, embosomed in trees, and almost close to the water's edge, stands on the southern side of the narrowest part of the promontory, the extreme eastern point of which is cut off by an ancient earthwork, Castle Dinas, which was occupied during the Great Rebellion, and surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1646. It was the last place in Cornwall held for the King, except St. Michael's Mount and Pendennis Castle, and was defended by Sir Richard Vyvyan.

The situation of the church is very peculiar, and has a legend attached similar to that of Gunwalloe. It is said that soon after the Conquest, as some Normans of rank were crossing from Normandy into England, a tempest drove them on the Cornish coast, where they were in momentary danger of destruction; but in their distress they called on St. Antony, and vowed if he would save them from shipwreck they would build a church in his honour on the spot where they should first land. The ship was wafted into the Durra creek, and there the pious Normans as soon as possible fulfilled their vow. As in those days men were more wont than at the present time to express their gratitude to God in some visible form, this story seems not improbable, and a votive chapel may have marked the site for the present Church.

This parish is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but Bishop Tanner says there was a cell of Black Monks of Angiers here, belonging to the Priory of Tywardreath, which existed as early as the reign of Richard I. Its site is supposed to have been on an estate called Lantinny, adjoining the church-yard, where foundations of buildings and remains of human bodies have been found<sup>a</sup>. Dugdale also refers to St. Antony (or Antonine) in Meneage as a cell to Tywardreath, and says that "being mentioned in Gervase of Canterbury's Catalogue, it must have existed as early as the time of King Richard I." It is rated in

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<sup>a</sup> Lysons' "Cornwall."

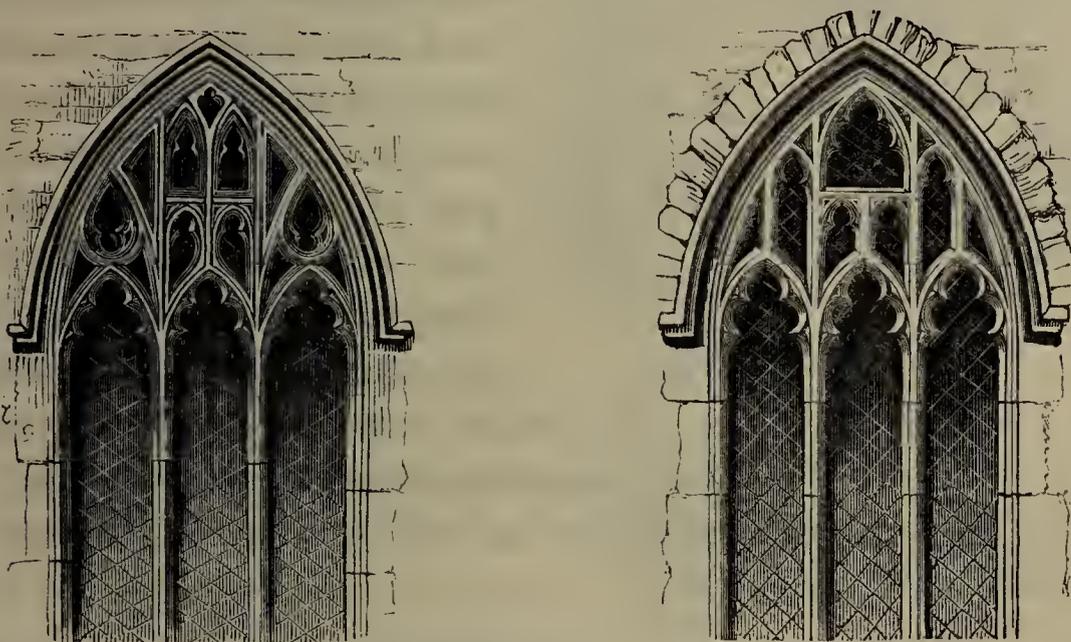
the Pope's Inquisition of 1294. Dr. Oliver says the church is dedicated to Antoninus the Martyr, but gives no date of dedication.

The plan of the existing church closely resembles that of Manaccan: consisting of a chancel, nave, north aisle, tower at



The Church of St. Antony in Kirrier.

the west end of the nave, and a shallow south transept with porch adjoining it to the west. The chancel appears to be of much earlier date than any other portions of the building, and has on its north side a single lancet, partially blocked. The east windows of the chancel and aisle are both good Early Per-



Window of Chancel and East Window of Aisle, St. Antony.

pendicular. With the exception of a small single-light on the south side of the chancel, and a window of three lights tre-

foliated in the transept, all the others are of two lights, under a square hood-mould.

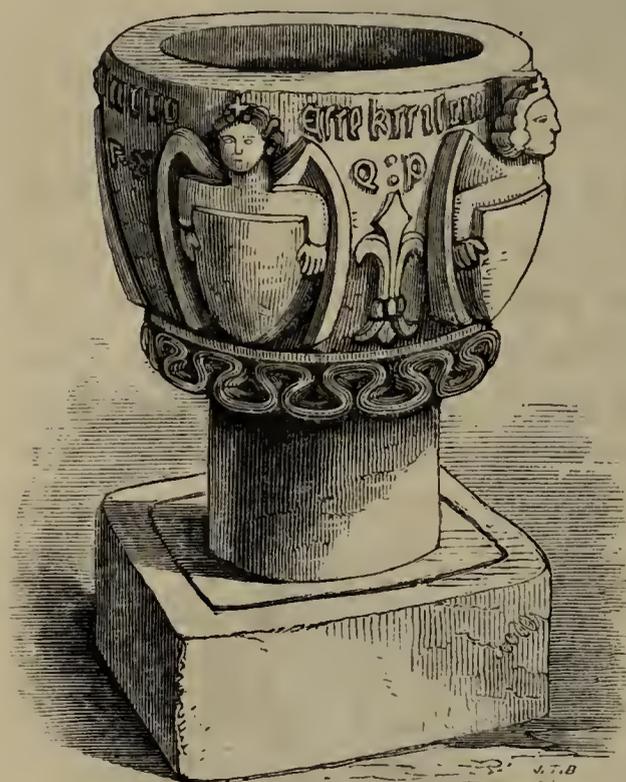
The nave and aisle are divided by an arcade of five acutely pointed arches, one side of each arch being formed by a single piece of granite, with mouldings of a simple order. The piers are plain octagonal shafts, with capitals of the same form.

The rood-turret on the north side of the aisle is very remarkable in having the entrance to the stairs on the outside. The north wall of the aisle is buttressed, and there are two buttresses against the south wall of the chancel.

The tower, of three stages, battlemented and pinnacled, and between sixty and seventy feet high, somewhat resembles that of St. Mawgan, though not so elaborately ornamented: it is built of granite. The pinnacles are formed by clustered shafts resting on angels. The belfry windows, of unusually large size for the district, are of three lights, with geometrical tracery. The western doorway consists of a depressed four-centred arch

within a square head, the spandrels being filled with a trefoil ornament. The tower-arch, simply a plain soffit, is semicircular.

The font, standing in the western end of the aisle, appears to be of the thirteenth century, and, like many others in Cornwall, has around the bowl four angels bearing shields. Around the upper part of the bowl is an inscription — “*Ecce karissimi de Deo vero baptizabuntur spiritu sancto,*” with the initials



Font, St. Antony.

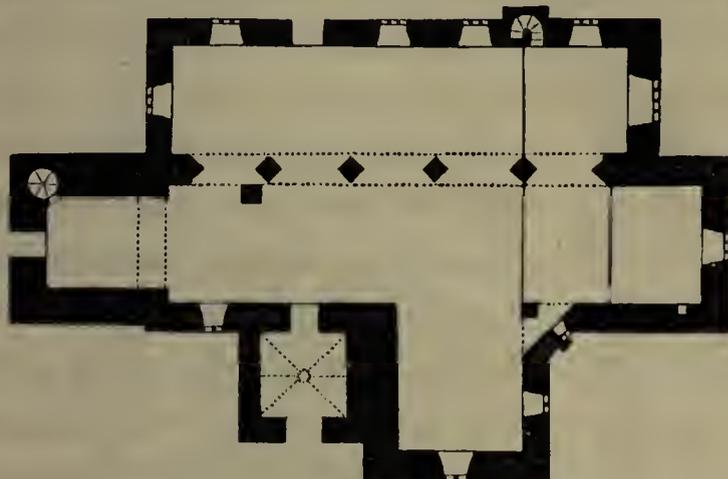
Q. P., B. M., B. V., P. R.; two letters being placed between each angel. Height of the font, including base, 3 feet 3 inches<sup>b</sup>.

The Perpendicular additions to this church are mostly of early and good character.

LANDEWEDNACK, the most southerly church in England, is little

<sup>b</sup> In Lysons' "Cornwall" will be found an engraving of a font, formerly in Camborne Church, similar to this, and with the same inscription.

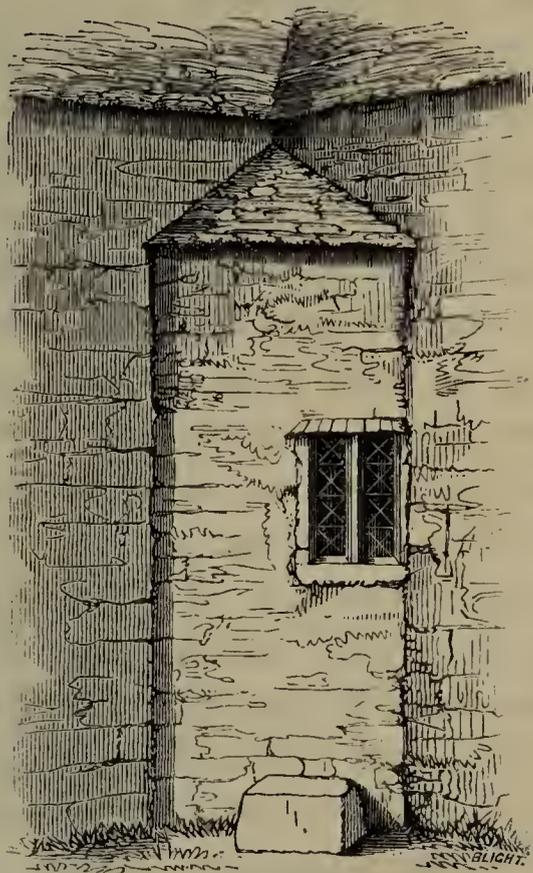
more than a mile north-east from the Lizard Point, and stands near the summit of a slope terminating at the cliffs about a furlong distant. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation of this church and its churchyard. The murmuring of the sea below can be distinctly heard; and between the trunks of the trees, by which the church is surrounded, are glimpses of its deep blue, dotted here and there with the white sails of the



Plan of Landewednack Church.

outward or homeward bound. But tombstones in this grassy slope tell of many a bark which, on the rugged coast, untimely finished its course, and of those who perished on the dark crags. In fact, we have here the usual tales told on stone in most sea-side churchyards.

The plan of this church also very nearly resembles Manaccan; but here, as at St. Antony, the porch adjoins the transept, and this latter has the peculiar hagiographic arrangement in the angle similar to those already noticed at St. Cury and St. Mawgan. The low side window, however, is of two lights; and just beneath it, from the foundation of the wall, into which it is built, projects a rude block of stone, which might



Exterior of Low Side Window,  
Landewednack.

have been convenient for persons to stand on if these windows really had an outward use. At St. Cury are no traces of the existence of such a block. The dimensions of the window are

2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 8 inches; the sill five feet from the ground; from the sill to the stone beneath it, 4 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth of the wall, 4 feet. The internal arrangement is nearly the same as at St. Cury<sup>c</sup>.

The chancel and transept appear to be contemporaneous: in each are piscina niches of the same form—simply an arched recess; the basins are gone. The windows of the chancel, transept, and nave are of Decorated character, as is also the porch—a most remarkable structure to find attached to a church in Cornwall, where groining and stone ribs are very rare. The vault runs north and south, and has boldly chamfered diagonal



Boss on Porch, Landewednack.

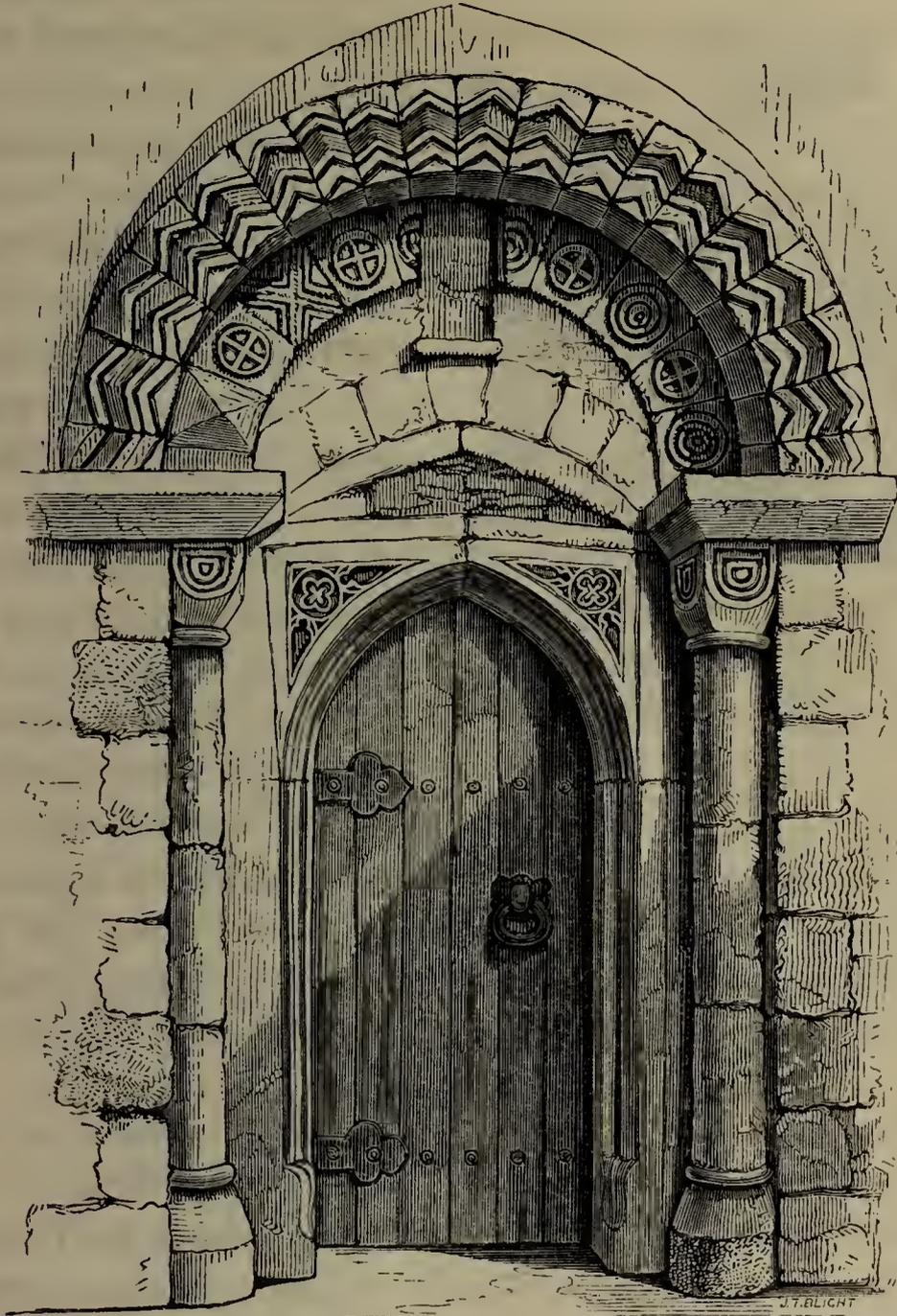
and cross ribs; the former supported by angels bearing shields, and the whole terminating in a central boss—an angel holding a scroll. The outer entrance has a segmental arch, and the walls are battlemented. The inner doorway has considerable remains of Norman work; indeed, the Norman doorway is complete of itself, but a Perpendicular door-

way has been constructed within it, and from the segmental arch and niche for image there appears to have been a doorway occupying the space previous to the present one, possibly contemporaneous with the porch itself. The Norman doorway is of most unusually lofty proportions, being 9 feet high, and 4 feet 5 inches from jamb to jamb: the jambs are partially built of that curious sandstone which has been referred to as existing in early work at St. Levan and St. Burian; it almost resembles a concrete, and may, with the back of a penknife, be scraped into particles of sand as it originally existed. The positions of these stones—two on the left, and one forming part of the base of the right shaft—are indicated in the engraving (see next page). The same material is used in the formation of the piscina in the chancel.

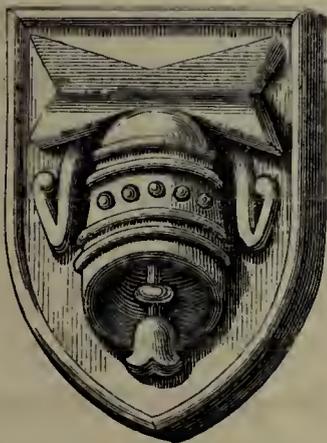
The font (see p. 544), supported on a central pillar and four

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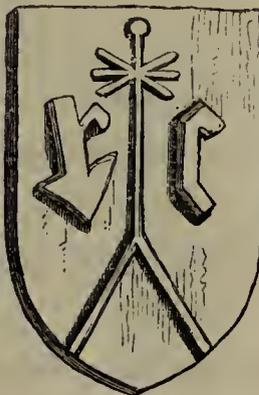
<sup>c</sup> In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. cci. pp. 543, 544, will be found a plan of Bosherton Church, Pembroke, with view of a squint similar to that at Landewednack. At the former, however, the oblique wall appears to be of greater length, and the small window occupies a more central position. The lean-to roof is in each case arranged in just the same manner. Landewednack was most probably originally a cruciform church, like that at Bosherton.



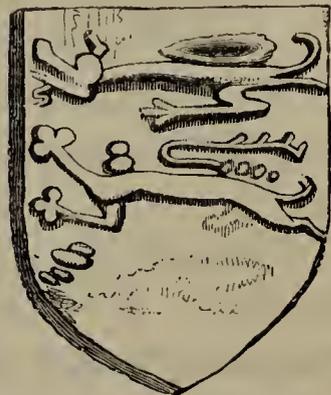
South Doorway, Landewednack.



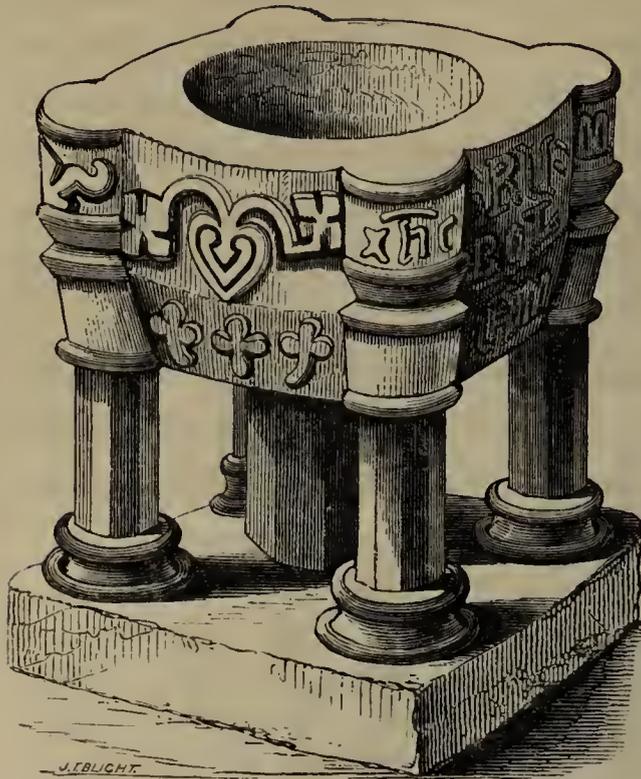
On North and South Bells, Landewednack.



On the Bell St. Nicholas, Landewednack.



shafts, a form frequently met with in Cornwall, is probably of the thirteenth century, and bears an inscription in early English characters, "I. H. C. D. Ric. (Dominus Ricardus) Bolham me fecit."



Font, Landewednack.

The tower, built perhaps early in the fifteenth century, is of two stages, unbuttressed; it is battlemented and has crocketed pinnacles. The doorway is blocked. The western window of three lights, and the belfry lights under square hoodmoulds, are constructed of granite. The same material is used in other parts of the

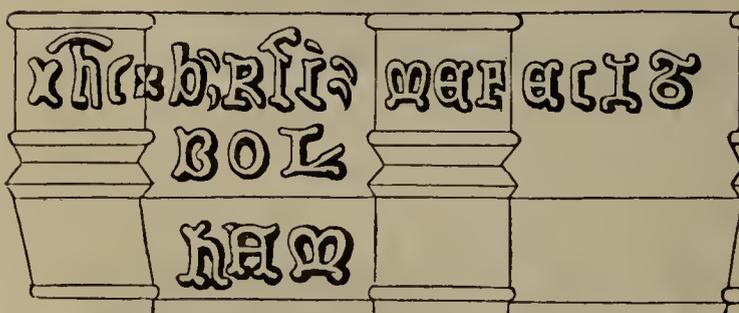
tower, and in conjunction with the dark stone of the district has a singular effect. The staircase, as usual, is contained in the thickness of the north wall. The tower-arch has a plain soffit. There are three bells, apparently of early date; they bear the following legends:—

"Sancta Anna ora pro nobis."

"Sancte Nicholas ora pro nobis."

"Nomen Magdalene gerit campana melodie."

The founder's mark—a bell, with the initials B. V.—is the



Inscription on the Font, Landewednack.

same on the north and south bells (see preceding page), and is met with in other parts of the kingdom. The shields on the bell of St. Nicholas (see preceding page)

do not, however, seem to be familiar to the collectors of bell-marks.

An exceedingly fine sea-view may be had from the roof of the tower.

The aisle, added late in the fifteenth or in the beginning of the sixteenth century, has no features of interest.

The present Rector, the Rev. Philip Vyvyan Robinson, has put the chancel in order, erected a polished serpentine pulpit,

opened the tower-arch, and effected other improvements. The rich colours of the serpentine stone render it very effective for interior fittings of churches, and it is now being much used for that purpose.

In the churchyard—perhaps the only instance of the kind—are tombstones of polished serpentine.

According to Dr. Borlase, the last sermon in the Cornish language was preached in Landewednack Church, not long before the year 1678, by the rector, the Rev. F. Robinson. After the language ceased to be used in churches it soon became extinct. “Had the Liturgy,” says Dr. Whitaker, “been translated into Cornish, as it was into Welsh, that language would have been equally preserved with this to the present moment.” And the Doctor remarks, with much indignation, that an English Liturgy “was not desired by the Cornish, but forced upon them by the tyranny of England, at a time when the English language was yet unknown in Cornwall.”

Dr. Oliver says the church is dedicated to St. Winwolus—the same as Gunwalloe. It is difficult to imagine how Winwolus, or Winwoluc, could be corrupted into Wednack, as some have conjectured. The present name evidently had the same origin as Landevenach in Bretagne.

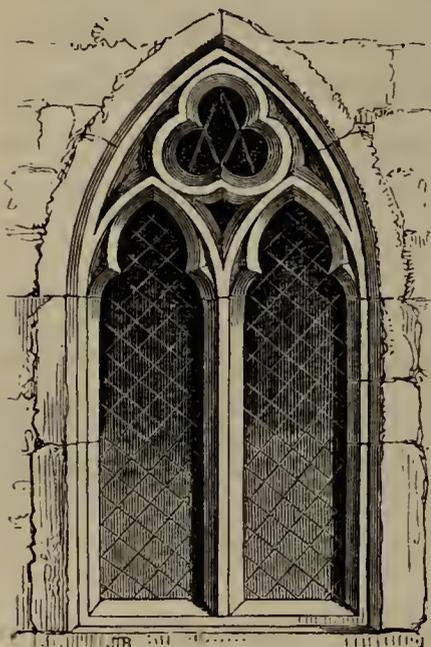
On the flat open country, little more than two miles from Landewednack, stands the Church of ST. RUAN MAJOR, surrounded by trees, which shelter it from the winds to which the neighbouring lands are terribly exposed. Somewhere on this tract is supposed to have existed the Nemean wood, in which St. Rumon, the patron of the church, had his cell, and passed the greater number of his days<sup>d</sup>. It appears that he came over from Ireland, and sought this retired spot for the solitude and contemplation of a hermit's life. Near the church of St. Grade is a village named St. Ruan, where there was a small ecclesiastical structure. This is pointed at as the exact spot of the Saint's residence. His well was two or three hundred yards distant, and may still be seen, having been in mediæval times enclosed by walls, with a ribbed roof and pointed archway. From this retreat Dr. Whitaker contends that St. Rumon was taken to

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<sup>d</sup> “Rumonus genere fuit Scotus Hiberniensis. Nemea sylva in Cornubia, plenissima olim ferarum. S. Rumonus faciebat sibi oratorium in sylva Nemæa. Falemutha.”—*Leland's Collect.*, tom. iv. p. 153.

become one of the early bishops of Cornwall, but that he soon returned to his hermitage, where he died, "was buried in his oratory, and then became sainted by the reverence of the country adjoining." Ordulph, Duke of Cornwall, knowing how Rumon was revered, caused the Saint's bones to be removed to the monastery which he founded at Tavistock, A.D. 961<sup>e</sup>. And so greatly was the Saint esteemed in the vicinity of his abode, that two churches were there consecrated to his name, and are now distinguished by the titles of St. Ruan Major and St. Ruan Minor.

St. Ruan Major consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, a south porch, and western tower. The chancel, projecting one bay beyond the aisles, is the oldest part of the church, and, as at St. Antony, has a single lancet on the north and south sides. The east window, a late insertion, consists of three ogee lights under a very depressed head. The two easternmost windows in the side of the south aisle are Decorated, of two lights, the head of one being filled with a trefoil. Some of the other windows of the aisle are of good Perpendicular. Over that in the western gable is a corbel-head.



Window in South Aisle,  
St. Ruan Major.

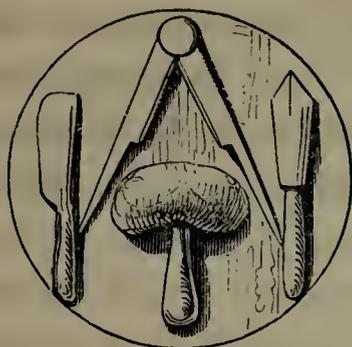
The gable of the porch is surmounted by a granite cross, boldly chamfered. The jambs of the outer entrance are octagonal and panelled.

In the eastern wall of the north aisle, which is probably the latest part of the church, are traces of an altar, with remains of brackets north and south. The rood-turret is of most unusual breadth—eight feet. Of the rood-screen itself some panels remain across the chancel and the north aisle. The carving is not very bold, but better finished than usual; several of the

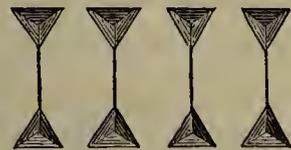
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<sup>e</sup> "King William II., A.D. 1096, in the ninth year of his reign, confirmed to this monastery the manor of Wulurinton, in Devonshire, giving seisin of it to the abbat 'per cultellum eburneum' (by the delivery of an ivory knife), in the presence of the Bishops of Winchester and Bath and Wells, and the Abbat of Glas-tonbury. The knife, it is added, was deposited in the shrine of St. Rumon."—*Dugdale's Monasticon*, ii. 489.

designs are on medallions. The heads of a male and female are particularly good. On one medallion the carver has represented his own tools — a pair of compasses, a mallet, and two curiously-formed instruments, apparently graving tools, one of which seems well adapted for cutting a sort of triangular notching, frequently found as a border ornament in fifteenth-century work.

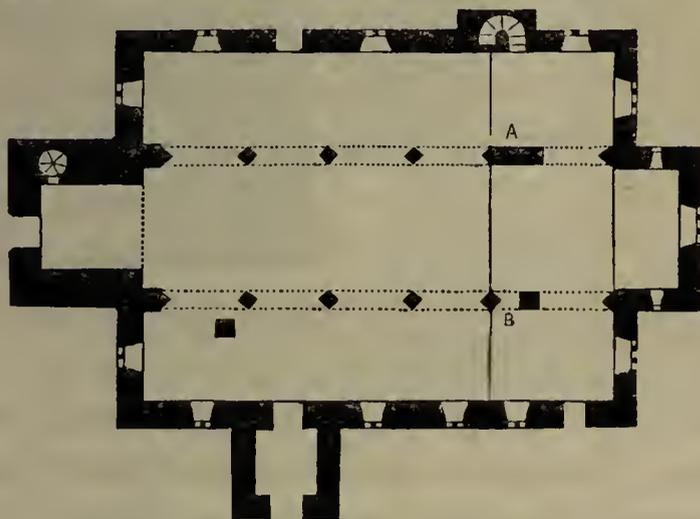


On Rood-screen,  
St. Ruan Major.



Triangular Notching.

The most peculiar features in the church are two narrow openings formed at the junction of the nave and chancel side arcades, and immediately adjoining the screen piers (see next page). On the north side the easternmost pier rests on a solid block of



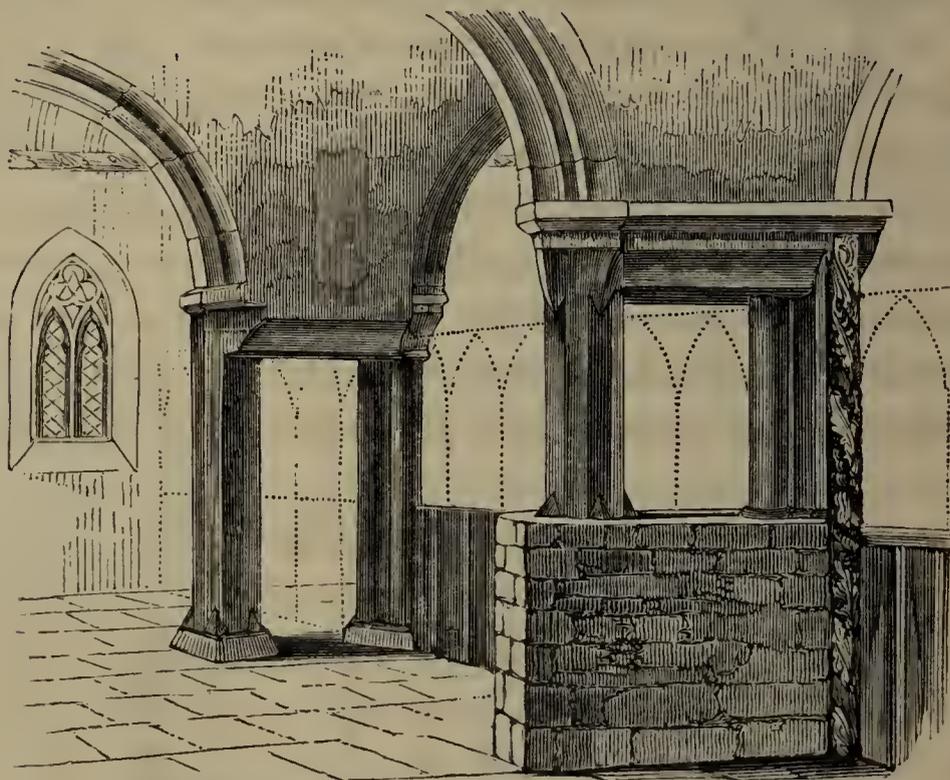
Plan of St. Ruan Major Church.

masonry, 3 ft. 5 in. high (A); the height of the opening is 2 ft. 11 in., breadth 1 ft. 10 in. The height of the southern opening (B), which extends from the lintel to the floor, is 6 ft. 2 in., its breadth only 1 ft. 6 in., so that it could scarcely have been used as a passage from the chancel to the south chancel-aisle; whilst on the north side the passage theory would be still more improbable, owing to the low dimensions of the opening, and its height from the floor, there being no connecting steps<sup>f</sup>. The eastern piers are octagonal, whilst the western ones are the same as those in the nave, three-quarter rounds and cavettos.

This peculiar arrangement of the aisle-churches occurs in

<sup>f</sup> These openings were probably connected with the chantry altars at the ends of the aisles.—ED.

two or three other instances in Western Cornwall. At St. Mullion the openings are nearly four feet wide, and both extend to the floor, the piers and arches being of the same character, and nearly as high as those of the nave and chancel. In no other instance are the spaces so narrow as at St. Ruan<sup>g</sup>. Within the screen are two carved desk-ends, the slope above



Openings at Junction of Chancel and Nave, St. Ruan Major.  
(The dotted lines mark the position of the Rood-screen.)

the square top of the standard being formed by a kneeling angel. On one panel is a shield with the letter R. These desks face eastward, and are in a line with the peculiar openings described above<sup>h</sup>. They seem to occupy their original position.

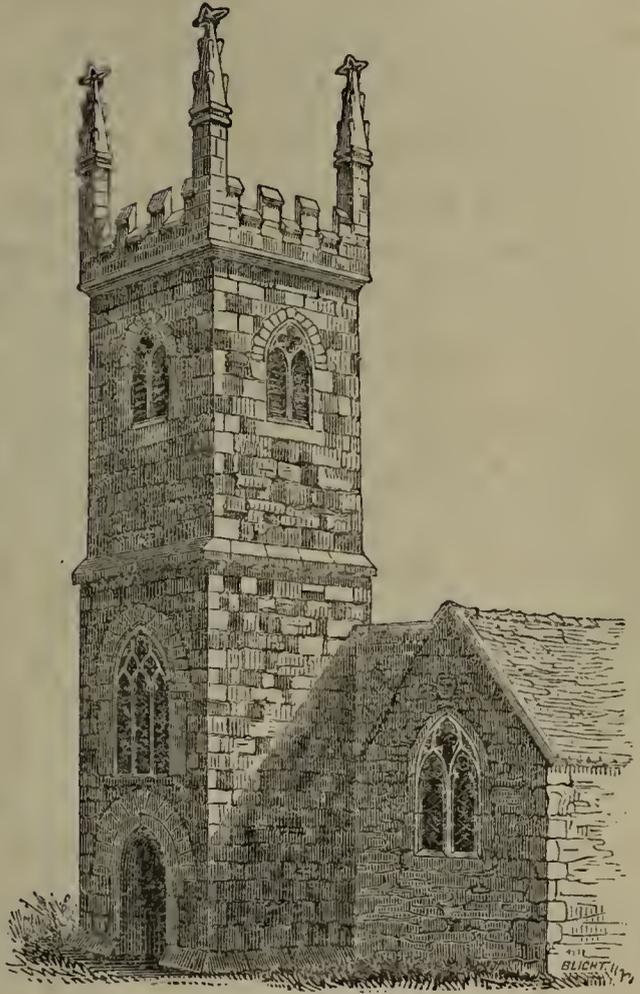
An engraving of the tower is given, as it serves to illustrate the general features of three or four towers of the Lizard district. The ground-plan is oblong, its greatest length being from north to south; dimensions, 17 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 10 in. outside. The height is about 45 ft. The staircase in the north-west angle is contained within the thickness of the wall, by which arrangement the western doorway and window are thrust southward from the centre. The tower-arch has a plain soffit. There are two stages, divided by a bold set-off, carried round the tower, after the manner of a stringcourse; the parapet,

<sup>g</sup> At St. Grade Church, recently taken down, the opening on the north side was about the same breadth, 1 ft. 10 in.

<sup>h</sup> These desks were probably for the use of the chantry priests.—ED.

with a plain cavetto mould, overhangs the upper stage, being brought out to the plane of the base of the tower. The battlements are plain, without mouldings. The pinnacles are square and crocketed, with peculiar finials—crosses placed horizontally and diagonally to the sides of the tower. There are four belfry windows, each of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head. The western window is Perpendicular, with three lights.

This tower, like others previously noticed, presents a singular effect from the material used in its construction; it is one of the black and white towers, ashlar blocks of dark serpentine and coarse granite, giving the walls an irregularly chequered appearance. For the window-tracery, pinnacles, battlements, and courses, a finer granite is used, which must have been brought from a considerable distance. At St. Grade, a neighbouring parish, the



Tower, St. Ruan Major.

tower in every respect nearly resembles that at St. Ruan, and was, according to C. S. Gilbert<sup>g</sup>, built in the year 1400. This seems a probable date for both towers<sup>h</sup>.

On the floor of the south aisle is a coffin-lid of red porphyry, five feet long, with a cross fleury in relief on three steps.

<sup>g</sup> History of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 773.

<sup>h</sup> A useful paper on the church towers of the Lizard district, by J. J. Rogers, Esq., M.P., was published in the Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, vol. iv.

THRUPP'S ANGLO-SAXON HOME<sup>a</sup>.

WE hardly know what to say about this book. It is evidently the result of a great deal of reading, and the author starts with correct notions on several points which are commonly misunderstood. On the other hand, though there are not many of the ludicrous blunders which amuse us in certain authors, there is a good deal of inaccuracy in detail; there are a great many very strange statements in support of which no authority is quoted; there is a general incapacity to appreciate evidence; and the mere style of the book is poor, even to childishness. On the whole, Mr. Thrupp seems to have formed an ideal of a book which it was quite beyond his own powers to carry out in practice. It is one of the misfortunes of our times that everybody who reads—and some who do not read—thinks himself called upon to write. Mr. Thrupp has evidently read a great many books, and read them with great profit to himself. But it is not every man who reads with profit to himself who is able to write with profit to others. People are apt to forget this very obvious truth, especially when dealing with subjects which are studied by comparatively few. Certain portions of Greek and Roman history form part of the early course of instruction of every educated man. To have read Herodotus and Thucydides is no particular distinction; a large body of young men master them yearly. In subjects which are known to so many, there is no temptation for every student to set up for a teacher, for every man to write because he has read. Hence men constantly read ancient history and profit by it, without feeling any call to write anything about it. But mediæval history, even English history, is studied by comparatively few; familiarity with ancient chronicles and documents is very rare; every man who knows a little about them is tempted to overvalue his own attainments, from having so few competitors to balance himself against. Hence the number of writers on these subjects is almost co-extensive with the number of readers. And, again, these studies are not the subjects of any real academic

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<sup>a</sup> "The Anglo-Saxon Home; a History of the Domestic Institutions and Customs of England, from the Fifth to the Eleventh Century. By John Thrupp." (London: Longman and Co.)

training—for such superficial teaching as that of the Oxford Modern History School is not worth speaking of—and they are constantly taken up by men whose minds have not been exercised by that discipline which is the best of all means, sadly as it is abused whenever it is rested in as an end. The result is that far more books are written about mediæval than are written about ancient history, but that the average of merit is incomparably greater among those who devote themselves to ancient learning. Even the really great names of Hallam, Kemble, Palgrave, and Guest cannot, as a body, compare with Arnold, Thirlwall, Grote, Merivale, and Lewis. And, besides the chiefs, the mediæval camp is infested by a small fry who have comparatively few parallels on the ancient side. When one or two notorious blunderers on each side are paired off, the mediæval department will still remain cumbered with a class of well-intentioned people, who would be most praiseworthy, if only they were content to read, and did not undertake to write. After some of the books which we have seen lately, Mr. Thrupp's volume, evidently the result of honest study, and containing some really sound sense and some really valuable information, is by no means to be despised. But did a man—unless he could enlist some theological prejudice in his favour—put forth a book of no higher merit about Rome or Athens, it would, in the present state of Greek and Roman scholarship, be at once hissed off the stage.

Mr. Thrupp, as we have said, starts with some very correct general notions. For instance, he begins by insisting on the necessity for distinguishing between the different stages of the long period between the fifth century and the eleventh. He quotes a sarcastic remark from the "Saturday Review" that "most people believe that all 'the Saxons,' like all 'the ancients,' lived at once." He sees clearly the absurdity of any such belief; he asserts strenuously that an Englishman of the fifth century and an Englishman of the eleventh century were very different from one another; he vigorously maintains that the six centuries between Hengest and Harold were centuries of very great progress, and witnessed an "immense advance in civilization, morality, and religion." No truer or better starting-point could be found; and Mr. Thrupp never forgets his main object, and evidently endeavours to work out his general principle in detail. But Mr. Thrupp's excellent purpose is con-

stantly obscured by inaccuracies in detail, by matter which is totally irrelevant, by omitting to quote authorities or by relying on authorities which are worthless, and by a style poor and feeble beyond expression. Yet, with all this, there is quite good stuff enough in Mr. Thrupp's book to distinguish him from mere blunderers and charlatans. He has undertaken a task beyond his powers; he has mistaken his vocation in becoming a writer, but, as an evidently diligent and conscientious student, he is entitled to our respect.

Mr. Thrupp divides the long period with which he has to deal into three divisions, which he calls severally the "early Saxon," the "Saxon-Danish," and the "Saxon-Norman." The first lasts from the earliest English settlements to the beginning of the Danish invasions in 787, the second from thence to the death of Cnut [Harthacnut?], and the third from thence to the Conquest. The names, like all such double names, are awkward, and the divisions do not strike us as well made. Surely the introduction of Christianity is a more important landmark than any of the others, and, next to that, the change from the fluctuating ascendancy of a Bretwalda to the permanent supremacy of the West-Saxon Kings. Nor do we see in what way the first period is specially "Saxon," as the main interest of the history of that time certainly belongs to the non-Saxon part of England, and among the Bretwaldas and other leading princes the Saxons form only a minority. The "Saxon-Norman" period, as defined by Mr. Thrupp, simply means the reign of Eadward the Confessor; if he meant to take in the whole time during which there was any intercourse between England and Normandy, he should have gone back to the marriage of Æthelred and Ælfifu-Emma. The marriage of an English King with a stranger was a rare event, and Æthelred's Norman marriage, like Æthelberht's Frankish marriage, was the beginning, though the small beginning, of a chain of great events. In a later passage (p. 105) we find Mr. Thrupp recognizing this marriage as an epoch, and indeed making a good deal too much of it:—

"After the time of Emma, the Gem of the Normans, a French education became fashionable, and it was customary to send the sons of Anglo-Saxon nobles to the Court of Normandy to be educated, though the instruction they there received was not of a very intellectual character."

Now for this assertion Mr. Thrupp quotes no authority, and we certainly cannot supply any from memory. But this is just

the sort of assertion which ought not to be hazarded without authority. It is of course quite possible that Mr. Thrupp may have found some case or other of a young Englishman of the eleventh century being sent out of the realm for education; but we cannot believe that anything of the sort was "fashionable" or "customary." King Eadward himself, and possibly some companions with him, received a Norman education for the best of reasons; but there is not the slightest hint of such a thing in the case of the sons of the three greatest houses in England, those of the Earls Godwine, Leofric, and Siward.

Again, Mr. Thrupp lays down that, for his purpose, that of illustrating manners and customs, a fabulous narrative is often as valuable as a true one. This remark is perfectly sound, if certain needful limitations are heeded, but nothing can lead to greater errors than the careless application of such a rule. Nothing is more certain than that fictitious stories, from Homer to a good novel of our own day, constantly supply the very best information as to manners and customs. But many cautions must be observed; the fiction must be strictly contemporary, and the illustrations supplied by it must be looked for in the details rather than in the main story. A fiction of a later age can be of no value, except incidentally for the age in which it is invented. Again, mere libel and scandal is not legitimate fiction for our purpose, though the details of a libellous story easily may be. Mr. Thrupp (pp. 74—76) quotes two ridiculous stories about William the Conqueror, one of his wooing his Duchess Matilda by knocking her down, the other of his beating her to death with a bridle because she hamstrung a priest's daughter, who was his mistress. We do not believe a word of either; William of Malmesbury, who tells the latter story, thinks it madness to believe it ("Hæc de tanto rege credere dementiæ adscribo"). Mr. Thrupp himself tells us that "it is consolatory to know that this account of her [Matilda's] death is of very dubious authenticity," but he goes on to say,—

"For the purpose of appreciating the manners of the age, it is almost immaterial whether the tale be really true, or merely so consistent with probability as to have been readily believed at the time of its supposed occurrence."

Now, first of all, all this talk about William is brought in to illustrate English manners, as to which it can prove nothing

whatever. If William whipped Matilda, it does not follow that Earl Leofric whipped Lady Godiva. But neither do we think that the tale shews that a Norman King was any more likely to beat his Queen to death than an English King. The monstrous tales which have been current about illustrious persons in our own time shew that mere scandal is no sign even of general probability. But details again are valuable, even here. There was a ridiculous story once told that the Princess Charlotte threw a leg of mutton at somebody's head, we think at that of her princely father. Does this illustrate the manners of the nineteenth century? In a certain way it does. A wise historian of the twenty-seventh century will not infer that either princesses or daughters of inferior degree were in the habit of throwing legs of mutton at their fathers' heads. But he will infer, with perfect safety, that a leg of mutton was a common English dish in the nineteenth century. So these absurd fables about William and Matilda illustrate and prove one or two things. The bridle, as the instrument of correction, illustrates the almost centaur-like union between the knight and his horse; it is certainly not the weapon which a modern husband would be described as using. Then the hamstringing is characteristic; it is a form of cruelty of which other instances occur in this century and in the one before it. When later Queens are fabled—often long after their own age—to get rid of their rivals, they do it by the bowl or, at most, by the dagger. Further, when William of Malmesbury quietly mentions "*cujusdam presbyteri filia*" without a word of surprise or abhorrence, and that in a passage the main drift of which is the praise of King William's chastity, we may infer that the existence of a clergyman's daughter was not looked on as anything very wonderful or scandalous. In this way even these monstrous fictions do illustrate the manners of the time. Mr. Thrupp's general principle is thoroughly sound, but he has not skill enough to work it out. So, again, his constant references to the pseudo-Ingulf are balanced with several disclaimers of belief. Now, if the pseudo-Ingulf were a contemporary romance, it would be good evidence for manners, though not for facts; being a mere forgery of some centuries later, it is no evidence for either. To return to Queen Matilda, Mr. Thrupp tells us that William, "when his fury cooled, attempted to atone for his offence, by giving her a magnificent funeral,

and building a cathedral over her tomb." "Magnificentissimis inferiis extulit." "Sepulta est regina Cadomis in monasterio Sanctæ Trinitatis." This, we suppose, is what Mr. Thrupp runs together into the above slovenly sentence. He ought to know better than to call the Trinity Church at Caen a "cathedral" or to think that William "built it over" Matilda's tomb.

So the book goes on from the beginning to the end; on every subject which he deals with, Mr. Thrupp shows much reading, clear general views, but an utter confusion of details. Names and titles are constantly confounded; Godwine and Harold are cut down into Earls of *Sussex* (p. 192, where are to be seen some odd speculations as to the respective merits of Thanets and Earls); St. Boniface, whom so many authors have agreed to translate from Mainz to Metz, is by Mr. Thrupp further removed to Mons (p. 374), which never was a Bishop's, much less an Archbishop's, See at all. A little way on (p. 378), Olaf Tryggvesson becomes Olaf *Frygesson*; in p. 392, we have the common blunder of *Constance* for *Coutances*, because both in Latin are *Constantia*; finally our forefathers are (p. 263) charged with worshipping "Zernbock" and—*Occhus Bocchus*. This last at least is utterly beyond us.

Even when Mr. Thrupp gives references, he does not always know what to do with them. Thus he quotes (p. 375) a story in Bede's account of Wilfrid to show that "the Anglo-Saxons" did not know how to catch fish till Wilfrid taught them. Now this story, whether we like to believe it or not, is told of the South-Saxons only, and it is rather hard measure to extend it to "the Anglo-Saxons" in general. As Wilfrid taught the South-Saxons Christianity as well as the art of fishing, it would have been a better hit if Mr. Thrupp had inferred that Augustine and Paulinus had already taught the gentle pastime to the men of Kent and Northumberland.

Again, it appears from Domesday that the city of Norwich, *Tempore Regis Edwardi*, paid the King yearly, among other tribute, a bear and six bear-dogs. Mr. Thrupp argues quite justly that "bear-baiting, one of the most cruel of sports, was commonly practised." But why should he go on to say that "Edward the Confessor took *particular delight* in it, and *required* the city of Norwich to furnish him annually with a bear and six bear-dogs, and in all probability exacted a similar tribute from other cities?" (p. 383). Cannot Mr. Thrupp see that a cus-

tomary payment, which may have been much older than Eadward's time, proves nothing whatever as to his personal tastes? Finally, we read in pp. 337, 338:—

“The unconverted Anglo-Saxons had been accustomed to the idea that every freeman had a right to take a part in the administration of religious rites; and when converted they had a strong notion of conducting Divine Service as pleased them best. They insisted, in defiance of the clergy, in bringing their dogs, hawks, and pigs to church; and they also claimed to accompany the choir on their crowths and pipes, a claim which was then resolutely resisted; though it is permitted in certain villages at the present day.”

Mr. Thrupp refers to “Canons under King Edgar, Thorpe, vol. ii. p. 251. Wharton's (*sic*) History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 281.” We made the references, as in duty bound, being specially anxious to know about the pigs. We had heard of men taking their dogs and hawks to church with them, but there was something quite novel in the picture of an Old-English chief going to church followed by his favourite pig, of the priest resisting the entry of the unclean beast, and of the final triumphant irruption of the pig and his patron. We had heard of no one but St. Anthony who ever adopted such a companion, and with him we believe the companionship was not voluntary. Or, again, such deference to “the gentleman who pays the rent” might be thought to be Celtic rather than Teutonic. We made the reference. In Warton we find nothing about dogs or pigs or churches, but only a reference to a charter of King Coenwulf of Mercia “prohibiting all persons carrying hawks or falcons to trespass on the lands of the monks” of Abingdon. On turning to Kemble (Cod. Dipl. i. 270), we find “caballi” and “canes” forbidden equally with “accipitres vel falcones.” Still here is nothing about going to church, still less about taking pigs there. We turn to King Eadgar's Canons, and there we do find, “Ne binnan cyric-túne ænig hund ne cume ne swín þe má þæs þe man wealdan mæge.” Here King Eadgar, with a proper regard to decency and order, forbids all pigs and dogs to enter even the churchyard. Or rather he seems to look upon such a state of things as what indeed ought to be, but still as something too good to be expected; the pigs are to be kept out, if possible, but the Basileus of Britain seems to doubt whether all the powers of Church and State will be effectual against such unruly beasts. Here then are the pigs, but there is not a word about any one persisting in bringing them to

church. If Mr. Thrupp ever kept pigs, still more if he ever lived near a neighbour who kept pigs and was not careful as to their restraint, he would quite enter into the spirit of the injunction. A pig is a beast apt to stray, apt to break fences, apt to do damage where he does stray, and unlikely to distinguish hallowed ground from profane. King Eadgar's canon against the pigs was dictated by a perfectly sound policy, and it need not at all suggest the existence of so grotesque a practice as that of men going to church and insisting on taking their pachydermatous favourites with them.

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ROMAN ROAD IN YORKSHIRE.—At Norton, near Malton, where a system of town drainage has recently been commenced, in excavating for the outfall in the river, at a depth of eight feet, a hard, firm, concrete mass was discovered, which resembled the best macadamised road, but was so firmly cemented together that for a considerable time no way could be cut through it. Eventually a section was exposed, which shewed the road to be about fifteen inches in thickness, and to have been continued apparently across the bed of the river to the large camp at Malton, now by some persons regarded as the lost station *Derventio*. The view of the site of a ford here is strengthened by its being immediately opposite the *Prætorian Gate* of the Malton camp. The eight feet of cutting was composed of alluvial deposit, which, in being thrown out, yielded several coins, varying in date from the time of Constantine to the third William. This would indicate that the ford had continued in use till within a century or two ago. In addition to coins, close upon the road were found various kinds of Roman pottery, antlers of deer, an iron spear-head, with traces of a horn handle; a wooden sandal or shoe, with bronze fastenings (the wood crumbling on exposure); and a quantity of small horseshoes, differing from those of the present day in being much smaller and lighter, and being without the groove for the nail-heads. The road was exposed for some yards in a southward direction, towards a small camp which has been recently built upon. The drain, on reaching the street, was curved eastward, and all trace of the road was then lost. But a few yards of excavation due east discovered a second road, formed at right angles to the first, and made of similar materials. This road is yet being cut through; fragments of Roman pottery are constantly turned up, and the road itself is gradually nearing the surface of the modern street, being now only three feet below. The road is formed of broken stone and some description of cement laid upon boulders, and is of almost impenetrable hardness. In *Black's Guide to Yorkshire* (1862) a map is given of Roman Malton, shewing a road, in an easterly direction, to the *Portus Salutaris* and *Ocelum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, and it is believed this road is identical with the one now discovered, which seems likely to be traced throughout the main street of the town.

## SEAL OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

MORE than thirty years ago the late General Ainslie published a quarto work, termed "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage," which is now out of print. On the frontispiece was an engraving of a rare seal of Edward the Black Prince, which the courtesy of Mr. Hearne, the publisher, has recently put into our hands. We conceive that we shall be gratifying our readers by transferring it to our pages, along with an extract from the General's description.



Seal of Edward the Black Prince.

"The legend which surrounds the compartment containing the shield of the prince, &c., is S. DNI NRI PCIP AQTANE ADETRACT' ASISIAT' GRADIS CASTRI. Part of this is easy of interpretation: 'sigillum DOMINI NOSTRI PRINCIPIS AQUITANIE;' but I am ignorant of the other contractions, except 'ASISIA GRANDIS CASTRI:' the two last signify Grandeamp, a considerable district of the sénéchaussé of Querei, a division of the former province of Guienne, and which composed part of the principality of Aquitaine. Respecting the first word, I find in the celebrated *Histoire de Languedoc*, vol. iii. col. 355 and 521, that 'En vertu d'un mandement du roi, le sénéchal d'une province fesoit l'assiette de certaines impositions, ou plutot affermoit pour certaines sommes les domaines de la couronne en spécifiant ee que tel et tel devoit produire de revenu. Ce cadastre s'appeloit assignation ou assignat.' We are also told that Cahors, the capital of Querei, 'fut chargée, à cause de sa résistance au Prince Noir, de seule faire l'impôt dans tout le Querei, dont Thoma de Wálkafara fut alors sénéchal, aussi bien que du Rouvergue, et de Perigord<sup>a</sup>.' This is probably the seal of the commissioners empowered, in virtue of the ordinance of the Black Prince, to apportion the particular sums of money or produce exacted from the district of Grandeamp (GRANDIS CASTRI). De Cathala mentions that the commissioners had the title of consuls. The feathers taken from the helmet of the King of Bohemia, who, aged and quite blind, was slaughtered by the Prince, then a stripling, at the battle of Creey, are conspicuous on the shield. Equally so are the stars, eight in number, which often appear on coins and other monuments in Gaseony during the English domination: I am inclined to believe that a star was the cognizance of the duchy of Gascony, merged in the title of King of England in the reign of Edward the First. The large P, so prominent a feature on the shield, I am somewhat in doubt about; the privy seal or signet was called Sigillum Secretum, not Parvum or Privatum. However, Dom de Vaines, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur on the Loire, in his *Dictionnaire raisonné de Diplomatie*, 2 tomes, 8vo., Laeombe, Paris, 1774, at the article *Sceaux*, pages 242 et seq. tom. ii., says that 'Louis Hutin rendit une ordonnance 1315, pour que les baillis et sénéchaux ne se servissent que de Petits sceaux aux armes du roi,' which seems to sanction my making the large P the initial of Parvum."

<sup>a</sup> "Histoire Politique et Ecclésiastique du Querei, par de Cathala Coture, tome i. p. 290. It is easy in Walkafara to recognise Thomas de Wallingford, one of the companions of the Black Prince."

## Original Documents.

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### ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

MR. URBAN,—The original Charters from which the following abstracts were made are now in the cartulary of Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, Esq., D.L., of Doughcloyne, co. Cork; many of them are by far the earliest family documents I have found existing in this county, and their preservation is very remarkable, considering the vicissitudes suffered by the family in the political troubles of the country.—I am, &c.

RICHARD CAULFIELD, B.A., F.S.A.

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S. p. et f. quod ego Thomas Pembroke fil' Walteri dedi, &c., Philippo filio Johannis Pembroke et hed' suis, xxiv. acras terræ arabilis, &c., in Corrogh in Moremelan, hend' prefato Pet hed', &c., reddend' annatim xxxi. denar' argent', testibus David Freysel, Johanne Briti, Milone fil' Thomæ, Ade Copiner, Johanne Simnot, et multis aliis. (No date.)

S. p. et f. quod nos Nicholaus de Burgo et Laurencius de B. dedimus, &c., Johanni O'Kallij xii. acras terræ cum dimid' omnis stangni terræ, &c., in tenemento de Scnoesyhan quæ terra jacet in long' a terra Rachyston in parte occident' usque ad terram Johannis de Burgo fil' predicti N. in parte orient' in lat' a via regali in qua itur a villa de Glennowyr versus Villam Pontis in parte aust' usque ad terram predicti J. O. K. Dat' apud Glennowyr in festo Sanctæ Ciciliæ virg' et mart', Anno regni Edwardi tercii tercio. Test' Thoma fil' Remundi, Simone Zely, Johanne Marketh, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Laurencius de Burgo dedi, &c., Johanni O'Kally quinginti acras terræ et unam acram, &c., in Ratheyvard in tenemento de Scnoesyhan in perpetuum faciendo inde scrv' et capit' dom' feodi. Dat' apud Glennowyr, die lunæ prox' post fest' S. Mich', anno Regis Edwardi tercii quarto. Test' Roberto fil' Mathei de Conton milite, Gregorio fil' dni' Roberti de C., David fil' dni' Johannis de C., Michæl de C., Johanne fil' Gerald de C., et aliis.

UNIVERSIS has literas visuris, &c., Johannes fil' Nich' de Burgo Salt'. Noveritis me remisisse, &c., J. O. K. predict' et hed' suis totum jus et quod habeo in quatuor acris terræ in ten' de Coucksythan, &c. Dat' apud Glennowyr die Sabbati ....., Anno Regis Edwardi tercii sexto.

S. p. et f. quod ego Robertus fil' Milonis dedi, &c., Augnete filie Willmi fil' Henrici pro homagio, &c., xxx. acras terræ, &c., in Knocmolechan de tenemento de Faylyaht cum communa pastura ad omnia averia sua ubicunque pascentur prout averia mea in tempore Willi' fil' Henrici plenius habere solebant, &c., prout dictam terram de Willo fil' Henrici tenui pro omni servicio et reddita quatuor solid' annatim capit' dom' feodi. Reddend' per annum unum

denar' argenti. Test' Patricio de Myd, Owello de Bosco, Willo' de Rupe, Nich. de Montano, Rogero Dume, David fil' Gerald, et aliis. (Appended to this deed is an oval seal of green wax, in the centre a lion rampant (?). Legend, S'. ROBERTI FIL' MILONIS ...)

A POWER of Attorney concerning the same—ad Johannem fil' Johan' de Rupe, ballivum ad ponend' Johannem fil' Philippi in seysina ejusdem, &c. Dat' apud Belafidard die lunæ ante festum S. Brigidæ, anno Regis Edwardi tercii septimo.

P. U. per presentes me Thomam Mablott remisisse, &c., Johanni fil' Philippi de Midia hed' suis, &c., omne jus quod habeo in xxx. acris terræ, &c., in Knocmolechan, in ten' Faylyath. Dat' apud ..... die prox' ante festum Apost' ..... anno Regis Edwardi tercii octavo. Test' Philippo de Midia, Johanne Tirry, Willo' Milat, Rogero Besuyl, Henrico Symnot, Symono Midia, Thoma Borard, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Alanus Smythe capellanus dedi, &c., Johanni fil' Ade de Goulis et Rosine uxori ejus omnes terras, &c., quæ habeo ex dono feof' predicti Johannis in Kylmehallok de capit' dnis' feodi, &c. Rem', 1°. Nicho' de Goulis fil' predicti J. et h. m. 2°. Patricio de G. fil' predicti N. et h. m. 3°. Galfrido de G. fratri dicti P. 4°. Ricardo de G. fratri dicti G. 5°. Rect' hed' predicti J. Dat' apud Kylmehallok die Jovis prox' post festum S. Dionisii Anno Regis Edwardi tercii quartodecimo. Test' Johe' le Rede, David Neel, Nicho' le Rede, David Lenfaunt, Jacobo le Rede, Hen' Bluet, Hugone Neel, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Ricardus fil' Walteri Jace dedi, &c., Thome J. filio meo dimid' caruc' terræ, &c., in Balysalagh, xv. acras in le Doumyn in ten' de Baly-salagh et v. acras, &c., quæ quondam Gregorii Oturk in eodem ten'. Habend', &c., predicto T. et h. m. per servicia debita, &c. Rem', 1°. David J. fil' meo et h. m. 2°. Johanni J. f. m. et h. m. 3°. Stephano J. f. m. et h. m. 4°. Waltero J. et h. m. 5°. Ricardo fil' Johannis J. et h. m. 6°. hed' meis, &c. Dat' apud Dundufloigt die Sabbati prox' post festum S. Barnabe Apost', anno Regis Edwardi tercii vicesimoprime. Test' David fil' Willi' de Waleys, Gilberto de Tyntagell, David de Midia, Thoma fil' Roberti de Tyntagell, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego David fil' Willi' fil' Patricii de Rupe dedi, &c., Willo' Sygyn, civi Cork, manerium meum de Rochestoun, &c. Tenend', &c., predicto W. et hed' in perpetuum de dominis capit' feodi'. Dat' apud Cork xi. die Feb', anno Regis Ricardi Secundi octavo. Test' Baldwino Hodynet, Thoma Walshe ballivis tunc civitatis C., Ricardo Lawalyn, Petro Hurderip, David Candebec, Willo' Covyntre concivibus et aliis.

P. U. per presentes me Johannem Myagh subes Cætozem domini Regis in com' Cork concessisse Johanni Walshman et Willo' fil' suo totam ripam cum pertinen' a filo aquæ currentis inter civitatem Cork ex parte boreali et viam versus fratres Augustinientes ex parte aust' in long' se extendit a terra litoris in parochia S. Johannis ex parte occident' et viam in ripa fratrum ex parte orient'. Hend', &c., predicto J. Dat' apud Cork, x. die martis, anno Regis Henrici quarti duodecimo.

S. p. et f. quod ego Cecilia fil' Philippi Reych dedi, &c., Johanni Pyke fil' meo omnia mes', &c., quæ habeo in civ' Cork, Ardarshe seynt John estret, Cambaghyll, Ballypyan more, Ballypyan beg, et Kylmallok juxta C. et alibi in

com' C. Hend', &c., predicto J. de capit', &c. Et nos Johannes Myagh, maior civ' C., ad rogatum predictæ Ceciliæ sigillum officii maioratus nostri apponi fecimus. Dat' apud Cork die Jovis prox' post festum S. Jacobi Apost', anno Regis Henrici quinti sexto. (Seals, A heart within a tressure of cinquefoils for C. R., and the arms of Plantagenet for the Mayor.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Andreas fil' Johan' Daundon dedi, &c., Philippo fil' Thomæ militis de Glen omnia, &c., quæ habui die confectionis presentis in Dromlochayn in dominio de Gl...ethe, &c. Habend' eidem P. et hed' de capit' dominis feodi, &c. Dat' apud Inyskesty, in crast' S. Mich', anno Regis Henrici sexti tercio. Test' Thoma fil' Edemundi, Roberto Purcell, Theobald Russell, Gilberto fil' Walteri Russell, Philippo fil' Milonis Russell, Thoma oge Russell, Roberto fil' offrey Russell, Edemundo Brown, Philippo fil' Thomæ Englund, Johanne fil' Philippi de Soasth, Remundo Carragh de Foasth, Edewardo London, Georgio London, et aliis.

#### EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO KINSALE.

HÆC indent' testatur quod Henricus Ode Wenyll, piscator de Kinsale, dedit, &c., Johanni Maroys de K. unum mes' in villa de K. jacens in lat' inter terram dicti Henrici ex parte orient' et terram Ricardi Noccus de Rynroon in occident'. Habend' in perpetuum. Reddend' annatim xxviii. denar' et capit' dominis feodi serv'. Dat' apud K. die Merc' prox' post festum S. Mathei Apost', anno Regis Edwardi tercii vicesimo nono. Test' Waltero Rath, Walt' Bosto, Nicho' Brys, Willo' Glannor, Ricardo Sphanks, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod nos Willus' Otordane propositus villæ de K. et communitas ejusdem villæ dedimus Annsie Bron unum mess', &c., in K., situat' in vico qui voc' Stradyndornok jacens in lat' a terra Mathei Myagh ex boreali usque ad terram Rici' Burgers ex Aust', in long a litore maris ex orient' ad com' viam ex occid'. Habend' in perpetuum. Dat' apud K., die Ven' prox' post festum S. Hyllarii, anno Regis Ricardi secundi terciodecimo. Test' Johanne Galwy, Patricio Galwy, Willmo' Blanked, David Wygmor, Johanne Scotte, Johan' Hore, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod ego Ricardus O. de Wenyll dedi, &c., Willmo' Walisth unum mes' terræ in K. quod jacet inter mes' Henr' Boly ex parte boreali et com' viâ ex Aust' a mare ex orient' usque ad viam quæ ducit ad Drudyke ex occid'. Habend' red' duos solidos arg'. Dat' apud K., die Sabbati prox' post festum Luciæ virg', anno Regis Ricardi Secundi vicesimo primo.

S. p. et f. quod ego Ricardus Hore dedi, &c., Johanni H. unum mes' in K. jacens in lat' inter terram Thomæ fil. David de Rupe ex boreali et terram Johan' Galwy ex aust' in long' a via regia ex orient' ad terram Thomæ fil' Walteri de Rupe ex occid'. Habend' in perpetuum. Red' capit' dom' feodi, &c. Dat' apud K., die Jovis prox' ante festum S. Nichi' Epi' anno Regis Ricardi Secundi vicesimo secundo. Test' Johanne Galwy, Willmo' Blanket, Patricio Galwy, Johan' Scotte, Andr' Enerey, Thoma Sperok, Robto' Drake, et aliis. (Seals, Holy lamb with banner, and initials T. P.)

A grant of same to John Lyon, same date and seal.

S. p. et f. quod ego Katerina Mervagh feci Dom' Philippum O'Keborne capellanum, ballivum meum ad recipiendum nomine meo plenar' seysinam in xiv. solid' annal' reddit' quos Johannes Leones percipere debuit, in vico qui

voc' Stradyndornok in K. Dat' primo die Junii, anno Regis Henrici quinti tercio.

S. p. et f. quod ego Thomas Lyon dedi, &c., Willo' Any unum mess' in burg' de K. quod jacet inter mess' heredum Johan' Galwy ex aust' et mess' Thome fil' David Roch ex boreali in lat' et long' a via regia ibidem antierius ex orient' ad terram Mauricii fil' Michis' Roche posterius ex occid'. Habend' de capit', &c. Dat' apud K., die Merc' prox' post festum S. Scolastice virg', anno Regis Henrici sexti primo. Test' Johanne fil' Thome Hore tunc preposito de K., Galfrido Galwy, Maur' Roche, Hen' Stewenys, Thoma Martell, Philip Roche, Johan' Scott, clerico, et aliis. (Seal, W.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Margareta fil' Thomæ de Rupe dedi, &c., Edmundo fil' David Pyll unum mess' in burgag' de K., quod mess' jacet inter mess' Johan' fil' Thome Sawage ex occid' et mess' Fynne O'Myhygane ex orient' in long' a vico com' antierius ex aust' et terra hered' Alicie de Rupe ex borial'. Habend' de capit', &c. Dat' apud K., tertia die Jan', anno Regis Henrici sexti vicesimo quarto. Test' Dom' Henrico Glassane, vicario de K., Willmo' et Edmundo fil' Maur' de Rupe, Dionisio O'Ronane, Dom' Johan' Ragnald, et aliis. (Seal, R.)

S. p. et f. quod ego Nichola fil' Michis' de Rupe in mea legitima viduetate dedi, &c., Maur' O'Ronane unum mess', &c., in K., situat' in vico voc' Stradyndornoque, jacens in lat' a terra Mathei Myagh ex boreali ad terram Ricardi Burgeis ex aust' in long' a litore maris ex orient' ad com' viam ex occid'. Habend' in perpetuum. Reddend' annatim iv. denar' argenti et capit', &c. Dat' apud K. undecimo Aprilis, anno Regis Henrici Sexti tricesimo tercio.

S. p. et f. quod ego Willmus' fil' Nichi' Downyll de K. dedi, &c., Ricardo fil' Willmi' Copiner unum mess', &c., in burgag' de K. jacens in lat' inter viam regiam antierius ex occid' et mare posterius ex orient' in long' a terra Stephani Catigane ex boreal' ad terram quondam Mich' Lawles ex aust'. Habend' in perpetuum. Reddend' annatim quatuor denar' argenti et capit', &c. Dat' apud K., x. Maii, anno Regis Henrici sexti tricesimoquarto. Test' Thoma Martell tunc proposito. Dom' Henrico vicario, Edmundo Roche, Thoma Whyte, Willmo' Walshe, clerico, et aliis.

S. p. et f. quod nos Johan' Whyte de K. et Anastasia Lawles uxor mea dedimus Maur' O'Ronane unum mess' in K. situat' in vico Shadyndornoque, jacens in lat' a terra quondam Mathei Myagh ex boreal' ad terram quondam Ricardi Burgens ex aust' in long' a litore maris ex orient' ad com' viam ex occid'. Habend' in perpetuum. Reddend' annatim sex denar' argenti et capit', &c. Dat' apud K., quarto die Novembris, anno Regis Henrici sexti tricesimoquinto. (Seals, A boar and a merchant's mark.)

HÆC indent' facta apud Cork, secundo die Sep', anno Regis Henrici sexti tricesimo octavo, inter Will' Walshe et Ricardum fil' Jacobi Gowlis, test' quod predictus W. concessit R. ortum suum extra portam aust' civ' predictæ, &c. Habend' ad terminum viginti novem annorum. Reddend' annatim duodecim denar' argenti, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

## 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.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

(Concluded from p. 433.)

*Saturday, July 26.* EXCURSION TO MALVERN.

At 11.45 a large party left by train for Malvern, and at the station for that town vehicles were waiting to take the visitors to Great and Little Malvern, the Camp, &c.

Assembled round the shaft of the ancient stone cross standing on the north side of Malvern Priory, the company listened to Mr. Freeman's exposition of its history and peculiarities. The building, he said, was incorrectly called "The Abbey Church," as it never had belonged to an abbey, but to a priory. This priory sprung up in the latter part of the twelfth century, and became a dependency on the Abbey of Westminster. At the Dissolution, the estates fell into the hands of private parties, and afterwards John Knottesford became the owner. The parishioners of Malvern originally had nothing to do with the priory church, which belonged to the monks alone, and the parish church then stood at no great distance from the priory. However, they bought the priory church for £200 (worth more than £2,000 now), a large sum for so small a place as Malvern must then have been; and the original parish church was subsequently destroyed. The priory church was therefore purely monastic, and almost wholly preserved, nothing being gone but the south transept and Lady-chapel. The parishioners of Tewkesbury had also bought their great church; but he should like to know if that meant that the Tewkesbury people had nothing to do with their church before the Dissolution, and bought the whole of it as now standing, or did they previously possess the nave for the purpose of parochial worship, while the monks had the choir and east end? At Malvern the parishioners bought the whole fabric. It seems externally to belong chiefly to the Perpendicular or fifteenth century style, but in the interior portions of an earlier building existed, and seemed to have influenced the architecture of the later work. The exterior Perpendicular concealed a large portion of a Norman minster, the nave and east limb being earlier than the remaining transept. The latter, however, shewed the height of the original Norman church. This building did not rank with those of Peterborough or even Tewkesbury, but had been a third-rate Norman church, while the Perpendicular builders almost carried it into the second rank of churches, by adding to its height and general importance. The tower was central, and produced a better effect than if it had been in the exact middle of the building, as at Worcester. The tower was much like that of Gloucester, and, being later in date, was probably an imitation, while the

ornament exhibited an improvement over that of Gloucester, not having so much appearance of being nailed on. It had been said that Gloucester was the parent of the fine Perpendicular of Somersetshire, but he believed that the real origin and centre of that local style was to be found at Glastonbury. The principal thing to be noticed in the external part of Malvern Church was the somewhat awkward shape of the windows in the clerestory, &c., owing to a portion of their sides being used internally for stone panelling, but the effect in the interior was good. The clerestory agreed generally with those of Bath, St. Mary Redcliffe, and Sherborne, Dorset, being exceedingly lofty and grand. Mr. Freeman then took the party to the east end, standing on the site of the old Lady-chapel. From excavations made some time ago, it appeared that the chapel had had a crypt, of which some fragments were still preserved at that end. The presbytery and apse had been Norman, and the Lady-chapel transitional, but reconstructed in Perpendicular times. There was no doubt, from the evidence afforded by the crypt, that the Lady-chapel was added at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, some capitals having been found which were of the same date as the two westernmost bays of Worcester Cathedral. The Perpendicular Lady-chapel must have been similar to that of Gloucester; and the builders had evidently aimed to get at once a large Lady-chapel and a great east window—a combination by no means easy to obtain. The restoration appeared to have been faithful to the original. The present doorway at the east end was the ancient approach from the church to the Lady-chapel. There was no trace of a roof against any portion of the east wall of the presbytery, shewing that a space intervened between the east end and the west wall of the Lady-chapel.

Mr. Freeman then took the company into the interior, and pointed out the Norman work of the nave, which he said would have been constructed at a later date than the old presbytery, as the building being a purely monastic one, and no parochial congregation having anything to do with it, the monks would first erect the eastern part, as that in which their services were to be conducted, leaving probably a considerable interval of time between the east end and the nave. The choir was under the tower, presenting exactly the same arrangement as at Pershore. Notwithstanding the changes introduced by the Perpendicular builders, they could still make out what the Norman church was. Eastward of the choir was the presbytery, which originally had an apse. This had been changed in Perpendicular times into a square east end; the high altar had doors on each side opening into a sort of vestry behind. Beyond the reredos was a segmental wall, of Perpendicular work; and had that wall been a true semicircle he should have felt certain that it represented the old Norman apse; but such doubtful evidence of the apse need not be resorted to, as the clerk of the works had informed him that on digging a little to the north-east of the door they had found a piece of a semicircular wall, which was no doubt the wall of the aisle running round the apse. So that here they had the common arrangement (shewn by Professor Willis on the previous day at Worcester) of an aisle running round the apse. The work of the nave was very plain, but was not necessarily early Norman on that account. The piers were much lower than those of Gloucester, Tewkesbury, or Pershore, but of the same general character. That sort of pier—circular and massive

—was peculiar to England, and he had never seen it in any church in Normandy, where the rectangular form generally prevailed. This marked feature of our Norman work was probably influenced by an earlier variety of Romanesque in fashion before the Conquest; but this was mere conjecture, as we had but very little ante-Norman work that could be sworn to. Perhaps these piers were not meant to be so plain, as there was one respond which had been begun to be carved. Nevertheless, plain or carved, they looked very well. The triforium had been taken down by the Perpendicular builders, but nothing was done to supply its place, and the present blank wall between the arches and the clerestory had a poor look. Norman aisles were usually narrow, and the south aisle here retained its original narrowness, the Perpendicular builders being unable to alter it on account of the cloisters, but they widened the north aisle to its present dimensions. A portion of Norman work was still to be seen in the wall of the south aisle and the doorway there. Nothing appeared to have been done to this church from the addition of the transitional Lady-chapel to the time of the Perpendicular work. Stained glass abounded here, and much of it was valuable and interesting as illustrative of the history of the church. In one of the clerestory windows was a request to pray for the soul of the prior who had a hand in erecting that part of the church, about 1453, so that the work in the presbytery was going on then. It was consecrated in 1460, which completed the eastern portion of the building. In another window, more westerly, was a figure of Bishop Alcock—a name well known at Cambridge both as a builder and a destroyer. Mr. Freeman pointed out the side panellings included within the outlines of the windows, also in the great west window; he then pointed out the low roof of the presbytery as not having been the original design, which was intended to be stone vaulting, as evident from the preparations still visible. Mr. Scott's repairs of this church appeared to have been carried out in the most careful way, and he was glad to find that the old stalls, with their curious miserere carvings, were to be brought back to the presbytery. There was always a great difficulty in adapting a monastic church to parochial purposes; generally a compromise of some sort was necessary, but he felt sure that everything would be done as well as circumstances permitted.

Mr. Markland (formerly Director of the Society of Antiquaries) made some remarks on a portion of the building, and was followed by Mr. J. Gough Nichols, who took the company to the north-east angle of the building, and shewed them a large collection of wall and pavement tiles, carefully preserved and arranged in the chancel wall, explaining their different patterns and the arms upon them, remarking that the ancient kiln in which tiles were manufactured at Malvern in the Middle Ages was discovered only a few years ago. He shewed examples of two sets of these tiles, dated 1453 and 1457.

Next the party were led to the garden of the abbey boarding-house, south of the church, where Mr. Freeman shewed the site of the cloister and the domestic buildings of the priory, and expressed his regret at the destruction of the wooden roof of the refectory a few years ago, it having been one of the finest roofs in existence. At the point where the south transept joined on to the church, he shewed the remains of the original apse east of the transept, destroyed during the Perpendicular changes. He compared the character of the south doorway with

the work at Valle Crucis, and other places in Wales, Shropshire, and Ireland.

The party next drove to Little Malvern, and inspected the ruinous but very interesting church there remaining, its chancel being almost the only existing portion of a building which once was attached to an important monastic establishment. Mr. Parsons pointed out the peculiar features of the edifice, and described the painted glass historically; Mr. Nichols did the same for the tiles, which are the same as those of Great Malvern, having evidently been manufactured at the same kiln. Little Malvern Court, the residence of Mr. Berrington, was also visited; it is partly constructed of the ruins of the monastic buildings.

A visit was then made to the British Camp, where Mr. Lees made a few remarks, in which he attributed the formation of this earthwork (which he believed to be not a mere encampment, but a permanent fortress) to the interval after the departure of the Romans, and when Britons and Saxons were constantly engaged in deadly encounters. A brief discussion ensued, but no opposition was offered to the theory.

The party dined at the Link Hotel, Lord Lyttelton in the chair, and in the evening returned to Worcester, where Mr. Binns read a paper in the Museum on the Worcester Porcelain Manufacture.

*Monday, July 28.* MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. EXCURSION TO  
BREDON, &c.

The first paper read was a short one by Mr. Hawkins, Treasurer of the Institute, on the Worcester Mint, which was as follows:—

“At a meeting of archæologists in the city of Worcester it may seem necessary to say a few words respecting the mint formerly established in this city. Athelstan ordered that no one should strike coins except in a town, and about the same time granted to certain cities and towns the privilege of coining, and prescribed the number of moneyers to be employed in each place. The name of Worcester does not appear in any record of this reign as a place of mintage, but there are coins of this monarch in which appear the words VERI and WE, and these have been generally assigned to Worcester; but documents exist which record that two moneyers were established at Wareham, and it seems more reasonable to suppose that in that town these pieces were struck, otherwise we have coins struck at a place not recorded, and no coins which can be assignable to a place where two moneyers were known to have been established. Upon coins of Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, Eadward II., we have not any indication of Worcester, except WE upon a coin of Eadwig, which may more probably be assigned to Wareham for the reason stated above. Upon coins of Athelstan we read WIGEA and WIHR, which, I think, may very reasonably be interpreted Worcester, as may also WIR and WIRI upon coins of Canute. On coins of Harthacnute the city is indicated by WICR. Domesday Book mentions a mint as existing in Worcester; and on coins of Edward the Confessor we read WIGER, WICR, WIHER, WIHRE, which may be safely assigned to this city. Harold II., William the Conqueror, and Henry I. also had mints in this city. A coin of Stephen reads WERE, which may indicate Worcester, Wareham, or Warwick. After this time we have not any notice of Worcester till the troublous times of Charles I., when we have a half-crown, the mint mark upon which is one pear on the obverse and three pears on the reverse. These are now part of the arms of the city, and establish Worcester as the place; and this may perhaps be confirmed if any archæologist could ascertain to whom the letters H.C. refer: they are to be found in the ornamental garniture at the bottom of the shield, if carefully looked for. There are other half-crowns of Charles I., on which appears the letter W., which has at times been supposed to refer to Worcester; but the peculiarity of the type, unlike that of the Worcester coins, refutes that opinion, and the late Mr. T. F. Dymock has given good reasons for assigning these pieces to Weymouth<sup>a</sup>.”

<sup>a</sup> See Numismatic Chronicle for 1861, p. 185.

A communication was next read from Dr. Ormerod, on some Roman remains found near Gloucester, after which Mr. Joseph Burt, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, gave an account of "Documentary Evidences relating to Worcester preserved in MS. Repositories" in that city, which we have already printed<sup>b</sup>; Mr. Warwick read a paper "On the Visions of Piers Plowman," and expressed a hope that the Dean and Chapter of Worcester would allow an examination of the fourteenth century MSS. in their possession, with the idea that they would throw some light on the history of the monk of Malvern. The meeting concluded with a paper by Mr. Tucker, "On Worcestershire Families, Extinct and Extant," from which we borrow a passage:—

"At the dissolution of the monasteries Worcestershire probably underwent a greater change, as far as family history is concerned, than any other county, for the majority of the land was held by the Church, and this enabled the King to introduce, in parcelling it out, a great many new names. We can form some estimate of this from the fact that the fifteen chief owners at the time of Domesday had multiplied to some 300 during the heralds' visitations, of which the pedigrees of some 240 are recorded. The first visitation was by Benolte in 1530, and is now in the College of Arms; the second by Cooke (Norroy) in 1569, which was apparently continued in 1571. There is one copy of it in the Harleian collection, which I observed contained an interesting list of J.P.'s for Worcester in 1601. The third visitation was compiled jointly by St. George and Burrough, 1684. Amongst the additional MSS. in the British Museum there is also a visitation dated 1634, with a list of arms of the date 1574, purchased at Lord Macartney's sale, but of this I know nothing. But the county, as constituted under these different visitations, had yet many and important changes to undergo, irrespective of the various incidents and accidents by which families become alienated and lands change owners. The foolhardy attempt of Essex involved the forfeiture of the possessions of several of his followers, and amongst these were many Worcestershire proprietors. In the next reign, the Gunpowder Plot had the supposed support of some great Worcestershire families, who suffered deprivation in consequence; and in the civil wars between Charles and his Parliament the gentlemen of Worcester probably played a more conspicuous part than those of any other county either on one side or the other. It is a noteworthy fact that the first and last battles of this civil war were both fought at Worcester, and in the same month, September, though at an interval of nine years. The Worcestershire men I find ranged under the King's banner are Talbot, Windsor, Lyttelton, Sandys, Russell, Berkeley, Winford, Barrett, Pakington, Clare, Ingram, Bromley, Hornyold, Wylde, Cookes, Acton, Townshend, Sheldon, Walsh, Habingdon, Penel, Langston, Herbert, and Prior. Amongst those who fought for the Parliament are recorded Rouse, Lechmere, Dobyns, Lygon, Salway, Cookes, Pytts, Dingley, Edgiock, Millward, More, Smith, Colins, Younge, and Symonds. Some of these wasted or ruined their estates by the parts they played, but the majority continued, and still are time-honoured names here, and hold the same properties as then."

#### EXCURSION TO BREDON, TEWKESBURY, AND DEERHURST.

At one o'clock the train was taken first to Bredon, where the company visited the fine old church of that parish. The Rev. J. K. Booker was present to receive the party. Mr. J. S. Walker read a paper, shewing the building to be a compound of Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. It has a fine porch and good doorways, with the chevron variously disposed, a thirteenth-century chapel on the south, and a chancel, which was probably used by the monks, while the nave was the parish church. There is a singular piscina, with trefoil-headed lancet light at the back of it, opening into the churchyard;

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1862, p. 391.

a brass to Bishop Prideaux; two or three good stone monuments; coffin slabs of an unusually good character, most of which are engraved; encaustic tiles, &c. Professor Willis pointed out a similar example of moulding to that which he had shewn at Worcester Cathedral, viz., a continuous semi-cylindrical moulding all round the arch to the ground, without interruption; also the festooned Norman capital which characterizes this district. Bredon Church was restored in 1842, and was well done considering that period, it being one of the first of our churches in which open seats were introduced. A fine barn of the fourteenth century, near the church, was inspected on account of its immense size and church-like proportions, two rows of massive wooden pillars dividing it into nave and aisles, while the great doors in the centre form something like transepts. It has an open roof, and chimney of the same date. Professor Willis remarked that the same resemblance to a church was found in great numbers of refectories and ancient dining-halls attached to episcopal and other houses.

On arriving at Tewkesbury, carriages were ready to take the party to Deerhurst, where is an acknowledged Saxon church which has been recently restored. The principal Saxon remain is the tower, where may be seen the long-and-short work usually believed to be characteristic of this style, herring-bone masonry, two-light openings for windows, with triangular heads and baluster between, all rudely ornamented with a kind of fluting, beside other openings both triangular and round-headed. The tower is four stories high, divided in two by a wall, and the walls of that and the body of the church are of rubble. The chancel wall has an arch also of Saxon character, now blocked up, and the side walls of the chancel, as also the adjoining vestry, contain many undoubted remains of Saxon work. Mr. Parker indicated the various points of this most interesting church, observing that it was built by Earl Odda, in honour of the Trinity, on the third of April, in the fourteenth year of "Saint Edward" (the Confessor). It is therefore the earliest dated church in England, and differs essentially from the Norman in style; for while the early Norman was plain in character, the modification of Romanesque which preceded it was frequently ornate, considerable ornamentation being put on the windows of Deerhurst tower. Outside the east end the capitals of the shafts are well developed, with a kind of keel moulding at the angles; and near there are some flat pilaster strips. There was an apse, but it is now gone. The theory is that these early churches were imitations of the wooden ones of earlier times. The little north chapel contains some brasses, and there is Early English and other work in the nave which is deserving of study.

The Rev. C. G. Davies, Vicar of Tewkesbury, who had attended the party from that town to Deerhurst, took the bulk of them back by the river, pointing out on the way the site of the battle of Tewkesbury; and after providing refreshments at his house, went with them into the parish church, where he assisted by his notes the explanations of Mr. Parker. The latter described Tewkesbury Church as of the same character with those of Pershore, Gloucester, Malvern, &c., the principal portion being early Norman. Its consecration took place in 1121. First he took them into the transept and chapel on the south side, shewing some rib-vaulting which was believed to be the earliest example known, as it did not generally come into use till the middle of

the twelfth century. Noticing, in passing, the interesting Early English tomb of Abbot Allen (1202), Mr. Parker described the Decorated vaulting resting on Norman piers, the sacristy (a beautiful specimen of fourteenth-century work), and the radiating chapels round the east end, and shewed that the Lady-chapel had been pulled down in the time of Henry VIII., when the parishioners exerted themselves, and bought the church of the Crown, the deed of sale being still extant. There had been a small parish church, but it was disused some time before the Reformation, the townspeople using the nave of the abbey for divine service. The Incumbent reminded the party, while at the east end of the church, that they were then standing over the remains of "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence." Next they passed to the choir, where the Rev. gentleman read Mr. Shaw's dissertation in eulogy of the splendid old glass in the windows of the choir, which is fourteenth-century work. Mr. Parker also pointed out the singular series of tombs, from very early to almost present times, which adorn this church, one of them (to a Beauchamp) being very gorgeous, consisting of two stories, and in other respects an imitation of a domestic chapel, having contained an altar; date, Henry V. The beautiful sedilia were much admired, and the organ was spoken of by the Vicar as having been that on which Milton played to please the Protector. The nave of the church with its splendid deeply recessed western arch was much admired. Mr. Parker alluded to the various theories as to the intention of this arch, which he believed to have been originally merely a recessed arch answering the purpose of a porch. The window it contains is a debased one, date 1686. The turrets of the west end are original, except that perhaps they once had conical terminations. He noticed the baluster shaft used in the openings above as having been usually assigned to the Saxon style, and he alluded to a remarkable peculiarity in the church, viz., that although Decorated vaults had been put to rest upon Norman walls, the builders of the former had faith in the stability of the latter, and, with one exception only, put no flying buttresses to receive the thrust. A portion of Trinity Chapel, the burial-place of the De Clares, a thirteenth-century building, with Decorated windows, was next examined, and then the exterior of the east and south sides of the church, where the monastic buildings were attached, and where some interesting remains of the cloister, and the canopy of the dais of the refectory, are still to be seen.

The party dined together at an hotel, and then returned to Worcester.

At the evening conversazione, which was fully attended, a paper was read by Mr. Franks, on the "Manufacture of Porcelain," in which he stated that some contemporaneous writers had supposed that a manufacture of porcelain existed in England as early as the year 1698, but he contended that there was nothing whatever to prove that porcelain was ever made in this country previous to 1745, when it was produced at Chelsea. As a proof of this, he referred to several specimens in the museum, more especially to a cream-jug, entrusted to him by Mr. W. Russell, and to other articles belonging to Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Mr. Binns, and himself.

*Tuesday, July 29.* CONCLUDING MEETING. EXCURSION TO  
WITLEY, &c.

At this meeting the customary business was transacted, new members elected, and the place of meeting for 1863 fixed for Rochester<sup>c</sup>. Thanks were voted to the various bodies and individuals by whom such cordial welcome had been given to the Institute, and were suitably acknowledged. Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, said he could not allow the meeting to separate without calling upon the Institute to express publicly, what they had agreed upon in private, their regret that a valuable landmark of history, the Guesten-hall,—one of the evidences of the hospitality of our forefathers,—should have been destroyed. The spirit of destruction had got abroad in Worcester as in other places, and he was sorry to note the many objects of historical interest that had been cleared away. He did not wish to enter into the causes which had led to the destruction of the Guesten-hall, but simply to express regret that it had perished before their eyes. The meeting then terminated.

EXCURSION TO STANFORD COURT, WITLEY, &c.

Soon after the close of the meeting a large party set off in carriages, having received an invitation from Sir Thos. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., to visit his seat at Stanford. They drove first to Martley, and inspected the church, which contains some Norman work, in which several fourteenth-century windows are inserted, and an Early English window in the chancel. The north and south doorways are good Norman, the latter being obscured by a modern vestry. The tower is Perpendicular. A curious sculptured chimney-piece, containing various emblazonments of arms, in the rectory-house (Rev. H. J. Hastings') was also examined, and then the party drove on to Little Shelsley Church, which is very small, though quite sufficient for the requirements of the parish, there being only forty persons resident therein. The church is remarkable for its well-preserved roodscreen, and a square space attached thereto in the nave, which is enclosed by carved work similar in character to that of the roodscreen, and supposed to have been a chantry chapel—the only example of the kind, it is said, in the county. A considerable portion of the church is Norman work, and there are tiles, an incised cross, an interesting monument to a Walsh, date 1596, a black-letter Bible, date 1617, and many other objects of curiosity.

Stanford Court was the next stage arrived at, the excursionists having greatly admired the beauty of the whole line of route from Worcester,—the vale of the Teme, the charming slopes and hills on every side, the luxuriant crops, and the magnificent weather, all tending to give our visitors a high idea of our natural advantages. Sir Thos. Winnington and his lady received the party, which numbered between sixty and seventy. After dinner, Lord Neaves proposed "The health of Sir Thos. and Lady Winnington," thanking them most cordially for their hospitality, and for the very kind reception they had given to the Institute and its friends. After this, the company proceeded to the upper portion of the house and inspected the library of ancient books and manuscripts, a great store of which is ready to be put into order

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, p. 189.

and arrangement. The magnificent cedar tree, covering half an acre of land in the kitchen-garden, was then visited and excited much attention.

The party then went to Witley Court, the splendid residence of the Earl of Dudley, where the fountains were set to play, and the house, church, and gardens were inspected and admired. After spending an hour there, they went on to the residence of B. Gibbons, Esq., whose fine collection of paintings greatly interested them; and thence to Holt Castle, where J. Pickernell, Esq., shewed them the antiquities and modern attractions of his beautiful residence. It was now too late for a thorough examination of Holt Church, but enough was seen of its fine Norman examples of doors and windows and its other features, to please and interest the visitors; and after a brief inspection the party returned to Worcester.

#### THE MUSEUM.

The collection of antiquarian and other objects of interest exhibited in the College-hall was extraordinary, considering the very short space of time in which the museum was formed; and great credit is due to Mr. Tucker for the clear and comprehensive manner in which everything was arranged and labelled. Mr. Albert Way was very successful in obtaining historical portraits of the English kings, queens, and other royal personages of the Tudor and Stuart periods, and the series was almost complete. It occupied the wall of the room next the cloisters. Among these were Henry VII. and VIII.; the sister of the latter, and her husband Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Mary Queen of England, and Mary Queen of Scots; the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; Charles I. and II., &c. Several of these were from the gallery at Hagley (Lord Lyttelton's), and other historical portraits were from the collection in the Museum of the Natural History Society. Among local worthies were Lord Keeper Coventry (from Westwood), several of the Lyttelton family, including Bishop Lyttelton; Dorothy, Lady Pakington, the supposed author of "The Whole Duty of Man," once so popular; Butler, author of "Hudibras;" the fine portrait of Baxter, lent by the Trustees of Dr. Williams's Library, London; Foley, of Stourbridge, the founder of Old Swinford Hospital (from the Trustees of the Hospital); Richard Winnington, 1578 (from Sir Thomas Winnington's); Bishop Stillingfleet in early life (from Mrs. Stillingfleet); Dr. Martin Wall (from Sir C. Hastings), and various others.

The municipal regalia of Worcester, with a silver-gilt cup from Kidderminster Corporation, and other similar objects, made a fine group on the northern side of the room; on the south side were ranged, in different glass cases, illustrations of the early British period, in torques, celts, armlets, knives of flint and bone, arms, &c. The Roman period shewed funeral urns, Samian ware, fibulæ, spear-heads, and weapons of different kinds, &c. The Anglo-Saxon period was represented in swords, daggers, rings, and a variety of ornaments in bronze and other metal, &c. The Mediæval period was rich in dishes and cups in metal, rings, and other personal ornaments, elaborate carvings, sculptures in ivory, carved devotional tablets, illuminated books, manuscripts, casts of seals, and other objects scarcely to be classified.

There was likewise an excellent collection of autographs, among them Victoria, Anne, William III., Charles II., Cromwell, Charles I., and Eliza-

beth, James III. (Scotland), James V. (Scotland), Lord Chesterfield, Sir Edward Hyde, Robert Burns, Titus Oates, Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Laud, &c. The collection of Worcester porcelain was very fine, and included an historical series, from the earliest known specimens to the time of the late proprietor of the works, Mr. Chamberlain; and the Salopian, Chelsea, and Bow porcelains were represented; of the two former there were good collections. There was a fine bust of George II., said to be of Worcester porcelain. The cases presented a fine series of enamels and Wedgewood ware, both in medallion and cameo.

Tables down the centre of the room were covered with matters of interest and curiosity. Among them were some remarkably fine illuminated manuscripts, especially an illuminated copy of statutes, "Myrrour of the World," bearing date 1380, printed by Caxton; "Dictes or Saynges of Philosophers," 1377, printed by Caxton; a quilt of Catherine of Arragon, Queen of Henry VIII.; the original charter of Queen Elizabeth to the clothiers of Worcester; funeral pall and other relics of the Clothiers' and Cordwainers' Companies of Worcester; the Habington manuscript from which Nash obtained the greater part of his History of Worcester; the pair of gloves delivered by Charles I. to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold on the morning of his execution; a pair of gloves belonging to James I.; a pair of Queen Anne's gloves; a pair of Queen Elizabeth's gloves; one of the earliest copies of the "Worcester Postman," date 1716; curious old tobacco pipes, date seventeenth century; a set of gold coronation medals, from Charles I. to Victoria inclusive; a curious collection of knives, forks, and spoons; Shakespeare's comb; a collection of Norwegian relics; tapestry; matrices of seals of the Peculiars of the diocese of Worcester; Charles the First's Bible and Prayer-book, in elaborate jewelled binding; manuscripts from the library at Hereford Cathedral; matrices of the seals of the city of Worcester; lock of the fifteenth century; the letters patent of Charles I. creating Sir Edward Lyttelton, Keeper of the Great Seal, Baron Lyttelton, of Munslow, and containing highly finished portraits of Charles I. and Baron Lyttelton; a large collection of ecclesiastical seals; Queen Elizabeth's spoon and fork; several branks and scolds' bridles, from Mr. Ll. Jewitt, of Derby, one of which formerly belonged to the Corporation of Bewdley; specimens of encaustic tiles; collections of coins; chain armour with the rings riveted; curious old chests with complicated locks fastening from the lid; a collection of photographs, exquisite miniatures, and paragons of ivory-work; engravings; old armour, swords, and arms of the Stuart period; the double-handed sword preserved in the Hook family, and said to have been used to rescue Henry VIII. in a skirmish in France<sup>d</sup>; a finely executed frieze of excellent Italian work, in high-relief, representing in very spirited style a battle; Queen Anne's pillow-case; Corporation deeds of the city of Worcester, and the first known chamber order-book or minute-book of the Corporation; two curious porcelain puzzle jugs; some fine silver work, especially a small frieze; charter of Bishop Wulstan to the Priory of Worcester; the Pakington deeds; remains of the vestments of the bishop lately discovered in a stone coffin in Worcester Cathedral, &c. Mr. Eaton exhibited a large number of ancient books, paintings, engravings, armour, and relics found on Castle-hill.

<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 306.

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*(Concluded from p. 451.)**Wednesday, Aug. 27.* EXCURSION TO CARN BREA MINE.

A party left Truro by the West Cornwall Railway, alighting at Pool; and detaching a small party who desired to visit Camborne and its church, the main body of excursionists ascended Carn Brea. Here the party inspected the fortifications, hut circles, rock basins, castle, and ancient mine workings, under the guidance of Mr. Whitley, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, well known for his scientific attainments, and for his knowledge of primæval antiquities in Cornwall and Devon. They then, under the direction of the resident agent, visited Carn Brea Mine, with the operations of which they were greatly interested. After luncheon, the excursionists, rejoined by the Camborne detachment, returned to the Newham Station, where they embarked on board the "Fal" steamer, and made a pleasant trip down the river and into Falmouth harbour, as far as to the Black Rock, under the guidance of Mr. Hingston Harvey, a very excellent instructor in all the beauties and attractions of the river and harbour scenery.

At the evening conversazione, Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN, M.P., presided, and introduced Mr. E. A. Freeman, of Somerlease, Somersetshire, who delivered an address, full of detailed information, "On the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales." In his preliminary observations he expressed regret that, in the programme of proceedings for this Annual Meeting, more attention had not been paid to objects of local interest in Cornwall; especially considering the analogies of language and history that exist between Cornwall and Wales. Of the ecclesiastical architecture of Wales he remarked generally that it had been unduly depreciated; for, although it possessed no such splendid specimens as were to be seen in England and France, yet, as in Ireland, so in Wales, there were numerous instances of—what he always regarded with great interest—small and plain buildings on great types,—of picturesque outline, and generally harmonizing with the surrounding scenery. Of these small churches some were parochial and some monastic; and many had formerly been both parochial and monastic. On this peculiarity Mr. Freeman dwelt at some length, as it explained the present condition of numerous churches, in which, after the Reformation, the monastic portions had either been destroyed or ruinously neglected, while the parochial portions had been preserved. Many other characteristics of the Welsh churches were pointed out in much detail, and were illustrated by numerous drawings; and throughout this portion of his address Mr. Freeman much insisted on the importance of giving attention to the study of *localism* in connection with church architecture. As instances of neglect in this respect, he adduced the recent erection of spired churches in the midst of the beautiful groups of towers at Wells and Taunton. He urged that, instead of thus introducing incongruous novelties, the builders of new churches should adopt a style in harmony with that already in existence in a district, but at the same time they might laudably strive to emulate or surpass the beauty of the older buildings. By due attention to *localisms* of scenery and of existing architecture in the erection of new churches, he believed these might be

rendered much more effective as works of art than they otherwise could be made by any elaborateness of external architectural ornament. On the subject of what may be termed district peculiarities apparent in styles of ecclesiastical architecture, Mr. Freeman gave the results of his observation and study on the churches of Somersetshire and other parts of England, and he then took occasion to speak, in terms of very high praise, of the architectural beauty of Probus Tower, which, with St. Austell Church, he had visited on Tuesday. The tower of Probus Church was essentially in style a Somersetshire church, though modified by the nature of the materials employed; it was one of the finest towers he knew, and, in his opinion, would rank among the best half-dozen in Somersetshire. The tower at St. Austell was also good, but was not equal to that of Probus; its chief peculiarity was that all its niches and their imagery were perfect—having escaped the iconoclastic fury that in most parts of the country marked the period of the Reformation. Truro Church possessed some ornament worth notice: externally it was more in the Norfolk than the Somerset style; but within, it approaches nearer to the Somersetshire. In conclusion, Mr. Freeman again urged on students of ecclesiastical architecture the importance of giving considerable attention to *localism*, and also to the history and especial purpose—monastic or parochial—of any church building which they proposed to examine.

The Rev. F. C. Hingeston, Rector of Ringmore, next read a paper “On the Churches of Cornwall,” and Mr. Parker, of Oxford, gave some account of a mediæval house of the time of Henry VIII., called Placehouse, at Fowey, of which he spoke in terms of very high praise, as not only the finest example in Cornwall, but one of the finest in England of a particular class, having the front covered with rich panelling carved in stone in perfect preservation; Restormel Castle; the old Castle and buildings in connection with it at Lostwithiel; Lanherne, Trecarrell, and Cothele. In reply to a call for some observations on Lanhydrock, Mr. Parker replied that it was not mediæval,—it was of the time of Charles the First—a comparatively modern building,—the mediæval class of houses terminating with the time of Henry the Eighth.

*Thursday, Aug. 28.* EXCURSION TO THE LAND’S END.

THE members started by the early train, leaving Truro at 6.45 a.m., for the purpose of exploring various antiquities in the Land’s End district. On arriving at the Marazion-road station the party proceeded to the house of R. R. Michell, Esq., Mayor of Marazion, who hospitably received them at breakfast; after which a few members set off to inspect the church of St. Hilary, whilst the remainder took boat and visited St. Michael’s Mount, the most picturesque, and at the same time one of the most interesting, objects in Cornwall.

After inspecting the geological strata of the island and all within the castle worthy of attention, the party returned to the station, where being joined by later arrivals, the whole company, nearly one hundred in number, set off on their expedition to the west, and, passing through Alverton and by Trereife, halted at the Boscawen-ûn Circle.

This so-called Druidic monument consists of nineteen stones, forming a complete circle, with an immense block or pillar standing in the centre, and considered by the historian Borlase to have been a place of council, where, he says, “Whilst any election or decree was depending,

or any solemn compact to be confirmed, the principal persons concerned stood each by his pillar; and where a middle stone was erected in the centre, there stood the prince or general elect." On leaving Boscawen-ûn the party proceeded direct to the Land's End, where they received a cordial welcome from the gentry in the vicinity. After luncheon the explorers started to visit the Logan Rock. On reaching the village of Treryn, the horses were taken out of the carriages, and the party proceeded on foot to Treryn-Dinas, or Castle Treen. This glorious collection of rocks was seen to the utmost advantage under the glowing beams of an autumnal sun, and the visitors fully appreciated not only the beauty of the scenery, but also the antiquarian interest which attaches to this bold promontory. Treryn-Dinas is one of the best examples of cliff castles. Its builders are unknown. Dr. Borlase says these castles are the work of the Danes; Polwhele considers them of Irish construction, but it appears most probable that they are British. Within Treryn-Dinas rises the bold headland on which rests the Logan Stone, a huge mass of rock upwards of seventy tons in weight, which may be rocked or "logged" by the strength of one man. Its perfect oscillation was greatly injured in 1824, when it was wantonly thrown out of position by a lieutenant in the royal navy. The rock was pulled back to its former place, but it has never moved so easily as in by-gone years.

From the Logan Rock the party returned on foot to Treryn village, and then took carriage for St. Burian. This church possesses a noble tower, and within its walls are several remnants of a curiously carved roodscreen. In the churchyard is the head of an ancient cross placed on a tier of steps.

After a visit to the Fogou, or Cave, at Trewoofe, the members of the Association returned to Penzance.

The evening meeting was held at the Guildhall, Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN, M.P., in the chair, when, by desire of the Chairman, Mr. Blight gave an account of the day's excursion. He said,—

"The objects visited to-day, in the course of what I am happy to find has been a successful excursion, scarcely require any lengthened description by me, or any attempt at remark. I would much rather listen to other gentlemen, and so would those present who know the district well, for all of us are interested in the opinions of such learned and experienced antiquaries as we see around us. We succeeded in seeing every object placed on the programme. We commenced with the Circle of Boscawen-ûn, which has the peculiar feature of a pillar near its centre in an inclined position: this appears the original design. On our journey thence to the Land's End we passed the cross at Crowz-an-wra, and left on our right the dark hills of Bartiné and Chapel Carn Brea—the former crowned by an old fortification—on the summit of the latter was an ancient chapel. After lunch, proceeding to Treryn, we saw one of the finest examples of the cliff castles of the county; and it would be a very good subject for enquiry as to the people who constructed that fortification. It has been supposed such fortresses were made by the Danes; but if they are the works of foreigners, they were probably occupied but for short periods; at certain seasons access to the cliffs from the sea would have been impossible. St. Burian was next visited. It is well known that Athelstan formed a collegiate establishment at that place; the whole of the present church has been considered of the fifteenth century; we noticed to-day built up at the north side of the chancel an early Norman arch: good evidence that there was existing a church in this place within no very great period after Athelstan. I believe the cross near the porch is not of very early date, but the ordinary kind of churchyard cross in Cornwall. On our way home we visited Bolleit Circle, or the Nine Merry Maidens of the popular tradition, who were turned to stone for Sabbath dancing; the 'Pipers' and a holed stone were also inspected. The Fogou, a cave at Trewoofe, attracted considerable attention and interested many gentlemen more than

anything else, and there is much speculation whether it was a mere hiding-place or a habitation in connection with the fort or camp by which it was surrounded."

Professor Babington followed, with some remarks. Speaking of the stone circles, he said,—

"Whether these circles were ever occupied by great mounds of earth in the interior, whether they were intended for funebrial or religious purposes, might be diseussed at great length; I have no doubt various opinions would find different advocates, and many of the arguments would admit of extensive diseussion. I incline to the opinion that in most cases these circles were surrounded by great mounds of earth; there were smaller stones perhaps in the interior; and I believe they are funebrial structures. At Boseawen-ûn is a large stone standing in the centre. It is not clear what such stones can have had to do with funebrial ceremony. Had it been a kistvaen there would be no difficulty, but here we have a large obelisk, while a box of stones would be hidden, or was intended to be so."

He spoke also of the Logan Rock and the cliff castles:—

"At the Logan Rock we all of us must have remarked a very strong range of fortifications; I can only say I strongly incline to support Mr. Blight's statements, and thoroughly concur in everything he has said. The rock itself is of much interest, but I must say it seems to me a natural production. I do not suppose the hand of man made it a Logan Rock, for it shews the usual method in which granite decomposes when exposed to the atmosphere, especially an atmosphere so near the sea. The ease with which it was formerly moved—a facility which was much lessened after its overthrow—led to the belief that it was artificially made by the Druids and was intended for sacred or necromantic purposes: if they did not wish a man to move the stone, he was placed where he could not move it; if they wished him to be successful, he was placed where success was certain. I will not dwell upon the question whether the Druids ever lived here or whether they made the stone; if they had not the power of making such a stone, we have a natural phenomenon of a most remarkable character. Three ranges of fortifications surround the headland, and the rock appears to stand in one of those remarkable maritime fortresses we find around our coasts and in most of the countries of Western Europe. They were occupied by a people who did not repair to them for any length of time, for they had not much water supply and must have kept up a communication with the sea. They were probably used offensively and defensively against the native inhabitants of the surrounding country, and were the strongholds of persons who visited the land for the purposes of plunder. Whether they were Danes or any other nation we cannot diseuss now, but they seem to have secured their ships in some sheltered spot, protected themselves by these fortifications during the time they found them convenient for their predatory excursions, and kept the country so far in subjection as to provide themselves with provisions and water. They evidently knew how to protect themselves by earthworks and by great ranges of stones. I forget what the inner circle was at Treryn, but I saw three lines of circumvallation, as far as they were necessary; and any attack would have to pass these one after another, which probably could only be done with extreme difficulty."

A discussion ensued, in which Lord Dunraven, Dr. Barham, the Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, Mr. Freeman, Dr. Simpson, and others took part, after which the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, of Ruthin, made some observations on mediæval remains in Brittany, limiting his remarks to tumuli, cromlechs, and dolmens. He said that rock basins were all purely the work of nature, and this he had invariably observed, after many miles of travel. No such thing as a Druidical altar is known. No doubt Druidical structures were once in existence, and the question naturally arises—Where are they? There was a very good answer. When the Romans became masters of the land, they meddled largely in politics and religion; they cut down the sacred groves; and both the Romans and the Christians endeavoured to destroy all vestiges of

a pre-existing creed. Therefore the answer was—The Druidical altars have disappeared. A native of Brittany had recently published this theory, and, aided by his book and the guidance and observation of a most intelligent Breton, he (Mr. Barnwell) had recently examined all the cases of suspected Druidical workmanship in Brittany, but in no single instance was there any appearance save that which the operations of the atmosphere might effect on the softer parts of granite. After referring to the Druids of the day, or mediæval Druids, and to the original or orthodox Druid, he described the divisions of Brittany, some of the names of which find their prototypes in Wales and Cornwall,—touched on the Breton language, so imperfectly understood by most tourists, who are, therefore, confined by the *patois* to the great highways of travel,—and said that most of the important antiquities are on the coasts. The Breton cromlechs are numerous, some of them perfect and of immense size. One cromlech had its walls ornamented in a most complicated way; its pure white quartz was carved as grotesquely as a South Sea Islander's face is tattooed; it is on an island three miles from the mainland, and composed of stones which must have come from the mainland. A dolmen under a tumulus in this cromlech had three well-polished and finished holes. These had some use, but what use it was impossible to say. Near it were found some urns, bones, and small flint or stone (not bronze) instruments. There had also been found some gold collars, which evidently fitted round the neck. Hundreds of bronze instruments are found at a time in other places. Last year one hundred and sixty-four bronze celts were discovered in making a railway, one of which he had left in the Museum at Truro, and one other of which was a very beautiful specimen; but nowhere in Brittany was a bronze instrument found in these chambers or cromlechs. After a minute study of these Breton cromlechs, he could only say that the Welsh and Cornish ones were mere *débris* of the original structures. Some of these Breton cromlechs had slabs forty feet long. Such immense blocks, difficult as it may seem, had no doubt been placed in their present position by means of inclined planes of earth, rollers, and rude instruments of propulsion. By means of large diagrams he shewed a sacrificial axe discovered in a priest's grave, a genuine sickle, as he believed, (just such as an arch-Druid is represented in pictures as holding in his hand to cut the sacred mistletoe,) and a rude casting of an animal something like an elephant, but still more resembling a tapir. A gigantic tumulus, built up of sea and sand, with occasional courses of stone, had been discovered, and in it a large number of stone instruments, or celts, all cracked across the middle. The last Cornish circle seen that day at Bolleit was a little gem; it was perfect, and although small, well deserved preservation and attention. In Brittany there was no circle; all the pillar stones were in parallel lines, and the most remarkable was at Carnac. Mr. Barnwell gave many details of the Carnac antiquities and of Loo Mariaker, of interest even to those who have read the descriptions of Jephson, Weld, and other writers. The largest dolmen known was forty feet high; another was sixty when complete, but was now in four parts, having probably been fractured by lightning.

*Friday, Aug. 29. VISIT TO CHYSAUSTER, CHUN CASTLE, &c.*

A large party started from Penzance, and passing through Gulval, drove out to the ancient British village of Chysauster, a most remarkable specimen of the stone hut dwellings of our forefathers. After taking a passing glance at Treen Circle, a few of the members visited the "Bee-hive Hut," at Bosprennis, which was pronounced by Professor Babington the most perfect primeval antiquity he had ever seen. Taking their way under the lofty hill of Carn Galva, and through the little village of Rosemurgie, with the deep blue sea murmuring in the distance, the party reached Chûn Cromlech, a sepulchral chamber, of which the cap-stone is nearly thirteen feet long and twelve feet wide; and then next repaired to Chûn Castle, where luncheon was provided by gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

Chûn Castle is a circular fort of dry stone walls in two almost complete circles, the diameter of the space enclosed being about a hundred and thirty feet. The external walls are of strong masonry, of great beauty in execution and detail, and bear evidences of being a most formidable fortress, to which it is supposed the inhabitants of the British village of Bosulow Crellas, lying at no great distance on the north-east, fled for safety. This supposition was strongly supported by Professor Simpson, who delivered a short address on the spot regarding the castle, in which he said that it was the general belief of archæologists that these circles were not inhabited by the Celtic race, but that in time of war they fled to them for protection.

At the conclusion of Professor Simpson's address, the party visited the curious Mên Scryfa, or 'written stone,' which bears the inscription:—"Rialobran-Cunoval Fil." This is a sepulchral monument, ascribed to the fifth century of the Christian era.

The next interesting object was Mên-an-tol, 'the holed stone,' which is a large irregular block of granite, standing erect, and pierced with a circular hole; through this almost every one present crept or was gently lifted, in recognition of the virtue popularly ascribed to it of curing all spinal diseases.

The Lanyon Cromlech was next visited, after which the party drove off to Madron Well. This baptistery, which is at present in a somewhat ruinous condition, was formerly resorted to as a test of faith or innocence. It was the last place inspected, and the company returned to Penzance, whence they proceeded by the railway to Truro.

At the evening meeting Professor Babington gave an account of the day's proceedings. After some remarks on the wanton destruction of antiquities that was formerly so common, but would, he hoped, be checked by such meetings as the present, he proceeded to say:—

"The first place that we visited to-day—Chysauster—was of a very interesting character. We there saw the remains of houses which were used by the primeval inhabitants of the country, consisting of enclosures of what masons call dry-stone walls, built without any cement; large blocks carefully put together, so as to stand almost as well as if cemented—perhaps sometimes better, as water might get into the cement, and blow the structure to pieces by the action of ice. There are plans of these buildings in Mr. Blight's very nice book on the Land's End, which ladies and gentlemen who have not seen it would do well to procure. These buildings consist of a central courtyard, out of which little enclosures are made in different directions. These enclosures were originally covered over with stones,

each successive course projecting a little further towards the interior than the course below; so that although there was no arch, a really effective arch was formed. They were built up in this manner, and ultimately closed at the top by a large stone. We saw nothing of this closing in our excursion to-day; but I and others have seen it in Ireland, shewing how these things must have been, until the destructive process commenced which reduced them to their present state of ruin. They are very peculiar indeed; the only instance of similar works with which I am acquainted are found in Ireland; and there are full accounts of them in some of the archæological journals.

“After that we made cross circuits about the country—a zigzag course, and I must omit several things; but the next I must notice was at Bosprennis. There we were shewn a recently-discovered house of the original inhabitants, in a singularly perfect state. I have seen nothing like it so perfect, except in Ireland, where I have seen them more perfect; for the antiquities of Ireland, little as it may be known to the company here, or in England generally, are, in many cases, far more perfect than anything we can shew on this side of the Channel. The house we saw consisted of two rooms, the outer room approximately circular, and the roof formed of converging stones. It is commonly called a bee-hive house, and must have been exceedingly like a bee-hive in the interior, in shape and character. There is usually a small door to the house, but here there was a small and a large one. The roof was closed over into a sort of dome. A dome is usually formed on the principle of the arch, but there was no principle of the arch in this case; all the stones converged, each one above forming a little smaller circle than the one below, until all was ultimately closed with one stone. Adjoining this was a square chamber, about which there was considerable controversy among our party; some said it was more modern than the other, others said that it was of the same date. I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject. They both belonged to the primeval antiquities of a period when the buildings erected were on a totally different plan from what we adopt, and their objects, we suppose, were very different. An idea was started by one of our best antiquaries, that if he had seen this building of a round and square chamber in Ireland, he should have called it an oratory,—a place in which some religious man established himself, and had a little chapel in which he performed his own devotions, and was happy to see some others perform their devotions with him. This is very likely: we know that a connection existed between Ireland and Cornwall at a very early period, and that Christianity was introduced from Ireland into Cornwall. This building is a very singular one, and this is the first occasion in which it has been brought prominently before the public. I am told it was discovered very recently, and has not been described in any printed documents; but no doubt we shall see more in print about it.

“The next object of very great interest was Chûn Castle—a hill fort such as we find on many of the hills throughout Britain. We found here what masons call dry-stone walls, of very excellent execution; large stones well set together, forming two complete circular, or approximately circular, spaces, being the interior of the fort; the walls of very considerable height, and the execution such as persons who understand such things must admire; they were well built, or they could not have remained so many ages. We saw enough to enable any person with a sufficiently practised eye to restore the whole character of the building. There are these two external walls, consisting of very strong and curious masonry, with an entrance bounded by large slabs of stone of great strength and beauty of execution. In the interior there appears—according to the accounts which Borlase, the celebrated Cornish antiquary, has transmitted to us—to have been a third concentric wall of less strength, because not part of the fortifications, but of the domestic buildings included within the fort. This was concentric with the other two walls, but interior to them, and connected with the interior of those two walls by a series of lines radiating from the centre of the interior. Whether these were roofed or not, no one can say; it is very possible they were, and they may have formed the habitations of the ancient people who lived in the fort. It is a kind of building, as far as I know, peculiar to Cornwall: I am unable to name an instance elsewhere. It is an exceedingly interesting place, and deserves much more careful examination and preservation than it has yet received.

“In the neighbourhood we saw a cromlech, forming a complete sepulchral chamber. The chamber was quite closed; we were only able by pushing our

heads in to see the interior. How many stones there were I cannot say. We saw around it manifest traces of a mound of earth and stones, with which it was once completely covered. I hold that nearly all, if not quite all, of these cromlechs were sepulchral, and were once covered with mounds of stones or of earth. The question has been asked of me to-day, where has all this gone to? I cannot tell; I only judge from evidence of what is seen elsewhere, that it is highly probable it once existed. And when we consider that these things are not recent—how many hundreds or thousands of years ago they might have been erected—the time to be allowed for the removal of these lighter materials is almost unlimited. They may have been ransacked to ascertain whether valuable ornaments were deposited with the dead. Ornaments were usually so deposited, and we know that in Ireland these places were ransacked by the Danes at an early period—1000 years ago. The Danes took everything of value, and no doubt in their rummaging destroyed everything they did not take with them. This is a very nice example of a very pretty cromlech, and it has a most decided trace of the mound that covers it. After that we saw another cromlech—a very large one, but not altogether satisfactory, for the upper stone, which was of immense size, has been off. It appears at one time to have been very much inclined, whether intentional or from the sinking of the supports I am unable to say; but at all events, the stone has once been off, and in putting it on again, they cut the top of the supports to bring them level. That I think was a mistake. At the present time the upper stone lies horizontal; it may have been horizontal when placed there, but we should like to have seen it in the condition the builders left it. I should be sorry to say a word of discredit towards those who replaced it, which must have been a laborious process; but as it is, it is a most remarkable object, though it is not as we antiquaries would like to see it.

“I must pass over some other things, but some time after this we visited St. Madron’s Well, which is called an ancient baptistery. We there saw traces of walls over the well, converging by some system of horizontal stones approaching a centre at each successive course. It is of very great antiquity—a Christian building no doubt, and a place worthy of examination, and of great interest. The party I was with did not visit Madron Church, but I am told my friend Mr. Freeman was much interested with the church, and gave a sketch of the building at the time. His knowledge of architecture is so great, and his skill in describing a church at the moment is such, that it must have been very interesting, and I am sorry I was not present to hear him. I have nothing further to say, except that those who were not with us to-day have lost a great treat—a treat I do not expect ever to have repeated on the same scale.”

After some remarks by the President, Mr. Edwin Norris, the Translator and Editor of the *Cornish Dramas*, read a paper “On the Signification of some of the Celtic Names of Places in the Scilly Islands,” as far as his acquaintance with the old Cornish dialect, the Welsh, and the Armoric, would enable him to elucidate those significations. Mr. Norris believed the ancient pronunciation of Scilly was Skilly, ‘to cut off,’ and if that pronunciation had been retained, it would have saved many a silly pun. The name given to the Islands meant ‘the scattered Islands.’ He then proceeded to give the signification of a number of other names in the Islands.

Mr. A. Smith, M.P., while thanking Mr. Norris for the instruction he had afforded in his paper, differed from him as to some points. For instance, he thought that the name Scilly was derived from the ancient Cornish for ‘conger eels,’ and that the name was given to the Islands from the immense number of conger eels, which were of the largest size, found on the coast.

In answer to questions from Dr. Jago, Mr. Norris said that the ancient Cornish did not appear to have paid any regard to accent in the composition of their poetry. They were satisfied if they had the proper number of syllables; they had rhyme, but he did not think they had metre. He did not find that any author mentioned Cornish accent; he

fancied their accent was much the same as in the Welsh—on the penultimate.

Dr. Barham read a paper “On the Remains of Early British Tinworks,” by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., which, with some remarks to which it gave rise, from Mr. Smirke and others, we purpose to print at an early opportunity.

The President, in closing the business of the evening, said that he had omitted, in speaking of their visit to the west, to allude to the able manner in which Mr. Blight and Mr. Cornish had described the various objects brought under their notice during that day and the previous one. A great portion of the success and enjoyment of the excursion was attributable to the fact of their being under the leadership of these two gentlemen, who had attentively studied and were well acquainted with the antiquities of the district. They were most zealous in the discharge of their laborious duties, enabling the excursionists to see everything under the most favourable circumstances; and they ought not to neglect to thank them for the intelligence, zeal, and ability which they had displayed.

*Saturday, Aug. 30.* CONCLUDING MEETING.

The early part of this day, which was the last of the meeting, was employed in an excursion to St. Piran’s Round and Lost Church, near Perranporth, and visit to St. Clement’s Church and the inscribed stone there, St. Mary’s, Truro, and the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

The President took the chair at the evening meeting. Professor Babington, speaking for the Hon. Secretaries (who had been suddenly called away by urgent business), gave an account of the proceedings at the *déjeuner*, when, among other formal business transacted, votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, the local committee, and all who had forwarded the views of the Association; Mr. Blight was appointed local secretary in the room of Mr. Edmonds, and the next meeting of the Association was fixed to be held at Kington, on the border of Radnorshire. The President delivered a brief farewell address, in the course of which he said:—

“We wish to express our sense of the great kindness and hospitality with which we have been everywhere met from first to last, during our visit in Cornwall—first, on our eastern trip, at St. Winnow Downs, next at the account-house of Carnbrea Mine, then at Penzance, and again further westward, surrounded by the beautiful scenery of the Land’s End, and then again at Chûn Castle, within whose ancient walls we have been entertained with unbounded hospitality. Every object of interest has been sought out for us, and, as far as possible within the limits of our day’s excursion, we have been guided to them. Gentlemen of great intelligence and ability have kindly undertaken the difficult task of guiding us to these various objects. In the eastern district, Mr. T. Q. Couch was our able and intelligent guide; at Carn Brea Mr. N. Whitley was kind enough to take charge of us; in the west—a very interesting district—Mr. Blight and Mr. Cornish ably guided us, and to-day Mr. Hingston Harvey undertook the same duty. Without the aid of these gentlemen it would have been impossible for us to visit the many interesting objects around us.”

He then said that although the meeting might now be considered as formally concluded, a very interesting paper had been contributed by Professor Westwood, “On Cornish and Welsh Crosses,” illustrated by a great number of drawings exhibited in the Council Chamber, which

it was proposed to read. The Rev. Longueville Jones, who undertook the reading, stated that the paper originally written by Professor Westwood had been modified so as to be mainly applicable to *Cornish* crosses and inscribed stones; and with reference to this subject, he bestowed high commendation on the writings and engravings of Mr. Blight of Penzance in illustration of those antiquities. These monumental palæographs were the oldest records in existence of the people to whom they referred; some of the inscribed stones, of which rubbings were exhibited in the Temporary Museum, being, in the opinion of Professor Westwood, of dates as early as the fourth and fifth centuries. Mr. Jones warmly urged that these stones deserved to be carefully preserved; and in all cases to be rescued from the lowly, and sometimes degrading, purposes to which they had been applied. The most ordinary application of them would seem to have been to serve the purpose of gate-posts. The inscriptions were generally in debased Roman characters, mixed with *oghamic* writing,—concerning the date of which a warm controversy was now going on,—mainly on the question whether or not they were præ-Christian. His own opinion was that the oghams had been cut subsequently to the other inscriptions.

The following are the heads of Professor Westwood's paper :—

“It is a remarkable fact that whilst no other country in the world besides Britain, except Rome, possesses such a store of these early lapidary records, extending from nearly the beginning of the Christian era to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, there appears to have been a very decided character given to the details in the different parts of this island, where Christianity flourished even before the coming of St. Augustine.” The writer pointed out the distinguishing characteristics of the Irish, Scotch, and Manx crosses and inscribed stones; and then, proceeding to the consideration of those in Cornwall, mentioned the works to which we are mainly indebted for information concerning them, viz. Borlase's ‘Antiquities;’ Papers by the Rev. W. Haslam, in the Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, No. 5, and in the 4th Vol. of the Journal of the Archæological Institute; two Papers understood to be by David Chambers, Esq., in the tenth and twelfth volumes of the ‘Ecclesiologist;’ and the illustrated works published by Mr. Blight in 1856, and Mr. Hingeston in 1850. He also mentioned Mr. Pedler's Paper read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall in the spring of the present year<sup>e</sup>, and the notice given by the President of that Institution (E. Smirke, Esq.) of an important inscribed stone then recently found at Tregony. “From these various sources, the inscribed stones of Cornwall were now known to be seventeen in number; some of them being simply flat blocks or shafts destitute of all ornament or religious character, resembling in this respect the stones of an analogous character found in such abundance in Wales and in other parts of the west of England. The inscriptions themselves afford very excellent materials for the study of our early palæography, being generally in debased Roman capital characters, with scarcely any intermixture of the Hiberno-Saxon uncial, or minuscule characters. The orthography and formulæ of the inscriptions also betoken a nearer approach to the Roman period than is made by the more ornamental stones, such as the crosses of Doniert and Levint, in which, as on some of the Welsh stones, we find a prayer for the repose of the soul of the departed.

“A few words may perhaps be necessary in support of the date of the fourth, fifth, or sixth centuries, which has been ascribed to these early monuments. Being themselves destitute of any date, and, for the most part, commemorating individuals of whom no historical record is preserved, we are compelled either to have recourse to the form of the letters, or to the formulæ adopted upon the stones, or to rest our judgment upon other monuments of an early date. It is precisely with the view of testing the truth of the early date assigned to the oldest Anglo-Saxon or Irish MSS., that I at first undertook the investigation of these lapidary monu-

<sup>e</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1862, pp. 60 *et seq.*

ments, and I am bound to say that they have so completely corroborated each other that I think we are fully justified in accepting the dates which analogy thus assigns to them. The genuine Roman inscriptions, of which so many occur throughout England, are entirely distinct both in their palæography and formulation from these inscribed Cornish stones. On the other hand, the few MSS. of the earliest Irish and Hiberno-Saxon school, which cannot be brought to a more recent date than the middle of the eighth century, and of which some (as the Saxon Chronicle of the Cambridge Library) may fairly be stated to have been written by Bede himself, are written throughout in a very different kind of letters, of which no Roman inscription or Italian manuscript offers the slightest instance.

“Now the barbarous inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall are, as it were, exactly intermediate between these two classes of monuments; the letters being debased Roman capitals, and the inscriptions in a debased latinized form, without any indication of Christianity. I must consequently uphold the date of these inscriptions against an anonymous writer in the ‘Athenæum,’ in which an attack has been made upon Professor Simpson’s ‘Memoir on the Vetta Stone,’ near Edinburgh, and in which the writer asserts his conviction that the antiquity of these inscriptions has been much over-rated, considering that the Stone, if of the fourth century, ought to have been written in Runic characters (ignorant of the fact that no Runic inscription exists in Denmark or Sweden previous to the ninth or tenth century), and that the fact of its being in the Latin language and character militates against its Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic origin. I must in like manner oppose this idea, believing that as the Romans had left so many inscribed stones in various parts of the country, it is not to be supposed but that their more barbarous followers would adopt a mode of commemoration which doubtless was an imposing one in their imagination, as contrasted with the rude cromlech or simple block of stone set upright as a memorial. Hence it is that I must also dissent from Mr. Pedler’s idea that these inscriptions are British sentences, and not the names of the persons buried beneath the stones which bear them.

“Perhaps, indeed, there may be a certain amount of truth in Mr. Pedler’s view, founded upon the analogy of names amongst barbarous nations. *Riolobran* may be a proper name, but at the same time it may mean ‘a royal tree,’ just as amongst the Red Indians, for example, *Chittee Yoholo* is the name of a native warrior, but at the same time it is translated ‘the snake that makes a noise.’ I cannot, however, imagine that the Romano-British inscriptions were intended to transform the *hic jacit filius* into a British sentence, and consequently I read CATINI IC IACIT FILIUS MAGARI simply as ‘The body of Catinus the son of Magarus lies here.’

The Cornish stones which are destitute of inscriptions also constitute a very distinct class as opposed to those of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The majority of these stones are square pillars, set upright, surmounted by a rounded disc, which in numerous instances bears a Greek or Maltese cross, often, however, with the lower limb extended down the shaft, thus transformed into a Latin cross. In a few cases there are rude representations of the Crucifixion, the figure of the Saviour being either confined within the circle at the top of the stone, or extending down the shaft. The four holes with which some of these stones are pierced are also so arranged as to compose a cross. The ornamentation of almost all these stones is of the very simplest character, and quite unlike the great majority of the Welsh stones. The writer in the ‘Ecclesiologist’ has noticed that in almost every instance a Latin cross is carved much more distinctly on the reverse of the stones which bear a Greek cross; and hence he is inclined to the conclusion that the Greek cross is much more ancient than the Latin one, an opinion which bears, as will be perceived, considerable weight with reference to the early origin of the British Church. In some few instances the top of the pillar is itself shaped into the form of a cross, and on one of these, near the Sanctuary at St. Buryan, there is also a small rude representation of the Crucified Saviour. Sometimes also the upper part is sculptured so as to represent the wheel cross, with a circular connecting limb, so common in the Irish crosses.

“The Rev. W. Haslam has described and figured two very interesting stones, each bearing the monogram of the name of Christ adopted by Constantine as the labarum, composed of the three letters XPI conjoined. These are at St. Just, and I believe they are the only ones of the kind known in Cornwall. In one of them the X is in the ordinary position; but in the other the monogram is simply a long-

tailed P with a horizontal cross-bar. The latter bears a rude, and evidently very early, inscription—*SILUS IC IACET*<sup>f</sup>. This sacred monogram, so common in the inscriptions in the Catacombs of Rome, is equally rare in Wales; and I beg leave to forward herewith a drawing of the only instance of its occurrence in the Principality which has come under my notice. It is still unpublished, and is one of the most important of the Welsh stones, not only from the circumstance just mentioned, but also from the name of the person interred, *Carausius*, and the unique phraseology of the inscription:—*CARAUSIUS HIC JACIT IN HOC CONGERIES LAPIDUM*. This stone is at Penmachno, and is 22 in. tall and 11 in. wide. The whole is in tolerably good Roman capitals. I believe I shall not be far wrong in assigning this inscription to the fourth or fifth century. Likewise, with the view of contrasting the plain tall shafts of the Cornish crosses with the elaborately ornamented Welsh ones, I forward a drawing of the elegant cross near the west end of the church at Pennally, near Tenby. It is comparatively of a late date (probably of the eleventh or twelfth century), and it will be seen that the interlaced ribbon pattern in the upper part of the shaft of the cross goes off into knotted branches terminated in foliage and buds.”

In the course of a discussion that followed the reading of this paper, Professor Simpson suggested that many more ancient inscribed stones than were recorded might be found in Cornwall, if search were made for them; the other day, in the vicinity of the Logan Rock, he found one used as a stepping-stone, which had before escaped notice. The learned Professor's statements and arguments for the most part had reference to antiquities in Scotland and the north of England.

Dr. Barham, referring to a rubbing of the inscribed stone at Tregony Church, observed that its letters were plain, but there had been difficulty in assigning their meaning, further than that evidently one of the words expressed a proper name—*Nonita*. Mr. Hingeston, to whom the subject had been mentioned, suggested that this was the Latinized name of a saint—*Nun*, to whom the church at Altarnun is dedicated. Dr. Barham also referred to a rubbing of an inscribed stone found at Cubert Church, and observed that at the bottom of the inscription there appeared what, he said, looked like a date—1040; but Mr. Longueville Jones demurred to this.

The company then separated; and thus terminated the sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

### ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

AT the institution of this Association, now more than thirty years ago, the claims of archæology were steadily and strongly resisted, and up to the present day it is not represented at the congresses as a separate and distinct science; but within the last few years a section has been given to Ethnology combined with Geography, which at the recent Congress held at Cambridge appears to have been the most popular of all the sections. It sat in King's College, and was presided over by Francis Galton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. From its proceedings the following notices, in a very brief form, are extracted;—

The Rev. G. Williams read a paper, by the late venerable Dr. Mill, “On the Decipherment of the Phœnician Inscription on the Newton stone discovered in Aberdeenshire.” From a cast exhibited, the stone appears to be a fragment of a column. After a long and elaborate

<sup>f</sup> GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 539.

attempt to prove not only what the characters upon the stone are, but what they are not, as well as to give the probable history of the stone, Dr. Mill concludes that the inscription is in Hebrew characters, which he interprets thus: "To Eshmun, God of Health, by this monumental stone may the wandering exile of me thy servant go up in never-ceasing memorial: even the record of Han-Thanit-Zenaniah, magistrate, who is saturated with sorrow."

At the conclusion of this paper, after the Chairman had invited remarks, Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the Secretaries, observed that he should have been the first to have accepted this interpretation had it been true as well as ingenious; but for his part, he did not hesitate to pronounce it be a Latin inscription, rudely cut, and of a period ulterior to the period when the Romans left Britain. It was an epitaph; and so far as he could make out, allowing for fractures, might be read, "Hic jacet . . . Constantinus . . . filius . . .,"—an epitaph to Constantine, son of somebody. This interpretation caused some amusement.

Dr. Leonidas Drachachis said he and Dr. Simonides agreed at first sight that the word in the second line was "Constantine."

Mr. Cull said he was of opinion that the inscription was Greek, and the Master of Trinity thought so also. It was generally considered, however, that Mr. Wright's reading was correct.

On another day of the Congress Mr. Wright read a paper "On the Human Remains found in the Excavations at Wroxeter."

The annual dinner of the members of the Faussett Club was held at the "Lion," and was well attended. This Club was established at the Liverpool meeting in connection with section E. (Geography and Ethnology.) Mr. Thomas Wright was called upon to preside; and Mr. Joseph Mayer occupied the vice-chair. Among those present were Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A.; Mr. Joshua Clarke; Mr. Samuel Wood, F.S.A.; Mr. Roach Smith; Mr. H. G. Bohn; Mr. Hindmarsh; Dr. Blackie, and several foreigners, including M. Du Chaillu, and Drs. Simonides and Drachachis. The Club having been formed for the express purpose of enforcing the claims of Archæology as a necessary part of Ethnology, the speeches which followed the toasts proposed from the chair were almost wholly directed to that object, and the party did not break up until a late hour.

## BUCKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*Aug.* 19. The annual meeting was held at Aylesbury, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon BICKERSTETH. The early part of the day was devoted to a visit to Hartwell-house, the residence of Dr. Lee, and an exploration of the geological features of the neighbourhood, upon which Professor Morris afterwards gave a lecture. A temporary Museum was formed at Hartwell-house, which, though not so large as on some former occasions, contained many objects of interest. Among these were,—a dagger found three feet below the soil, at the foot of an old oak in Balmore-wood, in 1853; also a photograph of the autographs of eleven out of the fourteen members sent by the county of Bucks. to the Long Parliament—exhibited by Sir Harry Verney. A jug found in digging the foundations of a cottage at Mentmore—by Lady Rothschild. Barrel

of a horse-pistol and misericorde dagger, time of Henry VII., found at Whitechurch on the site of the castle—by Mr. E. Butcher. Very ancient stirrup, found at Long Down, near Amersham, and presented to the Society by Mr. Wilson. Monumental brass to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Queen Ann Boleyn, and lord of the manor of Aylesbury—by Mr. F. M. White. Model of the Old Market Hall, Aylesbury—by Mr. Jackson. A large folio MS. Latin Bible, of the early part of the thirteenth century, beautifully written on vellum, and illustrated with numerous exquisitely illuminated capitals throughout, but particularly in the New Testament, by Dr. Lee. Ancient silver finger ring, found in Mr. Gibbs' garden in 1847, with this inscription;—*BENE ET SEIT QUI ME PORTE*—"Blessed be he who wears me," or, "Well may he be who wears me"—by Mr. Robert Gibbs. Bronze figure of our Saviour, gilt, found under the sacristy in Aylesbury Church—by Archdeacon Bickersteth. A very interesting collection of Roman relics, from the rubbish, &c., of an ancient Roman villa, discovered in the spring of 1861, on Mr. Greaves' property, of Tingewick, consisting of a great variety of pottery, tiles, portion of patera, an arrow-head, a bone comb, two knives, nails, &c., and a remarkably curious pair of bronze compasses. There was also an extensive collection of ancient coins, and numerous specimens of ancient arms and armour.

The party were entertained at luncheon by Dr. Lee, who also presented his visitors with specimens of the geology of the district from his museum.

The evening meeting was held at the "White Hart" Rooms, Aylesbury, when the business of the Society was transacted, and fourteen new members were elected; after which Professor Morris delivered a lecture on the geology of the district, and the Rev. C. H. Travers read a paper on Stewkley Church. It was stated that a large portion of the sum required for the proper restoration of that most interesting edifice still remained to be raised, and that unless further aid could be obtained the unsightly gallery, and the porch, which is quite out of keeping with the edifice, must remain. The chairman (Archdeacon Bickersteth) remarked that it ought to be understood that there is not in the proposed restoration the slightest disturbance of the old framework of Stewkley Church. As a different plan had once been proposed, he feared that the zeal of some archæologists had been damped, and their subscriptions had been withheld on this account; he hoped that this explanation would remove their scruples. Some conversation followed, in the course of which it was suggested that the Society should appeal to the county for funds for the restoration, but no definite result was arrived at.

#### CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

*Oct. 1.* THE first meeting for the Session of 1862-3 was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institution, RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Vice-President exhibited, on behalf of Richard Sainthill, Esq., a very beautiful cast in tinted wax of the Prize Medal of the International Exhibition, 1862, designed by Daniel Maclise, R.A., and engraved by Leonard Charles Wyon, of Her Majesty's Mint. The diameter of the medal is three inches. The obverse presents a superb

wreath of oak, within which is inscribed, "1862, LONDONI." "HONORIS CAUSA." The cast was accompanied by the following observations:—

"The reverse portrays and illustrates, by the combined labours of our great painter's design, most admirably reproduced by our splendid engraver's burin, on a daïs, raised six-eighths of an inch from the edge of the medal, Britannia, seated on a richly ornamented chair, her left hand resting on her shield and sword, holding in it an olive-branch, her right hand, in which is a wreath, resting on her right knee. The arms of Britannia are models of contrasted beauty,—the exquisite retiring grace of the right; the soft, rounded voluptuousness of the left; and not less lovely is the *pose* of the whole figure, combining truth of nature with ease and beauty of outline. Immediately in front is a kneeling female, her two hands filled with corn and fruits, which she offers for acceptance to Britannia. This personage represents 'Raw Produce.' To her right, and directly in front, is 'Manufacture,' a female displaying a roll of rich embroidery, herself wearing elaborate necklaces and bracelets, and by her side are a profusion of articles of *vertu*, chalices, &c., of surprisingly minute and finished workmanship. Behind these two figures, and rising above them, is a strongly-bodied lassie, representing 'Machinery,' upholding in her left hand a screw press, and resting her right on a wheel and other articles of machinery. Toward these her votaries Britannia bends gracefully, her countenance benignly and encouragingly considerate, each having a varied and characteristic expression—Manufacture modestly submissive, Produce anxiously, and Machinery hopefully, earnest; while on both Mr. Maclise has lavished exquisite and appropriate personal beauty, which has not been lessened in passing through Mr. Wyon's classic hands. Behind the chair of Britannia are grouped three lovely females, personifying Painting, Architecture, and Sculpture. Nearest to us is Painting, leaning low on the chair of Britannia, absorbed in the observation of all that is before her; next is Architecture, with a building resting on her arm, cheerfully confident; and beyond her is Sculpture, thoughtfully considering her subject; while stretched at full length, in front of the whole group, and occupying all the space, is a magnificent lion, having under his fore-paws the trident of Britannia, assuredly in safe keeping. Perfectly quiescent in attitude, but intensely and watchfully alive, and ready for a powerful spring, he realizes Gray's sublime version of the whirlwind,—

'That hushed in *grim repose* expects his evening prey.'

Below is inscribed, 'D. Maclise, R.A. Des.—L. C. Wyon, Fec.' With the acknowledged advance which the Exhibition of 1862 is proved to have over that of 1851, and with seven thousand medals to be dispersed over the four quarters of the globe, it is gratifying to know that these prizes are considered by those who are to receive them valuable as works of art, as well as testimonials of success. Among the distinguished foreigners and natives who attended the brilliant ceremonies of announcing the decisions of the juries on Friday, July 11, 1862, in the Exhibition building, one hundred of these medals were presented by the Royal Commissioners, and elicited from them high approval and admiration."

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited some recent accessions to his collection of Irish antiquities, among which were the following objects, excavated from the ruins of Tristernagh, a priory of Canons Regular, in the parish of Ballinacarriggy, co. Westmeath; this magnificent cruciform edifice was destroyed in 1783:—A leaden bulla of Pope Alexander IV., who occupied the papal chair from A.D. 1254 to 1261. This priory owes its foundation to Geoffrey de Constantine at or soon after the time of Henry II., so that it was not unreasonable to suppose that this may have been the identical bulla which was attached to the original charter of the priory. With the bulla were found some beads of peculiar form and material, one enamelled and striated with alternate lines of red and grey, in shape cylindrical, slightly tapering towards the extremities, with yellow lines round the centre and either end. Another in stone has five circular pieces of light green glass set in the edge, supposed to represent the five wounds of Our Saviour. A third,

considered to be an amulet, is of a dark blue colour, with raised enamelled ornaments in yellow, blue, and white, and of unique form.— A bronze ring; a brooch with a pin four inches long, still retaining the traces of a rich enamel setting in green; also a small bronze pin with a pendent ring beautifully patinated. A lunette-edged socketed celt of bronze found near Parsonstown. Two fine specimens of bronze double-looped spear-heads, one found at Roscrea, the other near Armagh, very perfect, and elaborately formed, the middle rib and sides being ornamented with raised work. From the same place a winged palstave with loop and socket, and four stone celts made of the trap rock which abounds in that locality; these latter resemble the mussel in form, and vary in length from three to four inches.

Mr. Thomas Lane exhibited several specimens of the brass gun-money of James II., in fine preservation, and gave some interesting details regarding the history of its currency.

#### ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Sept. 29.* The concluding meeting for the current year was held at Bishop Auckland. Through the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Durham the episcopal palace was thrown open for inspection, and the day was devoted to the examination of that venerable pile and of the church of St. Andrew, situated at a short distance from the town.

The party were received by his Lordship in the drawing-room of the Castle, where some time was spent in examining a number of interesting episcopal seals. The Bishop also produced for inspection a couple of curious swords, one of which—a short dagger-like weapon—was called the sword of the celebrated Bishop Beck; it is perhaps two centuries later. A series of portraits of former bishops which adorned one wall of the drawing-room were likewise examined with lively interest, his Lordship acting the part of *cicerone*. The party being now joined by the ladies of the Bishop's family, Mr. W. Sidney Gibson read a paper, which he had been requested by the Committee to prepare, on the history of the Castle.

The author remarked that the architectural importance of Auckland Castle in its present state is not at all commensurate with the historic dignity of the building, and that the chapel (which is a noble relic of the ecclesiastical art of other days) contains almost the only ancient work now remaining. Of the many castles, halls, and manor-houses formerly belonging to the see of Durham, Auckland alone remains to the bishops; and it is remarkable as well for having been a favourite residence of the see for more than seven centuries, as for the memories of piety, munificence, and learning which have been associated with it by some of the most illustrious of the bishops of Durham. Although now and for long past termed a castle, it first acquired that appellation late in the fifteenth century, and it has not been the scene of many events memorable in national history. It did not stand forth in the Norman might of the castle of the bishops at Durham, or resemble their fortress of Norham-on-the-Tweed; at Auckland, no dark massive keep frowned defiance on beleaguering foes, nor from its gates did the mitred earls of the Palatinate lead forth a martial band: it is seen in history rather as

the spot to which in turbulent ages the bishops loved to withdraw from strife, to seek the peace of God and to rejoice in His gifts of natural beauty, amidst the lonely and tranquil woodlands of the Wear.

After adverting to the probable existence in earlier days of a Roman fort on the site of Auckland Castle, an outpost subsidiary to the great camp on the opposite hill at Binchester by the line of Watling Street, Mr. Gibson stated that the first mention of Auckland occurs soon after the see had been founded at Durham, and that secular canons were established in the church of Auckland before the end of the eleventh century, by William de Carileph, the great Norman prelate who founded the present cathedral; but of the state of Auckland as an episcopal abode history affords hardly any glimpse until the time of Hugh de Pudsey, the powerful and magnificent Bishop of Durham. The Survey called Boldon Book, which was compiled by his order in 1183, shews that the bishops were then accustomed to reside at Auckland, and affords a curious picture of the manners of the time in the services which were rendered by the tenants when the bishop came to Auckland, and here, surrounded by his court and his retainers, far from camps, and oblivious of the thorny splendour of the feudal castle, celebrated high festivals of the Christian year.

That the building which stood here in Bishop Pudsey's day was strongly built of stone, although it had not the form and characteristics of a castle, or perhaps any important domestic feature except a great hall, we might assume, inasmuch as in those times of turbulence and insecurity all great men in the north of England dwelt in fortified houses. The architectural works of Bishop Pudsey that remain in other parts of the diocese, and the dignified character of those features of the chapel which connect it with his time, appear to render it probable that there was a corresponding stateliness in the bishop's palace at Auckland even before the close of the twelfth century.

Passing on to the reign of Edward I., the architectural history of Auckland is found to be connected with one of the greatest prelates of the see—the magnanimous Antony Beck, who became Bishop of Durham in 1283, and was celebrated as the “most valiant bishop of the realm.” According to Graystones, the historian monk of Durham, who wrote in the reign of Edward III., Bishop Beck most sumptuously built (*sumptuosissime construxit*) the manor-house of Auckland, with the chapel and chambers; and Godwin says that he built and “did incastellate the ancient manor-place of Auckland, the great hall wherein were divers pillars of black marble speckled with white, also the great chamber and many other rooms adjoining, and erected a goodly chapel there, of well-squared stone, and placed therein a dean and prebendaries.” In subsequent years “the great chapel” and another chapel are constantly mentioned as existing within the walls of Auckland Castle; the present chapel alone remains, but its oldest portions are much earlier than Beck's time, and were probably begun by Pudsey. An account roll of Bishop Beck, probably of the year 1308, contains the payment of £148 (a large sum in the money of those days) to Geoffrey the Steward of Auckland, “ad capellam de Aucland fabricandam.”

Nothing memorable concerning Auckland occurs for the next thirty years, during all which time the northern counties were incessantly harassed and wasted by the wars undertaken by the mighty Edward and continued by his feeble successor. The stately cathedral church of

Durham, completed by the care of a line of prelates and priors reaching back to the days of Bishop Carileph, had attained the height of its splendour at the accession of Edward III., shortly after which event, Richard de Bury, the foremost statesman of the age and most learned man in England, became Bishop of Durham. Mr. Gibson drew a pleasing picture of the good Bishop amidst his books and his learned companions at Auckland, where, only a few months before his death (in 1345), he completed his celebrated *Philobiblon*, or treatise on the love of books—one of the most remarkable works in the literary history of the Middle Ages, and which might be regarded as his foundation-charter of the public library at Oxford, to which he bequeathed his unrivalled collection of manuscripts.

In a steward's account roll for the year 1338 (the fourth of De Bury's pontificate), Auckland is mentioned as "the manor-house" or as "the hall," and repairs to various parts of its buildings occur:—"the great chapel" and "the little chapel," "the great hall," the turret, the kitchen, "my lord's chamber," and "the king's chamber," are mentioned. Only two years before, Edward III. had been the guest of his great minister and friend De Bury at Auckland.

A gate-tower (which was standing in the time of George III.) was built by Bishop Skirlaw, who also constructed the bridge over the Wear. His will, made at Auckland in 1405, affords a remarkable picture—in the catalogue of rich plate, embroidery, and vestments bequeathed by the prelate—of the state and splendour which surrounded a bishop of Durham at this period. Coming to the pontificate of Cardinal Langley, the author gave a *résumé* of the history of the collegiate foundation which had flourished at Auckland from Norman days, Bishop Langley having revived the statutes of Bishop Beck. The collegiate foundation was originally attached to the parish church of St. Andrew, Auckland, but came to be established within the walls of the castle; and from Langley's time, mention frequently occurs of "the collegiate chapel within the manor-house of Auckland." It was an important educational as well as ecclesiastical foundation, and from the time of its transfer to the castle, the dean and canons seem to have lived in buildings which were known as "the new College," and to have forsaken the old collegiate houses adjacent to the parish church. From Langley's time the buildings of Auckland Castle remained much in the state in which he left them; and here, during the devastating Wars of the Roses, while kingly dynasties were falling and the nobles of England were in a state of change, prelate succeeded to prelate, and religion celebrated her stately rites and hailed the returning festivals of the year, as much undisturbed by the agitations of the world as the sunlight that decked the park in the glories of spring or the calm splendour of the autumn day.

After adverting to the lively picture of hospitality at Auckland, which is given in a letter written in 1513 by Bishop Ruthall, who on many days entertained three hundred persons, and had dispensed six tuns of wine in two months, Mr. Gibson adverted to the great additions made by that bishop to the house at Auckland. The lower part of the gable of the present dining-room and the present servants' hall are his work, and the windows are fine and characteristic specimens of the domestic architecture of his day. The great hall of Bishop Beck was standing in 1538. Bishop Tunstall, a prelate who contributed much to learning and science, added greatly to Auckland Castle during the eventful years

of his rule, which extended from 1529 to 1558; and Mr. Gibson pointed out the work of his period. Tunstall probably restored Auckland Castle from the decay in which he had found it, to a state of decent splendour. Bishop Neile (who, when Dean of Westminster, shewed his delight in building) was stated to have expended nearly £3,000 in repairing and ornamenting Auckland Castle during the ten years of his pontificate, which ended in 1627; and a letter of this prelate was read, in which he directed that there should be a brewing of beer at Auckland against his arrival. The author then described the various chambers of the castle as enumerated in an inventory taken in 1628, one of which, "the great kitchen," was destroyed by Bishop Neile's successor; and he next passed to the pontificate of the excellent and learned Bishop Morton, who was prelate during a sad and eventful period—1632 to 1659.

After the success of armed rebellion had driven Morton from his see, Auckland Castle, (which in the survey made for the Parliament in 1647 is described "as a very stately manor-house, called the Castle or Palace of the late Bishop of Durham, with two chapels to it, one over the other, built of stone, and covered with lead,") together with the manor, were conveyed to Sir Arthur Haslerigg for £6,102, and he destroyed a considerable part of the palace, and one of the chapels, and began to build a mansion-house to the south of the present chapel, taking for his model Chief Justice Oliver St. John's new four-storied edifice at Thorpe, near Peterborough. But the reign of the usurper was too short to allow him to complete his stately new mansion; and the twelve years of the pontificate of the zealous and learned John Cosin, who was appointed bishop on the Restoration, were occupied in removing all Haslerigg's buildings, and re-instating Auckland Castle and chapel. It remained for a century much as he left it, and although the alterations made in the time of George III. were such as to deprive most parts of the castle of any original character, its present plan and form seem to be what Cosin left. The author then described particularly the repairs and works of Bishop Cosin, especially in the chapel: the Bishop seems to have been his own architect, and to have directed the works from his house in London. An artist named John Baptist Van Ersell was employed for the decorative painting in the chapel, and Hendrick de Keyser, sculptor, contracted for the carving. The noble clustered piers, which are of transitional character, and the remains of ancient masonry in the north and east walls, shew that this was not the chapel destroyed by Haslerigg, and that it was only repaired and heightened by Cosin.

The "new hall" or "great chamber" of Cosin's time underwent transformation at the hands of Wyatt, and is now the great drawing-room. In the present kitchen probably, if anywhere, the remains of Bishop Beck's great hall are to be found. Bishop Cosin destined for his library the curious oak-panelled room, round which at the top are emblazoned the shields of a strange assemblage of European potentates, and of several English earls of the reign of Elizabeth. The present servants' hall was the new dining-room of Bishop Tunstall's days.

Bishop Trevor began to build, and Bishop Egerton completed, the suite of rooms on the south front which are so important to the domestic comfort of Auckland Castle, and Trevor's works were said to have cost £8,000. Skirlaw's gate-tower was replaced by the pseudo-Gothic structure of Egerton's time, now standing. Pennant speaks of Auckland Castle as having lost its castellated form, but as retaining a pic-

turesque irregularity and mediæval aspect, and of this it has not been deprived by even Wyatt's ignorant and tasteless transformations in the time of Bishop Barrington.

While thus pursuing the architectural history of the building, the author incidentally mentioned the royal visits and other historical events memorable at Auckland Castle, acknowledging his obligation to the labours of the learned and lamented Dr. Raine; and in speaking of the magnificent park, stated that the wild white cattle inhabited it down to, at all events, the time of Bishop Morton; and after adverting to the dignified associations of Auckland Castle as the abode of illustrious prelates of the once regal see of Durham, concluded by expressing the hope that in this ancient diocese a time will never come when her people will fail to look with reverent regard on the structures that link their age with bygone times, or cease to cherish the traditions and memories that are garnered up in Auckland Castle.

At the close of the discourse, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, the Bishop expressed the gratification he had experienced in listening to Mr. Gibson, and in the name of the company tendered thanks to that gentleman. The visitors were next conducted by his Lordship into the chapel, where they spent a considerable time in examining the features of interest pointed out by their right reverend host, as also by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Longstaffe.

The magnificent service of communion-plate presented to the chapel by Bishop Cosin was laid out for inspection. This splendid service consists of massive silver richly gilt, and affords altogether an exceedingly fine specimen of antique workmanship. Among the other objects in the chapel were the exquisite statue of Bishop Trevor by Nollekins, a most beautiful monumental brass placed there by Bishop Longley (now Archbishop of Canterbury) to the memory of his deceased wife, and the altar-piece, a striking painting of the Resurrection, said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds, but which seems to have suffered greatly from damp, or some other destroying agency. On leaving the chapel the party (about sixty in number) inspected the antique kitchen and some other old-fashioned apartments, and they were then conducted round the external walls of the buildings, where a variety of questions relating to the architectural history of the Castle suggested themselves for discussion.

After luncheon in the fine old dining-hall, the Rev. Dr. Holden, of Durham, moved, and Mr. John Straker seconded, a vote of thanks to their entertainer. His Lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt as every Bishop must feel, and as everybody interested in the Church must feel—that an Archæological and Architectural Association like that of which they were members was a real benefit to society at large. One felt that a great deal of irreparable mischief had been done in many of their parish churches through pure ignorance. That very building (the Castle) was an example of the same kind; and undoubtedly a society devoted to the special object which they had in view was not merely enlisting a number of persons who found great interest in the pursuit of a study peculiarly attractive on account of its many historical associations, but was conferring real and lasting benefit on the diocese in which it existed, simply because it was naturally a society to which all would defer with regard to their opinion. He had therefore not the least doubt it would be the means of preserving many

an old building in the diocese, preventing many an injury being done to that which a little care might restore to its former beauty, and hindering many unsightly things being reared up by the indiscreet zeal of persons who wished to alter, but did not know how to improve.

The party spent the remainder of the afternoon in visiting St. Andrew's Church—a remarkably fine old building, situated about a mile to the south-east of the town.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Sept.* 3. JOHN CLAYTON, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, Alnwick, presented five photograms of the exterior and interior of the parish church of Alnwick, the appearance of which he thought was worthy of preservation previous to the intended alterations. One of them shews the Georgian fan-tracery of the chancel, which, barbarous as it is, forms a curious chapter in the history of art.

The Rev. J. Everett presented several curious articles which had formed part of a brassfounder's store near Bristol. There is an Egyptian figure; a mediæval figure with a book; a small oval mediæval seal with the Virgin and Child, "AVE MARIA GRACIA;" a circular piece of brass with a talbot dog in relief, the field having been enamelled; a cockpit ticket, JOHN. WATLING—ROYAL. SPORT; two early pipe-stoppers with flat oval handles, one with the heads of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, another with a hammer crowned and other smiths' implements—HET SMEDE GILDT. 1670—HET. ELOYEN GAST. HVYS; and other objects. The stoppers fit some of the old pipes in the Society's possession.

A duplicate cast of the Beckermont inscription having been received from the donor, Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, it was resolved that it should be forwarded to the Copenhagen Museum, with a request for Professor Stephens' reading.

Mr. Edward Spoor, who is entrusted with the works at present going on at St. John's, Newcastle, presented the stone which appeared above the great window of the south transept, and commemorated the munificent donor to the churches of Newcastle in the fifteenth century. The stone is thus alluded to by Bourne:—"It is supposed that the steeple of this church was either built or at least beautified by him, as also the south cross of the church; for his coat of arms, as also these words, ORATE PRO ANIMA ROBERTI RHODES, are upon both of them; which indeed makes it somewhat probable." At present, the arms (three annulets, on a chief a greyhound) are tolerably perfect. Above them are the words ORATE PRO A, and below them the o of the surname, with indications of the letters on each side.

The above windows, with thirteen others, have been renewed in their original form. The above stone has also been replaced by a new one. The works include the removal of galleries, and the plaster ceilings which for some years have encased oak roofs. The latter are in some parts moulded and carved, and are to be repaired and made perfect.

Brand mentions divers "skin marks" in the windows of the chancel. Mr. Spoor sent a copy of one of these merchants' distinctions.

The Rev. George Rome Hall, of Birtley, forwarded, through Dr. Charlton, general and detailed plans of the numerous early remains, most of them unknown to the Ordnance Surveyors, which have rewarded his observation close to his own village. The largest camp is in Countess-

park, and covers no less than three acres. Hut circles are very distinct. Ravines flank it on the south and west, to the north there is a gentle acclivity towards Bute-house. In this respect there is a resemblance to the Celtic town at Greaves Ash. The Mill Knock Camp, occupying an elevated "coign of vantage," retains its Celtic appellation. A cairn seems to stand on the opposite hill to the south. Two men, draining about High Carey-house, came some years ago upon large round stones, like millstones. Being unable to remove them, they made a circuit, and discovered a cistvaen, with jar containing ashes. At High Shield Green the highest camp occurs, and here are numerous barrows amidst traces of former culture. Dan's Cairn might easily be explored, as many of the stones have been carried away. All these camps are built of unhewn stones of the white sandstone of the lower group of the carboniferous limestone formation.

Ironstone delves and heaps of scorixæ, or slag of iron, occur in various places. The ancient workings have followed the base of escarpments of the mountain limestone, nodules of iron having recently been found. The chief place of smelting occurs in Birtley Wood, half-a-mile north-west of the village, and the "Cinder Kiln Hills" there contain hundreds of tons of scorixæ. Lime and charcoal are ready at hand.

Terraces from five to ten feet in height stretch along the faces of a platform of elevated ground between High Carey-house Camp and the village. The intrenchments facing to the north-west are at least 400 yards long, those to the south-west, which are at an obtuse angle to the others, are about 150 yards. Two other sides would have comprised an enclosure of twelve acres.

In respect to these distant works, tradition points safely to "troublesome times," and more doubtfully to defences against "the French," and signals between Birkley Castle and Wark Castle, and a great battle. A detailed paper is promised by the discoverer.

Dr. Charlton exhibited a beautifully-printed book in the original stamped leather, printed by Thielman Kerver, in Paris, in 1505. It is *Breviarium Premonstraten.*, and may well have been used at Hexham Priory. On the first fly-leaf is a little financial memorandum:—"Resaued the v daye of februarye In The x yere of the Ring of owr souering ladye Elyzabeth by the grace of god quen of england fraunces and Ireland Deffender of the faith &c. that I Vsswan of Medffourth of ReRell [*Deffender erased*] gentallman." Here the unfortunate repetition of the word defender seems to have aroused the ire of a tender conscience, for the document suddenly breaks off, and a new one is inserted, as below:—"Resawed the v daye of Febrwarye In the x yere of the Reing of owr souering ladye Elyzabeth, by the grace of God quene of eingland Fraunce and Iyerland that Vsswan of Medffourth of Ryyell gentellman the sowme of xvjs. iiij*d.* of Fefarme dew at Mechallmas last past—John Haryson has sett to his hand."

#### SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Aug. 20, 21, 22. The fourteenth annual meeting was held at Wellington, E. ASHFORD SANFORD, Esq., of Nynhehead Court, presiding.

After the report, financial statement, &c., had been received, the

Rev. T. Hugo read a paper on Cannington Priory. Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, followed with a paper on the ancient domestic features of Wells, which was illustrated with several sketches made by Mr. Clarke, of Wells, of the prebendal houses, deanery, minstrels' gallery within, organist's dwelling,—now threatened with destruction,—and the hall of a prebendal house of the fifteenth century, with its fine timber roof, recently destroyed. Maps and plans likewise served to elucidate this paper, and among them a rare old pictorial map of Wells which the Dean lent for the occasion. Mr. Parker severely deprecated the sweeping away of these interesting landmarks of the city's history, as the hall in question, and the ancient house built for the use of the organist, which stands within the walls of the Cathedral Close, and abuts picturesquely against the wall of the cloister; it possesses also the remains of a small hall with an open timber roof of the fifteenth century. It would seem that the Dean and Chapter had contemplated the destruction of this house under the pretext of opening up a view, and apparently regardless of the link existing between the cathedral and the subordinate but closely allied buildings surrounding it. The Rev. J. N. Green concluded the series of morning papers by reading one on the "Life and Times of St. Dunstan in Somersetshire," and claiming him as a Somersetshire worthy.

At the evening meeting the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., read a paper on "Roman Remains found at Camerton;" Mr. Boyd Dawkins read another upon the "Hyena's Den, at Wookey Hole, near Wells, and other Bone Caverns of that Neighbourhood;" Mr. Moore delivered an address in support of his theory that the mineral veins of the earth have been deposited by water and not by fire; and Mr. W. A. Sanford remarked upon the history of the older geology of the district around Wellington.

The temporary Museum contained many very interesting objects, including several flint axes found at Shedham Moor, Nynehead, also bronze axes, ancient locks and keys; Mary Queen of Scots' cross-shaped niello watch; a collection of nearly 200 Roman coins; fossils from the lower Devonian rocks at Linton, and on the Quantocks, &c. A collection of ancient black-letter books, one an edition of Euripides, and an illuminated French translation of the Bible, was exhibited by Mr. W. A. Sanford, of Nynehead Court. Mr. Clarke of Tremlett-house exhibited a copper casket from Powderham Castle, and several pieces of tapestry of Gobelin manufacture, a penitential roll comprising the Seven Psalms, the Litany of the Saints and accompanying prayers and versicles, and sundry passages from Holy Writ, with hymns and antiphony; also a pearl crucifix, a diary and almanac kept by Thomas Clarke, an ancestor, some centuries since; a box, once the personal property of Charles I., and a delicate gold signet-ring from Dunkeswell Abbey, with an engraving of St. Catherine thereon. The Rev. A. Du Cane, M.A., Priest-Vicar of Wells Cathedral, contributed a mediæval almanac and illuminated calendar of most elaborate workmanship. Mr. Toms, of Wellington, exhibited several specimens of ancient stained glass, encaustic tiles, portions of the richly decorated reredos of the Church of St. John the Baptist, carved miserere seats, and bosses and corbels. Other friends exhibited specimens of Roman mosaic pavements, pottery, &c., as well as many geological specimens, including an ichthyosaurus, discovered in the upper lias of Somerset.

*Aug. 21.* The members and their friends made an excursion to Sampford Arundel, to Burlescombe, to Canonsleigh, the Westleigh Quarries, —where Mr. Sanford read a geological paper,—and on to Holcombe Rogus Church, and to the Court-house, where they were met by the vicar of the parish and hospitably entertained. These places, however, belong to Devonshire, and have been, more or less, examined and descanted on by the Exeter Diocesan Society. Greenham Barton was the first county object reached, where the members assembled about 3 o'clock, and were met by many more who had awaited their arrival. The old Court-house of Greenham possesses many attractive features of the period of its erection; *temp.* Richard II. The two principal doorways leading from the outer green to the hall, and from that apartment into the inner or servants' court, remain in good preservation. There are several good windows of the next century remaining in many parts of the buildings in the rear; but the hall windows were altered in the sixteenth century.

Cothay, the next object visited, is situated most pleasantly in a secluded vale on the banks of the Tone. It is a very picturesque house of fifteenth-century date, fast merging into the sixteenth, and was flanked by two entrance gatehouses which led into the courtyard; one of these only remains entire. It possesses also a good porch, with an original door and door-case of solid oak, with all the original fittings of iron-work, and a spacious hall with open timber roof, and minstrels' gallery over the screens. In the rear of the building, built evidently into a later gable, is a remarkably pretty little square window filled with a circle and with trefoiled tracery. Langford Budville was next reached, the way to it passing by Wellsford, and over the Tone, and across the heights of Langford Heathfield, or Yethel. The church does not possess much worthy of remark, save lozenge-shaped floriated capitals of the Devonshire type, and an enriched piece of roofing over the eastern bay of the nave, above where the roodscreen was. The church is finely situated on the brow of a hill.

This was the last place visited, and the company then returned to Wellington.

*Aug. 22.* The party assembled at West Buckland Church, a short distance from Wellington. The chancel-arch is somewhat curiously corbelled into the massive piers sustaining it; the font is a Norman one, having its sides alternately an arcade and the cross of St. Andrew; the solid oaken benches are of the period of Richard II.; the nave is of good Perpendicular character, with a late Italian cornice added. Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman both made comments upon the characteristic features of this church. An adjoining manor-house called Jerpson was then visited, and proved to be a tolerably good Elizabethan one, of a period when the lofty hall was divested of its original stateliness and dignity, and had become a divided apartment with rooms over it. It is situated in a slight hollow under the Blackdown range, shaded with elms, and commanding views of the vale of Taunton.

The next place reached was Bradford, where the church is an interesting fabric. Its piers are of transitional Norman; there are an Early English hood over the north chancel window, an Early English chancel-arch, a boldly chamfered recessed arch enshrining an effigy of a knight, hip-belted, *temp.* Richard II., a Norman base to the font, which is placed

in the vestry, and an exceedingly pretty piece of traceried carving on an old bench-end, now thrust away under the tower. The tower itself was described by Mr. Freeman, who was the chief exponent of the architecture of the respective churches, as being "a plain, simple, honest, straightforward little tower." It is of Perpendicular date, without any pretensions, yet exceedingly satisfactory in its general features. The church stands upon a bank overlooking the river Tone, and is surrounded by a mass of picturesque timber; below is an old stone bridge of two arches, spanning the stream, which was much admired as a good specimen of medieval architecture, although disfigured by a hideous modern parapet of brick.

At Hillfarrance Church—the next point of interest—were found a sedilia, apparently of the date of Edward I., a good piscina and credence-table, and good but late benches. The church possesses also a mortuary chapel, founded by William de Vernai, A.D. 1333, but rebuilt in Perpendicular times. The tower appears to be of the date 1420, and is a low massive structure with a pierced parapet of quatrefoils, and a stair-turret in the centre of the north side.

Oake, the adjoining parish, has a church pleasingly irregular in its outline, resembling that of Weston-in-Gordano and of St. Mellon's, Monmouthshire. The tower, without buttresses, is placed against the western wall of the south aisle, with a porch westward of it. In the eastern window of the south aisle there is a remarkably graceful little figure of the Virgin, with a legend, comprising a portion of the angelic salutation, and which was considered to be of German design and execution.

At Milverton, the richly restored church elicited almost unqualified approbation. The carved bench-ends are particularly worthy of careful examination, both on account of their great variety and their great number, for the church is almost seated throughout with them. Milverton was the prebendal church of the archdeaconry of Taunton, and where the archdeacon held his court. The archdeacon's house stands hard by, built in the form of the Roman letter T, like the ancient house of the organist at Wells. The original door-case and door of solid oak, and the old iron-work, remain in good order, as also most of the doorways and windows, including a panelled arch.

Chipley, which was passed on the way to Nynehead, was the ancient seat of the Clarkes, of Somerset and Devon, and where Locke, while on a visit, wrote a treatise entitled "Some Thoughts Concerning Education," the MS. of which is at Nynehead Court.

The old church of Nynehead, which was the last structure to be examined, is of the early Perpendicular era, and has a tower, nave, aisles, and chancel. Much of the latter has been rebuilt, but the aspect of the church generally is of the most venerable character. A fine screen, of true Somersetshire work, separates the nave from the chancel, and a very ancient incised slab forms the pavement beneath it. The late rector, Mr. Sanford, who was a great traveller and a man of refined taste, adorned several of the walls with exquisite works of Della Robbia and other Italian artists, which are rarely found in a church in England; besides which there are fine old monuments to the Clarkes of Chipley and other ancient families in that neighbourhood.

The meeting was brought to a close with a handsome entertainment at the seat of the President, Nynehead Court.

## 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 EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

MR. URBAN,—In the last Number of your Magazine I briefly drew the attention of your readers to the state of the excavations at Wroxeter, a subject which has been fully brought before the public in your columns and elsewhere by Mr. Wright, to whom the initiation of the enterprise is owing; and who has recorded, with a view to distinct and circumstantial publication, the discoveries hitherto made. I do not therefore propose, in now addressing you, to do more than attempt to convey my own impression of these discoveries, the result of a day's visit to Wroxeter, with a view to urge the continuation of the researches with a high hand, and with as little intermission as possible.

Such a course is perfectly warranted by the results hitherto achieved, and by the discoveries which must inevitably follow a prosecution of the excavations. A considerable sum of money will be needed, more apparently than has been calculated; but the returns of the expenditure will be a gain to our archæology and history of a novel and important kind; and in such a case money should not be weighed too nicely, and every effort should be made to raise funds, both by continued private subscriptions and by grants from the Government. It would be a discredit to the liberality and intelligence of the country and a slur upon its patriotism, if the Committee of Management, after doing so much, be not encouraged to do much more.

It is the first time that a Roman town in England has been so far opened to daylight. Excavations hitherto made have been chiefly confined to military stations or *castra*, such as those in the south of England, and upon the line of the great Roman Wall. These have added considerably to our knowledge of Roman military life in the permanent camp; but Uriconium bears little relation to fortified posts. It was a town of the widest extent,—or city rather; and would appear to have been at least equal in importance to Londinium, to Camulodunum, and to Verulamium; but, unlike these towns, is not mentioned in history, and its very name is unknown except in the Itinerary of Antoninus. The mystery in which it is enveloped is the more striking when its importance is being shewn by the revelations made upon its site.

In former times, in the fields adjoining the spot where the exca-

vations have now been made, many rich tessellated pavements have been laid open by the plough. Shafts of columns, capitals, and squared stones of large size indicated that the buildings—of which, doubtless, the foundations yet remain buried—were important public edifices, probably temples; and the recent discoveries give every reason to believe, from the comparatively perfect state in which the remains have been preserved, that the plan of the town might be ascertained, and its public edifices and private dwellings traced with more certainty than has ever yet been done in similar excavations made in this country.

On entering the enclosed site of the excavations, the visitor is struck with the novel and impressive sight before and below him. A corner of the shroud of dense earth is removed; and he has a clear insight into a small portion of the buried city. Close on his right are the foundations of what Mr. Wright considers, with good reason, may have been a market-place. Though close to other buildings on three sides, it is in itself clearly a separate edifice. It is roughly paved and strongly walled, and, at the back, appears to have been supported by buttresses: to this suggestion the attention of the architectural antiquary is directed; and a comparison may be made with the more perfect buttresses of that wonderful piece of military architecture at Jublains in France, of which I have endeavoured to give some notion in the third volume of my *Collectanea Antiqua*. Enormous squared stones still retain their original position at the entrance, and shew the wear from long and daily ingress and egress of the population of Roman Wroxeter.

On the left, the first object that attracts the attention is the workshop of a smith, with its blast-furnace, the stand for the anvil, and other accessories to that useful calling. From objects found in the shop, Mr. Wright concludes that the occupation of the smith was rather restricted to the fabrication of works belonging to the lighter branches of the business. Further in advance the eye surveys the foundations of a building of great solidity and extent; and is enabled to dissect and understand the admirable system upon which the Roman architect succeeded in defying the effects of the cold and foggy climate of Britain, in counteracting the rigours of its long and cruel winters, and in accommodating the inconveniences of the rude north to the natives of the mild and sunny Italy, and of those other southern countries which supplied so large a portion of the population of Roman Britain. The subterranean arrangements, whereby heat was distributed in a uniform degree to all parts of the house, can here be studied with the greatest advantage, and understood with perfect ease. Here our modern architects and house-builders who roast us in the summer and freeze us in the winter, and who make our dwellings in other respects so inconvenient, should come and learn. Nearly all the rooms of this great building were heated by hypocausts, the floors being laid

upon numerous pillars of square tiles, upon the tops of which were laid larger and broader tiles, and upon these a flooring of thick concrete. Alleys ran through these substructions to admit easy ingress for the purpose of regulating the heat; and the heated air was carried up the sides of the rooms through oblong hollow tiles, so that the whole of the apartments were thoroughly warmed, and apparently with trifling cost and labour. In addition to these means to ensure a warm temperature, double external walls were provided; which also served another purpose, that of excluding the noise and bustle of out-door life, a common source of annoyance in large and populous towns.

Baths, the indispensable adjunct to the conveniences of the Roman dwelling-house, are, of course, to be seen at Wroxeter. But two rather uncommon features in Roman domestic architecture in Britain occur in the large villa. The one is the coloured tessellated work upon the walls; the other the inscriptions upon the wall-paintings in another apartment. The former, we know, was not unusual among the luxuries of the villas of the wealthy, but I had never before met with an example; the latter shews that the pictorial decorations of the rooms were of a very superior kind. The inscriptions (destroyed by the stick or cane of a walking gentleman almost as soon as they were uncovered) may have been invocations to deities or genii, or the names of personages represented.

The fine fragment of wall which heretofore was the chief conspicuous vestige of Uriconium, and respecting which, as of the Jewry wall at Leicester, and of the Mint wall at Lincoln, such conflicting opinions have prevailed, can now be well understood. The excavations have approached, on the south, to within a few yards of this lofty mass of masonry; and it can now be seen that it formed part of the northern wall of the great villa. Further researches will complete the ground-plan, and shew, probably, that one of the doorways to the villa was where the wide opening in the high wall seems to indicate its position.

The inscriptions found at Wroxeter, many years since, are those of soldiers of the twentieth and fourteenth legions, and of a Thracian cohort; with one or two of civilians. The present excavations have added another. In this two soldiers are recorded; the one to whose memory the stone was set up, the other the heir or executor of the will of the deceased. It is unfortunately much defaced, but can be read with tolerable certainty, except the last two lines, which appear to be pentameter verses. It is not likely that the legions or cohorts to which these soldiers belonged were ever permanently stationed at Uriconium. The quarters of the twentieth legion were at Deva (Chester). The fourteenth legion was, for a long period, in Germany. Two cohorts of the Thracians were in Britain in the time of Trajan, and probably subsequently. They are traced in monuments found in Gloucestershire, as well as at

Wroxeter, all of which are sepulchral. These Thracians, and probably the soldiers of the twentieth and fourteenth legions buried at Uriconium, may be considered to have been retired veterans to whom the rights of Roman citizens had been granted. I cannot here venture to particularize any of the numerous and interesting miscellaneous remains from the late excavations; they will soon require, apparently, more room than the Shrewsbury Museum will be able to afford.

With so many inducements to prosecute the excavations, I repeat, it would be a discredit to the good taste and patriotism of the country and of the Government, if the explorations are not vigorously prosecuted. As yet, when the extent of the area is compared with the space laid open, the work can only be said to have commenced. It has been carried on, however, most successfully, and the results obtained are quite commensurate with the expenditure. But much larger sums are wanted; thousands must be contemplated where hundreds only have as yet been calculated on: for the researches are really of national importance, and are watched with interest by continental antiquaries as well as by those of England. It is to be lamented that the numerous archæological societies have never kept in mind the grand principle upon which they were originated; it was the main principle, indeed, upon which they based, and which in the early days of the archæological movement was the chief watchword; it was to omit no opportunity of impressing upon the Government the claims of our national antiquities: but as yet we have not noticed one single petition or address from any one society on behalf of the Wroxeter excavations, although some have made good capital out of them. This is not as it should be; and such chronic apathy in associated bodies should induce every true lover of his country's antiquities and history to use every possible interest with Members of Parliament, for it is the Government that can help, and no doubt would help, if urgently solicited.—I am, &c.,

C. ROACH SMITH.

*Strood, Kent, Oct. 10, 1862.*

#### THE KNOWE OF SAVEROUGH.

MR. URBAN,—In compliance with your request, I now forward to you an account of my recent discoveries at the “Knowe of Saverough,” in Orkney.—I am, &c.

*Ingleborough, Lancaster, Oct. 13.*

JAMES FARRER.

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THE Knowe is close to the sea, and only a few feet above high water-mark. It is on the property of the Earl of Zetland, and about half a mile from the small “town” of Birsay, in the west mainland of Orkney. Small fragments of bone have, it is said, occasionally been observed protruding from the ground, and some years

ago an iron or bronze spear-head was picked up by a child on the top of the Knowe. It is stated that the exact counterpart of this weapon was found many years previously sticking in a skull about a mile to the north-west of the Knowe. The body had been interred near the beach, and was only discovered in consequence of part of the land being washed away by the sea. It is not easy to define the original limits of the Knowe, since its shape is liable to alteration from the frequent shifting of the sand. The diameter may perhaps be estimated at 168 feet, and its greatest height at from 14 to 16 ft. The excavations, which were commenced on July 31, 1862, resulted in the discovery of many human skeletons more or less perfect, and at depths below the present surface, varying from 2 to 8 or 10 ft. Those which were nearest to the top of the Knowe were the most decayed, but owing to the shifting of the sand previously alluded to, it is impossible to say what might have been the depths of the graves when the bodies were interred. Not a vestige of any clothing was discovered. All the bodies had been laid in kists, but in every instance these were broken, owing probably to the weight of superincumbent sand during a long period of time. The sand was only slightly discoloured, but in some instances the decomposed fibrous roots of grasses were found amongst the bones of the skeletons—a circumstance justifying the inference that those kists had been originally constructed on the surface of the ground, and that the sand had afterwards been piled up over them. The heads of all the skeletons faced the north-west, with exception of two, Nos. 8 and 10, which were turned to the north. There were flagstones underneath the bodies only in a few instances. The various skeletons are numbered in this description according to the order in which they were found.

No. 1. The head slightly inclined, and mouth open, the body laid flat, with the arms by its side. The left hand rested on a small flat stone. The vertebræ of the back appeared to be forced up between the ribs, but the body did not appear to have been disturbed since its original interment. Sand and the decayed roots of grasses filled up the interstices between the ribs.

No. 2. This skull (which is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh) has a circular orifice at the back of the head, as if from a wound by an arrow or some pointed instrument. At the head of the skeleton No. 2, on the right, was a clay-baked urn, filled up with sand. It was 5 in. high,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter, 16 in. in circumference at the top, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at the bottom. It is now with the skull in the Museum at Edinburgh. No. 2 is the skull of a male of about thirty-five years. It is remarkable for its small size and very short round form, being eminently brachycephalic. The face is short and very broad; the lower jaw large, broad, and angular, and has the peculiarity of a disproportionately small chin. The teeth are flatly eroded, as in No. 8.

No. 3. This skull was above No. 2. No teeth were found. It was less well preserved than No. 2, and the size of the skeleton could not be ascertained.

No. 4 was also much decayed: it was deposited above, and not far from, No. 1.

No. 5 only some fragments of skull and bones.

No. 6. The legs of this skeleton were uppermost, and within 2 ft. of the surface; they were doubled up over the ribs. A large stone was laid on the skeleton, the skull of which was broken in removing. It was not far from No. 2. The kist-stones were displaced, and the body appeared to have been hastily interred.

No. 7. Remains of two bodies, both very near the surface: they were much decayed; the bones were intermixed, and these also appeared to have been interred in a very hurried manner. It is possible that much of the sand originally covering these graves has been blown away.

No. 8. This skeleton was laid flat, and was the most perfect of any that were found; the feet only were missing.

No. 9. Only fragments of jaw-bone, a little above No. 7; and it is possible that these fragments may have belonged to that skeleton<sup>a</sup>.

No. 10. Skull and bones: one end of the cover-stone of the kist had fallen on to the head.

No. 11. The head of this skeleton could not be found, nor any part of the body below the knees.

Dr. Thurnam, the well-known craniologist, to whom I at once forwarded the skulls for examination, has kindly furnished me with the following information:—

“The skulls Nos. 1, 8, and 10 are those of males. They are well developed, and more or less of brachycephalic type. The two former are very fine specimens, with almost every tooth, and the large and prominent nasal bones unbroken. No. 1 is of large size. The two, with individual differences, present considerable similarity to the Orcadian skull figured in the *Crania Britannica*, pl. 21. Nos. 3, 4, and 7 are doubtless the skulls of females. They are all of the low, narrow, and elongate form, called kumbecephalic by Professor D. Wilson. No. 4 is that of a young woman; No. 7 is of middle age; and No. 3 that of a woman far advanced in life, the lower jaw presenting doubtful traces of the presence of a solitary tooth. Two of the male skulls (Nos. 1 and 10) are those of men of middle age, the other (No. 8) that of a young man of about thirty years. None of the ‘wisdom’ teeth have been developed in the skull No. 1, and one of these teeth is absent in No. 8. The crowns of the teeth generally are much worn, as if from the use of coarse food; the attrition is flat, and moderate in extent in No. 8, but much more advanced in No. 1, in which the surfaces of the teeth are oblique and jagged, as if from gnawing roots or tearing flesh from bones, as is common in uncivilized hunting tribes. There can be no hesitation in referring this series of skulls to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Orkney, and as little doubt that they belong to a period prior to the Scandinavian settlements in those islands.”

The further excavation of the Knowe revealed a small kist containing the leg-bones and some of the ribs of a child; this kist was at least twelve feet from any of those previously discovered. At this point, the existence of a large building at some remote period became apparent. Many of the stones were water-worn, and had evidently been taken from the sea-shore; others, again, had been quarried: the thickness of the walls could not be ascertained, owing to the ruined state of the Brough, but the discovery of an ancient “comb,” a deer’s-horn handle of some instrument retaining yet the marks of iron tacks or nails, some bones of a whale, quernes, bone-pins, &c., justifies the conclusion that this part of the Knowe of Saverough must have been at some time the site of a Brough. A few feet further in, two small kists were found one above the other, but the upper one was too much broken to admit of its dimensions being taken. It was nearly filled with sand, and contained a few small pieces of bone. The lower kist was more perfect, but very few bones remained. Its dimensions were 3 ft. 10 in. in length, 1 ft. 9 in. in width, and 1 ft. 8 in. deep; it was 7 ft. below the surface of the ground, measuring from the top of the kist. Close to these kists, and protected by large stones placed in the form of a kist, was a large bell composed of iron, coated with bronze, riveted on the side: the loop for the hammer or clapper still remains. It rested on the handle, and the mouth was covered with a flat stone. The length, including the handle, is 14½ in., about 27 in. in circumference at the top, and 7 by 9 in. across the mouth. It is supposed to belong to the earliest Christian times. Professor Wilson in his “Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland,” p. 660, gives a drawing of one precisely similar in character, which he supposes to belong to the fourth century, when St. Ninian, the first Catholic Bishop in Orkney, was sent by Siricius, Pope of Rome, to preach the Gospel to the heathen tribes of North

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<sup>a</sup> Dr. Thurnam is of opinion that these fragments belong to No. 4.

Britain. The bell, which is much corroded, had evidently been deposited many centuries ago. The stones forming the sides of the kist were almost rotten with age, and a portion of one of them adheres firmly to one side of the bell. I do not of course venture to assign any fixed period for the construction of the Brough in which these relics of antiquity have been found; it seems not improbable that it may have been used as a place of burial by some of the tribes inhabiting the islands, long after it became a ruin. The fact that iron was not entirely unknown to the ancient inhabitants of the Brough forbids the assumption that they lived in the early part of the stone period, though it may not be unreasonable to conclude that the use of metallic tools was very little known to them. The destruction or desertion therefore of the Brough probably occurred towards the close of the stone and the commencement of the iron period. The bell of course belongs to more recent times, and can have had no connexion with the heathen race who inhabited the islands previous to the Christian era, and of whose interment in the Knowe of Savcrough the depositors of this ecclesiastical relic were doubtless entirely ignorant, since it is hardly to be supposed that an object of such veneration would be concealed in a Pagan burial-place. The practice in early Christian times of interring bodies with the face to the east is conclusive against the idea that these people were converts to Christianity. None of the bodies occupied the position justifying such a supposition. I think, then, the following conclusions may not unfairly be arrived at:—That at a remote period a large Brough, or inhabited building, occupied part of the hill now known as the Knowe of Saverough; that long after its destruction it was used as a place of interment by the Celtic inhabitants of Orkney; that there is no evidence of the time at which the interments took place, beyond the fact that it must have been before the Christian era; and that the ruined Brough was selected as a place of concealment for the bell during perhaps times of persecution, with a view to its removal at the proper time to a place of greater security.

### A FEW HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED FACTS RELATING TO JOHN FIELD, "THE PROTO-COPERNICAN OF ENGLAND."

MR. URBAN,—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1834, contains an interesting sketch of John Field, "the Proto-Copernican of England," by his descendant the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the historian of South Yorkshire. In tracing my ancestry to a collateral relative of the astronomer, I have met with some facts relating to him and his family which are not found in the article referred to, and will doubtless prove of interest to your readers.

I do not propose going over the ground already traversed by Mr. Hunter, but would refer those who have not read his sketch of Field to the back numbers of this Magazine.

Mr. Hunter failed in tracing Field's parentage or family, and expresses his surprise that when the astronomer appeared at the heralds' visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584 and 1585, he only gave the names of his wife and children, more especially since he was born of a father who had a right to coat-armour. He goes on to say, "The only guide I at present possess to assist in future enquiries in this direction is that he had relatives of the name of Nowell, as he leaves something by his will to 'my Cousin Nowell and Christopher his son.'" I will refer to this hereafter.

I have not met with the Felds, or Fields, in the West Riding of Yorkshire earlier than the fifteenth century. My impression is that they came from the adjoining county of Lancaster, and were a branch of the De la Felds who had been seated

there since the time of the Conquest, having dropped the prefix during the fourteenth century, as many other families did.

The following are the earliest authentic records I have of them in this neighbourhood.

On the 21st of April, 1480, letters for the administration of the estate of William Feld, of Bradford<sup>b</sup>, were granted to his widow Katherine.

On the 28th of June, 1522, John Feld, of Sharleston, in the parish of Warmfield (about three miles south-east of Wakefield), made his will, which was proved on the 8th of July of the same year. He names in it his brother Henry Feld, and his sons, Henry, Lionell, and Humphrey. Among the witnesses are John *Jobe*, sen., and Richard Feld.

On the 7th of May, 1525, Robert Feld, of Croston, in the parish of Stansfield, and some ten or twelve miles south-west of Bradford, executed a similar document, in which he speaks of his wife Joan, and children, whom he does not refer to by name, and his *brother John Job*. The latter is doubtless the same person who is mentioned in the previous will, or possibly his son, thus establishing a probable relationship between the branch seated at Croston and that in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. The witnesses are Brian Feld and Robert Feld, and it was proved by his widow and Thomas Feld, chaplain.

On the 27th of February, 1529-30, William Feld, of Croston, probably a brother of the previous testator, signed his will, according to which he left a widow, a son named Christopher, and a daughter Margaret.

Another branch, from which the writer descends, was seated at Horton, about three miles south-west of Bradford, and nearly midway between Croston and Sharleston. Horton was probably the residence of William Feld, of Bradford, whose estate was administered to in 1480, and I suppose it descended from him to the elder branch which remained there. John Feld, or Feilde, of Horton, is named in the will of his son Thomas, dated the 14th of January, 1572-3. This John must have been born as early as 1500, as he had a grandson, of the same name as himself, living in 1551<sup>c</sup>.

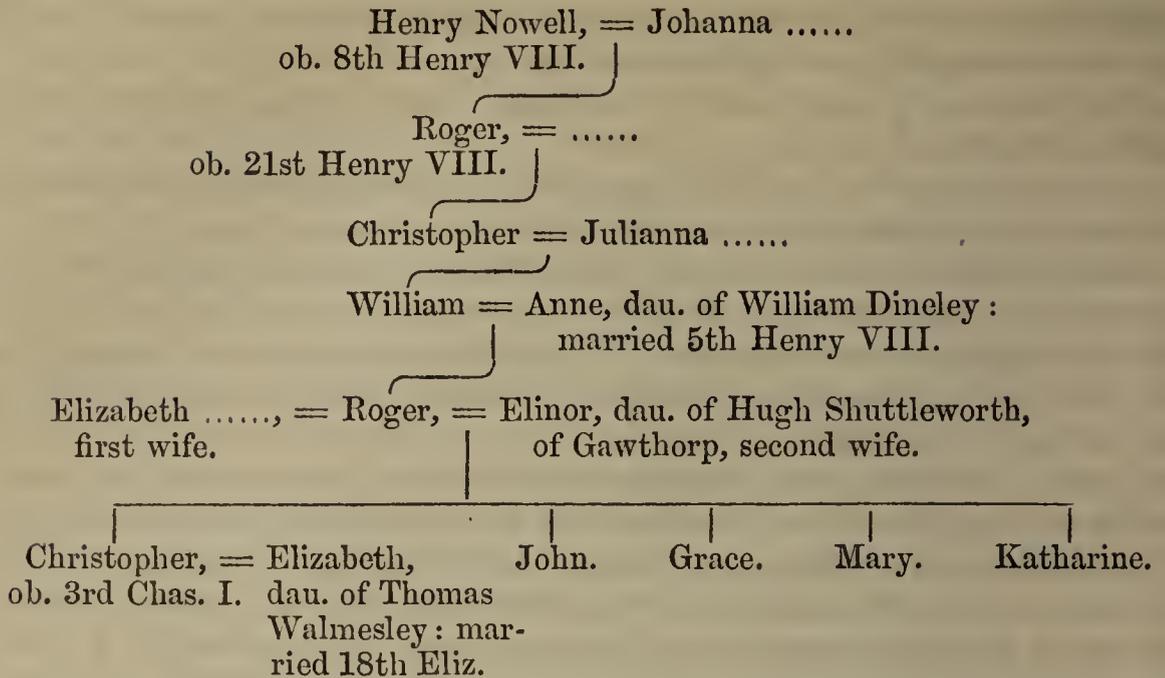
I now come to the father of the astronomer, viz. Richard Feld, of Ardsley, who was perhaps the same individual as the one who witnessed the will of John Feld in 1522.

I have not been able to trace conclusively the relationship between the branches of the family seated at Croston, Sharleston, Horton, and Ardsley. I suppose that Robert and William of Croston, and John of Sharleston, were sons, and John of Horton and Richard of Ardsley, grandsons, of the William Feld who died in or about 1480.

Richard Feld, of Ardsley, the father of the subject of this sketch, made his will on the 19th of August, 1542, and it was proved on the 9th of December of the same year. He appointed his wife Elizabeth and his son *John* executors; and his brother Thomas and *Christopher Nowell* supervisors. We have seen that "my cousin Nowell and Christopher his son" were named in the will of John Field the astronomer; and I shall be able to shew that these were the Nowells of Little Merlay manor-house, near Clitheroe, and in that part of Lancashire which borders on the West Riding of Yorkshire. They had been seated there since William Nowell obtained a grant of the manor from John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died A.D. 1240. The following pedigree will be found in Whitaker's "History of Whalley:"—

<sup>b</sup> Probably the parish of this name is referred to, and not the town.

<sup>c</sup> As per post mortem Inquisition on his son William, 43rd Eliz., shewing that the latter left a son, John, his heir, then aged fifty years and more.



In the above pedigree, the Christopher Nowell who was a supervisor of the will of Richard Feld is the one whose wife's name was Julianna, and who was son of the Roger who died 21st Henry VIII., while "my cousin Nowell and Christopher his son" of the astronomer's will are Roger Nowell, who married Elinor Shuttleworth, and his son Christopher, who died 3rd Charles I.

If any further proof were required to shew that the Nowells named in the wills of the two Fields were of this family, I would mention that "Mr. William Dyneley<sup>d</sup>, of Swillington," was one of the supervisors of the will of John Field the astronomer,—a family connected with the Nowells by the marriage above of William Nowell to Anne Dineley. As the astronomer called Roger Nowell his cousin, I infer either that his father, Richard Feld, married a sister of William Nowell, or of the latter's wife, Anne Dineley.

Mr. Hunter, on the authority of Wood's *Athenæ*, states that John Field was a "Londoner born;" and as he did not find him inheriting land at Ardsley, he could only account for his retiring from London to that remote district by supposing that he was in some way connected with the estates there belonging to the co-heirs of Sir John Constable. The facts I have stated make it evident that the astronomer was born at Ardsley, or in the neighbourhood, and was surrounded there by a circle of relatives, and as no other son is named in his father's will, he doubtless came into possession of the paternal estate on the death of his mother Elizabeth, if not sooner.

I am inclined to place Field's birth about the year 1520. The village of East Ardsley was near the cell of Woodkirk, a dependant of the great house of St. Oswald, celebrated at this time for the performance of "mysteries<sup>e</sup>." Alured Comyn was prior of this monastic foundation during the youth of Field, and is described as "a man of magnificent tastes, and a great encourager of the arts." He was also a near connection of Armigael Waad, one of the most enterprising of the early English navigators, who was doubtless a frequent visitor of Comyn. Perhaps their acquaintance gave a scientific turn to Field's mind, and induced his father to send him to one of the Universities.

I have nothing authentic of him until the publication of his *Ephemerides* for 1556, 1558, 1559, and 1560, and the grant to him of a crest and confirmation

<sup>d</sup> A pedigree of one branch of this family may be found in Whitaker's "Leeds."

<sup>e</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Hunter for this and some of the events stated subsequently.

of his family arms on the 4th of September, 1558. A treatise, in manuscript, on the management of great ordnance, in the Lambeth library, without date, but probably about this time, contains this remark: "Mr. Felde taught me astronomie after Copernicus, the great astronomer."

It was probably in 1561 or 1562 that he married Jane, daughter of John Amyas, of Kent, and I suppose that he removed to Ardsley shortly after this event. In 1577 he served on the jury for the Wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley, summoned to find what lands belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, and by whom held. In the same year he witnessed the will of John Nowell, of Middleton. In the will of George Nevile, Gent., of High Popplewell, made January 1, 1577-8, the testator, after giving to Thomas Brigg "a black thine stone for multiplying and dividing," next says, "Also I will that Mr. Field, of Ardsley, shall have another of these stones for division."

On January 16, 1579, Laurence Nailor, of Westerton, adjoining Ardsley, made his will, in which he "humbly desires Robert Greenwood, of Westerton, and John Fielde, of Ardsley, Gentlemen, to be the supervisors." In June, 1584, he witnessed the will of Darninge, and in August, 1585, that of Bowling, two of his neighbours at Ardsley. In 1584-5 he attended the summons of the heralds on their Yorkshire visitation, and recorded the names of his wife and children. His will is dated Dec. 28, 1586, and was proved May 3, 1587.

His library passed by some means to William Coley, of York, "practitioner in physic," who in his will, dated August 6, 1592, left it to Field's widow and his sons Thomas and James.

Jane, widow of John Field, made her will on the 17th of July, 1609, and names in it her son Matthew, his wife and children, also her sons William, Thomas, James, and Martin, and Mary, daughter of Richard Field. As she calls Thomas her third son, I suppose that Richard and Christopher were then dead.

Matthew, probably the eldest surviving son of John Field, resided at Ardsley, and doubtless inherited the family estate there. In 1601, William Walkhead, of Woodhouse, bequeaths "to Mr. Matthew Field, of Ardsley, an old angel to make him a ring." His name occurs in the wills of three inhabitants of Ardsley, dated respectively 1607, 1608, and 1612. He bought the manor of Thurnscoe from a Clifton in 1614, and, conjointly with his brother William, the fourth part of the manor of Idle, of Sir John Savile, sometime prior to 1615. There is a bond, dated July 6, 1617, given by Matthew Field, Gent., of Ardsley, and James Field, Gent., his son and heir-apparent, to Richard Waterhouse, of Clayton in Bradford-dale, in the sum of £260, for the fulfilment of certain covenants. In 1623 he was one of the collectors of the subsidy for the West Riding of Yorkshire, being described as "Matthew Field, Gentleman."

His will is dated January 10, 1638-9, and was proved on the 19th of April, 1639. He desires to be buried near his wife in "Ardeslay queare" (i. e. choir). Values his estate at not less than £1,400. He leaves legacies to his brother James, and his (James's) daughter Judith, and other children; to his brothers William and John, and his sisters Jane Smith and Ann Forman, and brother William Forman. To each family of the poor of Ardeslow two shillings; to every poor body at his burial, threepence each to the ancient, and a penny each to the children; and to each of his servants five shillings. He leaves £400 to his son Matthew when he becomes twenty-one years of age, and a bequest to his sister Forman for the keeping of his son from his birth to the present time. He speaks of his father-in-law Mr. Robert Field, but does not mention his eldest son James, who was probably already provided for.

This James resided at Thurnscoe, and had children—James, baptized there in 1628; William, in 1630; Robert, in 1631; Anne, in 1639, who died in infancy;

and Judith. James Field became involved in troublesome disputes with Thomas, the second Lord Savile, who is described by Clarendon as perfidious and false, and finally falling into universal odium.

Of the other sons of the astronomer, William resided at Thurnscoe, and married Jane, daughter of John Sotwell, Vicar of Peniston, and widow of George Burdett, of Carhead, parish of Silkstone. She was buried at the latter place Oct. 21, 1623.

James, another son of the astronomer, had Judith and other children, as appears by his brother Matthew's will. This daughter was probably the Judith Field described in Ashmole's Visitation of Berkshire as "of Peniston in Yorkshire," who married John Munday, Mayor of Newbury.

I can give no information of the remaining sons of the astronomer, and am unable to say if any of his descendants in the male line are now living.

I am, &c.,

OSGOOD FIELD.

Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 20, 1862.

### LYMINGE CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I am glad to find that later enquiries and investigations have led Mr. Jenkins to such a modification of his views as to bring him very nearly to my opinions on the history of his very interesting church. There is, no doubt, great probability in his view, that Latin words sometimes changed their signification in the course of ages, just as many words in modern languages have done; although when a language is written only, and not spoken, there is less reason to expect such changes. I shall be glad if he will favour us with more exact references to his authorities for such changes: general references to Bede, and Isidore of Seville, are rather vague and unsatisfactory. It appears to me that more frequently the same Latin word was used in different senses, of which we have many examples. The word *porticus* appears to have originally had the same signification as the English word 'portico' applied to the colonnade at the end or at the sides of a heathen temple; and when in the early Christian churches these colonnades became internal instead of external, as in several churches still remaining at Rome, the same name continued to be applied to them, and this usage continued even in the seventh and eighth centuries, the precise period to which Mr. Jenkins refers.

The following description of a church at York by Alcuin, about 780, seems to

agree better with the sense of *aisles* than of *porches* for the word *porticibus*:—

*"Ast nova basilicæ miræ structura diebus  
Præsulis hujus erat jam cæpta, peracta, sacrata,  
Hæc nimis alta domus solidis suffulta columnis,  
Suppositæ quæ stant curvatis arcibus, intus  
Emicat egregiis laquearibus atque fenestris,  
Pulchraque porticibus fulget circumdata multis.  
Plurima diversis retinens solaria tectis,  
Quæ triginta tenet variis ornatibus aras,  
Hoc duo discipuli templum, Doctore jubente,  
Ædificaverunt Eanbaldus et Alcuinus, ambo  
Concordes operi devota mente studentes."*—

*Alcuinus de Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesie Ebor., l. 1507—1518, p. 730. T. Gale, Scriptores, xv. fol. Oxon. 1691.*

*"Nam in Hrypis Basilicam polito lapide a fundamentis in terra usque ad summum ædificatam, variis columnis et porticibus suffultam in altum erexit et consummavit."*—*Eddii Vita S. Wilfridi, p. 60.*

*"Nam in Hagustaldense adepta regione, et regina Æthildritæ Domino dedicata, domum Domino in honorem beati Andreæ Apostoli fabrefactam fundavit; cujus perfunditatem in terra cum domibus mirifico politis lapidibus fundatam, et super terram multiplicem domum, columnis variis et porticibus multis suffultam, mirabilique longitudine et altitudine murorum ornatam, et variis linearum infractibus viarum, aliquando sursum, aliquando deorsum, per cochleas circumductam, non est meæ parvitatibus hoc sermone explicare quod sanctus ipse Præsul animarum, a spiritu Dei doctus, opere facere excogitavit: neque ullam domum aliam citra Alpes*

*montes talem ædificatam audivimus. Porro beatæ memoriæ adhuc vivens gratia Domini Acca Episcopus, qui magnalia ornamenta hujus multiplicis domus de auro et argento, lapidibusque pretiosis et quomodo altaria purpura et serico induta decoravit, quis ad explanandum sufficere poterit?"—Vita S. Wilfridi, p. 62.*

Of this church at York not a vestige remains, notwithstanding this magniloquent description of it; the first Norman builders swept it all away as too mean to be worth preserving,—such was the change of ideas between the eighth century and the eleventh. Professor Willis, in his "Architectural History of York Cathedral" (p. 4), gives a translation of this passage, and renders *multis porticibus* by 'many aisles' (or apsidal chapels). He considers that the church of Alcuin was not on the site of the present cathedral.

Of the churches at Ripon and Hexham of this period the crypts only remain: they are very much alike, and of about the same size. A series of plans and sections of that at Ripon, with its surrounding passages, ascending and descending staircases, as described in the Chronicle, is engraved in the York volume of the Archæological Institute. The dimensions of the crypt itself are 11 ft. 3 in. long by 7 ft. 9 in. wide, the passages are 2 ft. 5 in. and 2 ft. 7 in. wide, and the staircase 2 ft. 7 in. These are two of the finest of the Anglo-Saxon churches of which we have descriptions in the Chronicles, and these dimensions will shew the sort of allowance we must make for the ideas of the writers of that period as compared with those of subsequent ages. These churches were the finest they had seen, and magnificent according to their ideas, but were despised by the Norman builders on account of their small size.

In Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," lib. ii. c. 3, we are told that the body of Augustine was first placed without the church because it was not yet finished nor dedicated:—"Mox vero ut dedicata est, intro inlatum, et in porticu illius Aquilonali decenter sepultum est."

C. 5:—"Defunctus vero est rex Aedilberct . . . atque in porticu S. Martinii, intra ecclesiam beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli sepultus, ubi et Berctæ regina condita est."

Lib. v. c. 23:—"Tobias, Hrofensis ecclesiæ præsul, defunctus est. . . Sepultus vero est in porticu S. Pauli apostoli, quam intro ecclesiam S. Andreae sibi ipse in locum sepulchri fecerat."

These passages distinctly mention the *porticus* in which the bodies were buried as being *within* the church, and could only apply to aisles, or transepts, or chapels.

Whether the rebuilding of the church took place in the tenth century under Dunstan, or the eleventh under Lanfranc, is a fair subject for discussion, on which different opinions may well be entertained, and on which it is difficult to obtain any positive evidence. My own conviction is, after long and careful examination of this question as a matter of general history, that the churches of the tenth century were so generally of wood only, that very strong evidence is necessary to shew that a particular church of stone is of that period. I have given my reasons for this opinion in my chapter on the architecture of the eleventh century in the new edition of "Rickman's Gothic Architecture," and I must beg to refer Mr. Jenkins, and others interested in the question, to that work, as it is too long a story to be repeated here. If Dunstan was able to induce King Edgar to renew more than forty monasteries, it is far more probable that these buildings were of wood than of stone at a time when the country was covered with forest, when wooden buildings were the general custom of Europe, and when stone buildings were so rare as to give names to places, such as Stone-house, White-church, &c.

King Edgar himself, A.D. 974, says, "I was moved to rebuild all the holy monasteries throughout my kingdom, which were visibly ruined with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards, even to the rafters." "Monasteria, quæ

*velut muscivis scindulis cariosisque tabulis ligno tenuis visibiliter diruta.*—*W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Angl.*, p. 58, edit. Francof., 1601.

If Dunstan built of stone anywhere, he would surely have done so at Glastonbury, the wealthiest monastery in England, which was so rich that we are expressly told all the ornaments of the church were of gold, but we have not a word about stone; and though the Anglo-Saxons were very skilful workers in metal, they were very bad masons even in the early part of the eleventh century. There is every reason to believe that Dunstan's church at Glastonbury was built of wood, and remained until the great fire in 1180, when it was entirely destroyed, and the present church built, the earliest part being St. Joseph's Chapel, which is clearly work of the end of the twelfth century: nor has a vestige of *early* Norman masonry, or sculpture, or mouldings, ever been found at Glastonbury, although in the present state of ruin in which the remains of the church stand, if it had been rebuilt of old materials, they must now have come to light. In the time of Canute we have incidental mention that this church was of wood:—

*“Privilegium Canutis.*

*“Scripta est hujus privilegii donatio, et promulgata in lignea basilica, sub præsentia Regis Cnutonis, anno ab incarnatione Domini MXXXII.”—Guilielmus Malmesburiensis, p. 323.*

If the deed is not genuine, which is doubted by Kemble, it is at least as early as the time of William of Malmesbury who gives it, and there seems to be no motive for forging such a bare statement of a fact.

The English churches of the middle of the eleventh century, prior to the Conquest, such as Deerhurst, &c., although comparatively small, were more richly ornamented than the early Norman churches built after the Conquest, or than the cotemporary buildings in Normandy. The rich style which we are accustomed to call Norman (with the

deeply recessed and richly sculptured doorways which distinguish that style) was worked out and brought to perfection in England within the century after the Conquest, and sent back again to Normandy; there are twenty rich churches of this style in England for one in Normandy.

Respecting the work of the time of Lanfranc great misapprehension generally exists. It is commonly assumed that the Norman style was imported in its perfect state by William I. from Normandy, just as we now see it in England, but this is altogether a popular delusion; the Normans in the middle of the eleventh century were very little, if at all, in advance of the English in the arts of peace and civilization; they were better masons from the accidental circumstance of their having such excellent building stone at Caen, in the cliffs of the river Orne, where it was very easily worked and transported; and this had led to their building larger and more lofty churches, but the style of their architecture at this time was extremely plain and rude. The original parts of the two great abbeys at Caen are scarcely at all in advance of the work of the same period remaining at Westminster. The churches at Caen contain Norman work of three periods, the first c. 1060, the second c. 1100, the third c. 1160, and the work of the second and third periods has commonly been mistaken for that of the first. Of Lanfranc's work at Canterbury we have nothing remaining; at Rochester we have a small crypt of very rude work, and part of the two transept towers equally rude. The existing Norman castle is a century later than his time, as has been demonstrated by Mr. Hussey in the Proceedings of the Kent Society, although it has commonly been taken as the type of Lanfranc's and Gundulph's work. Of St. Alban's Abbey, the portions which are of Lanfranc's time are built in the plainest and rudest manner, with a quantity of Roman tiles just as at Lyminge; and although the history of this church at St. Alban's has been

remarkably well preserved, the advocates of the Saxon theory are obliged to assume that these parts are before the Conquest, in the teeth of the plainest historical evidence. Of the "residence houses" of this period, I believe the only one remaining is the early Norman keep-tower, called St. Leonard's tower, at Malling in Kent, the residence of Bishop Gundulph, who also founded the

abbey there, keeping the government of it in his own hands on account of his residing there, and built the lower part of the existing west front, of which I have given an engraving in Rickman. This work does not appear to me to help the Saxon theory at all; it is scarcely in advance of the work at Lyminge.

I am, &c.

J. H. PARKER.

### THE ST. CUTHBERT'S GOSPEL IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

MR. URBAN,—There has been considerable excitement occasioned lately among collectors of book-bindings, by the alleged discovery of a leather binding of the seventh century. It was certainly a startling announcement, and no wonder that many have been led by it, in great haste, to inspect the above-named little volume of such high pretensions at the South Kensington Museum.

The first point that must strike every one is, in what beautiful preservation it is. Oh, but it was found in a nice dry tomb, which of course was just as good as a chest or library; and certainly we do sometimes find some things well preserved in tombs, though I have never seen any leather-work that had been under ground which did not crumble when exposed to the air.

The next point we notice is, that though the embossed pattern is unusual, one is quite acquainted with the kind of leather and mode of binding. It bears so close a resemblance to Venetian leather and binding of the beginning of the sixteenth century, that nothing but the most overwhelming proof ought to convince any one of its being of a different date.

So much through the glass case: but let us take him out and see the inside. The fly-leaf, as usual, is loose, and under it is, as one almost always finds, a piece of loose waste vellum, with writing on it. How did that get there? How can we tell? say some of the judges. A simple and unlearned person like myself

would have said, Why it is a part of the binding; nothing is more common than to find old MSS. cut up to paste inside books to hold them firmly in their covers.

It is absolutely certain, in my opinion, that this piece of waste vellum was put in when the book was bound; and with this, if I mistake not, agree the paper fly-leaves. There is no colourable reason for thinking these of a more modern date than the binding; and yet, I presume, no one dreams of their being earlier than 1500.

If my idea, then, is correct, the binding is not earlier than this MS. in the cover; this MS. is not earlier than the fourteenth century; *ergo*, say I, the binding is after the fourteenth century, and if so, it is almost impossible for it to be of any other date than its apparent one. We do know something of the mode of binding from the fourteenth century downwards, and that there is nothing like this little volume except in *circa* 1520. If any further proof were required, it is supplied in the boards; they are thin, well-*planed* boards, such as could not have been made much before the date I assign to the binding, and such as were very common at that time. But surely, some one will say, the judges have some authority for their opinion. The whole data upon which this hasty opinion has been formed, is the fact of there being interlaced Saxon-looking work stamped on the sides. But this might have been imitated from some Saxon stone or silver-work, or

from some manuscript; and if there was any reason for the imitation, the Venetian binders, at any rate, could easily have done it: to this day they go on imitating the old work of several centuries back. So much, then, for the binding. With regard to the MS. itself, I think there are grave doubts of its genuineness. I do not profess a profound knowledge of early writing, but I certainly never saw such writing before, and I think it would be difficult to point out a book like it anywhere. It

certainly has all the appearance of being written with the greatest care by a good scribe, but by one unacquainted with the characters in which he was writing.

Is not this book one of the hundreds of false relics manufactured in the Middle Ages? This idea has not been started before, but is not this highly probable? and if so, will it not supply a good reason for trying at a later date to put a binding on it of an apparently Saxon character?—I am, &c.,

Oct. 13, 1862.

J. C. J.

#### DOMESDAY BOOK FOR THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—The Fac-simile of Domesday Book now in course of publication, as it brings the document into neighbourhoods where it is known only partially or not at all, will give an impetus to local enquiry, and no doubt many difficulties will be removed and obscurities cleared up. In printing such a work typographical errors were unavoidable, for proper names in many cases could be correctly known only by those especially acquainted with any particular district, and hence we find numerous errors of more or less importance in the previous edition.

But the compilation of the original Book was subject to precisely the same clerical mistakes, and the scribe in copying the document which he had before him, being altogether ignorant of the places themselves, must have been continually at a loss for the right name, as any one may gather from his own experience. The following emendation was made before the issue of the Fac-simile: it is curious, and not without importance in reference to Cheshire history.

The description of the County Palatine in Domesday Book is tolerably copious, and under *Roelan* Hundred we have a series of villages from west to east, including Dunham, Elton, Trafford, Manley, Helsby, Frodsham, till we get to a place called *Alretone*, formerly held by Godric, but at that time in the possession of the Earl of Chester. It goes

on to say, that there was a church and priest, holding a virgate of land, a mill (*hiemale*—for rye?), two fisheries and a-half, three acres of meadow, wood a league by half a league, with two inclosures for deer, half a saltpan in Wich for the use of the hall, and, moreover, in the time of King Edward, the third penny of the pleas of the Hundred belonged to this manor. It was then worth four pounds, but in King Edward's days had been worth eight.

In the margin we are told that the place is in Bucklow Hundred, and it has accordingly been put at Owlarton, near Knutsford.

It is hardly necessary to say that the description is not applicable to any known part of the Bucklow Hundred, while the whole difficulty has arisen from the copyist confounding two letters in the original return which he had to transcribe.

The real spot was undoubtedly Overton, where the parish church of Frodsham (even now having portions of Norman work, probably contemporary with the early part of Chester Cathedral) is still a picturesque object to the traveller on the Chester and Warrington Railway, as it looks down on the quiet town below. Any writer will see how easily *ov* became *al*, and of course the Overtone of the original return got changed into Alretone in the Book. How the marginal note was inserted, it is not easy to say, only in correcting one

blunder the annotator made another much more serious, and so it has continued to our own times.

In Ormerod's "Cheshire," (vol. i. p. 391,) under Owlarton, we have a summary of the difficulties connected with this entry; but the learned author's

solution is not satisfactory. He is satisfied, however, that the passage relates to Frodsham, and has nothing to do with Bucklow Hundred.

I am, &c.,

JOHN ROBSON, M.D.

Warrington, Oct. 18, 1862.

#### RESTORATIONS.

MR. URBAN,—My letter in your last number respecting the destruction of the Guesten Hall at Worcester, has been misconstrued into an attack on the Dean and Chapter. It was not at all so intended. I regret that they were so far misled by a vague fear of an enormous expense, and fell into a fatal mistake; but I exonerate them from any serious blame, and give them credit for the best intentions, and believe that they have made great sacrifices already, and are continuing to do so.

I am not one of those who find fault with the manner in which the cathedral is being restored, and talk about the "destructive restoration." I think that such persons do not make a fair allowance for the difficulties of the task, arising from the very bad material of which the cathedral is built. On the exterior, the surface of the stone was so completely perished that it was absolutely necessary to renew the whole of it; in the interior, a great deal of very beautiful work has been preserved, but a great deal more had been either entirely destroyed, or very much mutilated at the time of the civil wars and at other times. All this is being restored with great care and skill, and the carver employed displays wonderful ability: his work is quite equal to the old work, and is often mistaken for it by those who think themselves good judges. I am afraid that in a few instances the consciousness of having such a skilful hand at command has led to the renewal of some of the old work which might have been preserved; old mouldings and carvings have been thrown aside and replaced by new, merely be-

cause they were a little chipped, or some small pieces of foliage knocked off. This should never be done; we should always bear in mind that these old buildings are historical monuments, and even though the work of the nineteenth century may be better than that of the thirteenth, it cannot be the same; a link in the chain of evidence is destroyed; we want to see the work of the hands of the men who lived in the thirteenth century carefully preserved, and not to brag what a clever copy of it we have made. But in this respect the restorations going on at Worcester are not worse than other restorations: some other architects may preach more about the preservation of every fragment of ancient art, but in practice I do not see that there is much real difference. I lately went to see a small country church which is now being *restored* by an architect who vehemently professes himself to be particularly conservative. I was told that it was a cruciform Early English Church, with a western tower: I found on my arrival that the tower had been entirely rebuilt from the foundations, and a spire added; the nave and chancel were then level with the ground, and the workmen were busy digging up the foundations of the chancel, which had to be lengthened two feet. The end wall and part of the side walls of each of the transepts were preserved, because they have remarkable chantry altars and tombs, or, at least, the recesses for them, with the seats and piscinas; these are curious, and were very properly preserved. There was a third chantry altar in the tower, which is very unusual, and this has been replaced by a new stone

altar, with the old arch-mouldings and piscina; which is considered highly conservative.

Our ancestors were very familiar with a practice called underpinning, when the foundations of a building were giving way from any cause. Our modern architects do not find it convenient to follow this practice, because it requires skill and care, and constant attention: the work must be watched day by day by some competent person. An architect who undertakes a hundred churches at once cannot possibly adopt the practice of underpinning; his only plan is that which he adopts,—

begin by levelling the old building to the ground, then send down working drawings for a new building to the old pattern, with such improvements as he thinks desirable. For instance, in the small church before mentioned there was a very good Squint across the angle of the north transept, which would enable the people in that transept to see and hear the priest at the altar as well as those in the nave: this is not to be restored; it is a local peculiarity, confined to certain districts, and a London architect does not approve of it.

This is called RESTORATION.

I am, &c., J. H. PARKER.

#### TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to bring under your notice a fine specimen of Roman art not previously described, and concerning which I offer you a few particulars. It is a tessellated pavement in the possession of a bricklayer at Borough Bridge, obtained by him many years ago in large blocks, and put aside until lately, when having some spare time, he has laid it down in a small summer-house. He has restored it so cleverly that it now presents a very beautiful specimen of Roman work. About thirteen or fourteen years ago I recollect being shewn a rough sketch of it, but having about the same time left this part of the country, I had forgotten all about it till my attention was recalled to the subject a few days ago.

At present it appears six feet square, owing to the fanciful additions of the possessor in various sized tesserae of de-

signs not in harmony with the central device. The centre piece, about three feet square, represents an animal under a tree, with two small objects in red tesserae beneath the animal's belly. The animal and tree are in blue on a ground of white tesserae. A deep border of blue, with two or three courses of red tesserae beyond, complete the portion that is genuine.

The design is well and carefully constructed of small tesserae, and a work of considerable artistic value when compared with many other pavements still extant at Aldborough.

You will be glad to learn that it is shortly to be moved, and presented, through the munificence of one of the members, to the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds.—I am, &c.

CHARLES MOORE JESSOP.

*Bilton-hall, York, Oct. 17, 1862.*

#### PROFESSOR STEPHENS AND THE MAES-HOWE INSCRIPTIONS.

MR. URBAN,—I read with some degree of surprise in your September number the letter of Professor Stephens, in which he states that I had not given any of his readings correctly. I am glad to find from a letter just received from him, that he admits that to the general public the difference is very slight indeed, but that to professed

runologists the very mode of printing the letters is of importance, though it does not alter the meaning of the word. As an instance, in No. 15 the word *Raeist* should have been *Ræist*, *ae* diphthong instead of *ae*. Few persons unskilled in runology, who may take the trouble to compare the readings given by me in "Maes-howe" with those fur-

nished to you by Professor Stephens, will be able to perceive much difference. On referring to the MSS. sent to me, I find that with the exception of an occasional printer's error, which escaped my notice when revising the sheets, I have given the exact words used by the Professor, and of course adopted by me. Even now in some of the readings, No. 5 for instance, I look in vain for *any* difference between *my* version of the Professor's reading as given in "Maeshowe," and *his own* as published in your Magazine.

I must apologize for thus intruding on your columns, but I feel anxious to exculpate myself from the general charge of inaccuracy in publishing the readings of Professor Stephens, the tone of whose letter, however, is such as to prove that he did not in reality wish to cast as much blame upon me as his observations, perhaps somewhat hastily committed to paper, would seem to imply.

I am, &c.

JAMES FARRER.

#### THE KING'S HOUSE, AT WORCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—In your interesting account of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, in your number for September, p. 304, is this passage:—

"'The King's House,' in the old Corn-market, was next visited. Mr. Parker declared the date of 1577, inscribed on the outer wall, and the motto, 'Fear God, Honour the King,' connected therewith, to be the date of the building, and to have no reference to the fact of King Charles's connection with the house. The initials 'W. B.' are supposed to be those of the Berkeley to whom the house once belonged, but to whom the 'R. D.' referred is not known, unless they are the initials of Mr. Berkeley's wife's maiden name."

I have taken much interest in this old house, and visited it several times. The first time I saw it was in September, 1852. The part of it at the angle of New-street and the Corn-market had been pulled down about fifty years before, but the remaining portion had its projecting upper story and picturesque gables still extant. At my last visit in October, 1860, I found these had disappeared, and an ugly slate roof had been substituted. With regard to the inscription, I read it thus,—“Love God. (W. B. 1577. R. D.) Honor the King;” and it was explained to me as having been put up after the Restoration by Mr. R. Durant, who inhabited the house at the time King Charles took up his residence in it during the siege of Wor-

cester, the inscription referring to that event, the initials W. B. and date to the builder of the house, and R. D. to the occupier. The house must have been built either by William Berkeley, who was Mayor of Hereford 1543, and M.P. for Hereford 1549 and 1553, and who afterwards settled in Worcester,—he married Elizabeth Burgwash or Burg-hill,—or by his son William. But this son settled at Kilrudden, co. Limerick, and there is no record of him as living in Worcester, nor can I discover the name of his wife.

Rowland Berkeley, M.P. for Worcester from 1593 to 1601, the youngest son of the Mayor of Hereford and the founder of the Berkeley family at Spetchley, inhabited it, and here his son, the eminent Judge, was born, July 26, 1584. Rowland Berkeley died June 1, 1611.

I will conclude by giving two extracts; the first from "The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, by Valentine Green," 2 vols. 4to., 1796. Vol. i. p. 284:—

"The house at the corner of the north end of New-street, on its east side, is said to have been the King's quarters whilst at Worcester. The tradition is handed down in strong and direct terms by the oldest inhabitants of the city, and by the relatives of the proprietors and possessors of the house at that time, whose names were Durant. The room in which the King slept faces the Corn-market. Over the entrance of the house

is this inscription, 'LOVE GOD. (W. B. 1577. R. D.) HONOR THE KINGE.' It is the largest of the old houses in the city<sup>f</sup>. Mr. Cooksey has, however, stated strong evidence also that the King's 'secret quarters' were at the White Ladies<sup>g</sup>. But, unless we allow that he had both public and private quarters, the one within and the other without the walls, we can hardly suppose he would have taken up his residence at such a distance from the town, in which his presence was every moment required."

And the second from "A Concise History of the City and Suburbs of Worcester," 1 vol., 12mo. Eaton, College-street, Worcester, 1816. Page 21:—

"During the hurry and bustle of the morning (Sept. 3, 1651), the King appointed the chief officers of his army to rendezvous at the house in which he resided, towards the north end of New-street; the room in which they met was the King's bedchamber, facing the Corn-market. Over the entrance of the house was this inscription, *Love God. (W. B. 1577 R. D.) Honour the King.* It was the largest of the old houses in the city. He there proposed to them the measure of attacking the main army of the enemy with the whole force of the city."

I am, &c., M. N.

Sept. 20, 1862.

### THE COTTERELS IN THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

MR. URBAN,—In the Number of your Magazine for September, 1860 (pp. 237—245), is an interesting article entitled "A Visit to Sheppey," which may be relied upon as a faithful guide to that locality. Speaking of the lowlands of the island, it is stated that they "shew every here and there the remarkable mounds called the Cotterels, which, thanks to local tradition, call to mind Hasting and the Northmen;" and Seymour, in his "Survey" of Kent (A.D. 1776), remarks that "there are several hillocks in the marshy parts of the isle, which the inhabitants call cotterels, supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders buried there."

Instigated by the passage in your Magazine referred to above, I and two antiquarian friends yesterday visited Sheppey for the purpose of examining the Cotterels. We came upon them at about a mile beyond Eastchurch; but we could see they extended, at intervals, both to the right and to the left far beyond the spot we selected for inspecting them. They present somewhat the ap-

pearance of the oblong barrows of the west of England: but are more irregular in shape and often of greater magnitude, their height being usually about ten feet. We interrogated many of the islanders, and especially the labourers of the farms adjoining the marshes; but not one knew them by the term "cotterels." Neither could we find that they had any particular theory about them. "When do you think," said I to a labourer residing near a group of them, "they were thrown up?" "I don't believe," he replied, "they ever was throw'd up." He did not think, as we were disposed to believe, that they had been raised as a retreat for sheep and cattle in inundations.

Our impression is that these mounds were formed when the trenches were cut in the marshes, with the earth (a tenacious clay) excavated; probably that the pasture might be kept level, and that, at the same time, the sheep might resort to them in case of high and sudden floods. But if we are not completely satisfied with this explanation, we are fully convinced they are not the burial-places either of Danes or of any other people.—I am, &c.,

Oct. 1, 1862.

F. S. A.

<sup>f</sup> "Supplement to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1790, p. 1191.

<sup>g</sup> Cooksey's Essay on the Lives of Lord Somers and the Earl of Hardwicke, pp. 4, 5."

## 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.]

MEDIÆVAL STAMFORD.—There are still existing in Stamford numerous remains of buildings erected in the Middle Ages, the great majority of which, however, are unknown to the antiquary. A sale on the premises of the late Mr. M. W. Jackson, surgeon, in St. Martin's in the early part of August last, afforded an opportunity for examining some interesting remains—those of the chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, the vaults of which are now known as the beer and wine cellars, the chancel above as the back kitchen, and the room over the last named, immediately below the open timber roof, as the nursery. The ground-plan of the chapel can be unmistakeably traced. One of the jambs of the western entrance to the nave, containing the iron staples, remain: the nave has disappeared altogether; the form of the Decorated chancel, however, is almost complete, but it has been considerably metamorphosed in adapting it for domestic use. The gable of the high-pitched roof is surmounted by a crocketed finial, the base of which exhibits a trefoil in a sunken panel. The chancel was entered from an ambulatory or aisle (now perfect), the priest's doorway, pierced in the north wall, being blocked. In the south wall are the remains of a sedilia and two aumbries. There is not an existing example in any of the Stamford churches. The position of the sedilia here is the sill of the south-eastern window, where they are frequently found in small churches. Aumbries, or lockers, are recesses in the wall, made for the preservation of sacred vessels. Those here are still used, but for a very different purpose, the cook finding them a convenient depository for unsightly trifles. Several aumbries were found in the interior of All Saints' Church when it was restored a few years ago, but these, with two handsome holy-water stoups, were obliterated by the plasterer in accordance with instructions given by the committee! The garth on the north side is still enclosed by mediæval erections, westward of which, and northward of the ambulatory, are the kitchen, dormitories, and other offices. The refectory would not be very distant from the kitchen: it was probably eastward of the chapel, from which there was a communication southward, as shewn by a Decorated doorway (blocked) in Mr. Pollard's passage. It would seem that there was a place of sepulture attached to this chapel, as on the south side human bones were found during the occupancy of the premises by the late Mr. Z. Pollard. The chapel in St. Martin's having been dedicated to a saint of whose original impurity, but subsequent repentance, faith, and piety the Gospel speaks, and as many establishments were formed in England and other countries of Europe for penitent females who had lived a life of incontinence, it is probable that there existed here in the fourteenth century a "penitent female's home." The most conspicuous and earliest known of these establishments was that at Naples, founded in 1324, which would be coeval with the one at Stamford. They were all known by the name of Magdalene, and their chapels were dedi-

cated to the saint of that name. On the west side of St. Martin's, from the bridge to Church-lane, stood the Hospital of St. John and St. Thomas (for the reception of poor travellers), the Magdalenc, and the House of St. Sepulchre. In the last named, pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem were entertained when journeying from and to the north.—*Stamford Mercury*.

CELTIC REMAINS IN PARIS.—M. E. Robert lately addressed two papers to the Academy of Sciences of Paris on certain relics of past ages which have come to light in lowering the ground of the Rue d'Enfer, where it merges into the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the adjoining botanical garden of the Ecole de Médecine; as also at another point, near the Vitry-gate, where the labourers engaged in digging a well have recently found a great many objects of Celtic and Gallo-Roman origin, not excluding the flint implements which have so long engaged the attention of geologists as well as antiquaries. It would appear that all this space was a Celtic burial-ground, since the things found are of the kind generally met with in ancient graves. There are, moreover, erratic blocks, which had served to form enclosures round the bodies or ashes of the deceased, besides large tiles which formed the roofs of the tombs, and fragments of funeral urns and calcined limestones, such as are found in all Celtic or Gallo-Roman graves. M. Robert concludes that this deposit, as well as those he discovered many years ago near Marly, Meudon, Belleville, &c., belong to the same period, occupying, as they do, the left bank of the Seine; he is of opinion that there exists a great analogy between these and the deposit of St. Acheul, near Amiens; and he explains the existence of the flint implements at the latter place by supposing that the men who made them were in the habit of descending to the river side, and there using the flints for their purposes; but that, surprised by an inundation, they hastily retreated, leaving these implements to be covered by the sandy deposits of the waters.

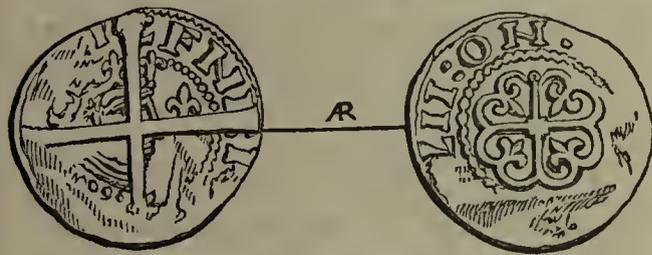
MURAL PAINTINGS.—Some very interesting discoveries were recently made in the church at Westmeston, near Hassock's-gate, Sussex. The church is a very small one, of Anglo-Norman origin, and is now under restoration by Mr. W. Slater, architect. During the progress of the work the accumulation of plastering and whitewash, which covered the interior of the edifice, has been removed, and a very remarkable and extensive system of mural paintings, ascribed to the early part of the twelfth century, has been brought to light. The subjects comprise scenes from Scripture history, such as a crucifixion, an adoration of the kings, a scourging, &c. The work is generally of simple character as to the arrangement of colour, very much in the manner of contemporary missal painting. The whole church was covered from end to end with these mural pictures, there being no intermixture of ornamental detail such as usually accompanies decorations of this kind, and in this respect the work is unique. This feature, together with their very early origin, renders the paintings of peculiar interest to archæologists.

CAERWENT.—The remains of a gateway have recently been noticed for the first time in the north wall of Caerwent. It was obscured by the ivy, so that hitherto it escaped observation. This entrance to the Roman town was 9 ft. wide. In the excavations made a few years since it does not appear that the line of the walls was laid open; but now it is to be hoped some one may be induced to make further researches.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

*The Numismatic Chronicle.* No. VII.  
—Some of the papers contained in this Number, having been read before the Numismatic Society, have been summarized in our pages; others now come before us for the first time; as, a valuable Essay, by M. Huber, on the Classification of certain Ancient Coins found in Egypt, and forming part of his collection; the Copper Coinage of the American Colonies, by Mr. Christmas; a Catalogue of Bactrian Coins, by Mr. Thomas; and a continuation of the paper by Mr. Rolfe, on Kentish Tokens of the Seventeenth Century; these last two papers, in particular, are well illustrated. There is also a short letter to the Editor from the Rev. Assheton Pownall, which, as bearing on a curious point of English history, we have obtained permission to transfer to our pages along with its illustrative woodcut.

“SIR,—I have a penny of Stephen in my cabinet, presenting a peculiarity not observed before, which may make it worth notice in the ‘Chronicle.’ It is an ill-struck coin, a good deal worn at the edges; but, looking at the obverse, you see that a not quite rectangular cross has been rudely cut into the die



from which it came, causing such defacement that Stephen's profile is nearly gone, and the letter E after FN is run through, or over; a portion of his crown and sceptre is, however, still visible. Every one who has examined it considers this obliterating cross to be the work of Stephen's time, or at least of a time very soon after it. The questions arise—how does this added cross come here; and for what purpose was it cut

into the die? Can the die have fallen into the hands of Stephen's opponents, who desired to use it, yet not to be issuing money bearing his effigy? or was it only that the king's moneyer, on the accession of Henry II., or for some reason unknown to us, defaced his own work with intention, and then by accident used the die again?

“An ingenious friend has suggested the exact date when this defacement of the coin possibly occurred. He names the year A.D. 1141, when King Stephen had been taken prisoner at Lincoln and conveyed to Bristol Castle. The Empress Maud upon this event was acknowledged as queen and crowned at Winchester. Since not more than two or three coins of the Empress are known to us, he thinks their scarcity suggests a likelihood of Maud's having at once used another means at her command for quickly turning specie into money; and maintains it to be a fair presumption that this ‘cross-die’ was hastily cut to supply the necessities of state for a new currency, and that money was issued from the old coining irons, but with the effigy of the king as much removed as possible. Whether the origin of this *lusus numismaticus* is here indicated or not, I must leave to you and others to decide.

“ASSHETON POWNALL.

“*South Kilworth Rectory, Rugby.*”

In the notice of numismatic publications, mention is made of an article in the *Revue Numismatique* by M. A. de Longperier, on French Moneyers in Great Britain during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which appears to be one of much interest.

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*An Historical Sketch of the Paper Money issued in Pennsylvania.*—By the courtesy of the author, we have received a very curious pamphlet, printed in Philadelphia, from which we learn that many persons are engaged in collecting

specimens of the paper-money issued by the American Colonies, and the compiler has published this as the first of a series that he contemplates preparing on the issues of the Colonies and the United States. The paper currency of Pennsylvania, it appears, dates from the year 1723, considerably later than that of other colonies, for her rulers were warned by the fate that had befallen the notes issued by the New England Colonies, and the Carolinas, and the great losses caused by their depreciation, and she thus till a late period was free from the calamities that excessive and ill-guarded issues brought upon the others. The work is mainly a Catalogue, giving amounts, denominations and names of persons appointed to sign the various notes issued from 1723 to 1785, and will, we doubt not, be very useful to the collectors referred to. It appears, indeed, that large numbers of the notes are still in existence, as at the close of the American war, holders very generally declined to submit to the depreciation fixed by law, reaching as high as 75 per cent., and kept them in the hope that the new State would redeem them at something nearer their nominal value; they were disappointed, however, though the term during which they were to be redeemed at the depreciation was extended as late as January, 1806, and to this circumstance it is owing that "bills of credit" of the date of 1776, and the nominal value of 3d., are still in existence. The author avoids political reflections in general, but one issue, in March, 1780, of £100,000 of bills of the value of from £3 to 5s., extorts the remark:—

"The act under which these notes were issued is a striking example of how the most consummate tyranny may be exercised by the most zealous devotees of liberty. Not content with making them a legal tender, with declaring a refusal to take them an acquittance of the debt, by a supplement passed in the following December, they inflicted on the first offence a fine in value of double the sum offered; and upon the second, imprisonment to last during the war, together with confiscation of one-half

of the offender's lands, goods, and chattels."

This was a "strong measure," undoubtedly, but it must not be forgotten that it was taken at the very crisis of the American Revolution, and that Pennsylvania contained a large number of Loyalists, who would not willingly have anything to do with the paper money of the other party.

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*Domesday Book.* We are glad to be able to announce that the publication of the *Facsimile* of the Domesday Book has now been secured to nearly the whole of the counties, by individuals subscribing for fifty copies of each county. At present only four counties remain unprovided. Mr. Moody, of Winchester, has lately entered into an engagement with Sir Henry James for the fifty engraved copies of Berkshire. Mr. Moody had before done a similar service for Hampshire; and has now published an extension and translation of the text of Domesday for that county.

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*The Church Builder*, No. IV., contains a paper of much interest on the best form for churches in towns. It shews, by reference to a church of the Friars Preachers which formerly existed at Ghent, and was represented some time ago in our pages<sup>a</sup>, how the requirements of the English service may be fully met, without abandoning the style of the middle ages, confessedly the best for churches—a problem that our architects at the present day have not as yet been very happy in dealing with.

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A volume entitled *London Scenes and London People* is announced for early publication. The book will consist of a series of papers, mainly on the antiquities of London, contributed to the "City Press," under the signature of "Aleph," and which, having there come under our notice, we are justified in saying that they treat their subject in a very satisfactory manner.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1862, pp. 294, 295.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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

THE Roman question, on which appears to depend whether Italy shall or shall not become one powerful State within the present generation, now appears to be further removed than ever from the solution that the Liberal party desires. M. Thouvenel, who advocated the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, has himself been removed from office, and he is succeeded by M. Drouyn d'Lhuys, whose opinions are directly opposite. The French garrison of Rome has also been strengthened, and the intentions of the Emperor, as far as they can be discovered, seem to be fairly represented by the expression that is to be found in so many of the Paris papers, speaking of Rome,—“Here we are, and here we shall remain.” The chances seem very remote that Garibaldi will ever be able to renew his attempt to obtain Rome by force, as his life appears to be considered in no small danger, from his wound. In the meantime, some disgraceful ebullitions of party feeling have been displayed in England in connexion with his name, and both in London and at Birkenhead riots have occurred, which can hardly be said to have been judiciously dealt with.

The differences between the King and the Lower House of Parliament in Prussia, after some vain attempts at adjustment, have now ended in just such a rupture as brought about the Civil War in England. The Lower House having refused to grant the sums required by the Ministers for the army, have been summarily dismissed, and the intention openly avowed of keeping up the armed force without their sanction. This is an undeniable breach of the Constitution, but whether the Prussian Chamber is prepared to imitate the Long Parliament remains to be seen.

Though the American contest is still unhappily prolonged, and with it the distress of our manufacturing districts, the hope may be entertained that both are drawing to a close, from the general approval that has been given to the recent declaration of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle: “We may have our own opinions about slavery—we may be for or

against the South—but there is no doubt, I think, about this,—Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation.” Such an opinion from such a man cannot be without weight in the councils of the world.

The victories of the Federals over the Confederates so loudly announced about a month ago, turn out to have been at the most drawn battles; on the other hand, the Confederate steam-rams and iron-clad vessels that are to break the blockade have not yet made their appearance. There has, however, it seems, been a great deal of fighting in the Western States, though with no decisive result; and thus things appear likely to go on for some time longer, unless the great Powers of Europe should interpose. It is to be hoped that they will do so, as otherwise the Proclamation of President Lincoln for freeing the slaves, with its too evident tendency to cause a servile war in the South, and the fierce retaliation threatened by the Confederates, make it plain that a scene of horror is impending, which Christian statesmen assuredly would risk much to prevent.

The last mail from the East of Europe brings the not wholly unexpected news of a revolution in Greece, the flight of King Otho, and the establishment of a Provisional Government. In strange contrast to the sudden sweeping away of the ruler imposed on the Greeks by the great Powers, may be mentioned the *fête* observed in the Russian Empire on the 20th of September last, in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of its foundation by the landing of Rurik at Novgorod. The opening of the commemorative movement in that city was attended by the whole of the Imperial Court, and the Emperor took the occasion to harangue deputations of the nobility, the magistrates and the peasantry, principally with the view of bringing them all heartily to concur with him in the final abolition of serfdom.

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## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Oct. 21.* Congé d'Elire empowering the Dean and Chapter of the metropolitane church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. John Bird Sumner, late Archbishop thereof. The Most Rev. Father in God, Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, now Archbishop of York, recommended to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see of Canterbury.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*Sept. 26.* Ronald Ferguson Thompson, esq., now First Paid Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Oriental Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at that Court.

Major James Thomas Craster, on half-pay Unattached, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Major Thomas Jenkins, deceased.

Mr. Anthony Worms approved of as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse.

*Sept. 30.* William Rowland Pync, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Falkland Islands.

*Oct. 3.* Col. Edward Stopford Claremont, C.B., to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Samuel Randall, esq., deceased.

Don Jorge Zammit y Romero approved of as Vice-Consul at Cardiff, and of Don José Antonio de Lavalle as Vice-Consul at Malta, for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

*Oct. 10.* Capt. Peter Cracroft, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Hon. William Stuart, now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Washington.

Horace Rumbold, esq., late Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in China, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens.

*Oct. 14.* John Charles White, esq., to be Police Magistrate for the colony of Hongkong.

*Oct. 17.* 32nd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., from the 100th Foot, to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. Sir John E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., deceased.

100th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Edward Mearthur, K.C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., transferred to the Colonies of the 32nd Foot.

*Oct. 24.* Mr. Warner L. Underwood approved of as Consul at Glasgow, and Mr. Charles M. Allen as Consul at Bermuda, for the United States of America. Also Mr. Geo. Wortmann as Consul at Gibraltar for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, and Mr. W. D. Mathews as Vice-Consul at Penzance for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

### MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*Sept. 27.* *Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.*—Henry Riversdale Grenfell, esq., in the room of John Lewis Ricardo, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*July 19.* At Sealcote, the wife of Capt. Chas. Jackson, H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

*Aug. 6.* At Kamptee, the wife of Capt. Chas. H. Wilson, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Madras Army, a son.

At Etah, N.W.P., the wife of Edmund B. Thornhill, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

*Aug. 10.* At Chicacole, the wife of Thomas John Knox, esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.

*Aug. 11.* At Waltair, the wife of Major R. M. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

*Aug. 16.* At Monghyr, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lingley, a son.

*Aug. 17.* At Belgaum, the wife of P. H. Hareourt, esq., Royal Artillery, a son.

*Aug. 18.* At Dugshai, the wife of Capt. F. C. Scott, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

At Madras, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Cecil Lillingstone, a dau.

*Aug. 19.* At Peshawur, the wife of Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

*Aug. 20.* At Bareilly, Rohileund, the wife of R. H. Wallace Dunlop, C.B., Officiating Civ. and Sess. Judge, a dau.

*Aug. 22.* At Hyderabad, the wife of Capt. Forster, 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

*Aug. 24.* At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. S. B. Cookson, Brigade-Major, a dau.

*Aug. 25.* At Allahabad, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Guise, 90th Lt. Infantry, a dau.

*Aug. 26.* At Bhooj, Bombay, the wife of Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Cutch, a son.

- Aug.* 23. At Chinsurah, Bengal, the wife of Capt. H. J. Lawrell, a dau.
- Aug.* 29. At Mussoorie, the wife of Major Cookson, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, a son.
- Sept.* 2. At Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fyers, C.B., Rifle Brigade, a son.
- Sept.* 4. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, bart., a son.
- Sept.* 5. At Delhi, the wife of Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, Royal Bengal Engineers, a dau.
- Sept.* 10. At Hurryhur, Madras Presidency, the wife of Capt. Ernest Metcalfe, a dau.
- Sept.* 18. At Friskney, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Cheales, of Sunningdale, a son.
- Sept.* 19. At Scampston-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Col. St. Quintin, prematurely, a son.
- At Sliema, near Malta, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., a son.
- At Barton-lodge, Yorkshire, the wife of Joseph Boyer, esq., a dau.
- Sept.* 20. At Teddington, the wife of Major F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, a son.
- At Brampford Speke, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. R. W. Pilkington, late Bengal Army, a son.
- At Inverness, the wife of The Chisholm, a son and heir.
- Sept.* 21. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the wife of John Esmonde, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
- At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Col. S. S. Trevor, a son.
- At the Rectory, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. David Ross, a dau.
- At Bowden-hill, Wilts., Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a dau.
- At Tolleshunt-Knights Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Lawrence, a son.
- Sept.* 22. At Kibworth-hall, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, a dau.
- At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. T. Cadell, R.A., a dau.
- At East-court, Cosham, Mrs. Robert F. Stopford, a dau.
- In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Robert John Richardson, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.
- At Etchingham-lodge, Sussex, the wife of Henry E. S. Rudyerd, esq., late 26th Regt. (Cameronians), a son.
- At Ufford-hall, Northamptonshire, Mrs. A. William English, a dau.
- Sept.* 23. At the Lawn, Walmer, the wife of Commodore Montresor, R.N., H.M.S. "Severn," a dau.
- At Aldershott, the wife of Major Wickham, 61st Regt., a dau.
- At Wallington, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. James Aitken, a son.
- At St. Clare, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of John Pryce Mackinnon, esq., late 25th (the King's Own) Borderers, a son.
- At Harborough Magna, the wife of S. B. Congreve, esq., a son.
- At Great Easton, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Hall, a son.
- Sept.* 24. At the Rectory, Hamstall Rid-ware, Staffordshire, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Cecil Wickham Fiennes, a dau.
- At Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, York, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.
- At Merly, near Wimborne, the wife of Dr. Lewer, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.
- At Bath, the wife of Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., a son.
- Sept.* 25. At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.
- Sept.* 26. At Seal Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Blackall, a dau.
- At Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Edward Bowles, esq., Capt. 60th Rifles, a son.
- At Brighton, the wife of Capt. R. P. Molesworth, a son.
- At Chislehurst, Kent, the wife of the Rev. W. H. C. Luke, a dau.
- Sept.* 27. In Norfolk-crescent, the wife of Wm. Dashwood Fane, esq., a dau.
- At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Henry Locock, a son.
- At Sevenoaks-common, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Morley, a son.
- At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. Alfred S. Hewlett, a son.
- At Sella-pk., the wife of Wm. Stanley, esq., a dau.
- At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Millard, a son.
- Sept.* 28. At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Morton Eden, R.A., a dau.
- At Woolston, Southampton, the wife of Commander Campion, R.N., H.M.S. "Boscawen," a dau.
- At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Had-dock, Vicar of Clapham, Beds., a dau.
- At Moggerhanger-house, Bedfordshire, the wife of Frederick Dawkins, esq., a son.
- The wife of the Rev. J. R. Charlesworth, of Elstead Parsonage, a son.
- At Dunkerton Rectory, Somerset, Mrs. Frederick Sowdon, a dau.
- At Fairfield, Chiddingfold, Surrey, the wife of Jas. J. Russell Stilwell, esq., a son and heir.
- In Durham-terr., Westbourne-pk., the wife of the Rev. J. P. Hardy, a son.
- Sept.* 29. At Winchester, the wife of Alfred S. Heathcoate, esq., V.C., 60th Rifles, a dau.
- At Wolford Vicarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, a dau.
- At Llwynegrin-hall, Flintshire, the wife of Henry Cecil Raikes, esq., a dau.
- At Scarborough, the wife of Arthur Barthorp, esq., 10th Royal Hussars, a son.
- Sept.* 30. At Trevince, Cornwall, Mrs. Geo. Williams, a son.
- At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Major E. C. Butler, 36th Regt., a dau.
- In Foulis-terr., Onslow-sq., the wife of J. C. Robinson, esq., F.S.A., a son.
- At Leamington, the wife of Major Forbes, a dau.
- Oct.* 1. At Westmeston Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Heathcote Campion, a dau.
- At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Thos.

Scott, M.A., Chaplain of the London Hospital, a dau.

At Notting-hill, the wife of Capt. A. H. Augustus Durant, a son.

At Lawshall Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. Barrington Mills, a dau.

At his father's house, Wanstead, the wife of Robert Barclay Chapman, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

At Cambridge-house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Sawyer, a son.

At Leghorn, the wife of Alexander Macbean, esq., H.M.'s Consul, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Castle-house, Calne, Wilts., the wife of Major Ward, a dau.

At Holsworthy, the wife of the Rev. Walter Bullock, of Faulkbourn-hall, Essex, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Sandilands, R.A., a son.

At Seymour-court, near Marlow, the wife of Thos. O. Wethered, esq., a dau.

Oct. 3. At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Brevet-Major Wade, 53rd Regt., a son.

At Brington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, a dau.

At Pinner, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Cazallet, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Bruntsfield-house, Edinburgh, the Lady Binning, a son.

In Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq., the wife of Col. Benson, C.B., a son.

At Haslar, Gosport, the wife of Dr. David Deas, C.B., &c., Inspector-General, a son.

At Brookfield, Greenock, Mrs. Campbell, of Ardpatrik, a dau.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. J. Mason Cox, a son and dau.

At Low-house, near Carlisle, the wife of R. E. Robertson Ramsay, esq., a dau.

At Withycombe Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Charles Cooke, a son.

At the Hall, Beverley, the wife of Frederick J. Walker, esq., a son.

Oct. 5. At Beaumaris, Anglesea, the wife of the Rev. Richard H. Hill, D.C.L., a son.

At the Chantry, Bishop Stortford, the wife of Chas. F. Hodson, esq., a son.

At Southfields-lodge, Eastbourne, the widow of the Rev. Arundell Blount Whatton, a son.

At Bordeaux, the wife of Kenelm Digby Wingfield, esq., a son.

At Aldbury Rectory, Herts., the wife of the Rev. R. Mountford Wood, a dau.

Oct. 6. At Dublin, the wife of Sir Francis Blackwood, bart., R.N., a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Holder, a dau.

At Mirfield-hall, East Markham, Notts. (the residence of Mrs. Kirke, her mother), the wife of E. Mason Wrench, esq., 12th Royal Lancers, and Park-lodge, Baslow, Derbyshire, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Great Amwell, Ware, Herts., the wife of Edward Collins, esq., Indian Service, retired, a dau.

In Gibson-sq., Islington, the wife of the Rev. Louis Stanham, a dau.

At Ord-house, Beaulieu, the wife of Charles A. Hanbury, esq., a son.

At Stourbridge, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Sherrard, a son.

Oct. 8. At Womaston, near Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Broadley Harrison, late commanding 11th Hussars, a son.

At the residence of her father (R. Harecourt, esq., Weybridge, Surrey), the wife of the Rev. W. H. Poulton, M.A., Chaplain of Queen's College, Birmingham, a son.

At Glenarthur-lodge, Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, the wife of Maj. Frederiek Roome, H.M.'s 10th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, a son.

At Fornham St. Martin, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilde, a son.

At Staplegrove-lodge, co. Somerset, the wife of Henry Bethune Patton, esq., late Capt. 27th (the Inniskillings), a son.

Prematurely, at the Rectory, Newmarket, the wife of the Rev. J. Isaacson, a dau.

Oct. 9. At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. E. D. Stone, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. H. Dupuis, a son.

At Hull, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, M.A., a son.

At the Vicarage, Worth Matravers, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. F. F. Traey, a son.

Oct. 10. At Aeton-place, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnadiston, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Drummond-Hay, 78th Highlanders, a son.

At Westerham, Kent, the wife of Major Haggard, R.A., a son.

At Earlham-hall, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. W. N. Ripley, a dau.

At Parsonstown, the wife of Capt. L. C. Sheffield (21st Fusiliers), a son.

At the Grange, Hoddesdon, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Chittenden, a son.

Oct. 11. In Dover-street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, a son.

At North Brentor, Tavistock, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Francis John Bryant, a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. Paget, late Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Marrington-hall, Chirbury, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Boyle Coghlan, a son.

In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of Evan Charles Sutherland-Walker, esq., of Crow Nest, Yorkshire, and Aberarder, Inverness-shire, a son.

Oct. 12. At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, the Lady Emily Becher, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander Jardine, esq., of Applegirth, a dau.

At Knypersley Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. James Metcalfe, M.A., a dau.

At Weedon Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. George W. Watson, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Athlone Garrison, co. Rosecommon, the wife of Capt. E. H. Lenon, V.C., 67th Regt., a son and heir.

At St. Barnabas Parsonage, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Francis Hesse, a dau.

At Rowling, the wife of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a dau.

At Hatfield Peverel Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Bixby G. Luard, a son.

At Crayke-hall, Yorkshire, the widow of Thomas Greenwood, esq., a son.

At Colomendy, Denbighshire, the wife of Bryan G. Davies Cooke, esq., a son.

At Llanerehrugog-hall, North Wales, the wife of Henry Jones, esq., a son.

Oct. 14. At Ugbrooke-pk., Chudleigh, Devon, the Lady Clifford, a son and dau.

At Stoke, Devonport, Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a dau.

At Revagh, near Galway, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gaisford, late 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Commander J. H. Bushnell, R.N., a dau.

At Birr, Ireland, the wife of Capt. John Horner, 58th Regt., a dau.

At Marwell-hall, Hampshire, the wife of Arthur R. Kenyon, esq., a dau.

At Amington-hall, Tamworth, Mrs. Blundell Hawkes, a son.

At Aston-house, Tetsworth, Oxon., the wife of Thomas Taylor, esq., a dau.

Oct. 15. At Portishead Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Charles F. Norman, a son.

At Swynnerton-park, Staffordshire, the wife of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Hook, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. T. Pyne, M.A., F.R.A.S., a dau.

At Paris, the wife of G. H. Bengough, esq., of the Ridge, Gloucestershire, a dau.

At Lamarsh Rectory, Colechester, the wife of the Rev. Charles Baker Teesdale, a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Lothian, 53rd Regt., a son.

At Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Fineh Hatton, a dau.

At Sidney-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Cooke, a dau.

Oct. 16. At Bromley-common, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, a dau.

At Thurland Castle, Lancashire, the wife of North Burton, esq., a son.

At Edensor, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Hall, a dau.

Oct. 17. At York-town, the wife of Capt. Horne, 2nd Batt. 25th Regt., a son.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Capt. J. E. Harvey, 41st (Welsh) Regt., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Little Bytham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Christian, a dau.

At Ilfracombe, the wife of Capt. Robert F. Wren, H.M.'s 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.

At the Rectory, Sutton Coldfield, the wife of the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, a son.

At the Royal Military College, near Farnborough, the wife of Capt. Leonard Griffiths, R.A., a son.

Oct. 20. At the Vicarage, Chertsey, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence W. Till, M.A., a son.

Oct. 21. At Canonteign-house, Devon, the wife of the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Major Shaw, R.A., a dau.

At Caer-wood, Chepstow, the wife of the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a dau.

At Eden-grove, Westmoreland, the wife of Capt. H. Gandy, a son.

Oct. 22. At Foxwarren, Cobham, the wife of Charles Buxton, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. John M. Braekenbury, a son.

At Nursted-house, Buriton, the wife of F. James Hugonin, esq., a son.

At Dublin, the wife of T. Donaldson, esq., 3rd K.O. Hussars, a dau.

At Weston Rectory, near Beeches, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mayers, a dau.

Oct. 23. In Charles-st., St. James's, the wife of the Rev. John Oakley, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 5. At Barraekpore, Bengal, Osmond Barnes, esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse, son of J. Barnes, esq., of Chorleywood-house, Herts., to Emily Sophia Isabella, only dau. of Col. E. R. Mainwaring, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

Aug. 11. At Sydney, New South Wales, Christopher Henry Hamer Silvester, esq., of Queensland, eldest son of the late C. R. Silvester, esq., of Hamburg, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Greenlaw, M.A., Rector of Woolwich, Kent.

Aug. 20. At Dugshai, the Rev. Wm. Ross, Church of Scotland Chaplain 42nd Royal Highland Regt. (the Black Watch), to Amy Gertrude Westbrook, youngest dau. of Col. Tudor, late of H.M.'s 86th Regt.

Aug. 23. At Mynpoorie, N.W.P., Bengal, William Kaye, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of William Kaye, esq., of Tetworth-hall, St. Neot's, to Jane M., youngest dau. of the late Capt. J. O. Beckett, Bengal Army.

Aug. 25. At Saugur, Central India, Capt. Frederick Morris Alexander, H.M.'s 8th Madras Cavalry, son of the late Col. Alexander, M.L.C., to Constance Helen Sarah, third dau. of James J. Kinloch, esq., of Kair, Kineardineshire, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir G. Anson, G.C.B.

Aug. 27. At Moka, Mauritius, Leicester Chantrey Keppel, esq., R.N., second son of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas R. Keppel, and nephew of the Earl of Albemarle, to Emily, dau. of the late George Robinson, esq., of Bagatelle, Moka.

Sept. 2. At the Cathedral, St. John's, New-

foundland, the Rev. Joseph Francis Phelps, eldest son of Joseph Phelps, esq., of Madeira, to Fanny Harriot, fourth dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson, of Newfoundland.

*Sept. 16.* At the British Embassy, Dresden, George William Ernest Baron von Wehren, Capt. in H.M. the King of Prussia's Guards (Alexander Regt.), Berlin, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas R. Brooke, of Horton, Gloucestershire.

*Sept. 18.* At Milton Lilborne, Francis Polhill, esq., of Canterbury, New Zealand, to Catherine Giffard, only dau. of the late John Whitehart Stevens, esq., of Pewsey, Wiltshire.

At Bourton, Warwickshire, the Rev. Charles Garth Fullerton, second son of John Fullerton, esq., of Thrybergh-park, Yorkshire, to Catharine Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur R. Kenney, Rector of Bourton, and Rural Dean.

*Sept. 23.* At Immanuel Church, Streatham, Sir Kingsmill G. Key, bart., of Streatham, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., of Woodstock, and second dau. of James Kershaw, esq., M.P., of the Manor-house, Streatham.

At Ballymoney, Herbert Bruce Sandford, esq., Capt. Royal (Bombay) Artillery, second son of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford, D.C.L., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sarah Agnes, third dau. of James E. Leslie, esq., of Leslie-hill, co. Antrim, J.P., D.L.

At the Episcopal Church, Lanark, Gerald Seymour, eldest son of W. Seymour Fitz-Gerald, esq., M.P., of Holbrook, Horsham, to Matilda, eldest dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Norman Maedonald Lockhart, bart., of Lee and Carnwath.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Horace Durrant, eldest son of Bosville Durrant, esq., of Wolford-lodge, Devon, to Ada, youngest dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

At Chirk, Maj. Adolphus Ulick Wombwell, 12th Royal Lancers, to Mary Caroline, second dau. of Col. Myddelton Biddulph, M.P., of Chirk Castle.

At Claines, Worcestershire, Henry Hotspur Marling, esq., of Stonehouse-court, Gloucestershire, to Adrianna Johanna, eldest dau. of J. W. McLeod, esq., of Perdiswell-hall, near Worcester.

At Holy Cross, Canterbury, the Rev. Henry Bromfield, Vicar of Bloekley, Worcestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Mills, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter.

At Dudley, Carr, younger son of Francis Wigg, esq., of Bedford-row, London, and Frogmore, St. Alban's, to Aliee Louisa Nona, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Caulfeild Browne, D.C.L., Vicar of Dudley.

At Barham, near Canterbury, Robert Deane Parker, esq., of Barham, late of the Madras Civil Service, to Jemima Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, M.A., Incumbent of Womenswold.

At St. Mary's, Whitby, the Rev. Frederiek Smithe, M.A., Incumbent of Churchdown,

Gloucestershire, to Miss Elizabeth Lovegrove, of Elton-house, Gloucester.

At St. John's, Hampstead, Edward Seyer, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. Abel Lendon, A.M., of Totteridge, Herts., to Jemima Jane, second dau. of the late Wm. Aynscombe Burt, esq., of Court-lodge, Nutfield, Surrey.

At Stanley, Liverpool, the Rev. W. J. Melville, of Warrington, to Frances Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Gardner, of Stanley.

*Sept. 24.* At the Episcopal Church, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Wm. Henry Partington, esq., of Egerton-lodge, Fallowfield, near Manchester, to Eleanora Frances, widow of Capt. Chas. Robert Simpson, late of the Austrian Light Cavalry, and of Merklands, Perthshire.

At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, Henry T. Archer, esq., of St. James's-st., to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. J. Broad, of Hitchin.

At Bradford Abbas, Dorset, the Rev. R. J. Lyon, A.M., to Louisa Hionet, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Grant, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, and Vicar of Bradford Abbas, Dorset.

At Roydon, Benjamin, second son of John Rickett, esq., of Wetteswell, to Louisa, fourth dau. of John Parish, esq., of Nether-hall, Essex.

*Sept. 25.* At St. Marylebone, Capt. the Hon. Wm. Barnard de Blaquiére, R.N., to Anna Maria, only child of J. Wormald, esq., of Upper Harley-st., and of Broekworth-manor, Gloucestershire.

At Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, Capt. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, bart., C.B.

At Wilmslow, Cheshire, Wm. Paul Bridson, 4th (K.O.) Regt., youngest son of Thos. Ridgway Bridson, esq., of Southport, to Beatrice Anne, second dau. of J. K. Farnworth, esq., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Richard Parker, M.A. Oxon., late Curate of Moulsoe, Bucks., to Betha Jane, dau. of the late Rev. W. H. England, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks.

At Dovercourt, Chas. Frederic James, only son of James Barker, esq., of Stour-hall, Ramsey, to Maria, second dau. of John Mann, esq., of Dovercourt and Colechester.

*Sept. 30.* At Ellingham, Norfolk, Francis Wm. Bedingfeld, esq., of the 108th Madras Infantry, third son of John Longueville Bedingfeld, esq., of Ditchingham-hall, and the Hon. Mrs. Bedingfeld, to Agnes Katherine, third dau. of the Rev. Robt. Cobb, Rector of Ellingham and Thwaite.

At Tatenhill, Staffordshire, Wm. Chiehele Plowden, B.C.S., eldest son of W. H. C. Plowden, esq., of Ewhurst, Hants., to Emily Frances Anne, eldest dau. of M. T. Bass, esq., M.P., of Rangemore, Staffordshire.

At Christ Church, Clifton, G. V. Law, esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, D.P.W., grandson of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Harriet Octavia, dau. of the late R. Strachey, esq., of Ashwick-grove, Somerset.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Theodore Bryett, esq., of Totnes, to M. Caroline, only dau. of the late Robert Surtees, esq., of Redworth-house, and Redford-grove, co. Durham.

At the Catholic Chapel, Mapledurham, Oxon., Francis, third son of the late Ralph Riddell, esq., of Cheeseburn Grange, Northumberland, to Ellen, dau. of Michael H. Blount, esq., of Mapledurham.

At Nunney, Somerset, the Rev. Joseph Wood, Rector of Cherington, Gloucestershire, eldest son of Joseph Wood, esq., Southern-house, Gloucestershire, to Emma Lætitia Fanny, dau. of the Rev. T. J. Theobald, M.A., Rector of Nunney, and Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Palmerston.

At St. Marylebone, Henry Wm. Lord, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary Anne, second dau. of Edward Lawrance, esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

At St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, Francis Stirling Brown Holt, esq., 5th Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. Holt, to Rose Maria, eldest dau. of John Clough, esq., of Clifton-house, York, and Newbald-hall, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

At Hafod, Cardiganshire, the Rev. Thomas J. Thirlwall, M.A., Vicar of Nantmel, Radnorshire, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Payne, R.M.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Thomas Henry Thornton, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Alfreda Emma, second dau. of John Cottle Spender, esq., Bathwick-hill, Bath.

At Iffley, the Rev. Thomas Butler, Rector of Theale, Berks., to Caroline Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water.

At St. Michael's, Highgate, the Rev. Henry Geldart, Curate of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings, fourth son of the Rev. R. J. Geldart, D.D., Rector of Little Billing, to Anna, only dau. of the late T. S. Cabell, esq., formerly Accountant-General to the Hon. East India Company.

At St. Mary's Chapel, Birnam, Thos. Dallas Yorke, Esq., of Walmsgate, Lincolnshire, to Frances Perry, third dau.; and, at the same time and place, Charles Scymour, only son of Riversdale Grenfell, esq., of Ray-lodge, Maidenhead, to Elizabeth, fourth dau., of the late Wm. Graham, esq.

At Rayne, Essex, Peter L. Hussey, esq., son of the late Rev. W. Hussey, Rector of Sandhurst, Kent, to Eleanor Walford, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Tweed, of Rayne, Essex.

Oct. 1. At Trinity Church, Paddington, George Robert, eldest son of the Rev. George Browne, Vicar of Lenton, Notts., and grandson of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, M.P., to Emma Frances, only dau. of Wilson Gun, esq., D.L., of Rattoo, co. Kerry, and Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

At Castlewellan, Vesey Edmund Knox, esq., 52nd Light Infantry, eldest son of the late

Rev. Edmund Francis Knox, and grandson of the late Hon. Vesey Knox, of Dungannon, to Margaret Clarissa, second dau. of the Rev. James P. Garrett, Kellistown Rectory, co. Carlow.

At Colchester, Rob. Francis Symmons, esq., to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Curtis, Rector of All Saints', Colchester.

At Old Windsor, Maj. G. E. McLain, K.S.F., of Blackwater-lodge, King's County, to Anna Sturges, dau. of the late Capt. Thomson, and granddau. of the late Major Sturges, of Bartlett-house, New Windsor.

At St. Andrew's, Marylebone, Wm. Proctor, eldest son of William Baker, esq., of Bristol, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Scott, Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, and Rector of St. Martin Pomeroy, London.

At Childwall, Edmund Charles, eldest son of Edmund Singer Burton, esq., of Churchhill, Northamptonshire, to Rosamond Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joshua Verney Lace, esq., of Little Wootton, Lancaster.

Oct. 2. At Chiddingfold, George Hanbury, eldest son of George Field, esq., of Ashurst-park, Kent, to the Lady Georgiana Turnour, third dau. of the Earl of Winterton.

At Wellington, Somerset, Major Jas. Owen Bovill, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regt., to Sarah Catherine Grace, eldest surviving dau. of Stephen Franklin Bridge, esq., M.D., of Old Court.

At Crawley, near Winchester, the Rev. Wm. Henry Castleman, B.A., only son of Henry Castleman, esq., of Beech-house, near Christchurch, Hants., to Isabel Margaret, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Jacob, Rector of Crawley and Canon of Winchester.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, the Rev. George W. Weldon, Incumbent of Christ Church, Cambridge, to Lilly, second dau. of Nicholas E. Browne, esq., Plymouth.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Arthur Ford, esq., Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary S., eldest dau. of J. W. Hayward Morrell, esq., Forthampton-house, Gloucestershire.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Lieut. Alexander Graham Owen, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Georgina Margaretta, widow of Maj. Vander-spar, Ceylon Rifles.

At Plumstead, John Oswald Mitchell, esq., of Glasgow, to Eleanora Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Acworth, M.A., Vicar of Plumstead.

Oct. 6. At Dublin, Cecil M. Burton, esq., A.C., son of the late Maj. C. E. Burton, Political Agent of Kotah, Rajpootana, to Marianne, dau. of James Lynch, esq., of Gardener's-pl., and niece of the late Col. Rochford, and grandniece of the late Earl of Belvidere.

Oct. 7. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Redhill, Surrey, Richard Lerins de Bary, esq., of Weston-hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, eldest son of the late Richard Broom de Bary, esq., to Mary Paulina, dau. of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., of Talacre, Rhyi, and the Dowager Lady Mostyn, of Hooley-lodge, Red-hill.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Major-Gen. Molyneux Williams, K.II., to Eliza Agar, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. L. Bradshaw, K.C., of the 1st Life Guards, and of Harley-st., Cavendish-sq.

At All Saints', St. John's-wood, J. Osborne, son of the late Joseph Baker, esq., of Cheltenham, to Maria, dau. of the late Major Hawkes.

At St. Saviour's, Hampstead, the Rev. Chas. Fleetwood Porter, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, late Rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, and Canon of Ripon Cathedral.

Robert Dawtrey Drewitt, esq., of Peppering, Sussex, to Sophia Rose Blanche, second dau. of the Rev. J. B. Tyrwhitt, Rector of Wilksby and Claxby-Plackacre, Lincolnshire.

At Coventry, A. Rotherham, esq., of Coventry, to Jane, third dau. of the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, Rector of St. John's.

Oct. 8. At St. Paul's, Kersall, the Rev. Wm. Henry Richards, M.A., Vicar of Grays Thurroek, Essex, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late John Mayor Threlfall, esq., Singleton-house, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, Capt. William Brown, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, son of James Brown, esq., Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, to Fanny, dau. of W. E. Lycett, esq., Bowdon.

Oct. 9. At Brighton, Major-Gen. Prescott, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Maria, dau. of the late Henry A. Mayers, esq., barrister-at-law, of Redland, near Clifton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Henry Pitt, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. George Pitt, Vicar of Audlem, Cheshire, to Frances Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Henry Palmer, esq., of Portland-pl., London.

At Hannington, Wilts., Ambrose D. Hussey, esq., of the Hall, Salisbury, to Florence Mary Spencer, only child of the late Col. Freke, of Hannington-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Wm., eldest son of Samuel George Rawlins, esq., to Charlotte Amelia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wilton, C.B.

At Bishopwearmouth, George Anderson, youngest son of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq., of Scotch-house, eo. Durlham, and grandson of the late Stephen Pemberton, esq., of Bainbridge Holme, in the same county, to Jane Jackson, eldest dau. of John Hay, esq., J.P., of Cresswell-hall.

At Brighton, Henry Murray, third son of the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Wrotham, Kent, and Rural Dean, to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Richard Francis Wykeham Martin, esq., of Elsfeld-house, Leeds, Kent.

At Dunham Massey, William, son of Samuel Holker Norris, esq., Altrincham, to Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. John Entwisle Scholes Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of East Stoke, Notts.

Oct. 11. At St. James's, Paddington, Fredk. St. Vincent, eldest son of the late John Bourke Ricketts, esq., to Katharine Jane, second dau. of the late Sir Edward Page Turner, bart., of Ambrosden, Oxon.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. Ashmore

Powell, R.N., C.B., son of the late Col. Powell, to Mary Evelina, eldest dau. of G. H. Skelton, esq., of Langton-house, Cheltenham.

At Bampton, Oxon., James Cornwall, esq., M.R.C.S., of Fairford, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth Ann, relict of the Rev. James Slade, M.A., and eldest dau. of Wm. Kearsse Cowley, esq., R.N., of Bampton.

At St. Botolph's, Boston, John Fisher, esq., to Mary Barbara, dau. of the late G. Huddleston, esq., and niece of Gen. McPherson, C.B.

At Clifton, the Rev. J. Percival, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Head Master of Clifton College, to Louisa, youngest dau. of James Holland, esq., of Knight's-hill, Norwood.

Oct. 13. At Dufferin-lodge, Highgate, the Earl of Gifford, to the Lady Dufferin.

At the Catholic Chapel, Hexham, the Hon. J. F. Arundell, to Anne Lucy, dau. of John Errington, esq., of High Warden, Northumberland.

Oct. 14. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. R. W. Greaves, Rector of Tooting, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Martin White, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Winterton, near Great Yarmouth, Edw. Headlam Greenhow, esq., M.D., of Upper Berkeley-st., to Eliza Burnley, second dau. of the late Joseph Hume, esq., M.P.

At Heneglwys, the Rev. David Bankes Price, B.D., Llanfaethlu, Anglesey, to Margaret Ellen, third dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Williams, Rector of Ysceifiog and Canon of St. Asaph.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Joseph Shepherd, second son of the late Benjamin Wyon, esq., to Sarah, second dau. of Wm. Godrich, esq., of Blomfield-road, Maida-hill.

At Little Berkhamstead, Herts., Godfrey Tallents, esq., of Newark, Notts., to Laura Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Horne, of Chiswick, and Rector of St. Katharine-Coleman, London.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Henry Nowell Poulton, esq., of Caleutta, to Victoria Mary Anne, eldest dau. of J. W. Treeby, esq., J.P., D.L., of Westbourne-terr.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Joseph Harris, M.A., to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Clark, Vicar of Harmston, Lincolnshire.

At Tralee, the Rev. Wm. D. Wade, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, to Agnes Bateman, dau. of the late R. Chute, esq., of Leebrook, eo. Kerry.

Oct. 15. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Major-Gen. Edward Walker, C.B., commanding the Forces in North Britain, to the Lady Juliana Caroline Frances Knox, fourth dau. of Thomas, second Earl of Ranfurly.

At Barnes, Edward John Armstrong, esq., of Castelnau, Barnes, third son of the late Charles Edward Armstrong, esq., of Twyford, Berks., to Adeliza, third dau. of the late Capt. William Walker, R.N., K.T.S., late of Stoke, Plymouth.

At Trinity Church, Ryde, Thos. Leach, esq.,

M.A., F.S.A., barrister-at-law, to Caroline Eliza, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Champain, late of H.M.'s 9th Foot.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Thresher, esq., Capt. 5th Dorset R. V., only son of John Hardy Thresher, esq., of Upway, to Sarah Margaret, eldest dau. of James Aldridge Devenish, esq., of Rodwell, Weymouth.

At Bridlington-quay, Thomas Harland, esq., of Bridlington-quay, to Jane Harriet, dau. of the Rev. James Thompson, M.A., Incumbent of Bridlington-quay.

At Holmwood, Surrey, Edward Roden Cottingham, esq., Lieut. R.A., only surviving son of the late Major Cottingham, of Mountjoy-sq., Dublin, to Eliza Anne, dau. of the late Charles Johnson, esq., of Blackheath.

At St. George's, Herne-hill, Dulwich, the Rev. Myers Dallas Malden, B.A., fifth son of the late Charles Robert Malden, esq., R.N., of Windlesham-house, Brighton, to Jane Davies, eldest surviving dau. of Henry Gregory, esq., of Herne-hill.

Oct. 16. At St. Thomas's, Ryde, John Sims Bontein, esq., Royal Marine Light Infantry, eldest son of Col. Bontein, late H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, of Glenrieht, Perthshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Philip Lutley Selater, esq., F.R.S., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second son of Wm. Lutley Selater, esq., of Hoddington-house, Hampshire, to Jane Anne Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Sir David Hunter-Blair, bart., of Blairquhan, Ayrshire.

At Wexford, Huntly Pryse Gordon, esq., of H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, only son of G. H. Gordon, esq., to Hester, dau. of the late James Perrin, esq., of Leinster-lodge, co. Kildare, and niece of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin.

At Langton, Dorset, Major Archibald R. Harrene, 53rd Regt., to Amy Carew, second dau. of James I. Farquharson, jun., esq.

At Prees, the Rev. Richard Gibson Codrington, B.A., Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, only son of Major-Gen. Codrington, to Catharine Gertrude, second dau. of Archdeacon Allen.

At Wandsworth, the Rev. Thomas E. Cato, B.A., son of Josiah Cato, esq., of Cambridge-terr., Hyde-pk., and of Gerrard's-cross, Bucks., to Mary Ann, second dau. of James Butler, esq., of Wimbledon-pk., Surrey.

At Heddington, Wilts., Henry, younger son of John Gilliam Stilwell, esq., of Arundel-st., London, and Dorking, Surrey, to Mary de Saumarez Leslie, elder dau. of Capt. Meredith, R.N., of Heddington-house.

At Elton, Herefordshire, Alfred, fourth son of the Rev. Thos. Salwey, Vicar of Oswestry, to Margaret Frances, second dau. of the late Edward Salwey, esq., of the Lodge.

At Atherstone, Frederick John Ray, esq., R.N., second son of Capt. J. Ray, R.N., of Weymouth, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Bray, of Heather, Leicestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sidney Parry, esq., R.A., eldest son of Major F. J. Sidney Parry, late 17th Laneers, of the Cedars, Sunninghill, Berks., to Ellen Jane, dau. of Thos. Methold Waters, esq.

At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl., Francis Joseph Barron, esq., late 16th Laneers, to Emily Mary, eldest dau. of Francis Loneragan, esq., of the Hill, Putney.

At High Ongar, Essex, the Rev. W. H. Bond, only son of the Rev. W. Bond, Rector of Beauchamp Roding, Essex, to Marianne, only dau. of the Rev. H. J. Earle, Rector of High Ongar.

At Morton, near Bingley, Mark Hen. Drury, esq., of Halifax, son of the Rev. Wm. Drury, M.A., British Chaplain at Brussels, to Matilda, younger dau. of John Benson Sidgwick, esq., of Riddlesden-hall, near Keighley, Yorkshire.

Oct. 18. At Christ Church, Paddington, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Wade.

At Mistley, Essex, the Rev. Wm. Alex. Ayton, M.A., Rector of Seampton, Lincolnshire, to Anne, second dau. of the late John Hempson, esq., of Ramsey, Essex.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Hen. Edward Glass, esq., 37th Regt., second son of Henry Harrington Glass, esq., late H.E.I.C.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Anna Evans, dau. of C. V. Bridgman, esq., of Tavistock.

Oct. 21. At St. Andrew's, Wells-st., Marylebone, the Rev. Chas. T. Weatherley, A.K.C., to Alice, eldest dau. of Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, bart., of Todenham, Gloucestershire, and granddau. of the late Earl of Limerick.

At Offham, Kent, the Rev. Hen. Wm. Steel, M.A., Chaplain R.N., to Augusta Graham, eldest dau. of Thos. Hanbury Hutchinson, esq., of the Manor-house, Offham.

At Christ Church, Folkestone, Edward, second son of E. Elwin, esq., of Dover, to Harriet Frederica Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. Peter Barnes, R.N.

At Great Chart, Kent, Francis Reid, esq., 96th Regt., only surviving son of the late Patrick Robertson Reid, esq., of Spring-hall, Lanarkshire, to Emma Laura, second dau. of the Rev. Nicolas Toke, of Godington, Kent.

At Clinthead, Langholm, N.B., Jas M. Stansfeld, esq., of Broomholm, to Lizzie Hay, only dau. of Col. Borthwick, H.M.'s Madras Army.

Oct. 22. At Warnham, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Gildea, of West Lutworth, Dorset, son of the Rev. G. R. Gildea, Rector of Kilmaine, to Sarah Caroline, eldest dau. of N. P. Simes, esq., of Strood-park, Sussex, and of Roigh-lodge, co. Mayo.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Frederick Harry, eldest son of the late Harry White, esq., of Halesworth, Suffolk, to Emily Georgiana Willsher, youngest dau. of George Harrison Rogers-Harrison, esq., Windsor Herald, Kennington-park, Surrey.

At March, Cambs., the Rev. Thomas Medlicott Brown, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Brown, Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, to Anna, second dau. of W. Pope, esq., of March.

## O b i t u a r y .

[*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.*]

### VISCOUNT HARBERTON.

*Oct.* 5. At Well-house, Malvern Wells, aged 72, the Right Hon. John James Pomeroy, Viscount and Baron Harberton, of Carbery, co. Kildare, in the peerage of Ireland.

The deceased nobleman, who was born at Urney, co. Tyrone, Sept. 29, 1790, was the son of the Right Hon. and Rev. James Pomeroy, fourth Viscount, by Esther, eldest daughter and heiress of James Spencer, Esq. He married, March 2, 1822, Caroline, sixth daughter of the Rev. Sir James Robinson, Bart., and succeeded his father in 1833, but has never taken any prominent part in public affairs. By his Countess, who survives him, he leaves issue the Hon. Jas. Spencer Pomeroy, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge (First Classman in the Classical Tripos of 1859), born in November, 1836, who married, April 2, 1861, Florence Wallace, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Wallace Legge, of Malonehouse, co. Antrim; and two daughters, the Hon. Mary Anne, who married, March 24, 1856, Mr. William Knox Wigram, barrister-at-law (nephew of the late Sir Robert Fitzwygram, and of the present Bishop of Rochester, and grandson of the late Hon. Dr. Knox, Bishop of Derry); and the Hon. Esther Caroline, who is unmarried. The family settled in Ireland in 1672, when the Rev. Arthur Pomeroy went thither as chaplain to the Earl of Essex, the lord lieutenant. The barony was conferred in 1783, and the viscounty in 1791.

### LORD SHERBORNE.

*Oct.* 19. At Sherborne, Gloucestershire, aged 83, the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne.

The deceased peer, John Dutton, second Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, Gloucestershire, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the only son of James, the first baron, by Elizabeth, the second daughter of Wenman Roberts - Coke, Esq., of Longford, Derbyshire, and sister of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester. He was born at Sherborne Jan. 24, 1779, and married, Aug. 11, 1803, the Hon. Mary, only daughter and heir of Henry Stawell Bilson-Legge, the second Baron Stawell, whose title is extinct, by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters. He succeeded his father May 22, 1820. The deceased, who in politics was a Liberal, is succeeded in his estates by his son, the Hon. James Henry Legge Dutton, who was born in Portugal-street in 1804, and married in 1826 Lady Elizabeth Howard, the eldest daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Suffolk (who died in 1845), by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. The first peer (created 1784) was born in 1744 and died in 1820. He had been M.P. for Gloucestershire, and was son of James Lenox Naper, Esq., of Loughcrew, Meath, but assumed the name of Dutton in lieu of his patronymic on inheriting the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir John Dutton, Bart., of Sherborne, descended from a younger son of the Duttons, of Dutton, in Cheshire.

### GENERAL SIR THOMAS WILLSHIRE, BART., G.C.B.

*May* 31. At Hill-house, Windsor Forest, aged 72, General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., G.C.B.

The deceased was born at Birchlove, Halifax, North America, on the 24th of August, 1789. His father was pay-

master of the 38th Regiment, then at that station; but which returned to Europe during the course of the same year. Young Willshire, whilst still a child, was, according to the custom of those days, enrolled on the list of officers of the 38th; his ensign's commission bearing date June 25, 1795, and his lieutenancy that of Sept. 5 in the same year. He alluded to this circumstance himself only a short time before his death, when, on inspecting the Eton Volunteers, he told them he was a lieutenant at six years of age! He received the first rudiments of his education at Lynn in Norfolk, and subsequently at a larger school at Kensington; and in 1802 he accompanied the 38th Regiment to the West Indies, where the corps remained for three years, and then was ordered to Buenos Ayres to join the ill-fated expedition of the Rio de la Plata under General Whitelocke. The 38th Regiment—in which Thomas Willshire was now a captain—bore a conspicuous part during the attack of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, 1807, and on this occasion Paymaster John Willshire was under arms, joined in the attack, and had the proud satisfaction of beholding his three gallant sons similarly engaged; his eldest, Thomas, as captain; the second, William, as a lieutenant; and the youngest, John, as ensign in the 38th. Each of these fine young men stood upwards of six feet high, they were all conspicuous for manly beauty and daring conduct, and the name of John, the youngest, is entered in the "Gazette" as "severely wounded" in this affair.

In 1808 Thomas Willshire served with his regiment in the Peninsula, and endured great hardships in the retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he was at Walcheren, where he lost his father; and in 1812 he returned to Spain, where he served till the end of the war, received two severe wounds at Salamanca, and gained the brevet rank of major for his distinguished conduct at the assault of San Sebastian. His brother John was there shot through the lungs and died

a few days after the action, having been nursed day and night by the subject of this memoir. His second brother, Captain William Willshire, died in 1826 from the effects of illness contracted during a long and arduous course of service in the West Indies. Major Willshire commanded a brigade of light companies at the passage of the Bidasoa, and at the battles of Nivelles and Nive, in 1813, for which he was afterwards promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel.

In 1818 he went with the 38th to the wilds of South Africa, where during four years he held a responsible command on the frontiers of Kaffir-land. He was, we believe, the first to open roads through the dense jungle, and to construct bridges over the rivers in this remote part of the world, where he likewise built a fort, which in honour to him is to the present day called Fort Willshire. But his service in Southern Africa was chiefly distinguished by the defeat of the Kaffir chief and prophet Makanna, in his attack upon Grahams-town, and the consequent abandonment by the Kaffirs of the extensive territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers. At the head of ten thousand Kaffirs, Makanna made a desperate attack upon Grahamstown, which was resolutely defended by Colonel Willshire with about two hundred and fifty British troops and a few Hottentots. Colonel Willshire repulsed the assailants with considerable slaughter, and followed them into their own country. Nor were any proposals of peace listened to before the surrender of Makanna, and until the abandonment by the Kaffirs of the territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers appeared to have ensured for the colony some degree of future peace and tranquillity. Colonel Willshire thus crowned a most brilliant exploit by adding a great extent of territory to that colony.

In 1822 he proceeded to Bengal, with his regiment, but was soon after promoted to a regimental majority in the 46th, which occasioned his removal to

the Madras Presidency, where he served against the Mahrattas, and in 1827 he became lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Queen's Royals, which he brought into so high a state of discipline as to elicit warm praise from the various inspecting officers. His regiment was often pointed out as a model one, and as a reward he was, in 1838, made a C.B. In the following year he was placed in command of the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, in which he served under Sir John Keane during the whole Affghan campaign. He was present at the siege of Ghuznee, where he earned the K.C.B., and commanded the force that captured the fortress of Khelat, in November, 1839. For this brilliant exploit, performed by a *coup de main*, with little more than a thousand men, against a stronghold of immense strength, garrisoned by thrice that number of one of the most determined races in the East, he was made a baronet and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. These were also extended to his troops, but their leader thought this insufficient, and he therefore wrote several letters (which have since been published) to the Horse Guards and the India Board on the subject, entreating that a medal might be bestowed for Khelat, as medals had been given for the subsequent actions fought in the Punjab; he was, however, unsuccessful.

At the conclusion of the Affghan war in 1840, Sir Thomas Willshire, when in command of the Poonah brigade, was struck by a *coup de soleil* whilst travelling in a palanquin; this brought on a serious illness with partial paralysis, which obliged him to resign his command and embark for England in October, 1840.

His health having been restored after a short residence in England, the command of Chatham was offered to him, and he discharged the duties of that position for five years, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of every one.

During the period of his command at Chatham, his attention having been ac-

identally drawn to mesmerism, it was found that he possessed powers as a mesmerist that have been seldom equalled; but he considered this as a valuable gift of the Almighty, and would never employ it for purposes of amusement or experiment, but reserved it for the relief of pain and disease, and with a success that many still living can testify.

Sir Thomas resigned the command of Chatham in 1847, on attaining the rank of major-general, after which time he was not actively employed. He married, in 1848, Annette Letitia, daughter of Captain Berkeley Maxwell, R.N., and in 1849 was appointed to the colonelcy of the 51st Light Infantry. During the remainder of his life, for a period of several years, he lived at Riching's-park, in Buckinghamshire,—where four of his five surviving children were born,—and subsequently took up his residence at Hill-house, near Windsor. His sight began to fail in 1859, and the infirmities of age told gently though perceptibly upon him, till, on his return, apparently in good health, from attending Divine service, on Sunday, April 27, he was suddenly struck down by an attack of serous apoplexy, from which he slightly rallied, but finally sank to his rest on the 31st of May, honoured, beloved, and lamented by all who knew him—for in private life he was a sincere Christian, a tender husband and father, and a steadfast friend; whilst England and her army have to mourn a great, gallant, and successful soldier, who rose by his own merit to a high pinnacle of fame, who has added to England's past glories, and whose whole energies were ever devoted to the public weal, and to the moral and physical improvement of those under his command.

A rigid disciplinarian in the fullest sense of the term, he never overlooked neglect of duty or a military offence, whether in officer or man; but this apparent severity emanated from a conscientious sense of duty, and was guided by the strictest justice, for favouritism was unknown under his command, and

his kind heart often throbbed at the stern dictates of the law<sup>a</sup>.

The military decorations of the deceased were the Peninsular medal with seven clasps, the Grand Cross of the Bath (with which he was invested in 1861), a silver medal for Ghuznee, and the first-class star of the Dooranee Empire, conferred upon him by the sovereign of Afghanistan; whilst it was a source of regret, more to his friends than to himself, that the order of the Star of India was not bestowed upon one whose name was so intimately connected with our Eastern empire, and who had there so often fought his country's battles with such gallantry and success.—*From the United Service Magazine.*

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#### MARSHAL COUNT CASTELLANE.

*Sept.* 16. At Lyons, aged 74, Marshal Count Castellane, long Governor of the city.

The deceased, who was the son of a deputy to the States General, was born at Paris, March 21, 1788. He entered the army in 1804, at the age of 16, and in 1806 was a sub-lieutenant of dragoons in the army of Italy. The following year he became lieutenant, and went to Spain with Count Lobau as his aide-de-camp. He afterwards served in Germany, and was in the Russian campaign, where, during the retreat, at the head of twenty-five lancers

of the Imperial Guard, he started from Kroiskoi, crossed a vast extent of country occupied by the Russian troops, and found means, in the midst of countless dangers, to carry important orders from the Emperor to Colonel Bourmont. At the Beresina he excited the admiration of all his companions in arms by his energy and coolness. At the Restoration in 1815, M. de Castellane was for a while unemployed, but towards the end of that year he was charged with the organization of the hussars of the Bas-Rhin (5th Regiment). In 1831-32 he commanded the department of the Haute-Saône, and his gallant conduct at the siege of Antwerp procured him the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, after good service in Algeria. He was in command of the military division of Rouen when the Revolution of 1848 broke out; his firmness under those trying circumstances saved his division entire, and not a man was wanting when he handed it over to his successor. In 1852 he was appointed to the important post of Governor of Lyons, which he held until his death, much to the satisfaction of the Emperor, though not to that of his troops, as he was a rigid disciplinarian, and had beside a strong dash of eccentricity in his character. According to accounts given of him, and generally received in France as true,—

“He was never seen, even by his orderlies, out of his uniform, and many simple-minded recruits were very excusable for believing he slept in it. He was a great martinet, and led the troops under him a terrible life. He suffered greatly from want of sleep, but instead of turning and tossing about his bed, he generally took steps to make all his troops as uncomfortable as himself. Dozens of times has Lyons been roused at two in the morning by the bugles calling the troops under arms. The Marshal used to rouse up men and officers, assemble them in heavy marching order, lead them out against an imaginary enemy, and only allow them to return to their quarters long after day-break. This system had nearly a fatal result, but he continued it nevertheless. At a sham fight he ordered a volley to

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<sup>a</sup> The following anecdote, in illustration of this, has been told by a brother officer of the deceased:—“I recollect an incident which gave me a high opinion of the great kindness of heart of Sir Thomas Willshire. At Poonah the regiment had paraded to witness the sentence of a court-martial carried into effect; before the man had time to prepare, Sir Thomas called out, ‘Is William Brown in the ranks? If so, let him fall out and go to the barracks.’ This was a brother of the man about to receive corporal punishment; William Brown, however, was *not* on parade. I feel certain that no other officer of the regiment then present recollected the relationship of the two men, and, but for the thoughtful kindness of Sir Thomas, one brother might have suffered the distress of seeing the other receive the punishment of the lash.”

be fired by one particular regiment. One musket was fired a little before the rest, and the marshal's cocked-hat was knocked off by a bullet. He immediately galloped up to the corps and shouted, 'If I knew who was the clumsy brute that fired so wide I would give him a week in the black hole to teach him not to miss a man twenty yards off.' He would not, moreover, allow the affair to be enquired into.

"One of the Marshal's ideas was to improve the mode of effecting a rapid passage across rivers. In pursuance of a plan laid down and adopted by himself, he would dash his cavalry into a river, causing each trooper to take up behind him a foot soldier. At the last of his experiments of this kind, the stream to be passed ran with more than its ordinary strength, and in the transit from one bank to the other several of the infantry lost their hold and were drowned, and others sustained no small damage to their uniforms, necessaries, &c. The Marshal had, of course, to give an account of this campaign, and he was sentenced by the War Department to make good the government stores; this checked his ardour, but the loss of life was generally supposed to be a matter of indifference to him.

"His aides-de-camp led lives compared with which that of a galley-slave would seem paradise, and their committing suicide was generally expected. His manner to officers was singularly coarse and overbearing, and he was so punctilious in matters of detail that not an officer, whatever his rank, dared to shew himself in undress attire in the streets of Lyons after ten in the morning, lest the Marshal should be prowling about and place him under arrest for a week. It cannot be denied, however, that the discipline of the army of Lyons under his stringent rule was admirable, and that the corps that had spent six months under the Marshal were fit for any work that might be expected of them."

The Marshal's death took place after an illness of three weeks. He concealed his sufferings to the last as far as possible, and even gave the usual orders on the last morning of his life. About noon, feeling more fatigued than usual, he sent for M. Devienne, curé of the parish of St. François at Lyons, who administered the sacraments. He was sensible

to the last, and died regretting that he had not fallen in a field of battle.

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#### THE DUCHESS DE DINO.

*Sept. 19.* At Sagan, in Prussian Poland, aged 69, Dorothea, Duchess de Dino, once a lady of much celebrity.

The deceased was the youngest daughter of Peter, the last Duke of Courland, was born August 21, 1793, and married on the 22nd of April, 1809, Edmond de Talleyrand-Perigord (the nephew of the celebrated statesman), then a Lieutenant-General in the service of France, who bore the titles of Duke of Talleyrand, and of Dino in Calabria. Her marriage was not a happy one, and before the time of the Congress of Vienna she had separated from her husband, and taken up her residence with his uncle, with whom she continued for the remainder of his life, and to whom her talent for diplomacy was of inestimable value. She accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and many years after to London, where he held the post of French Ambassador from King Louis Philippe. She was alike remarkable for wit, accomplishments, and beauty, and was in all these particulars considered the superior of the Princess Lieven, who exerted her fascinations on the side of the Northern Courts, but failed to hold her ground against the apt pupil of Talleyrand. On the death of that minister the Duchess retired from public life, and in 1845 the King of Prussia erected Sagan into a principality for her, where the rest of her life was passed, and where she employed herself in literary pursuits, the chief of them being the compilation of her Memoirs, which it is understood she has bequeathed to M. de Bâcourt, an intimate friend, with a view to their eventual publication along with the MSS. of Prince Talleyrand which have been for several years in his hands. She leaves a daughter, the Marquise de Castellane, and a grandson, to whom the estate and principality of Sagan descend.

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SIR T. N. REDINGTON, K.C.B.

Oct. 11. In London, aged 46, Sir Thomas Nicholas Redington, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was born at Kilcornan, co. Galway, in 1815, was the only son of Captain Christopher Redington, by the daughter of Henry Dowell, Esq., of Cadiz, a descendant of the family of Dowell, of Mantua, co. Roscommon. He received his education at Oscott, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and from 1837 to 1846 represented Dundalk in parliament. He served as a member of the Occupation of Land Commission (Ireland), of which the late Earl of Devon was chairman. In 1846 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Ireland; in 1847 a Commissioner for Education (Ireland), and *ex officio* an Irish Poor Law Commissioner. As a member of Sir John Burgoyne's Relief Commission in 1847 he rendered much active service, and in consequence of his great and unremitting civil services he was in 1849 nominated a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath, immediately after Her Majesty's first visit to Ireland. Sir Thomas served as Secretary to the Board of Control from December 1852 to 1856, when he accepted the post of Commissioner of Inquiry respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. In 1842 he married the eldest daughter and coheirress of Mr. John H. Talbot, M.P., of Talbot-hall, co. Wexford, by whom he leaves a large family.

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GEORGE ELD, ESQ.

May 22. At Coventry, aged 70, Geo. Eld, Esq., Alderman, a man of literary and antiquarian celebrity.

The deceased, who was the only son of Mr. George Eld, a wealthy baker in the Cross-Cheaping, Coventry, was born in 1791. He was also the nephew of Mr. Joseph Eld, of Foleshill Mills, and succeeded him there in his business of a miller, which he conducted for many years. About 1840 he removed to Coventry, and commenced as a silk-dealer, but afterwards joined an old-established dyeing firm, with which he remained

connected until his decease. He was the editor of the "Coventry Standard" for about twenty years, and he served a variety of city offices, being chamberlain in 1827, sheriff in 1829, and the last mayor of the old corporation in 1834-5. He was also a member of the new municipal body, a Church Charity trustee, and the hon. secretary of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

During his mayoralty, Mr. Eld restored the interior of the "Mayoress' Parlour," in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, a venerable architectural relic of the fourteenth century, which had been desecrated by the lath and plaster of an age of vandalism; the three original lights of painted glass having been destroyed by the substitution of a large Venetian window in 1785. Mr. Eld replaced this by a new window of five lights, with Perpendicular tracery; the ceiling was again covered with square panels, each crossed by two diagonal ribs, with a boss at the junction; the doors were also ornamented with carved panelling; chairs provided in imitation of ancient models; and a stone fireplace erected in accordance with the style of the building. Over this fireplace (which for many years displayed an equestrian painting of John Neale, Esq., of Allesley-park, near Coventry, who represented the city in Parliament from 1727 to 1741) Mr. Eld placed the original portrait of John Hales, founder of the Coventry Free Grammar-school in 1545. This picture had been long laid aside in a lumber-room, and lost sight of until discovered by Mr. Eld<sup>b</sup>. But this "Mayoress' Parlour," which he so commendably restored, has been used of late years for a justice-room, — a circumstance the more to be regretted as it was totally uncalled for, the "Mayor's Parlour," situated in the Cross-Cheaping, which had been the city police-office from 1573 to 1840, being all that was required for that purpose; or, at any

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<sup>b</sup> See a Correspondence on the subject of a portrait of John Hales, in *GENT. MAG.* for 1854, May, p. 493; June, p. 562; July, p. 43; August, p. 155.

rate, might readily have been made so by rebuilding. During his mayoralty, Mr. Eld purchased on behalf of the Corporation, from the late Mr. William Reader, the historian of Coventry, two pieces of ancient tapestry, which he had acquired at the sale of the mansion-house belonging to the Hopkins family<sup>c</sup>, in Earl-street, in the year 1822, which he placed in St. Mary's Hall, where they now form a screen at the lower end, beneath the Minstrels' Gallery, and constitute an appropriate *vis-à-vis* to the celebrated tapestry at the upper end of the hall. He also placed in the lobby, on the east side of the court-yard, in 1835, a stone statue of King Henry VI. (who constituted Coventry and its surrounding hamlets an independent county in 1451), which anciently adorned the magnificent cross of the city—presented to the corporation by the late Mr. T. Sharp.

Mr. Eld was engaged by the Corporation, in 1835, in conjunction with Mr. Grimaldi (a London barrister), on the occasion of a law-suit respecting the boundaries and privileges of the city in connection with its county, to arrange the city archives, consisting of royal letters, charters, deeds, acts of leet, &c., for which he received a handsome acknowledgment.

Mr. Eld married, April 30, 1815, Miss Mary South, a heiress and a ward in Chancery, of Coventry, who died in 1853, by whom he had a family of five sons and one daughter:—1. Sarah, who mar-

ried a Mr. Baly, of Warwick, but who afterwards settled at Lichfield, and died a few years since. This lady inherited her father's taste for drawing, and in 1840 published a series of the "Ancient Gates of the City of Coventry," in folio, price one guinea, lithographed by Hullmandel, of London. 2. George, the eldest son, died whilst a student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 3. Joseph, died whilst a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, aged 20. 4. The Rev. James Henry Eld, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 5. Thomas W. Eld, of the firm of Hennell, Adams, and Eld, ribbon manufacturers, Coventry. 6. The Rev. Francis J. Eld, Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, Worcester.

Mr. Eld possessed considerable taste and ability as an amateur artist, both in water-colour and oil, also in etching, and his walls and portfolios were adorned with many good specimens of his artistic zeal for the preservation of mementos of the fast-disappearing timber-architecture of ancient Coventry.

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THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

*June 14.* At Goldington Vicarage, near Bedford, aged 57, the Rev. Wm. Monkhouse, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Goldington.

The deceased was born on May 10, 1805, in the Chapelry of Raughton-Head, Cumberland, of which his father was incumbent. In 1807 his father removed to the Rectory of Ormside, Westmoreland; and in 1811 to the Vicarage of Morland in the same county. Here his son William was sent to the village school, taught by a good classical scholar; and then to the grammar-school at Appleby, where he received the chief part of his education, first under the Rev. John Waller, and afterwards under the Rev. William Thompson, both of Queen's College, Oxford. His school-fellows remember him as excelling in athletic sports and feats of strength and agility. He was afterwards placed at

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<sup>c</sup> In November, 1605, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. (afterwards Queen of Bohemia), then on a visit to Lord Harrington, at Combe Abbey, lodged one night in this mansion. On September 1, 1687, James II. lodged in this house, then belonging to Richard Hopkins, Esq., and "held a very full court of the nobility, and the neighbouring gentry and their ladies," and from which he wrote to his natural daughter Lady Waldegrave. (See Ellis's Royal Letters.) In 1688 the Princess Ann also lodged here, and in 1690 Prince George of Denmark. From these circumstances, this mansion, which has successively been appropriated as a school, a public-house, &c., has for many years borne the name of "the Palace."

Wakefield School, then under the care of Mr. Naylor, and proceeded with Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibition to Queen's College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. Among his compositions his Greek verse was especially commended. He graduated in 1828, his name appearing in the Third Class of *Literæ Humaniores*. His father died during his examination, and the sad intelligence was kept from him until its close. He was then for a short time tutor to Hugh Edwin Strickland, who became Deputy Geological Reader in the University, and was killed on a railway near Hull while examining some rock at the last meeting of the Society there. Mr. Monkhouse next accompanied to Orleans the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Lauder Dick, Bart., and the son of McLeod the Laird of Skye, and had them under his charge for a year. In 1831 he entered Holy Orders, and became Curate of the parishes of Goldington and Willington (under Dr. Hunt, who was at that time also Rector of St. Peter's at Bedford), residing at Goldington; and there, among other pupils, several scions of the house of Bedford were placed under his tuition. In 1835, upon the death of Dr. Hunt, he was presented by the (sixth) Duke of Bedford to the benefice of Goldington; and he continued to enjoy the regard of this noble family, and to live upon terms of habitual intercourse with its members, during the remainder of his years. They were spent—with the exception of one (1842), when he served the office of Proctor in his turn—at Goldington, in the same humble, unpretending vicarage described in a terrier of 1609, to which he made a small addition; and he was never tempted by the more lucrative preferment to which his fellowship gave him a claim, to quit his first charge—"parva domus, sed magna quies." He proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1853, and was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1856. For some years past he had taken a lively interest in the proceedings of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society, and from time to time

read valuable papers at their public meetings (several of which have been printed in the annual volumes of "Reports and Papers" of this and its associated Societies), as well as rendered excellent service in the course of their occasional excursions. He brought his talents and acquirements as a linguist and general scholar to bear upon a class of local antiquities less frequently treated by members of such Societies than they deserve; and the extensive knowledge which he gained of the peculiar features of the county from his long residence in it, with the active exercise of no common powers of observation and discernment, constantly supplied him with fresh subjects for investigation. From his first essay in this field of archæological speculation, a paper on "Risinghoe Castle," it was evident that he possessed abundant resources for pursuing it with success, together with a ready ingenuity in applying them, which stamped all his dissertations with the unmistakable mark of originality as well as industry and acuteness. Warmly, however, as he was wont to work out his theories, he nevertheless avoided what he himself styles "the common infirmity of the archæological mind," which displays itself in looking at one side only of the question; and by the good-humour with which he received the hard blows of an occasional antagonist, he shewed that he was ever ready to appreciate and acknowledge the ability and scholarship of his fellow-labourers in the same field of enquiry. Having read before the Bedford Society at their Annual Meeting in 1855 a Paper on Local Etymologies, he was induced to continue the subject, and in the following year brought out a small volume entitled "Etymologies of Bedfordshire," embracing every parish in the county. His last publication was a short Paper, read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries at their meeting in March<sup>d</sup>, upon the Font in Bridekirk Church, drawing the conclusion that the inscription was Old-English, pro-

<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., May, 1862, p. 592.

bably carved by Richard, Lord of Bridekirk, in the thirteenth century.

One topic, for the treatment of which he possessed special qualifications, much engaged of late his thoughts and attention; and had he been spared to complete his collection of evidence and train of reasoning, he would undoubtedly have produced a very important contribution towards the settlement of a long-disputed question—the origin and uses of the so-called Druidical remains. He had in preparation what he considered an indisputable proof that these remains were entirely unconnected with Druidism, being found in countries where Druids were never heard of.

A few months since his friends observed with concern that the robust frame which had hitherto appeared almost proof against the ordinary ailments of humanity was sensibly and even rapidly giving way under some formidable disease; and it soon became painfully manifest that medical skill could offer little resistance to its progress. At the beginning of June his symptoms assumed the most serious form, and on the 14th of that month death closed his sufferings.

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#### MR. JOHN MERRIDEW.

*June 26.* At Leamington Spa, aged 72, Mr. John Merridew, for many years a well-known bookseller of Warwick, Leamington, and Coventry, a collector of local prints and antiquarian illustrations for topography, &c.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Alderman Nathaniel Merridew, printer and bookseller, of Cross-Cheaping, Coventry, Chamberlain of that city in 1800, Sheriff in 1809, and Mayor in 1822 and 1823: who, in the year 1808, established the "Coventry Herald" newspaper, in the Whig and Dissenting interest, in opposition to the Tory High Church newspaper the "Coventry Mercury" (established in 1741) of Messrs. Rollason and Reader. On the death of Mr. Alderman Merridew, the newspaper passed into the hands of his third and

youngest son Henry, who had for some years been in partnership with him, and who conducted it until his failure in business, when it was sold to another Coventry proprietor. In 1842 Henry left the city, and subsequently established a boarding hotel with news-rooms, &c., at Boulogne, where he died a few years since. Alderman Merridew's second son, Thomas-Howell, is now one of the city magistrates of Coventry. One daughter completed this family, married to a Mr. Sloane, a lace manufacturer of Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Mr. John Merridew, having married a London lady of some property, commenced business in the High-street, Warwick, about the year 1820, as a bookseller, printer, &c., and afterwards opened a branch establishment at the adjacent watering-place of Leamington Spa, then rising from its village obscurity into a rural town of fashionable resort. Here, in conjunction with his brother Henry, of Coventry, Mr. John Merridew published a series of small Hand-books or Guides to Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, &c., illustrated with engravings by William Radclyffe of Birmingham, which were very successful. These gentlemen also published in 1821 that well-known magnificent volume "Kenilworth Illustrated," edited by the late Mr. Thomas Sharp, F.S.A., of Coventry, compiled from the Survey of the Ruins purposely made by the local antiquaries, William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge-house, near Warwick, Mr. Thomas Sharp, and Mr. William Reader of Coventry, and enriched by contributions by William Hamper, Esq., F.S.A., of Birmingham. Mr. John Merridew was also associated with his father and brother in 1825 as the publisher of Mr. Sharp's learned work, "A Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry by the Trading Companies of that City." And also of a series of views, entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire."

Mr. Merridew removed from Warwick to his Leamington establishment in the

Union Parade, and afterwards resided in Bath-street: but after the death of his wife he declined the business, and about the year 1848 endeavoured to re-establish the connection of his father and brother at Coventry, but in vain. "Old times were changed," and after a few years' fruitless struggle to maintain his position as an antiquarian bookseller, he finally retired from business and returned to Leamington about 1853.

During his residence in Coventry, Mr. Merridew published, in 1849, his valuable and interesting compilation entitled "A Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of Nobility, Gentry, Clergymen, and others, born, or resident in, or connected with the County of Warwick, including a very accurate List of all the genuine Engravings of Shakspeare, with Biographical Notices. By John Merridew. 4to." This work was reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and also received its due meed of praise from the local press of the day. Mr. Merridew also published in 1850, "Remarks on the Moral Influence of Shakspeare's Plays, with Illustrations from Hamlet, by the Rev. Thomas Grinfield, M.A.," and "A Pilgrimage to Stratford-upon-Avon, the Birthplace of Shakspeare, by Charles Vaughan Grinfield, M.D."

Mr. Merridew's collection of printed books was of high character, comprising several "Dugdales," of various editions, many other works of standard character, as Hollinshed, Stowe, Tanner, Guillim, &c.; the "Domesday Book" (Warwickshire portion), original and translation, &c., by W. Reader, of Coventry; and, in addition to "Sharp's Coventry Mysteries," the "Coventry Weavers' Pageant," edited by T. Sharp, and privately printed for the Abbotsford Club in 1836.

Mr. Merridew also possessed a large collection of local and antiquarian views and prints, portraits, &c.; a set of the twenty-five "Coventry Tokens," in copper, struck at Birmingham in 1797, by Mr. John Nickson, Mr. Edm. W. Percy, and Mr. Thomas Sharp, all of Coventry, representing the ancient and modern

buildings of the city, with the Coventry arms for reverse, the dies of which were destroyed after a few impressions were taken in silver and copper; and Mr. Young's Shakspearian medals in bronze and silver.

In 1858, Mr. Merridew, in conjunction with his son Nathaniel, and Mr. Henry P. Robinson, of Leamington, published by subscription, "A History of some of the most Remarkable Places in the County of Warwick," 4to., illustrated by photographic views, of Leamington, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Guy's-cliff, Stoneleigh, Coventry, and Warwick.

Mr. Merridew enjoyed the friendship of several distinguished antiquaries, amongst whom may be mentioned Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, and William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge House, Warwickshire. He was through life a warm supporter of SYLVANUS URBAN; and the writer of this brief and imperfect sketch of his fellow-townsmen and brother-antiquary, believes that he cannot do better than conclude with the just tribute of praise to the memory of his departed friend which appeared in the columns of the "Leamington Spa Courier:"—

"One of the few persons that remember Leamington as an obscure and secluded village, has just been removed from our midst—Mr. John Merridew. Belonging to a former generation, he yet preserved that vigour of intellect and firmness of purpose by which he had been distinguished in his early manhood, and in old age devoted himself to those educational and literary pursuits which had obtained for him a high position amongst the former inhabitants of this town. In schemes for the instruction of the young he ever took an active part, labouring zealously but unostentatiously for the elevation of the humbler classes by moral and intellectual agencies. A profound and versatile antiquarian, Mr. Merridew elucidated much of our local and county history. In all matters connected with the rapid rise and progress of this district he was justly regarded as an authority. High as were his attainments, he was remarkable for his unobtrusive-

ness, while in his walk and conversation he was as blameless as it is possible for an erring mortal to be. Sincerely and universally lamented, the deceased (who had been amongst the first in the town to engage in trading enterprises) has left a reputation which the good will cherish, and which will serve as an example to those who desire to pursue an upright and honourable career."

Mr. John Merridew has left a family of two sons, John Howell, and Nathaniel, and one daughter married to a gentleman at Leamington Spa.

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JOHN FRANCKLIN, ESQ.

*July 23.* At the house of his brother-in-law (John Francklin Rose, Esq., Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park), aged 59, John Francklin, Esq., of Westlington-house, Dinton, Bucks.

He was the only son and heir of the late George Francklin, Esq., of the same place, and of Haddenham Manor, by Anstiss, daughter of ——— Whitchurch, Esq., and was nephew and heir of the late Joseph Francklin, Esq., sometime Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire (of whom a memoir appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. xxx. p. 198).

He married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Bailey Rose, Esq., by whom he leaves issue two daughters, (1) Jane, married to Henry Bode, Esq., of Westlington, Dinton, son of Wm. Bode, Esq., of Hare Hatch, near Reading; and (2) Emma, married to the Rev. William Borrow, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Incumbent of Higham, Suffolk; both of whom have issue.

The deceased was for seventeen years Chairman of the Aylesbury Board of Guardians, the duties of which post he discharged with singular regularity and zeal; so much so, indeed, that upon his death a special resolution was unanimously carried, at the suggestion of Grenville Pigott, Esq., and Dr. John Lee, F.R.S., of Hartwell-park, containing an expression of deep regret at the loss which had been sustained by his death, and of sincere condolence with his widow.

He was buried in the family vault at Haddenham, Bucks., his funeral being attended by a large circle of friends and tenants, by all of whom he was greatly and most deservedly respected, and who cordially lament his loss.

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PROFESSOR EUGENE O'CURRY.

*July 30.* In North Portland-street, Dublin, Professor Eugene O'Curry.

Mr. O'Curry was born about 1795, in the west of the county of Clare, Ireland, where his father, Owen or Eugene O'Curry, a farmer of the peasant class, maintained himself and his family by renting a small piece of land.

While engaged on his father's farm, O'Curry became familiarized with the oral traditions of the Clare peasantry, and learned to read and copy modern Gaelic manuscripts, totally neglecting, however, the study of the English grammar or even language. After the failure of some attempts as a trader on a very humble scale, he obtained a situation at a small salary in a public establishment at Limerick, in which he continued till, by the exertions of some friends, he was engaged about 1835 by the Historic Department of the Ordnance Survey at Dublin, to make extracts from Irish manuscripts under the direction of Messrs. Petrie and O'Donovan.

After the dissolution of this office O'Curry was employed to catalogue the Irish MSS. of the Royal Irish Academy, to copy various documents for the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, under the inspection of the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., and to prepare Gaelic transcripts for the editors of the publications of the Irish Archæological Society.

About 1853 the Brehon Law Commissioners engaged O'Curry to transcribe and translate the ancient Irish laws, in conjunction with Dr. O'Donovan, and on these he was occupied at the time of his decease.

The only volumes published by O'Curry are his translation of an old Irish story on the Battle of Moylena, and "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient

Irish History," delivered at a Roman Catholic College in Dublin, in which he was engaged as Professor of Irish History and Archæology.

Those in England who expected that this volume would have supplied an accurate account of Irish manuscripts, were disappointed at finding in it little beyond the information previously accessible, while the strong religious and political sentiments interspersed throughout, and the compiler's continuous straining after doubtful remote glories, demonstrated to the rational investigator that O'Curry had seriously prejudiced his own permanent reputation by overstepping his peculiar department, which was plainly that of a collector and transcriber of rude historical materials in the old Gaelic language.

Like his friend O'Donovan, he has left a family wholly unprovided for.

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RICHARD PEARCE, ESQ.

*Aug. 23.* At Penzance, aged 70, Richard Pearce, Esq., a man of considerable local celebrity.

The Pearce family became resident in Cornwall in the time of Charles I., and purchased the barton of Kerris in the parish of Paul. Richard Pearce, of Kerris, married Mary, daughter of John Borlase, Esq., of Pendeen, and of Mary his wife, who was a branch of the ancient Cornish families of Keigwin and Godolphin. The deceased was the eldest son of John Jones Pearce, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Oxnam, Esq., and was born in the parish of Buryan, near the Land's End. He had three brothers, John Jones, Lionel Ripley, and William. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Penneck, of Penzance, and was the representative of the families of Pearce and Jones. General Jones had a command in the wars in Spain, under Lord Peterborough. Richard Oxnam, Esq., of Rose-hill, maternal uncle of the deceased, was at one time High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Mr. Pearce became a public man at an early age, and assisted in founding

the Public Library at Penzance, which now possesses 9,000 carefully selected volumes; the Geological Society, whose Transactions have obtained a world-wide celebrity; and the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, which has produced some excellent original papers; and he was early connected with the Public Dispensary, a very valuable institution. He subsequently became President of the Penzance and West Penwith Annuitant Societies. About this time he became a pupil of Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution, with the present Dr. Davy, of Ambleside in Cumberland, an Inspector-General of Hospitals, and brother of Sir H. Davy; and to the last he had a strong attachment to the science of chemistry. But it was in active life that he figured most conspicuously; for he was a member of the Penzance Town Council ever since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, and an alderman almost as long. He was five times elected to the mayoralty, and at the end of his last year of office the Town Council unanimously petitioned the Government to appoint him a Borough Justice, which he continued to be till his death. On the bench he was considered a man of sound judgment, and his decisions generally gave satisfaction. Mr. Pearce was a Commissioner of Taxes for the West Cornwall district. He was one of the earliest Guardians of the poor of the Madron Union, and one of the first vice-presidents. He was a Director of the West Cornwall Railway, in the completion and opening of which he shewed extraordinary interest, being the Mayor for that year; indeed, he had a special talent for demonstrations, both as to manner and effect, and was exceedingly happy in them. He was usually present at important public meetings, in which he always took an active part. As a Freemason he had attained to Grand Superintendent of the Province of Cornwall, D.P.G.M., and P.G.T., and was highly esteemed by his brethren. He was also for many years a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club. He

was a large and *bonâ fide* adventurer in Cornish mines, “the first to go in and the last to come out;” and he was also pursuer of several. The deceased was Vice-consul to every European government; but it was as Lloyd’s agent, which he had been for thirty-six years, that he was best known in his native county. In this capacity he was always prompt, brave, and courageous; and he had, during a long life, been instrumental in saving very many lives and a great amount of property both in shipping and cargo. He was strongly attached to the town in which he lived, and sought by every means to promote the advancement of its trade and commerce, and was ever ready to help every one as he had opportunity. The urbanity of his manners and his cheerful spirits and convivial disposition gained him general respect, and his loss will long be felt.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON HOGG, Esq.

[WE have been requested by a relative of the deceased to publish the following, as a more full account than that given in GENT. MAG., October, 1862, p. 506.]

Aug. 27. At his residence, 33, Clifton-road, St. John’s-wood, aged 70, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, Esq.

The deceased was born May 24, 1792, at Norton, in the county of Durham, and was the eldest of the seven children of the late John Hogg, Esq., D.L. and barrister-at-law, formerly of Lincoln’s Inn, by Prudentia his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Watkin Jones, M.A., and niece of Dr. John Ewer, formerly Bishop of Bangor. He received the principal part of his education at the Royal Grammar-school of Durham, under the late Rev. Dr. Britton, who was proud of his pupil’s talents and industry, and particularly of his knowledge of Greek. At that time Dr. Britton was famed for the many able scholars he had sent to both Universities. Mr. Hogg, in January, 1810, went to University College, Oxford, where his acquaintance with Percy Bysshe Shelley (who was of the same

year as himself) quickly ripened into an ardent friendship, that only terminated with the unfortunate death of the poet. His recent life of his fellow-collegian has only, as yet, in part appeared. Mr. Hogg entered early at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1817. He for many years regularly attended the Durham and Northumberland sessions and assizes, and obtained some practice. He was painstaking and clear-headed as a counsel, and well acquainted with English and Roman laws; but being somewhat reserved in manner, he wanted the quickness and ready eloquence which are so essential to the highest success at the Bar. In 1833 he was appointed one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners for England and Wales; and, afterwards, he was for more than twenty years re-appointed Revising-barrister for Northumberland, Berwick, and the northern boroughs.

In a thorough acquaintance with Greek—his favourite language—few English scholars could surpass him; although he never had a taste for, or was skilled in Porson’s and Dawes’s Canons, or in the rules of German criticism. In the modern languages, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, he was well read: and during the last few years a great part of his leisure was spent in studying some of the best authors of Germany.

Naturally endowed with much “Attic salt,” and considerable genius, he was clever and entertaining in his conversation, which was the more instructive owing to a very accurate memory.

At one period of his life he was a great pedestrian, and rejoiced in fine scenery and in the beauties of a garden. He was also a fair botanist, and was fond of reading the works of Linnæus (on the *anniversary* of whose birth he himself was born), whose style of writing he much admired, and used to say that the concise, simple, yet clear sentences of that illustrious Swede were admirable examples of scientific language. His *Flora Lapponica* he often re-perused with increased interest. But

of all the branches of English literature, those which he read with the greatest pleasure were voyages and travels. Imbued by nature with a great love for travelling, he published in 1827 one of his own continental tours, in two small volumes. These amusing volumes were entitled "Two Hundred and Nine Days; or, The Journal of a Traveller on the Continent;" and were dedicated to his friend, and then fellow-barrister, Henry Brougham.

He was likewise the author of several essays in the "Edinburgh Review," and in other standard periodicals; and two able articles in the last two editions of the Edinburgh *Encyclopædia Britannica*, viz. "Alphabet" and "Antiquities," were from his pen.

He long accustomed himself to write a beautiful shorthand; and in composing most of his essays he used that tachygraphic process in his first or rough sketch, and afterwards fairly transcribed his matter into good ordinary handwriting.

It is, however, to be regretted that a man of such classical erudition had never given to the world any editions of the Greek classics. The writer of this memoir used often to urge him to edit some of the works of Plato, and of the Greek naturalist, Aristotle, and especially to bring out a corrected and handsome octavo edition of his "Natural History of Animals," but he always felt disinclined for such learned, though troublesome, tasks.

Many persons naturally supposed, from his bearing the names of "Thomas Jefferson," that he was a relative of the former American President; but of these two names, the *first* he received from his paternal grandfather, and the *second* from his paternal grandmother, who was the heiress and last surviving member of the Jeffersons of South Durham; indeed, a "Thomas Jefferson" of that family was a substantial landowner at Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees, in the year 1573.

Having suffered acutely from an hereditary, and as he used to term it, an

"aristocratic disease," gout, his strong constitution at length gave way to the call of nature, and his spirit returned to its Creator, whilst he, no longer suffering pain, was calm in sleep.

His remains were interred, Sept. 2, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

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MR. REGINALD ORTON.

*Sept. 1.* At his residence, Ford North Farm, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, aged 52, Reginald Orton, Esq., an eminent surgeon.

Mr. Orton was the only son of James Orton, Esq. (and grandson of the Rev. Mr. Orton, Rector of Hawkswell, near Bedale, Yorkshire) surgeon in the East India Company's service, and many years at the head of the medical board under that Company in India, who died with his regiment at Blackburn, Lancashire, in February, 1857.

In 1833 Mr. Reginald Orton received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1834 that of licentiate of Apothecaries, and in 1835 he took up his residence in Sunderland, as partner with the late Mr. Fothergill, surgeon; succeeding to the practice of the latter gentleman on his death in that or the following year. Mr. Orton held the offices of surgeon to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary and consulting surgeon to Seaham Infirmary.

Mr. Orton took especial interest in all measures calculated to elevate the social and moral condition of the working classes, the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, the diminution of gambling-houses and drunkenness, and the suppression of houses of ill-fame: and towards the accomplishment of these philanthropic objects, the Doctor, about fifteen or sixteen years ago, put himself in communication with Sir George Grey, Bart., Lord Morpeth, and other members of the Government. At the same time he advocated the immediate abolition of the excise duty on glass, and the repeal of the window duty—taxes that had long pressed heavily upon the poor, by curtailing the amount of light

and the free admission of air into their dwellings. As a substitute for the loss of revenue caused by the repeal of the window duty, Mr. Orton recommended, if light was still to be taxed, the duty to be regulated not by the number of windows in any one dwelling, but by the size of the panes or squares of glass used, and the imposition of a moderate house duty, commencing at a certain rental; by the adoption of these measures the homes of the poor would be free, and the tax payable only by those who could afford to live in large houses and enjoy the luxury of plate-glass windows. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Doctor's suggestions have been carried out, and are now incorporated with the law of the land.

Mr. Orton took an active part in the establishment of the Sunderland gas and water works, baths and washhouses, and other measures of local sanitary reform. He was many years a valued member of the Sunderland Subscription Library, and for some time one of the committee of that institution, the duties of which office he discharged most efficiently. He was also one of the early and warmest supporters of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and continued his connection with it down to the time it became insolvent and its effects were transferred to the Free Library. The gratuitous lectures which for some years were delivered to the public, under the title of "Winter Evenings' Recreations," owed in part their origin to him,—his service as a lecturer and chairman being often called into requisition.

Mr. Orton was an eminent and much esteemed member of his profession. His contributions to medical literature were "A Lecture on the Philosophy of Breeding," and a paper in the "Lancet" on "The Effects of Arsenic in the Animal System, and the Utility of the Hydroxide of Iron as an Antidote." He invented a new "æther-inhaling apparatus." This was before the discovery of chloroform, or at any rate before that anæsthetic agent had come into general use. The deceased also made some very

curious experiments in electricity. Simultaneously, almost, with a Mr. Cross of Norwich, he caused a jar to be partially filled with hot lime, a substance in which it was thought no living animal could exist. Having extracted the atmospheric air from the vessel, he passed a current of electricity through its contents by means of a series of properly fixed wires attached to a powerful battery. The electric current was kept uninterruptedly going for a period of about six months, at the end of which time on examining the jar a living animal was seen moving about among the lime, apparently the creation of electricity!

Mr. Orton was a man of varied acquirements, literary, scientific, medical, chemical, agricultural, and mechanical. Having seen much of ocean life in his youth, and subsequently dwelling in the midst of a sea-faring population, he took a lively interest in maritime affairs, and turned his attention to the means and appliances for saving life in cases of shipwreck or casualties at sea, the result being his invention of an entirely new description of life-boat, the advantages of which over the ordinary boat being:—1. So light that eight or ten men may launch it. 2. So low, that the wind and sea have little power in impeding its progress. 3. Open, so that it allows the sea to pass through it, and consequently never carries any weight of water. 4. Almost incapable of upsetting. 5. If upset, must right again, unless materially damaged. 6. If damaged, and bottom upwards, still a safe boat, since the men within have a free supply of air, while those outside can get upon and cling to the bottom till relieved.

Mr. Orton made other efforts in the cause of suffering humanity by the invention of a new description of self-acting reel life-buoys, the advantages of which over any apparatus in use being:—1. The means they afford of opening a speedy communication between the shore and a stranded vessel. 2. The means they afford of picking up a man at sea

without lowering a boat. 3. The means they afford of forming a cradle to convey a number of men ashore at once. 4. Their capability of performing every duty of which the buoys now in use are capable, and much which they cannot perform. 5. Their slight cost, great durability, and easy reparation, if damaged.

For the last seven years Mr. Orton devoted much of his attention to scientific farming, a pursuit into which he entered with great spirit.

Mr. Orton was born on the island of Mar, near Bombay, on the 27th of January, 1810. He married first, October 4, 1836, Agnes Caroline, second daughter of Orton Bradley, Esq., of Eden-place, Westmoreland, by whom (who died January 31, 1840) he has Caroline Anne, born Sept. 5, 1837, married to Mr. Modlin, surgeon, of Witton-le-Wear; and Reginald, born March 22, 1839. Mr. Orton married, secondly, March 25, 1841, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of Turner Thompson, Esq., of Sunderland, ship-owner, by whom he has four children, viz., James Inman, born Dec. 8, 1841; Emma Catharine, born Nov. 18, 1850; Ada, born Nov. 21, 1852; and William Loch, born July 18, 1858. His death was the result of softening of the brain and disease of the heart, along with a complication of other disorders, induced probably by too great physical and mental exertion, from the combined effects of which he suffered severely, yet with exemplary Christian fortitude and resignation.

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BROOKE EVANS, ESQ.

*Sept. 15.* At Birmingham, aged 65, Brooke Evans, Esq., an enterprising manufacturer and a borough magistrate.

The deceased was born in Birmingham in 1797, and received his primary education at the school of Mr. Hill (the father of the present Recorder), which at that time was conducted at Singer's Hill, prior to its removal to Edgbaston. His education completed, he embarked at an early age for the United States, in which

country he spent several years engaged in trading pursuits, and more particularly in connection with the manufacture of fire-arms. He returned to England in 1826, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Guatemala as a merchant. His stay, however, in so unhealthy a climate was not of long duration, as at the expiration of a twelvemonth he came back to his native country, and settled at Stratford-on-Avon, where he carried on business for some years. The turning-point in his commercial career had now arrived. In 1835 he entered into partnership with his intimate friend, Mr. Charles Askin, of Birmingham, and in conjunction with him founded an important trade in the manufacture of nickel and cobalt, which resulted in establishing for the firm of Evans and Askin an European reputation—nickel being the basis of German silver, of which metal numerous articles of the day are made. An important and increasing manufacturing trade speedily grew up. The electroplating process was subsequently introduced, and soon created a further demand for the raw material, giving a stimulus to the operations so successfully commenced. And this was supplemented through the fortunate discovery, by Mr. Askin, of a means of separating cobalt from nickel, on a large scale and in an economical manner, so as to render the oxide, hitherto deemed a waste product, a valuable preparation for use in pottery and glass-making. The scientific knowledge of Mr. Askin was ably seconded by his partner. Mr. Evans searched Europe for the minerals upon which the skill of the chemist was to be exercised. In Saxony, Hungary, and Norway especially, he succeeded in discovering important deposits of nickel ores, and founded extensive works in connection with the mines. Some of these undertakings were carried on under circumstances of great difficulty, and their favourable results are to be attributed to the resolution and spirit in which they were not only conceived, but carried out. Prosperity attended these operations, and in a few years the energetic proprietors reaped

the fruits of their labours, and became wealthy men.

On the death of Mr. Askin, in 1847, the management of the business devolved upon Mr. Evans, in which he continued up to the time of his death. But Mr. Evans's enterprise was not limited to the mineral requirements of his own immediate trade. During his explorations in Norway he discovered also valuable deposits of apatite, or mineral phosphate of lime, the importations of which have materially tended to enrich the impoverished lands of this country. His attention was likewise directed to other interesting enquiries in connection with commercial pursuits, and it may be said without exaggeration that the whole tenor of his life was marked by an earnestness of mind and purpose, which he brought to bear on everything in which he engaged, and which, combined as it invariably was with a calm self-reliance and prudent judgment, entitles him to rank as a remarkable man and one of superior intellect.

The deceased was much esteemed in private life. As a companion he excelled, for he was well informed and deeply read, and could converse on most scientific subjects in an able manner. His personal experience too, in his frequent travelling expeditions on the Continent, lent a peculiar charm to his conversation, which was varied and agreeable. His hospitality was unpresuming but unbounded, and, although unknown to the general public, his charity was large and invariably well bestowed.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 31. At Barbados, of yellow fever, aged 39, the Rev. *James Luffingham Gilborne*, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces. He entered the service in Sept., 1854, and served with the 3rd division before Sebastopol from Oct., 1854, including the battle of Inkermann, until Jan., 1856, when he was invalided home by reason of a broken leg.

Sept. 4. At Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, the Rt. Rev. *Charles Caulfeild*, D.D., first Bishop of Nassau. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 17. The Rev. *Edward Brown* (mentioned at p. 504) was the eldest son of the late

*Edward Brown*, esq., of Horbling, by Sarah, daughter of Samuel Barker, esq., of Lyndon-hall, and great-grandson of Samuel Barker, esq., who was son-in-law of the Rev. William Whiston, the celebrated divine and mathematician. He was born in 1787, and succeeded his father in 1841. Mr. Brown, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812), was presented by his college to the Rectory of Sheering, Essex, which he resigned in 1843. He was the patron of Lyndon Rectory, and it was only on the 10th September that the Rev. William Hirst Simpson, M.A., was instituted to the living, which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Decker. The family of Brown has been possessed of the manor of Horbling since the reign of Edward II. The deceased purchased the estates at Lyndon and Hambleton (to which he was heir-apparent to his cousins, the two Misses Barker, daughters and coheirs of Thos. Barker, esq., his maternal uncle,) of their devisees, in 1846. His executor is his nephew, G. N. Conant, esq., of Taplow-house, Berks., a grandson of the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, chief magistrate at Bow-street. The deceased had on various occasions unostentatiously disposed of portions of his wealth with an unsparing hand. Only a few days before his death, it is said, he sent a clergyman in indigent circumstances a cheque for £1,000, and it is also said that his benevolence had extended in one instance to the munificent sum of £5,000.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Sept. 22. Aged 79, the Rev. *Joseph Burrows*, B.D., Rector of Steeple Aston, near Oxford, and formerly Fellow of Brasenose College.

† Suddenly, at Woodford-cottage, Thrapstone, aged 59, the Rev. *A. John Sandilands*, B.D., Vicar of Denford-eum-Ringstead, Northants.

Sept. 24. At his father's residence, Cleve Dale, near Bristol, aged 31, the Rev. *Archibald Pim Nevins*, M.A., Fellow of Durham University.

Sept. 25. At Chesterton Rectory, aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. *Lord George Gordon*, Rector of Chesterton and Haddon for 43 years. The deceased was the third son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, and brother of the present Marquis. He was born on Jan. 27, 1794, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the Church in 1819. On July 29, 1851, he married Charlotte Anne, daughter of Thos. Wright Vaughan, esq., of Woodstone, who survives him. Lord George Gordon took little or no part in public affairs, and of late years seldom moved away from his parish, where his unobtrusive kindness and charity had secured him general respect.—*Peterborough Advertiser.*

Sept. 26. At the Vicarage, Tugby, Leicestershire, aged 57, the Rev. *Geo. Erving Winslow*, Vicar of Tugby-eum-Norton, and Rector of Alexton.

Sept. 28. At Heytesbury, Wilts., aged 77, the Rev. *James Tait*.

Sept. 29. At Erdington, aged 66, the Rev. *John Holden Harrison*, M.A., Incumbent of Water Orton.

*Sept. 30.* At Redhill, Surrey, aged 46, the Rev. *William Kelk*, Curate of the district church of St. Matthew's, Warwick-town.

*Oct. 3.* At Bylaugh-hall, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. *Edward Lombe*.

*Oct. 7.* At Matlock, Derbyshire, the Rev. Dr. *Goldstein*, Chaplain of Sholapore, Bombay Presidency.

*Oct. 8.* At Rochester, aged 29, the Rev. *Edw. Hawkins*, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the Provost of Oriel College. The deceased went out to the Cape of Good Hope, as Vice-Principal of the Diocesan College, about three years since. Having resigned this post he took charge of a vacant parish in the arch-deaconry of George for some few months, and then volunteered for the Zambesi Mission. He accompanied Miss Mackenzie and Miss Burrup up the Shiré, but returned with them to Capetown thoroughly broken in health. He then returned to England with Bishop Gray. The voyage home and the change of climate seemed to have in a great measure restored his wonted strength, and only a few weeks before his death he was meditating giving his services to St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, where he purposed undertaking the charge of the native youths from South Africa who are in course of training for missionary work; but he over-estimated his strength, as his health was undermined from the hardships and privations he underwent in the little brig which was so long reaching her destination, and the exposure in the open boats on the Shiré. His heart was thoroughly in this great mission work, and since his return to England he had been in frequent communication with the secretary, who was indebted to him for much valuable information and many practical suggestions.

*Oct. 9.* At his residence, Lindfield, Sussex, aged 47, the Rev. *Francis Hill Sewell*, Rector of Lindfield, son of the late Major-Gen. Sewell.

*Oct. 10.* At Ryton Rectory, aged 78, *Charles Thorp*, D.D., F.Z.S., Archdeacon of Durham, Rector of Ryton, Prebend of Durham, and Warden of Durham University. See OBITUARY.

*Oct. 14.* At Brewood, aged 65, the Rev. *William Ford Vance*, Incumbent of Coseley, Staffordshire, and formerly for many years Chaplain to the Incorporated Refuge for the Destitute, London.

*Oct. 16.* At the Vicarage, Pitlington, Durham, the Rev. *John George Edwards*, son of the late Rev. John Edwards, Canon of Durham.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*April 27.* In Central Africa, Mary, wife of Dr. Livingston. She had joined her husband on the Zambesi just as he reached the coast from his adventurous journey up the Shiré to the Lake Nyassa. Her arrival was a very welcome one to him, a comfort and an assistance, and for three months he had her society. She was attacked by fever—as none ever escape in

that region—but she got over it, and hopes were entertained that her constitution and the usual remedies, with the blessing of God, would bear her up until her husband could put his new iron steamer together, and leave the inhospitable coast for the higher and more healthy regions of the Shiré and lake. Providence had decreed otherwise. She was soon seized again; quinine failed in her case; for some days she lingered, then became unconscious, and died peacefully on Sunday, April 27. A grave was dug the next day under the large baobab mentioned by the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, and about one hundred and fifty yards from Shupangu-house, and there she was buried.

*May 29.* On board the "Golden Fleece," from Calcutta, aged 25, Madeline Julia, wife of Dr. Joseph Ewart, Bengal Medical Service, and youngest dau. of the late Major Thomas St. George Lister.

*July 11.* The result of an accident, in Queensland, Commander Hugh Arthur Reilly, R.N., of H.M.S. "Pioneer."

At Melbourne, Australia, Chas. James, fourth son of the Rev. Alfred Gibson Utterson, Rector of Layer Marney, Essex.

*July 13.* At Sydney, New South Wales, Jas. Martin, esq., formerly of Exeter, and subsequently proprietor of "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal."

*July 18.* Accidentally killed in discharge of his duty as Commander of the "Golden Fleece," returning from Calcutta, aged 51, George Western, Commander R.N., third son of James Western, esq., of Bedford-place, Bloomsbury.

*July 27.* At Shanghai, aged 22, Ridley J., younger son of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell.

*Aug. 5.* At Cape Coast Castle, after a brief career of benevolence and usefulness, Joseph Moseley, esq., B.L. Camb., Chief Justice of the Gold Coast.

*Aug. 6.* At Capetown, aged 49, Henry Bickersteth, esq., M.D., brother of the Lord Bishop of Ripon and the Ven. Archdeacon of Bucks. The deceased was greatly esteemed by all classes in Capetown, and he was considered the leading laymen in all matters in which the welfare of the Church was concerned. The congregation of St. George's (the Cathedral church) elected him as their delegate to the first Synod held in the colony, and he was for many years in succession elected churchwarden. When the see of Capetown was established in 1847, he took an active part in promoting the choral service of the church and assimilating its ritual and order to that of the mother country. As surgeon superintendent of the Capetown Hospital, and leading physician of the town and neighbourhood, the calls of his profession pressed heavily upon him, but by dint of great self-denial and exertion, rare indeed were the occasions on which he was absent from his place in choir, in which he ably sustained the tenor part. The leading Government officials acted as pall-bearers at

his funeral, one of whom was Dr. Samuel Bailey, who was assistant-surgeon on board the "Victory" when Nelson received his mortal wound. Dr. Bailey was surgeon-superintendent of the Cape Hospital when Dr. Bickersteth arrived in the Cape thirty years ago. He soon after joined him as his assistant, and on his resignation succeeded him. The Doctor leaves three daughters and two sons; the latter are now at the Cape Diocesan College, and as a testimonial of regard, funds are being raised in order that the sons may finish their education in Europe.

*Aug. 9.* At Peshawur, Marian, wife of Capt. A. V. Dumbleton, 21st Hussars.

*Aug. 12.* Drowned while bathing in the river Moolla, at Poona, near Bombay, aged 42, Abingdon Compton, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and acting Judge of Poona, youngest son of the late Sir Herbert Compton, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

*Aug. 28.* At Fano, Italy, aged 74, John Taaffe, K.C.M., son of the late John Taaffe, esq., of Smarmore Castle, co. Louth.

At North Leith, aged 66, Mr. Jas. Methuen, fish-curer, esteemed by far the largest employer of labour in Scotland. The deceased, who was born at Norham, in Northumberland, in 1795, entered on the herring trade at the age of eighteen, about the time when Parliament, anxious to promote the Scottish fisheries, passed the Act of 1815, conferring a bounty of 4s. per barrel on every barrel of herring "caught, landed, and cured" according to the Fishery Board regulations. Many other persons entered it also about the same time, but the majority left it when the bounty, which had been reduced in 1825, ceased in 1829. Mr. Methuen, however, continued in it, and carried it to an extent never known before. He did not content himself with merely taking the herrings when they came within his range, and sitting down idly when they had passed. He followed them right round the coast to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and latterly even he sent to Norway, capturing as he went along; and except in the month of April—one month out of the twelve—he never wanted fresh herrings. To carry out this business he employed about 1,000 boats, and he had thirty curing stations in Scotland, beside others on the east coast of England, in Ireland, and at Heligoland. He had 6,000 fishermen and 3,000 women in his employ, besides some hundreds of coopers and others, making in the whole nearly 10,000 persons; and the catch of herrings alone averaged in value £200,000 per annum. In addition to this, he conducted extensive operations in the cod, ling, and haddock fisheries, and thus provided occupation all the year round for his little army of dependents.—*Scotch Paper.*

*Aug. 30.* Near Dera-Ismael-Khan, from a sunstroke, aged 39, Major Richard O. T. Nicolls, Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, only surviving son of Gen. Sir Edw. Nicolls, K.C.B., of Blackheath.

At Countess Wear, Exeter, aged 99, Robert Davy, esq.

*Sept. 2.* At Lullutpore, Central India, aged 29, in consequence of disease contracted at the siege of Lucknow, Lieut. Stanhope Cary, Assistant-Commissioner at that place, second son of Wm. Henry Cary, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

*Sept. 3.* Col. Amcotts (see p. 508) was educated at Eton; he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, was formerly in the Light Dragoons, and subsequently lieut.-col. in the Royal North Lincoln Militia. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second dau. of the late Sir John Ingilby, bart., of Ripley Castle, and sister of the late Sir W. A. Ingilby, at whose death he took the name of Amcotts. The deceased is succeeded by his eldest son, Major Weston Amcotts, and he leaves in addition Capt. Peter Cracroft, R.N., the Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft, Rector of Harrington and Brinkhill, and four married daughters. The family of Cracroft has been resident at Hackthorne for many centuries, and its pedigree can be traced from the time of Henry III. William Cracroft, son of Stephen de Cracroft and grandson of Walter de Cracroft, was lord of the manor of Cracroft, Lincolnshire, 1284. The present representative of the family, who was born in 1815, married, in 1845, Williama Emma, dau. of the late W. Cherry, esq., who died in July, 1861; in which year the Major served the office of Sheriff of Lincolnshire, his grandfather having been Sheriff in 1797.

*Sept. 6.* In Devonshire-terr., Fulham-road, Brompton, aged 30, Agnes, wife of A. A. Hardy, esq.

*Sept. 7.* At Weymouth, aged 70, Mr. J. B. Harvey, formerly lessee of the Exeter, Plymouth, Guernsey, Weymouth, and other theatres.

*Sept. 12.* Lord Edward H. Cecil (see p. 509), in 1854, when only in his twentieth year, was engaged in two skirmishes with the Cossacks at Eupatoria, during the Crimean war. To defend the town, marines and seamen were landed, and they successfully aided the small garrison in driving back the Russians. Subsequently, about 3 a.m. on the morning of the 13th October, Lord Edward, who was the midshipman on watch with the field-piece, observing a body of the enemy's cavalry advancing towards the redoubt by a road which led to it from the steppe, immediately opened fire upon them, and the officers, seamen, and marines rushing out from their quarters, lined the redoubt and barricades on its right. A brisk fire was commenced and sustained for some time. The enemy at length retreated, finding that the little force in the redoubt was on the alert, and without any disposition to yield it.

*Sept. 15.* At Saltley, near Birmingham, aged 33, Emily, wife of the Rev. William Gover, M.A., Principal of the Worcester Diocesan Training College.

*Sept. 16.* At Lyons, aged 74, Marshal Count Castellane. See OBITUARY.

*Sept. 17.* Between Bombay and Aden, while on his passage home, aged 38, Henry Blunt, esq., of Calcutta, eldest surviving son of the late E. W. Blunt, esq., of Kempsholt-park, Hants.

At Fochabers, aged 71, Commander George Colman, R.N.

At Ayr, aged 85, Mr. John Lauchlan, Deacon of the Incorporated Trade of Shoemakers in Ayr. The deceased was the son of *Soutar Johnnie* in Burns' poem of "Tam o' Shanter."

*Sept. 18.* Major-Gen. Diggle (see p. 510), who was in the receipt of a good service pension, was one of the few remaining officers who served with the 52nd Light Infantry under General Sir John Moore, and on the expedition to Gothenburg. He subsequently served in the Peninsula, and was present during the retreat and at the battle of Corunna; also in the action of the Coa, the battle of Busaco, and the retreat upon Torres Vedras. Gen. Diggle likewise served during the Belgian campaign from 1813 to 1815, including the attack on Merxheim, where he commanded the 2nd battalion in the advance upon Antwerp for the bombardment of the French fleet. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo, where, during the repulse of the French Imperial Guard, he was severely wounded. The dates of the deceased General's commissions were—Ensign, Aug. 31, 1804; lieut., Feb. 14, 1805; capt., May 24, 1810; major, June 18, 1815; lieut.-col., Jan. 10, 1837; col., Nov. 11, 1851; and major-gen., Aug. 31, 1855.

At Bath, aged 82, Sarah Augusta, widow of Capt. John Thicknesse, R.N.

At Woburn-lodge, Torquay, aged 80, Edward Breton Wolstenholme, esq.

*Sept. 20.* At her residence, Place Vendôme, Paris, Eliza Mary, wife of H. De St. Anthoine, Count de Fleury, and eldest dau. of the late Clement Kirwan, esq., of Kendal-lodge, Epping, Essex, and Upper Wimpole-st., London.

*Sept. 21.* At South Moreton Rectory, aged 67, Mary, widow of Dr. William Cokayne Frith, Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford.

*Sept. 22.* At his residence, Colet-pl., Commercial-road East, aged 76, Simon Edward Autram, Commander R.N. He was son of the late Simon Autram, purser and paymaster, R.N., and brother of the late Lieuts. George and Charles Aubre Autram, R.N. He was born in February, 1786, and entered the navy in March, 1801, on board the "St. George," 98, successively the flag-ship of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles Morice Pole. In March, 1803, after serving in the Baltic, off Cadiz, and in the West Indies, he became master's mate of the "Enterprise," receiving-ship off the Tower; and while subsequently attached, from Jan. 1804 to Jan. 1810, to the "Illustrious," 74, he witnessed the destruction of the French shipping in the Basque Roads, and commanded a gun-vessel during the operations against Flushing. He next served on the West India station, until promoted to lieut., June 14, 1811, where he remained until appointed to the

"Censor," 10, on May 26, 1815. He was placed on half-pay Oct. 10 following, and was promoted to commander on the retired list, under Order in Council of Nov. 1, 1830, on July 1, 1852.

Rear-Adm. James Morgan (see p. 510) was an officer of distinguished service in the French revolutionary war. He entered the navy in 1798, and served on board the "Savage" and "Lark" on the Channel station until 1805, when he was appointed sub-lieut. of the "Fury," and in the following year was made a lieutenant as a reward for his gallant conduct in an engagement off Boulogne. When serving as first lieut. of the "Hyperion," in 1811, Capt. Brodie and two of his officers having been taken captive in their boats by the black Commandant at Gonaives, St. Domingo, he anchored the ship as soon as possible, with one broadside to the batteries and the other to a Haytian frigate, and succeeded by his threatening demeanour in forthwith obtaining their release. In April, 1812, he took command of the "Barbara" schooner, of ten 12-pounder carronades and fifty men; and in that vessel continued employed for upwards of two years on the Irish, Downs, Baltic, and Plymouth stations, and during that period beat off, Feb. 11, 1813, a detachment of seven luggers, carrying from 8 to 14 guns each, after more than an hour's close action, fought in the neighbourhood of Boulogne. On the following day he drove a lugger on shore and destroyed her; and subsequently cut out a ship of 430 tons, two galliots, and a sloop, laden with corn, from the harbour of Aalborg, although pursued by nine Danish armed vessels, April 13, 1813; and on August 11 came a second time into action with the "Norge," through whose fire, and that of nine boats in her company, the "Barbara" sustained severe damage. On Oct. 6th, a boat under the command of Lieut. Banks, of the "Forward," and the "Barbara's" gig under Lieut. Morgan, boarded and carried a Danish cutter, mounting one howitzer, with a complement of twenty-five men. The enemy sustained a loss of five men killed and their commander badly wounded; and the British of two killed and three (including Lieut. Morgan severely) wounded. During her stay in the Baltic, the "Barbara" captured and destroyed not less than 2,544 tons of the enemy's shipping, navigated by 136 seamen; made prize of a Danish privateer, and re-took a ship from under the batteries on Lessee Island and the fire of thirteen gunboats and ten privateers. After the close of the war he served for a time in the "Aggressor" and the "Picton" on the Irish station, and he was several years inspecting commander of the coast guard in the Whitby district: being promoted to captain in 1836, he left that port, when he received a piece of plate from his subordinates, as a token of their sense of his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards them.

At Paris, aged 85, Jomard de l'Institut, the last survivor of that corps of savans who ac-

accompanied the French expedition to Egypt in 1798. Born in 1777, he was one of the earliest pupils of the Polytechnic School, and joined the expedition in charge of the charts and maps of the scientific staff, a department of which he continued through life the recognised exponent under every Government. Jomard was mainly instrumental in introducing to France the Lancasterian system of education, though he had to contend with the sneers of routine, the improvement being nicknamed *Système de l'An Quatre*, in derision of the Republican calendar.

In Tavistock-pl., Tavistock-sq., Jane, second dau. of the late Ralph Surtees Fell, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*Sept. 23.* Near Aden, on the route to join his regiment in India, aged 38, Capt. Gerald FitzGerald King, 13th Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Richard FitzGerald King.

*Sept. 24.* At Vienna, aged 65, her Serene Highness the Duchess Marie Antoinette Gabrielle, widow of his late Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and aunt to Her Majesty the Queen. The deceased princess was the daughter of Francis Joseph, Prince Kohary, Chancellor of Hungary, by Marie Antoinette, Countess of Waldstein-Wartenberg, and was born July 2, 1797. She married the Prince Ferdinand, January 2, 1816, and by him (who died Aug. 27, 1851) she was the mother of King Ferdinand of Portugal, the late Duchess of Nemours, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

At Brighton, aged 85, Mrs. Strickland Standish, relict of the late Thos. Strickland Standish, esq., of Standish-hall, Lancashire.

At Marlands, Sampford Arundell, Somerset, aged 78, Thomas Waltham Were, esq., eldest son of the late Ellis Were, esq.

At his residence, in Sligo, aged 83, Dr. Jas. Rutherford, R.N.

*Sept. 25.* At Marbourg, M. Hassenpflug, formerly the Chief Minister of Hesse. For some time past he had lost all his intellectual faculties.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 82, Susannah, relict of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Maurice Scott, late of H.M.'s 6th Regt.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Nevill Browne, esq., for 47 years Marshal of the City of London.

At Stoke Newington, after about three weeks' illness, aged 78, Mr. Pishey Thompson, author of the "History and Antiquities of Boston," Lincolnshire. Mr. Thompson was born at Boston, and took great interest in his native town. In the year 1820 he published his "Collections for a Topographic and Historical Account of Boston and the Hundred of Skirbeck." He afterwards emigrated to America, where he resided many years, making the acquaintance and obtaining the friendship and esteem of several of the most eminent literary men in the New England States and Washington. On his return, about fifteen

years since, he commenced the preparations of his complete History of Boston, which was eventually published by Mr. John Noble, of that town, about six years since, and obtained for its author the warm commendations of the whole of the London and provincial press. During the course of his long life Mr. Thompson published several pamphlets, and up to within the last few weeks of his life was a frequent contributor to several newspapers, both in this country and the United States. Mr. Thompson was a man esteemed by all who knew him—quiet, unassuming, and unpretentious in manner; yet there were few men so thoroughly conversant with almost every branch of science and art. His singularly modest estimate of his own acquirements alone prevented him attaining that position among men of letters to which he was justly entitled. It was only those to whom he was well known and with whom he entered freely into conversation who could form any idea of the nature and extent of his researches and readings. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and never forgot the slightest circumstance which had once come under his notice.

*Sept. 26.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 27, Isabella Forbes, wife of B. C. Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum and Byth, Aberdeenshire, and dau. of the late Sir Hugh Fraser, of Braclangwell, Ross-shire.

In Albion-road, St. John's-wood, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Christopher Nevile.

*Sept. 27.* At Homburg, aged 47, from the effects of illness contracted during his defence of the Residency of Lucknow, Major-Gen. Sir John Eardly Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Light Infantry, and son of the late Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. See OBITUARY.

At the Eagle's Nest, Valley of Sixt, Haute Savoie, aged 55, Auguste Balmat, of Chamouni, the well-known Alpine guide.

*Sept. 28.* At Paris, aged 70, Mary, widow of Capt. George Buttler, R.N.

At Hextable, near Dartford, aged 60, Ellen, wife of the Rev. John Egerton, M.A.

*Sept. 29.* In Brompton-row, aged 74, the Hon. Geo. Murray, son of Alexander, seventh Lord Elibank.

In Gloucester-place, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Trollope, C.B.

At Liverpool, Charlotte Rosina, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Stephen Arthur Goodman, C.B., K.H.

At Torquay, aged 36, Anna Maria, widow of Baron Dickinson Webster, esq., of Penns, Warwickshire.

At Belvedere, near Erith, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Arthur Morrell, R.N.

At Greenstead Rectory, Colchester, Louisa, wife of the Rev. John B. Seaman, and dau. of the late W. Taylor, esq., formerly of the Home Office.

At Oakbank, Bowness, Windermere, aged 72, Edward William Foster, esq., formerly

of the Navy Office, Somerset House, and late of Reading, Berks.

*Sept. 30.* At her residence, Loughton, Essex, aged 73, Lady Carroll, widow of Sir George Carroll, knt.

At Grafton Regis, aged 24, Laura Fanny, youngest dau. of George Fitzroy, esq., cousin of the Duke of Grafton.

At Inverness, Surgeon-Major Stewart Chisholm, late R.A. He entered the service in Nov., 1813; became Surgeon, Sept., 1838; Surgeon-Major, June, 1846; and Honorary Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, Dec., 1858, on which day he retired upon half-pay. He served in the campaign of 1815, including Waterloo and the capture of Paris. Was engaged in the suppression of both rebellions in Upper Canada, accompanied several naval expeditions against the brigands on Lake Ontario and among the Thousand Islands, and served in the gun-boats with the Marines and Indians during the attack and surrender at Mill Point. He was the only medical officer of the regular force on the field, and was a volunteer during the sharp conflict with the rebels and Americans near Prescott, Nov. 13, 1838. He received high commendation in the official communications of the Commander of the Forces, in admiration of his conduct, and for the valuable services he rendered on that occasion.

At the Abbey, Penzance, aged 52, Maria, widow of the Rev. Francis Gregory, Vicar of Mullion.

At Lausanne, Switzerland, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hatchard, esq., of Piccadilly, and Chichester-terr., Brighton.

At Clifton, aged 69, Henry Frith, esq.

At Champion-park, Camberwell, aged 65, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Edwd. Steane, D.D.

*Lately.* At Warnborough, near Odiham, Hants., at an advanced age, Mrs. Webb, widow. Mr. Webb, her husband, was an architect, who was sent by the Board of Ordnance to St. Helena to erect a house for Napoleon, who, however, as is well known, refused to inhabit it.

*Oct. 1.* At Crofton-hall, Carlisle, aged 83, Sir Wastell Brisco, bart. The deceased, who was the second baronet, was born in 1778; graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1800, succeeded his father in 1806, and was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1813. He was a man of retired habits, mixing little in society, and finding his chief pleasure and occupation in agricultural pursuits. He married, in 1806, Sarah, dau. of William Lester, esq., by whom he had three sons. His eldest son, Robert, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born in 1808, and in 1832 he married Anne, third dau. of George Rimington, esq., of Tynefield-house, Cumberland, by whom he has a numerous family.

At her residence, Banstead, Surrey, aged 85, Mary, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Peter Aubertin, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 101, Isabella Davidson. She was present with her husband and child at the battle of Waterloo.

*Oct. 2.* At the Carr, Rawtenstall, Lancashire, aged 74, Betty, relict of Richard Ashworth, esq.

*Oct. 3.* At Weymouth, aged 76, Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

Aged 81, Sophia, relict of the Rev. J. Wilton Pawsey, Rector of Leire, Leicestershire, and of Clowne, Derbyshire.

At Johnstone Castle, Renfrewshire, aged 82, Ludovic Houstoun, esq., of Johnstone.

At Fletching, Sussex, aged 24, Jas. Dundas, only son of the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, of Hollydale, Keston, Kent, and of Cavendish-place, Bath.

At the Vicarage, Sandridge, St. Alban's, aged 22, Mary Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. H. Winbolt.

*Oct. 4.* At his residence, Clewer-hill, Windsor, Gen. George Benjamin Brooks, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Col. of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry.

At Cheltenham, Annie Louisa, wife of Col. Philip Maegregor Skinner, Judge Advocate-General of the Bombay Army, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thos. Leighton, H.E.I.C.S.

While on a visit at Lynwood, Upper Tooting, suddenly, of angina pectoris, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, Cambridge.

At Harrogate, aged 79, Alexander Henry, esq., of Woodlands, Crumpsall, near Manchester, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire. The deceased, who had been for some years altogether retired from public life, and for a part of that period suffering under the deprivation of sight, went to Harrogate some months ago, being then in a very feeble state of health. He continued in much the same state during his stay there, and his death took place more from an exhaustion of nature than the result of any particular illness. At the general election in 1847, the Hon. Charles P. Villiers was elected, along with Mr. Wm. Brown, for the division of South Lancashire. As Mr. Villiers had been also elected for Wolverhampton, for which he had sat many years, that gentleman felt constrained to sit for his old seat rather than for the county; when the Parliament met at the close of the year, he intimated his choice, and a new writ being at once issued for South Lancashire, the Free-traders met, and unanimously chose Mr. Henry as a fit successor to Mr. Villiers. Mr. Henry represented the division until the general election in 1852, when, owing to his advancing years, he retired, being succeeded by the late Free Trade member, Mr. J. Cheetham. —*Manchester Paper.*

In Portland-pl., aged 77, Henry Tower, esq., of Middlethorpe Manor, Yorkshire.

At Brixton, aged 74, Capt. John Morle. He served in Sir John Moore's retreat, at the siege of Flushing, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse, besides several affairs of outposts, and had received the War Medal, with five clasps.

*Oct. 5.* At Well-house, Malvern Wells, aged 72, Viscount Harberton. See OBITUARY.

In Charlwood-st., aged 74, William Leyburn, esq., late Chief Clerk in the Victualling Department of the Admiralty.

At Stamford-villas, Fulham, aged 84, Frances, widow of Morgan Waters, esq., of Slough, Bucks., and sister-in-law to the late Gen. Sir John Waters, K.C.B.

At the Priory, West Moulsey, Surrey, Selina Adelaide, dau. of Lient.-Col. Scriven.

At Corfield-house, Weston-super-Mare, aged 20, Frederick Herbert, second son of Henry James Ross, esq., Chief Justice of the Island of St. Christopher, and of Plaisance Estate, in the Island of Grenada.

At Wem, Shropshire, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Gorton, esq., formerly of Stone Castle, Kent.

*Oct. 6.* At Ava-lodge, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 71, Capt. Wm. Smith, R.N. He entered the navy in 1806, and joined the "Shannon," under the command of Capt. Broke, in which ship he was present at the surrender of Madeira and capture of several privateers. In the memorable action between the "Shannon" and "Chesapeake," Mr. Smith, then a midshipman, being stationed in the main top of the "Shannon," at the head of his five men gallantly ran along the main yard, which was braced up, and boarded the foretop of the "Chesapeake," the men in which were doing much injury to the men below, driving the Americans out. For this he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and he again distinguished himself in the Burmese war in 1825-26, when serving in the "Boadicea." His commander's commission bore date July 22, 1826, and he subsequently commanded the "Philomel" and "Syren," in which latter he served in the East Indies from 1841 to 1844.

At East-court, Cosham, aged 42, Emily Anna, wife of Rear-Adm. Robert Fanshawe Stopford, and dau. of the late Capt. W. Wilbraham, R.N.

At Canaan-lodge, near Edinburgh, Robert Robertson, esq., of Anckleeks, Perthshire.

At Plymouth, aged 67, Jane Thicknesse Hamlyn, artist. This lady received, in 1815, the gold Isis Medal from the Society of Arts for an original oil painting, and which was presented to her by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, at Somerset House.

At Belitha-villas, Barnsbury-park, aged 70, John Curtis, esq., F.L.S.

*Oct. 7.* At Bognor, aged 58, Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B., R.N.

*Oct. 8.* Suddenly, in Great George-st., Westminster, aged 80, James Walker, esq., C.E., F.R.S. The deceased was for many years President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was chiefly noted and won an eminent name in connexion with bridge building and marine and hydraulic engineering. In these latter departments of his profession he was for many years consulting-engineer to the Board of Admiralty.

*Oct. 9.* In Dublin, the Hon. Sir Francis Charles Stanhope. The deceased was the fifth son of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, by Jane Seymour, eldest dau. and co-heir of the late Sir John Fleming, bart. He was born September 29, 1788, entered the army in April, 1805, as ensign in the 11th Foot, in which regiment he was present at the siege of Flushing in 1809. He afterwards changed into the 1st Life Guards, and served in the Peninsula and in the South of France, and was on the staff at the battle of Toulouse, for which he received a medal and one clasp. Sir Francis obtained the rank of Major in May, 1825, and the following year he retired on half-pay. In 1835 Major Stanhope was knighted. He was formerly Usher of the Order of St. Patrick. Sir Francis married the daughter and heir of Mr. J. Wilson, of Dublin. A son and two daughters are the issue of the marriage.

In Grove-road, St. John's-wood, very suddenly, Catharine, relict of Capt. Robt. Beaumont Galloway, R.M.

At his residence, Beeston-house, Notts., aged 71, Alfred Thos. Fellows, esq.

At Wentworth Parsonage, Yorkshire, aged 85, Mary, widow of James Upton, esq., of Dulwich-common.

At the residence of her brother-in-law (S. C. White, esq., Gloucester-pl.), Sophia, relict of John Savage, esq., M.D., and youngest dau. of the late Major Maxwell, of Strauchan, N.B.

*Oct. 10.* At Woodhouselee, Mid-Lothian, aged 82, James Tytler, esq.

At the Hooke, Chorley, Sussex, aged 72, Henrietta, widow of Major-Gen. Francis Hepburn, C.B., and elder dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry Poole, bart.

At Southsea, aged 42, Teresa Matilda, wife of Capt. Thomas Robert McCoy, J.P.

At Ipswich, Edw. Beek, esq., M.D. Cantab.

At Widmore, Kent, Catherine, the surviving dan. of the late Rev. Robt. Wharton, Chancellor of Lincoln.

At Barton-on-Humber, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of John Morley, esq., surgeon.

*Oct. 11.* In London, aged 45, Sir Thomas Redington, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Longsight, near Manchester, aged 80, William, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Pitcairn, M.A., Vicar of Englishcombe, Somerset, and only surviving brother of the late Sir James Pitcairn, M.D.

From concussion of the brain, the result of a fall, aged 45, John Riddle, esq., F.R.A.S., Head Master of the Nautical School, Greenwich Hospital.

At the house of her aunt, at Clapton, Susan, eldest surviving sister of Col. Hennell, of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

At Mildmay-pk., Islington, aged 77, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Duncan, formerly of Hampstead.

*Oct. 12.* At Cheriton Rectory, aged 57, Lucy Anne, wife of the Rev. R. Fraser, Rector of Cheriton with Newington, Kent.

At Brighton, aged 88, Louisa Harriet, widow

of Charles Leicester, esq., youngest brother of the first Lord de Tabley.

In York-st., Portman-sq., Major Whalley Master, late of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, last surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. James Master, of Bath.

*Oct. 13.* At Twickenham, Middlesex, Charlotte Susannah, Countess Dowager of Albemarle. Her ladyship, who was the daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, bart., married the fourth Earl of Albemarle in 1822 (she was his second wife), who died in 1849.

At Leith-hall, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, K.H., of Rannes, Convener of the county of Aberdeen. See OBITUARY.

At Bath, Annie, wife of Major Ralph Allen, of Bathampton, and dau. of Sir Samuel Cunard, bart.

At Oakhayes, Woodbury, Devon, aged 74, Wilhelmina Sophia, widow of Henry Earle, esq., F.R.S., &c., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King William IV. and her present Majesty.

At Brighton, Thomas Howard, esq., of South Molton-st., London, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Howard, Rector of Hoggstone, Bucks., and of Bittering Parva, Norfolk.

*Oct. 14.* At Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, aged 50, Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, bart. The deceased, who was born in 1812, was the son of the third baronet by the dau. of the late Sir T. H. Page, Capt. R.E. He was Verderer of the Forest of Dean. He married in 1836, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. G. W. Daubeney, and is succeeded by his son, Thos. Hyde, who became an ensign in the 69th Regt. of Foot in May, 1857.

At the Rectory, Meavy, Devon, Rosetta Gray, wife of the Rev. John Abbott, and only dau. of the late Capt. Jos. Soady, R.N.

At Southsea, aged 23, Ellen Gertrude, wife of Capt. Frederick A. Foster, Royal Marine Artillery.

At Moat Bank, near Burton-on-Trent, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. George Wood Lloyd, D.D., Incumbent of Gresley, Derbysh.

*Oct. 15.* At the Deanery, Chester, aged 80, Anne, wife of the Very Rev. Fred. Anson, D.D.

At Brighton, Sophia Catherine, wife of Major Brabazon, and only child of the late Rev. John Courtney, Rector of Saunderstead, Surrey, and Goxhill, Yorkshire.

At Malta, aged 34, Bessie, wife of Major Louis Armit, R.N.

At her residence, Canonbury, Marianne, relict of the Rev. A. Willis, M.A., of Ludlow.

At Cheltenham, Ann Mina Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Tauzia Savary, H.E.I.C.S.

*Oct. 16.* At Holly-hill, near Bedale, Frances Ann, wife of Peter R. Allanson, esq., and second dau. of the late Sir William Stephenson Clark, of York.

At Somers-pl., Hyde-pk. (the residence of his brother, William Lister, esq.), aged 59, Nathaniel Lister, M.D.

At Hillingdon-End, Uxbridge, aged 42, James

Harrison, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Bengal Medical Service, son of Henry H. Harrison, esq., of Hamilton-pl., St. John's-wood, London.

At Trowbridge, aged 70, Eliza, wife of G. Sylvester, esq., Coroner for Wilts.

*Oct. 17.* At Bengeo, near Hertford, aged 67, Major Ingall, late Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Montreal.

At Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, aged 37, Mary Anne, wife of Wm. Sterndale Bennett.

*Oct. 18.* At Rose-bank, Great Malvern, aged 86, Lady Wilmot, widow of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, the Hon. Phœbe Frances Harris, dau. of the first Lord Harris, the captor of Seringapatam.

At her residence, Connaught-pl., Mrs. Thistlethwayte, widow of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwiek-pk., Hants., dau. of Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich, and great-niece to Allen, the first Earl Bathurst.

At Brighton, aged 69, Anne, second dau. of the late Right Hon. Chas. Bathurst.

At Dublin, Joseph Ormsby Radcliff, esq., LL.D., Q.C., late Vicar-Gen. of the Provinces of Armagh and Dublin.

At Bournemouth, aged 41, Richard Stuart, youngest son of the late John Horsley Palmer, esq.

At Edinburgh, Marion Louisa, wife of Benjamin Burt, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, and only dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Tait.

*Oct. 19.* At Sherborne, Gloucestershire, aged 83, the Rt. Hon. John, Lord Sherborne. See OBITUARY.

At Wardour Castle, Wilts., aged 58, Henry Benedict, eleventh Lord Arundell of Wardour.

At Edinburgh, aged 33, Major Edward Taddy, R.A.

*Oct. 20.* At the residence of his grandfather, Withdean-hall, Sussex, aged 21, Henry Lacy Taverner, of Balliol College, Oxford, son of Edmund Taverner, esq., of Stoke Newington.

*Oct. 21.* In Grosvenor-pl., aged 86, Mary Henrietta Juliana, Countess Dowager of Chichester. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, and married the late Earl of Chichester July 16, 1801. She had by him a family of four sons and six daughters, and was left a widow July 4, 1826.

At Bath, aged 76, the Right Hon. Lady Frederick Bentinck. Her Ladyship was the dau. of the first Earl of Lonsdale, and married in 1820 Major-Gen. Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, fourth son of the third Duke of Portland, who died in 1828.

At Broome-pk., Betchworth, Surrey, aged 79, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen. See OBITUARY.

At Eastbaeh-court, aged 80, Edw. Machen, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Gloucester.

At his residence, Abberley-hall, near Stourport, suddenly, aged 46, Jonathan Hardeastle, esq.

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,				
			Sept. 20, 1862.	Sept. 27, 1862.	Oct. 4, 1862.	Oct. 11, 1862.	Oct. 18, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . . .	.	.	58.6	56.6	58.1	56.3	53.9
London . . . . .	78029	2803921	1185	1140	1229	1121	1181
1-6. West Districts . . . . .	10786	463373	171	166	177	163	160
7-11. North Districts . . . . .	13533	618201	248	255	280	228	236
12-19. Central Districts . . . . .	1938	378058	156	168	179	158	165
20-25. East Districts . . . . .	6230	571129	303	278	264	272	303
26-36. South Districts . . . . .	45542	773160	307	273	329	300	317

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.
Sept. 20 . . . . .	636	164	148	175	42	1185	872	888	1760
„ 27 . . . . .	651	141	162	154	30	1140	899	843	1742
Oct. 4 . . . . .	642	185	183	173	37	1229	832	855	1687
„ 11 . . . . .	639	134	169	153	26	1121	901	856	1757
„ 18 . . . . .	653	150	182	163	33	1181	944	919	1863

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	1,394	51	4	Oats	565	23	10	Beans	57	32	11
Barley	823	36	2	Rye	10	37	0	Peas	69	41	11

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	53	9	Oats	23	4	Beans	40	9
Barley	36	0	Rye	35	5	Peas	40	10

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 16.

Hay, 1l. 16s. to 4l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef . . . . .	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 16.	
Mutton . . . . .	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts . . . . .	1,320
Veal . . . . .	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep . . . . .	4,080
Pork . . . . .	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves . . . . .	305
Lamb . . . . .	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Pigs . . . . .	205

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 17.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d. Other sorts, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From September 24, to October 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.		
Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	55	64	56	29. 86	cloudy, rain	9	56	61	55	30. 20	fair
25	56	64	56	29. 84	rain	10	55	62	57	30. 05	do.
26	60	68	60	29. 88	fair, cly. shrs.	11	56	63	57	30. 83	hvy. rn. cldy.
27	60	67	60	29. 87	do. do. do.	12	55	63	55	30. 69	do. const.
28	60	66	61	29. 87	do. hvy. rain	13	55	62	55	30. 76	cloudy, rain
29	59	66	61	29. 77	const. hvy. rn.	14	55	65	56	30. 81	do.
30	59	66	54	29. 81	showers	15	56	70	55	30. 61	fr. cly. cnst. rn.
O.1	52	62	55	30. 01	fair	16	52	60	55	30. 98	do.
2	58	66	60	30. 04	cloudy, rain	17	52	57	46	30. 51	rain, fair, rain
3	62	69	60	30. 86	fair	18	49	51	44	30. 98	heavy rain
4	57	65	59	30. 35	cloudy, foggy	19	51	57	55	30. 57	rn. cly. hvy. rn.
5	57	66	56	30. 38	do. fair	20	44	49	44	30. 35	fair
6	56	65	57	30. 97	do. do.	21	47	56	51	30. 66	do.
7	56	52	54	30. 97	do. do.	22	51	60	52	30. 33	rain, cloudy
8	55	60	55	30. 19	do. do.	23	49	55	47	30. 18	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	Shut	17. 23 pm.			108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
25	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		17. 23 pm.			108 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
26	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2		17. 20 pm.	228	28 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
27	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2		16. 17 pm.		26 pm.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	93 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		19. 22 pm.			108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
30	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		16. 19 pm.		30 pm.	108 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
O.1	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$		16. 22 pm.	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
2	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		16. 19 pm.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$		108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
3	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		16. 22 pm.	228		108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
4	93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		20. 23 pm.		27 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$		23 pm.			108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
7	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$		20. 23 pm.		27 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
8	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$		20. 21 pm.	228 29		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		18. 21 pm.		30 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	236 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 pm.		30 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 $\frac{3}{4}$	18. 20 pm.	228 9		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
13	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 8	18. 20 pm.	228	30 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 8	23 pm.	228		108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	237 9			31 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
16	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	237 9	18. 21 pm.	227	28 pm.	108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9	20. 23 pm.	227 9		109 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
18	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	236 7	18 pm.		31 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	238	18. 23 pm.		31 pm.	109 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
21	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	236	20 pm.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
22	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 8	19. 22 pm.			109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
23	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	238	19 pm.	227	32 pm.	109 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**

AND

**HISTORICAL REVIEW.**

DECEMBER, 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.

### CHAPEL OF THE HOLY GHOST, BASINGSTOKE.

MR. URBAN,—The following extracts from documents in the Public Record Office relate to the Holy Ghost Chapel, the ruins of which form a cause for inquiry with all intelligent travellers on the South-Western Railway. They tell the story of the little chapel, which the inhabitants would have done well to have restored for their new cemetery. Sir W. Sands, of the Vine, Hants., was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Sands 15 Hen. VIII., and died 1542. (Brydges' Collins' Peerage, ix. 418.) Dugdale gives the date of his creation April 27, 1523, but there is no patent on record. (Hist. Peerage of England, 420.) The bishop was Richard Fox, 1500—1528:—

“The brotherhood of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke, founded of the devotion of the inhabitants at the beginning there to find a priest, and sithence employed to the intent to find a school-master to teach children grammar, which hath been so continually kept this 10 years last past unto this day, whereunto belong lands and tenements in Basingstoke to the yearly value of £6 14s., whereof resolut. 15s. 4d. et rem. £5 17s. 8d. which is yearly paid to the said schoolmaster. Ornaments and plate belonging to the same brotherhood delivered by inventory indented by the Commissioners to the Churchwardens of the said brotherhood valued at 28s. then. The said Chapel of the Holy Ghost and the yard environing the same is the common burying place for all the said parish, and the vicar there findeth a curate, and the same vicarage is of the value of £26 2s. 9d. Houseling people there 804.”—*Certific. of Chantries*, 2 *Edw. VI.*, lii.

“*The Chantry of the Holy Ghost.*—The late Bishop of Winchester and the lord Sands, by the licence of the King's Majesty, which now is under the great seal of England, to have one alderman,

two wardens, and certain brothers, and one priest, which priest hath no perpetuity, but removeable at the will and pleasure of the said alderman and wardens; and for that cause the said priest is discharged of paying tenths, by judgment of the Exchequer, as appeareth by the exemplification thereof dated the 35 year of the King's Majesty's reign that now is. The said guild is erected and situated within the said parish church of Basingstoke, the value of the said chapel by year £6 14s., whereof for rents resolut. 15s. 4d., for the priest 117s. 8d. There is one free chapel called Eastrope within the parish of Basingstoke, obtained and dissolved sith the 4 Feb., in the 37th of the King's Majesty's reign, by Mr. John Leffe, Clerk, Doctor, etc.”—*MSS., Court of Augment.*, li. 19.

I am, &c.

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

### OLD GLASS.

MR. URBAN,—A kinswoman of mine has in her possession an ancient glass goblet, of about ten inches in height, and having a removable lid. It is of about the quality of *bad* window glass, with a decided greenish tint. It has been in the family, ascertainably, for centuries, and has on it the date, cut roughly (with a diamond, apparently), 1310. Is there any reason for doubting that such a goblet belonged to such a date?—I am, &c.

W. M. H. C.

[We would advise our correspondent to forward the goblet, if at his disposal, to the Society of Antiquaries for inspection.]

### ERRATA.

P. 612, col. 1, line 7 from end, for “Roelan” read “Roelau.”

P. 622, line 5 from end, for “movement” read “monument.”

P. 654 (*Oct. 15*), for “R.N.” read “R.E.”

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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ON THE IRON-WORK OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

BY W. BURGESS, ESQ.

THERE are two common errors into which would-be church restorers are particularly liable to fall; these are to imagine, firstly, that churches and cathedrals are better for being isolated; and secondly, that tombs and works of art are improved by the removal of their railings. With regard to the former, a moment's reflection ought to teach them that the aim of the original architect, after making a convenient building with all its necessary appendages, such as cloisters, canons' houses, &c., was so to group these latter with the main edifice as to obtain a number of ever-varying and picturesque views. As to the tombs, the said architect well knew that man in every station and of every period is pre-eminently a destructive animal, he therefore took very good care to surround the tomb and its elaborate imagery with stout iron railings, so as to disappoint the fingers of the idle and maliciously disposed.

Very often these railings were simple affairs, such as that which protects the tomb of Archbishop Langham in St. Benedict's Chapel; but sometimes they were exceedingly elaborate works of art, and displayed wondrous workmanship, such as we still see at Westminster and at Windsor. Unfortunately, up to the present period it has been the fashion to get rid of the more simple of these railings, the result but too often being to the detriment of the monument: where, however, the richness of the workmanship has caused them to be preserved, the tombs as a general rule have suffered but very little. Witness that of Henry VII., which is nearly as perfect as on the day it was finished. Anciently the feeling for the preservation of the tomb was sometimes carried so far that the iron-work must nearly have hidden the work it was made to protect. Thus the tomb of the Duke of Berry, in the Sainte Chapelle at Bourges, was

surrounded by an exceedingly plain and close grille of iron, which must have greatly hindered any very distinct view of the imagery within.

If we look over the plates in Ackerman's or Neale's History of the Abbey, we shall find that nearly every tomb was in some measure protected by a railing; and if we push our enquiries a little further, we shall discover that they were mostly removed in 1822, when the Dean and Chapter took the exhibition of the Abbey into their own hands. Of course they were actuated by the best of motives, and were guided by the opinion of the day; and indeed we are now only just beginning to suspect that they were in the wrong; but so strong then was the feeling on the point, that even the beautiful iron-work of Queen Eleanor's tomb, after having been spared in this first razzia, was removed under the inspiration of (I believe) no less a person than the late Sir Francis Chantrey; that sculptor doubtless thinking that it interfered with the beautiful profile of Torel's masterpiece, and forgetting that the iron-work was as much a portion of the general composition as the statue itself, and that they should never have been divided. Its subsequent restoration to its right place is, I believe, due to Mr. Scott.

At present, therefore, the iron-work of the Abbey may be divided into three classes. Of these one has been sold or lost, in fact, has disappeared; the second has been removed, and still remains in the Abbey, but not in its original place, being stowed away in the triforium, and in the slip commonly called the Chapel of St. Blaise; while the third division still remains in its place: luckily it happens to be by far more valuable and sumptuous than all the rest, and we may well console ourselves for the loss of the remainder by the thought that few churches in Europe can shew more beautiful and sumptuous works in iron and brass than those we are about to examine.

At present these examples are reduced to five only, but they all differ in construction and ornament, and moreover are most excellent examples of their several kinds. They are, 1. The grille at the top of the tomb of Queen Eleanor; 2. The railing round Archbishop Langham's effigy; 3. That at the west end of the chantry of Henry V.; 4. The brass or copper gates of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; and 5. The beautiful brass grille round the tomb of the latter King.

The famous grille made by Master Thomas de Leghtone for

the tomb of Queen Eleanor does not appear to have been designed so much for the protection of the tomb as to prevent ill-disposed persons from getting into the Confessor's Chapel by climbing over the effigy; in fact, it only commences at the top of the altar-tomb, and then, curving outwards, finishes at a comparatively small height above its springing.

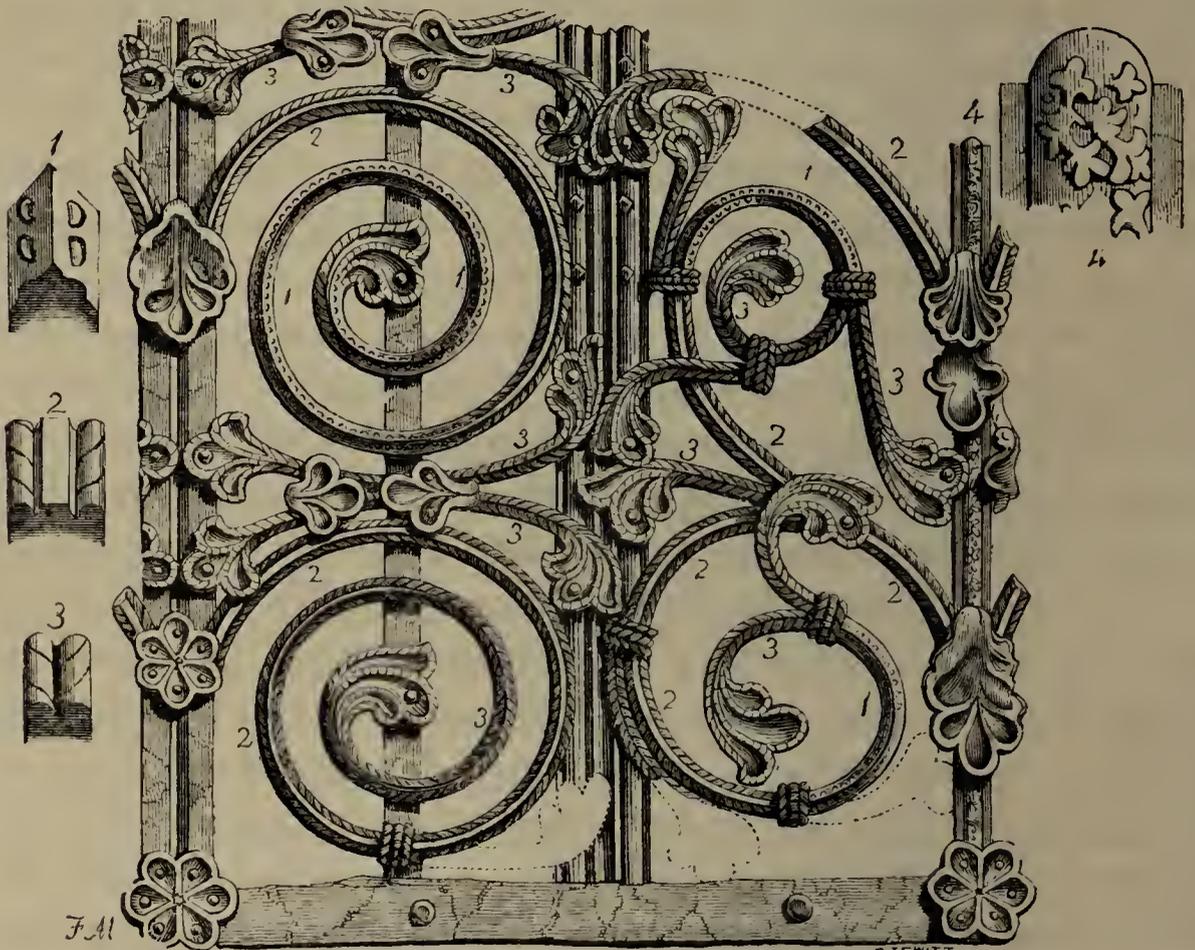
It is easy to conceive why this arrangement obtained, for we must remember that the Confessor's Chapel contained not only the golden shrine of that saint, but in all probability an altar of reliques, which would be placed where Henry the Fifth's chantry now stands. The altar of reliques would of course contain many rich and costly reliquaries, and thus afford an additional reason for making the place secure. This object was doubtless effected in the first instance by high and close grilles, which went all round between the pillars of the chapel, and the whole effect most probably resembled the altar of reliques at Arras, as shewn in the sixth volume of Didron's *Annales Archéologiques*. Now when Henry III. and Queen Eleanor's tombs were erected<sup>a</sup>, these high grilles were necessarily removed, and the tombs being very lofty, at least from the ambulatory side, the only precaution necessary was to devise some means of preventing the evilly disposed from climbing over. This was most effectually done by means of a curved grille, such as we see on Queen Eleanor's tomb (see p. 662). Whether that of her father-in-law had a similar one is a doubtful point; all we know is that there certainly was an account sent in for iron-work for it. Again, we are equally in the dark as to whether the fronts of the tombs themselves had a grille to protect them; it is very true that there are sundry holes in the basement, and in the pillars on either side of these tombs, but somehow or other they do not correspond, and it would be a most hazardous thing to build up any theory upon them. We only know that the tomb of Queen Philippa, which was very rich, had such a protection; as also the tomb of Edward I., which was very plain<sup>b</sup>, or at all events is at the

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<sup>a</sup> It is not very clear when Henry the Third's tomb was erected. What little evidence there is rather goes to prove that it was in hand between 1280 and 1290; the two effigies, however, were made at the same time.

<sup>b</sup> A view of Edward the First's tomb is given by Dart, in which the railing is distinctly shewn. It consisted of bars crossing each other at right angles, the upright bars at either end finished with a little bust, those between them with fleurs-de-lys.

present day, although in all probability it was covered with a richly embroidered pall (as tombs now are in Turkey), or by some painted decoration either on linen or on wood; for there is a certain mysterious account year after year for wax used "circum corpus" of Edward I., which some think may refer to the candles burnt round the tomb, and others to the wax cloths with which the body was enveloped, but which might possibly have been used in the shape of a varnish to certain painting either on cloth or on board<sup>c</sup>.



Grille of the Tomb of Queen Eleanor, A.D. 1294.

But to return to the grille of Queen Eleanor, which affords an excellent illustration of how the most beautiful art may be united to the most commonplace purposes and materials. Its construction is as follows:—There are two horizontal bars, the lower one  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. by 2 in. in section, and the upper one  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The former is made the stronger because it has to support most of the weight of the rest; while the latter (the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. being the top dimension) is situated higher up and considerably more forward. These two bars are connected together

<sup>c</sup> Upon a careful inspection of the pillars on either side of the royal tombs in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, I am very much inclined to believe that overhanging grilles, somewhat similar to that on the tomb of Queen Eleanor, were attached to the tombs of Queen Philippa, Edward III., and Richard II.

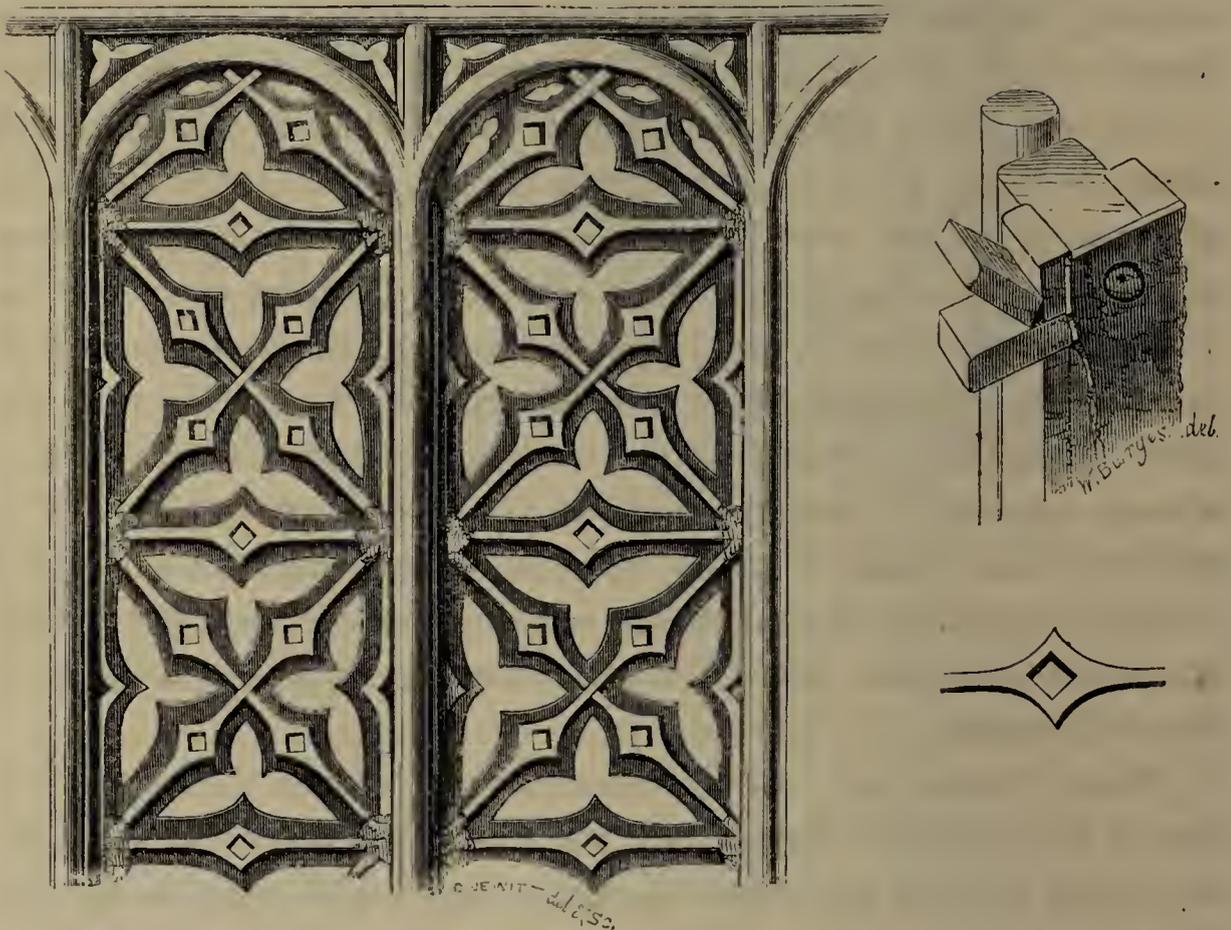
by perpendicular curved bars of various thicknesses, some much wider than the others: the wider ones, 2 in. broad by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, form the principal divisions, which are again subdivided by other and thinner bars—all, however, following the same curve; and, lastly, the spaces thus obtained are filled with foliage of the most varied and beautiful description. This foliage is formed of iron bars, ornamented on their front surface with various mouldings, and bent into the required curves; and on to them are welded sundry leaves, stamped when hot by means of an iron mould. Now when a stalk springs from the main divisions, or whenever a leaf is welded on to a stalk, the point of junction is concealed by an ornament. In the former case it is a six-leaved rose, of which there are two varieties, one large and the other small. In the latter case, however, the expedients are more various: sometimes it is effected by means of another leaf, with a small stalk welded on to the point of junction, and then turned back so as effectually to hide the said welding point; sometimes several small leaves are thus employed, but not unfrequently an ornamental band goes three parts round the point of junction at right angles to the curve. As to the leaves themselves, I counted about six varieties, but looking at the work as a whole, nobody would suspect the designs to be so few, so well are they arranged. The curved bars connecting the top and bottom rails, and forming the divisions of the compartments, are likewise stamped on their faces with mouldings, of which there are about four varieties; and the same thing may be said of the stalks. I should mention that a very curious ornament occurs in the larger curved bars, viz., sundry little studs or nails inserted at regular intervals and riveted on the back. The same thing occurs in some of the roses, but in this case it was formed by drilling a hole in the iron stamp.

From the accounts of the executors of Queen Eleanor, published by the Roxburghe Club, we find that Thomas de Leghton was paid 12*l.* for making this grille, besides 20*s.* extra for the carriage of the work and for his own and assistants' expenses in London during the fixing. Mr. Digby Wyatt, in his "Metal-work," has conjectured that by Leghton is meant Leighton-Buzzard, in Bedfordshire; and he supports his theory by the publication of part of the iron-work on the door of the church at that place, which certainly looks like the work of the same

hand. Another door, with furniture of a similar kind, occurs at Eaton Bray, also in Bedfordshire<sup>d</sup>.

The railing which separates Archbishop Langham's tomb from the ambulatory may simply be described as a top and bottom rail, with connecting upright bars, 1 in. by 1 in., which end in spikes. The top rail is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., and to it is attached a moulded cornice, 3 in. deep, by means of iron straps which go round it at intervals. The angle uprights, however, are much stouter than the others, being 2 in. by 2 in.; they also rise higher, and end in a moulded and embattled top, which doubtless supported some figure or badge. Again, the angle-pieces do not go through the top rail, which is widened at these points; and notches being made in it, the angle-uprights are fixed in the notches, and further secured by tenons and pins.

The iron railings round the tombs of Edward the Black Prince and Henry IV., at Canterbury, are constructed in this manner.



Part of the Screen of the Chantry of Henry the Fifth.

The next grille in order of time is that which forms the entrance to the under part of the chantry of Henry V. As a

<sup>d</sup> See Brandon's Analysis.

composition it looks exceedingly elaborate, but when carefully examined it almost resolves itself into the repetition of a single pattern. In fact, if we compare it with the grille of Queen Eleanor's tomb, we find that we have left art and arrived at mere architecture.

The railings which defended the other three sides abutting on to the ambulatory were very plain and solid, and little more than the usual upright and horizontal bars. It will be observed that the other tombs were not defended on the inside, (i. e. the chapel side,) but an exception was made in the present instance, inasmuch as parts (tradition rather varies as to which) of the effigy of Henry V. were covered with plates of silver, and the grille was therefore made very strong and very close. The construction resolves itself into a series of upright and horizontal bars halved into one another and riveted together, the main bars, as usual, being much larger and wider than the rest. In front of the smaller ones is riveted a small circular bowtell, which with the bars themselves is bent at the heads of the compartments into semicircular arches. On the sides of all the bars, both large and small, is a wide and very shallow groove, which serves as a rebate for a series of very small bars, each cusped in the middle, thus forming a sort of tracery resembling a series of squares set one upon another, but with a line drawn from each angle. Behind these, again, we find thin sheet iron pierced with pointed trefoils following the lines of the tracery before mentioned. We learn from Neale, that in his time some of the principal bars were decorated with three gilded fleurs-de-lys on a blue ground and three gilded lions on a red ground, alternating with each other, and the rest had swans and antelopes<sup>e</sup>.

Before leaving the Confessor's Chapel, it may be observed that we have lost the railing of Edward the First's tomb, the angle irons of which were finished by heads; and also that which protected the beautiful work of Queen Philippa's tomb: its history was very curious, it having been bought by her executors and set up here after doing duty round the tomb of a bishop in St. Paul's Cathedral.

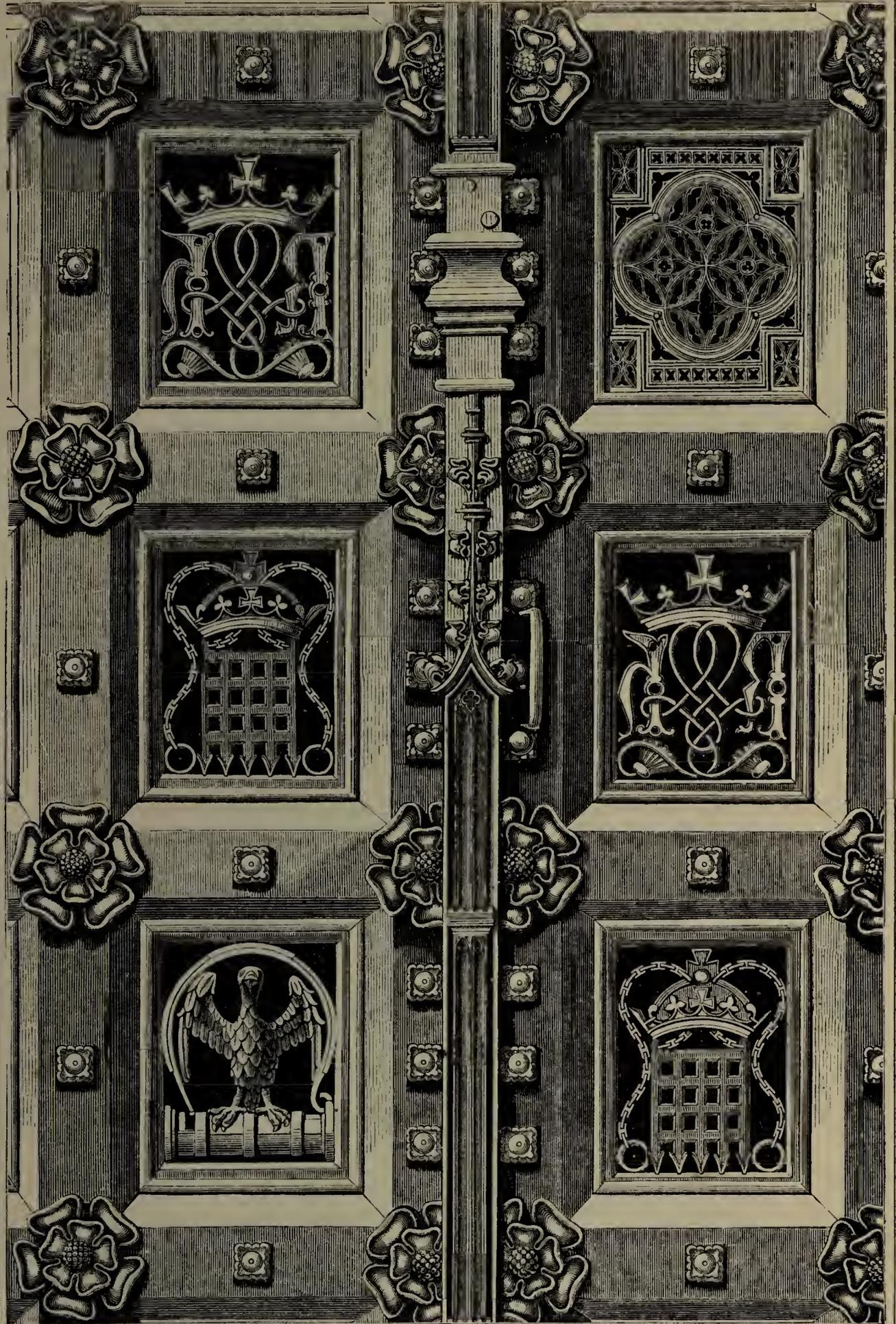
We must now proceed to the gates of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, (see Plate I.) These are in brass, that king having evidently thought iron too mean a material for his sumptuous

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<sup>e</sup> The smith was Roger Johnson of London.

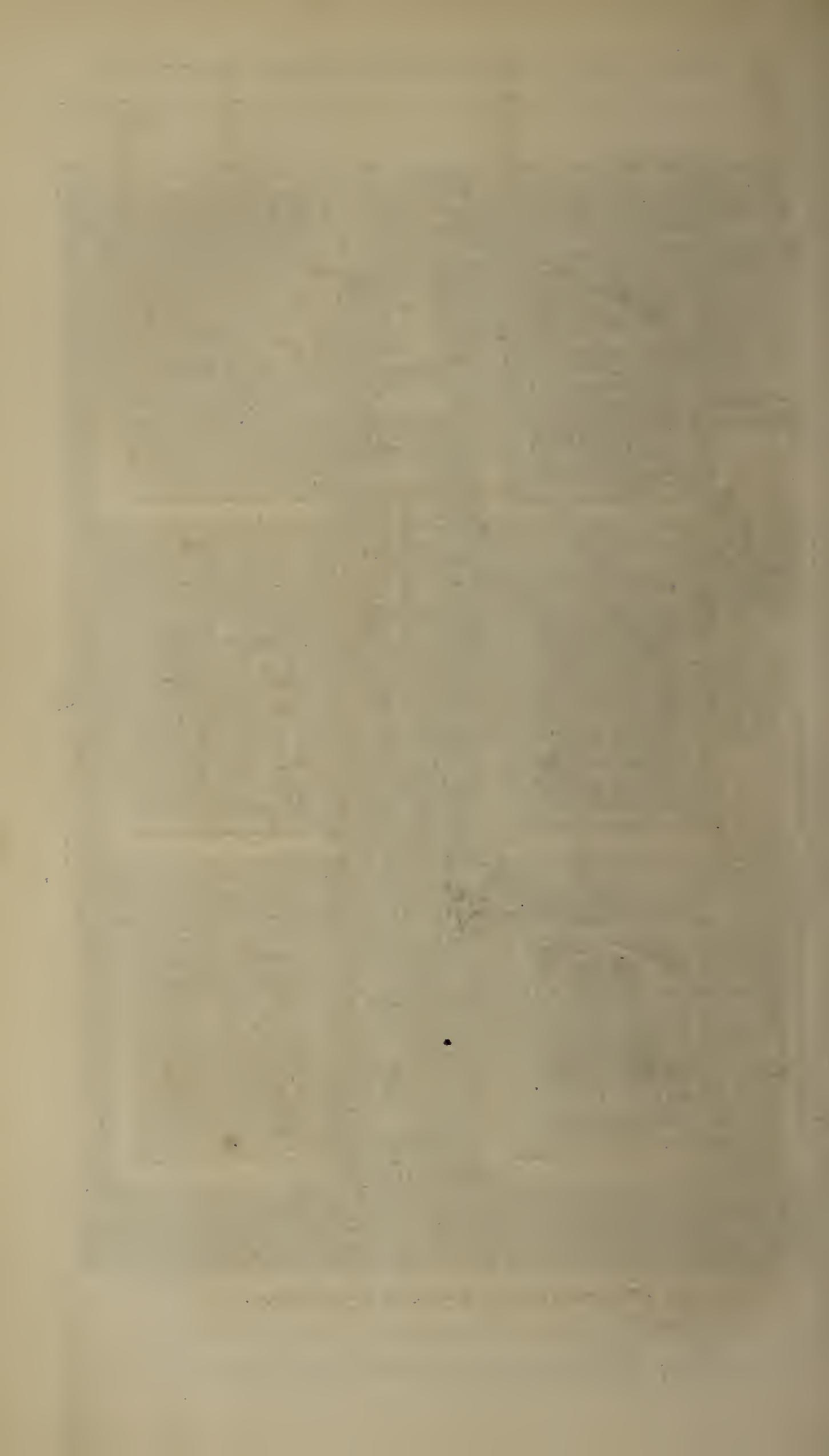
building. Their construction is of the simplest, being merely skeleton-framed wooden doors covered with cast-brass plates, which, like nearly all the bronzes of the Middle Ages, have been richly gilt. Indeed, the artists of those times appear to have had but little admiration for metal in its oxidised state; and I am by no means certain whether sundry passages in Pliny do not give us very good grounds for supposing that their taste in this matter was shared by the ancient Greeks, who would appear to have possessed the secret of some varnish which preserved the metal from the effects of the weather.

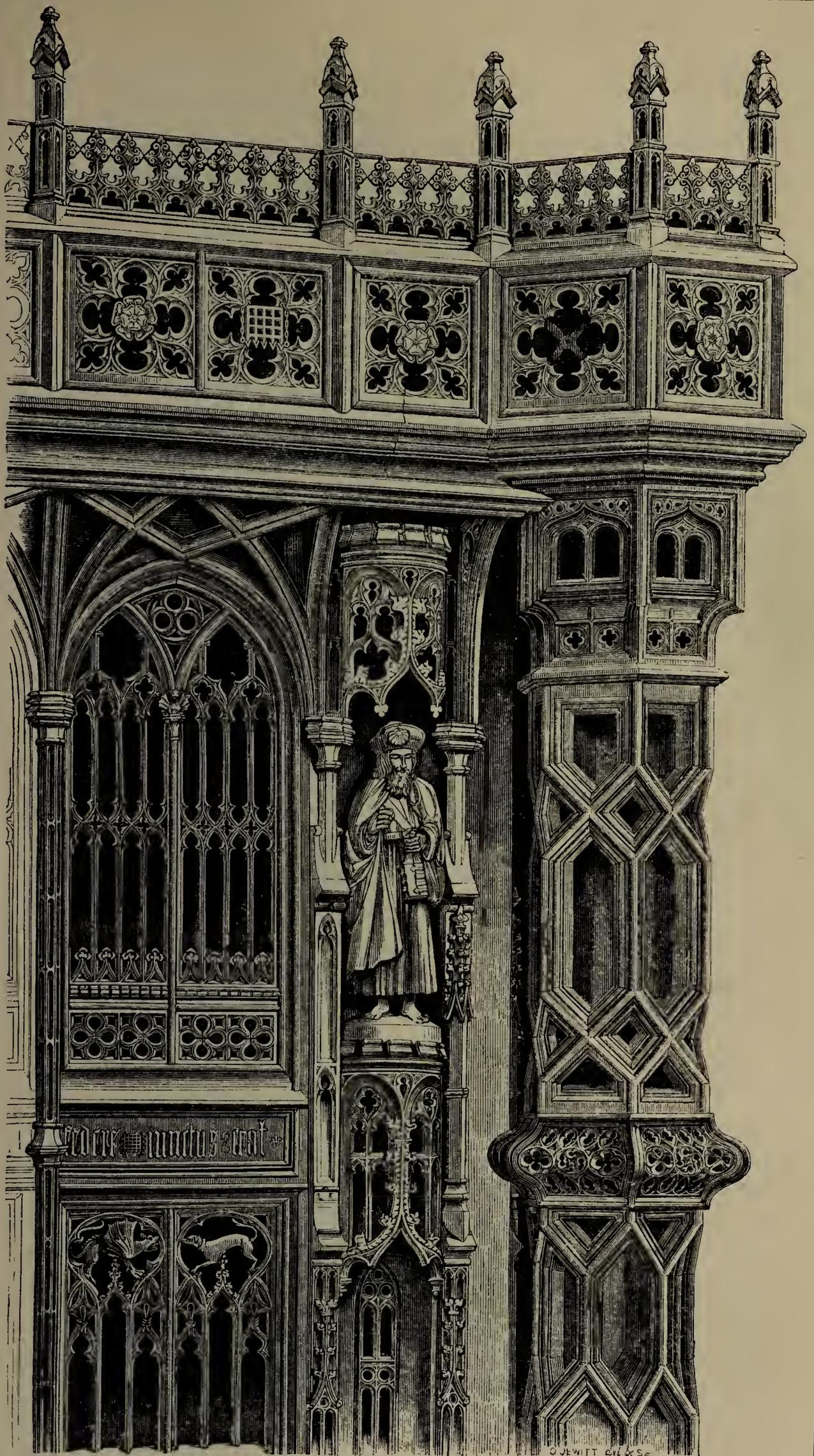
The brass castings covering the wood-work of the gates at present under consideration are seldom in greater lengths than 2 feet 6 inches; and as they are applied in halves at either side of the wood, they are secured to the wood and to each other by means of iron rivets, which pass through sundry small roses occurring at certain intervals on either side. The junctions where the rails and stiles meet, and where consequently the metal is mitred, are covered by large flat roses; but how they are secured from falling out is more than I could discover, although I had the advantage of the experience of my friend Mr. Skidmore, who together with two of his workmen was kind enough to devote some considerable time to the question. Further ornament was obtained by inserting thin bronze castings between the edge-moulds of the back and front pieces, thus filling the panels with pierced ornament from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch thick; and as the bronze covering of the rails and stiles finishes with a head, the junction of all the pieces is so well managed that it is difficult at first sight not to believe that the whole was cast in one piece. The buttresses at the edges of the folding doors are also most beautifully worked, and the same may also be said of the single lock-plate, which has escaped the cupidity of those people whom Stowe calls "lewd fellows," one of whom, he tells us, stole away in the year 1569 divers parcels of brass and copper that adorned the tomb, but was afterwards punished. This lock-plate has been published in Wyatt's "Metal-work," but unfortunately, by some mistake, has been coloured to represent iron instead of bronze. Although at first it looks as if made of several plates superposed, as in iron-work, yet it will be found that the artist very properly took advantage of the fusible character of the material he had to work on, and confined himself to two thicknesses



Part of one of the Gates of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

O. JEWITT del. & Sc.





Part of the Grille of Henry the Seventh's Tomb.



only, the various projecting planes being cast in one piece and then worked up with the burin.

The badges in the perforated panels are,—1, crown and portcullis; 2, falcon and fetterlock; 3, R. H. bound together, with a chain and a crown above; 4, a crown in a rose-bush; 5, ditto in a thistle; 6, three fleurs-de-lys; and 7, three lions.

There can be but very little doubt concerning the date of the fourth object of our enquiry, viz. the splendid gilt-brass grille which surrounds the tomb of Henry VII. (see Plate II.), for that king in his will distinctly refers to it as a “grate in manner of a closure of coper and gilt after the fashion that we have begoune.” In all probability the artists were Englishmen, for there is a marked difference between the details of the closure and the details of the tomb: thus those of the former are mediæval, and, curiously enough, there is very little of the stiff Perpendicular style to be found in the tracery. Yet it is by far more English than the grille of Edward the Fourth’s tomb at Windsor. It is also a more harmonious composition than the latter, for in the present case the little pillars support groining which takes the cornice and a heavy parapet, whereas at Windsor there is a row of very large and unmeaning canopies, which cover nothing whatever, unless we imagine the whole to have been raised on a high stone or marble plinth, which might possibly have afforded space to put statues upon.

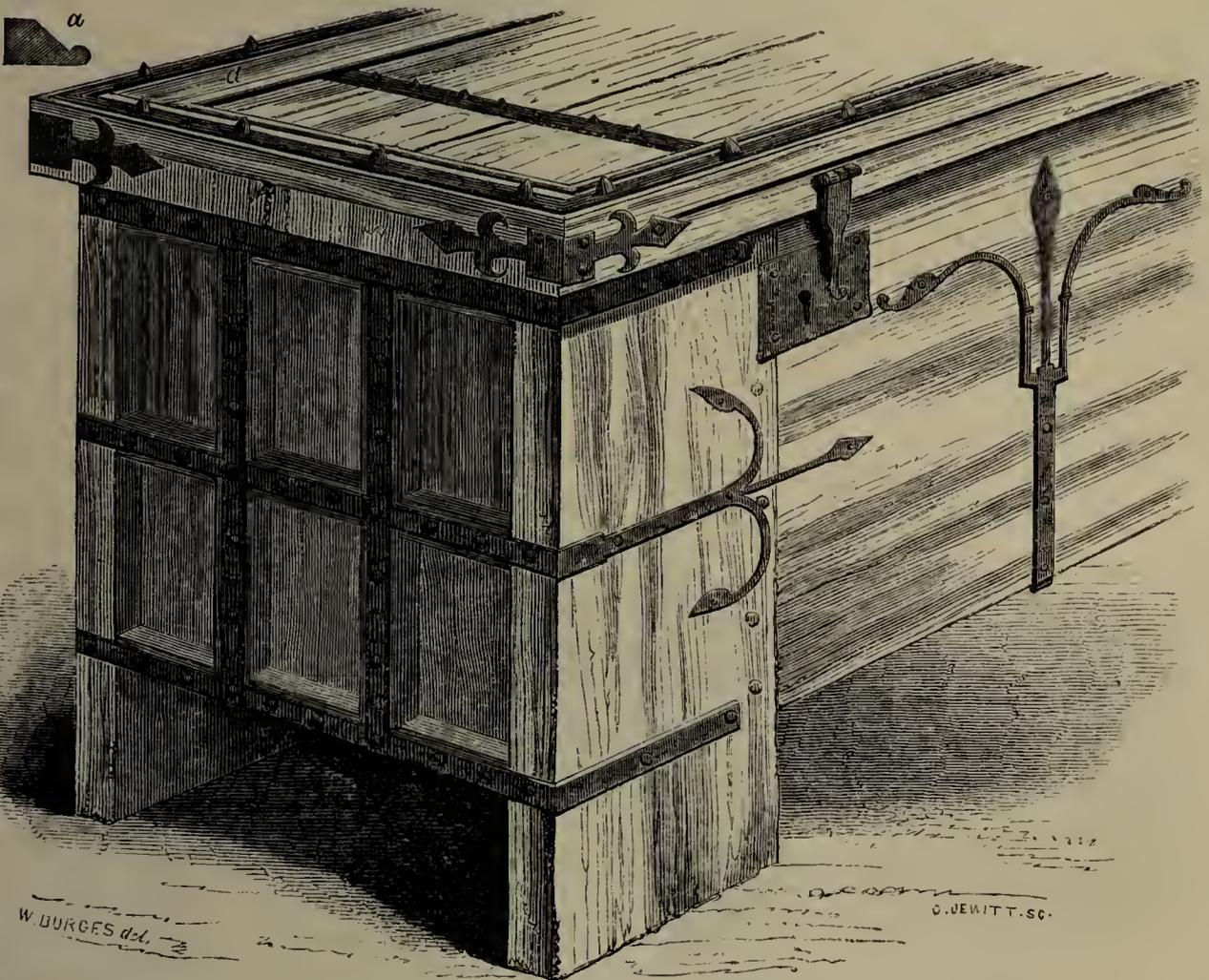
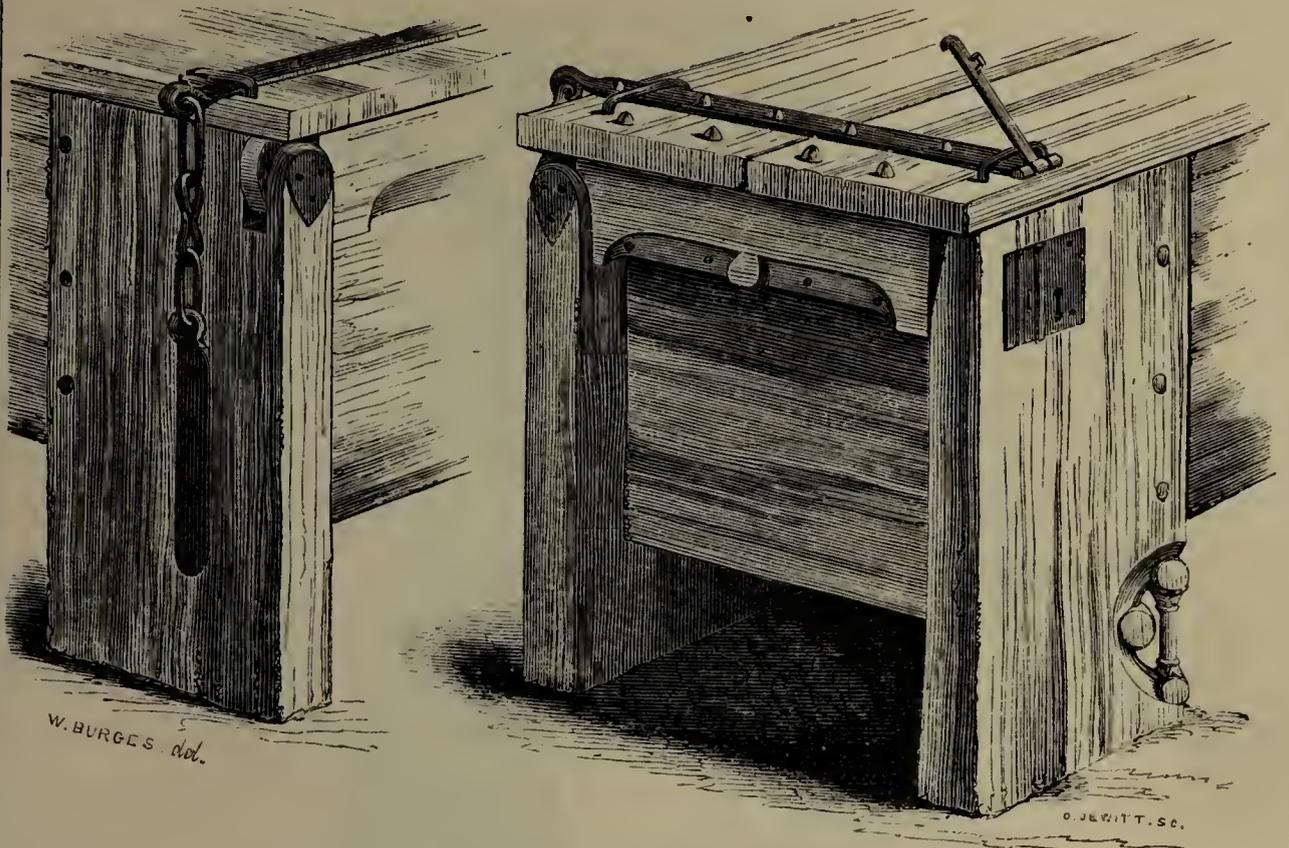
The grille of Henry the Seventh’s tomb may best be described as a parallelogram in plan, the principal projections being a large pillar at each angle and two shallow projecting porches on the north and south sides. Its construction is in principle the same as the doors, only far more elaborate, and with the great difference that the interior supports are of iron and not of wood; the junctions are also, if anything, better and more neatly made. At each angle of the parallelogram, and at either jamb of the doorways, is a very strong iron rod. These eight rods support a very strong square bronze casting, very like a miniature tubular girder, the lengths of which, dovetailed together, run all round. The dimensions of this girder are about 9 inches deep and 4 inches wide, the sides being about three-quarters of an inch thick, and through it run cross-pieces of iron at every bay, taking the cornice and parapet; the other parts, such as the little columns, tracery, &c., are all put together most carefully with keys and lockets, and to a certain degree support

themselves: great strength, however, is got in the middle rails, which go continuously from one point of support to the other, all the upright lines of the tracery butting on to them. At the angles of the porch, and at each corner of the grille near the large columns, are two rows of niches, once containing figures, of which unfortunately only six are left out of thirty-two. Thus on the easternmost side we have none, on the south St. Edward, St. Bartholomew (holding his skin), and St. John; on the west St. George, and on the north a figure Neale calls St. Basil. These figures, although they possess a certain energy of expression, are by no means to be compared with the little figures of Torregiano's that we see on the side of the tomb; on the contrary, there are several signs of inferior artistic knowledge to be detected, (for example, the drawing of the eyes of St. Bartholomew); and the draperies are moreover arranged in such a manner as to make it evident that they had been cast from wooden models: but beyond this there is really not a fault to find in the workmanship, or indeed in the design, if we consider the age in which it was done; while the inscription running outside and inside the horizontal rails is quite a model in its way for ribbon black-letter.

There are still certain peculiarities about this grille which the antiquary would gladly have cleared up if possible, and which will probably only be so by documentary evidence. For instance, did the great angle columns ever support anything—say statues or beasts? Also, plates of bronze are placed on the top of the bronze girder and its transverse pieces, so as to form a sort of gallery all round the top—was anything (reliques for instance) placed on it? And again, what was the filling-in of the bronze bars which once formed a flat canopy over the altar? It is to be hoped that some of these queries may hereafter be answered, and indeed so much has lately been found out concerning the Abbey that in future we need scarcely despair of anything.

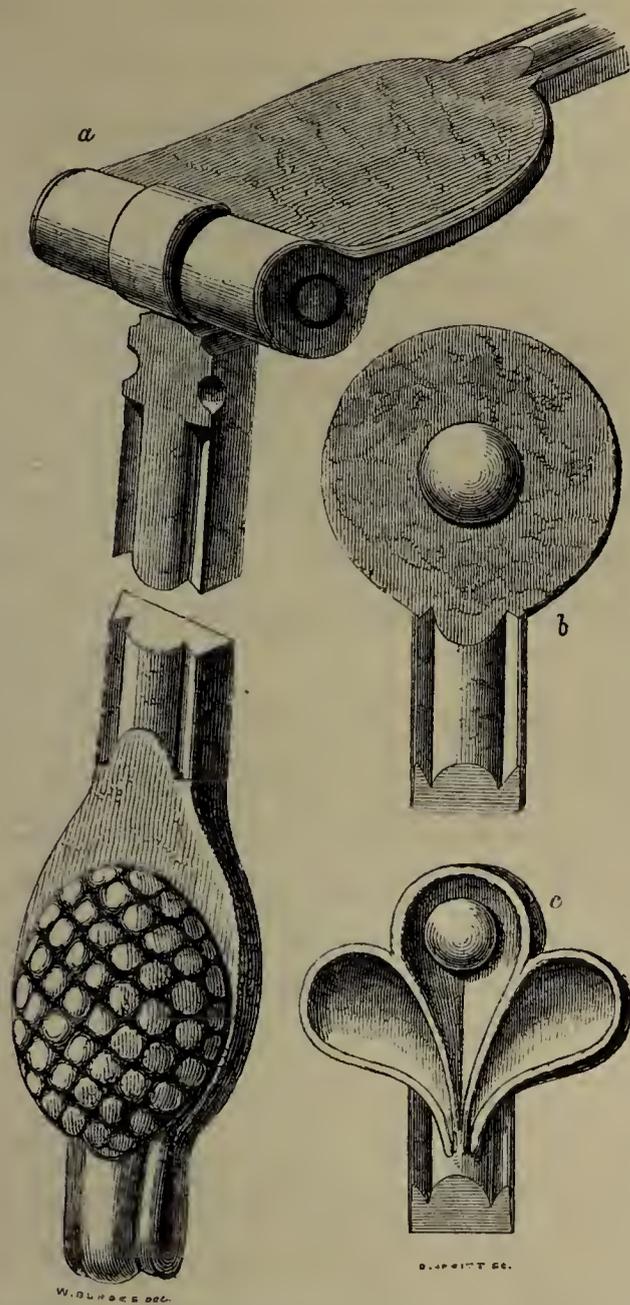
To give an idea of the amount of spoliation that has taken place, it may be remarked that not one of the four great angle-pillars retains the least trace of the filling-in of any of the various hexagonal and other patterns of which they are composed; and it is only from Dart's plates that we find these fillings-in consisted of crowned roses, portcullises, and tracery.

The rest of the iron-work of the Abbey may be disposed of in

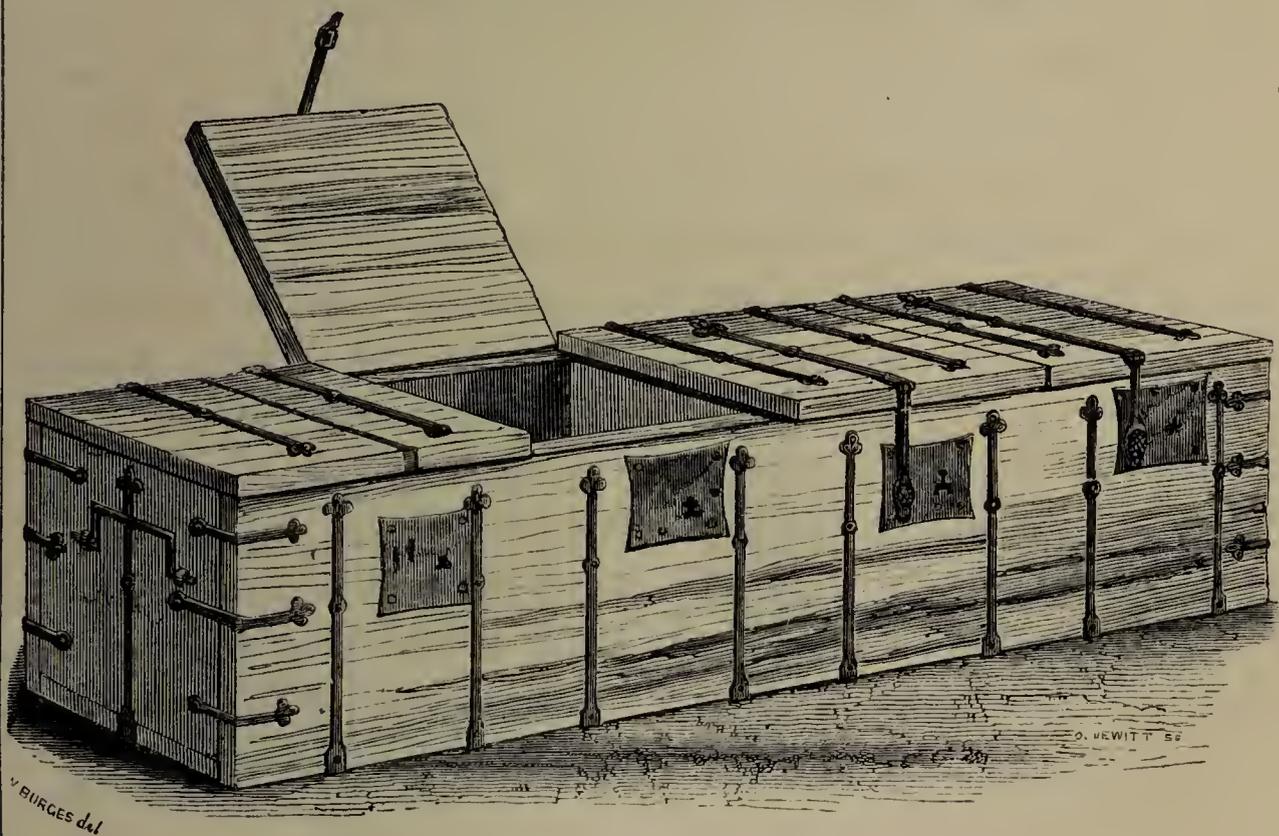


Early English Chests in the 'Triforium.





Details of Iron-work on Chest in the Chapel of the Pyx. Full size.



Early English Chest in the Chapel of the Pyx.



a very few words. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel are one or two good door-handles; and in the space over the eastern walk of the cloister there are one or two chests, of which an idea may be formed from the accompanying woodcuts, (see Plate III.) In all probability they are of about the same date as the earlier parts of the church—a supposition which is supported by the resemblance between the lesser one and another very like it in the sacristy of Salisbury Cathedral, which presents a very nearly similar arrangement in the carving of the feet.

The long chest divided into four compartments is preserved in the chamber of the Pyx: its iron-work, although simple, is exceedingly good, and much resembles that on Queen Eleanor's tomb. (See Plate IV.)

Several of the forcers, or receptacles for documents, are also to be found in the same place: they are made of thin wood covered with stamped leather, and bound in all directions with thin strips of iron. If I remember rightly, each of them had five locks, corresponding to the ends of five of the iron straps on the top; the end of the remaining strap served as a hinge.

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RECENT DISCOVERIES AT URICONIUM.—During the last month the operations at Wroxeter have been recommenced. Some men have been employed to trench the field which borders the old Watling-street road, and where the ancient town wall and city gate are alleged to have been situated. The same sort of foundation was observed here as in the Glebe and another part of the boundary of the old town, shewing where the wall had been, but there were no traces of the city gateway. All that was found was a bank of clay, on the top of which were placed boulder-stones set in clay without mortar. Several sepulchral interments have been met with of a character similar to those usually found in Roman cemeteries. In some of them objects of particular interest were found, with urns and other earthen vessels; as, for instance, the fragments of a circular mirror in the bright, shining, mixed metal, commonly known as 'speculum' metal; and what appears to be a surgeon's lancet, contrived in a very ingenious manner. The point for penetrating the flesh is of steel, not unlike that in use at the present day. It is surmounted by a guard, to hinder it from cutting too deeply, and above this is the handle, which is bow-shaped and of bronze.

THE ANTIQUITIES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL  
IRISH ACADEMY<sup>a</sup>.

(Concluded from p. 537.)

THE implements and weapons in bronze naturally occupy a considerable portion of the Catalogue. Those in *copper* are but few; and to this fact, as well as to the inferences to be drawn from the subject, Dr. Wilde directs attention in some very pertinent remarks:—

“As yet,” he observes, “scarcely any notice has been taken of our Irish copper weapons, apparently the forerunners of the mixed metal—bronze or brass. The only copper implements of very great antiquity in the Academy’s collection are some celts, evidently of the very earliest pattern and greatest simplicity in construction, a couple of battle-axes, a sword-blade of the curved broad shape, usually denominated scythes, a trumpet, a few fibulæ, and some rudely-formed tools. There can be little doubt that these copper celts are the very oldest metal articles in the collection, and were probably the immediate successors of a similar class of implements of stone. We have no notice of the discovery or first working of copper in Ireland, although it is found here in small quantities in a native state. Upon the steppes of Tartary, and in some of the wildest parts of Russia, the remains of very ancient copper furnaces of small size, and of the most rude construction, have been discovered. It is remarkable that so few antique copper implements have been found, although a knowledge of that metal must have been the preliminary stage in the manufacture of bronze. The circumstance may be accounted for, either by supposing that but a short time elapsed between the knowledge of smelting and casting copper ore, and the introduction of tin, and subsequent manufacture and use of bronze; or from the probability of nearly all such articles having been re-cast and converted into bronze, subsequent to the introduction of tin, which renders them harder, sharper, and more valuable. The softness of unalloyed copper was thus, in process of time, corrected by the admixture of tin, of which, together with minute quantities of lead, all our ancient bronze articles are composed.”

The entire collection of celts, including the few alluded to (in copper), amounts to 688. The peculiarities of this implement and weapon, the manner in which the varieties were fastened to sticks for use, and the obvious progress made in working and adapting them, are so well described, and so copiously are they illustrated, that the archæologist will find Dr. Wilde’s Catalogue one of the best, if not the best guide he can select for these primeval objects, about which so much has been said that is perplexing or unsatisfactory. That they were manufactured in Ireland there can be no doubt, even were the moulds not present to confirm their origin. At the same time, the quantity of these celts found, together with their moulds, in other countries inhabited by the Celtic races, proves them to have been in general use.

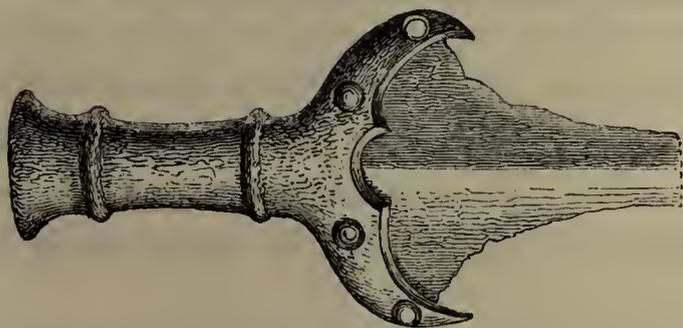
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<sup>a</sup> “A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. By W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A.” (In Three Parts. 8vo., 1857—1862. Dublin and London.)

The number of bronze swords in the Academy's Museum is equally remarkable. It amounts to not less than 282. The elegant long and short leaf-shaped variety is abundant, not only in Ireland, but throughout the British Isles. In this the most ancient classical type will be recognised as constantly occurring upon Etruscan and Greek monuments, and upon the earlier or Consular Roman coins. The same may be observed of many of the bronze spear-heads; but although it is only reasonable to believe that barbarous peoples would import and imitate the weapons of civilized nations, there can be no doubt that the Celts well understood the working of metals at a very remote period; and although we learn nothing from history on the subject as regards Ireland, yet the evidences afforded by the weapons themselves, and the circumstances which so often attend their discovery, compel us to consider most of them of native manufacture. At the same time, there appear to be good reasons for believing that they were continued in general use after iron had superseded bronze among the Romans.

The annexed cuts are selected as examples of daggers with handles,

Fig. 1.

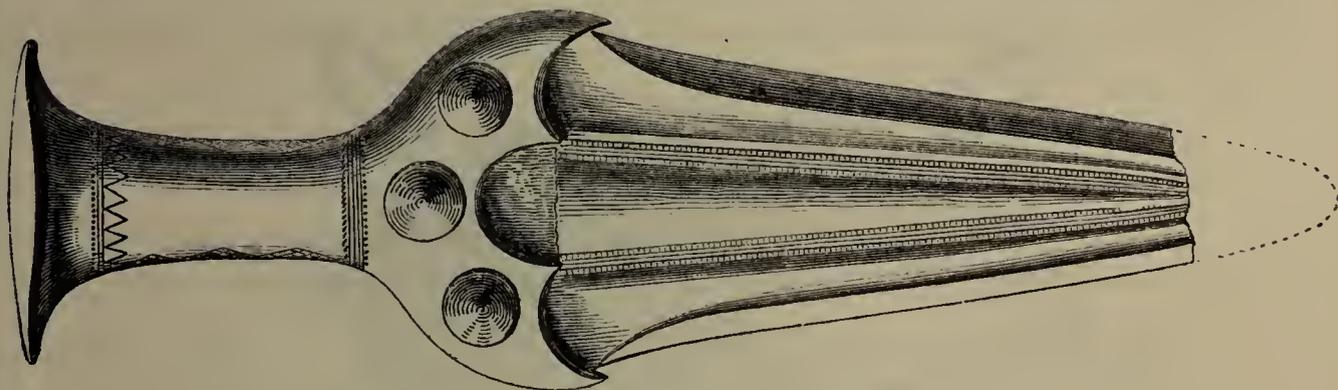


One-third the actual size.

which are rarely met with, the blades being usually found void of the handles. Fig. 1 (which is styled a small sword of the rapier variety) is hollow in the handle, and open at the pommel end, where it probably had a bone or ivory stud. In fig. 2

the handle is quite perfect, affording a good example of clever casting, and of subsequent deco-

Fig. 2.

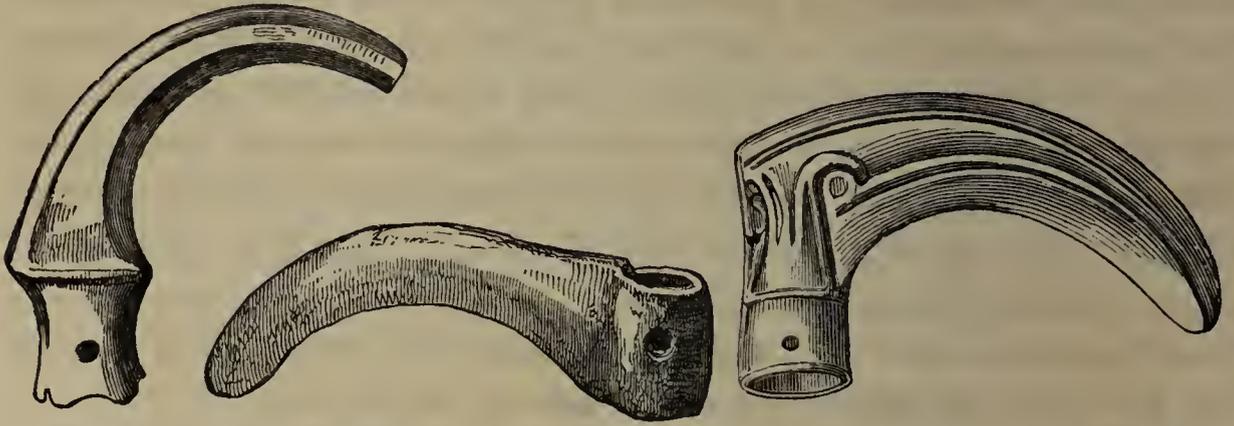


Two-thirds the actual size.

ration by the punch or graver. It is to be remarked that while the daggers and small swords are commonly found wanting the handles, the leaf-shaped swords are invariably so in the numerous examples found in Ireland. It is difficult to account for this peculiarity. Dr. Wilde considers it would be absurd to suppose the blades had been adapted to wooden handles, and the riveting indicates a substance not

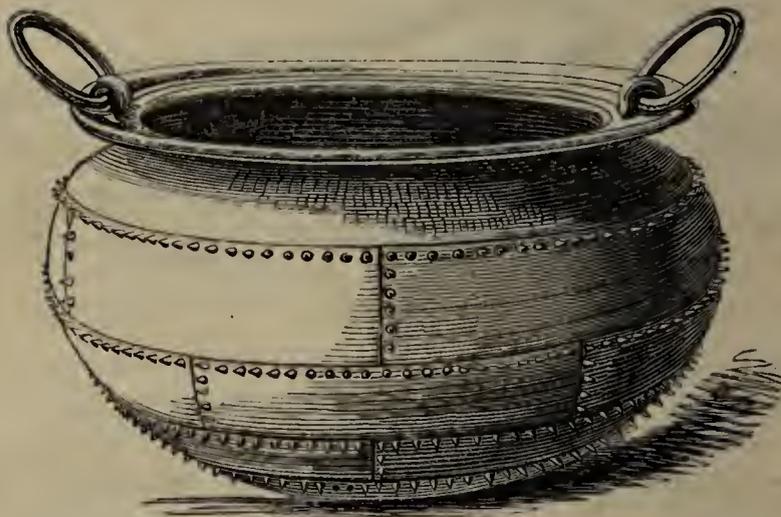
less resistible than metal. We may observe—not as solving the difficulty, but for the consideration of the fact—that, in one instance at least, an *ivory* handle very similar to that of fig. 2 has been found attached to a dagger, in a barrow in the West of England.

From weapons of war we pass on to the implements of peace, the tools of the carpenter and of the husbandman. Varieties of the sickle are here introduced. Similar have been found in Alderney and in Eng-



land, but not in great number. They are small, measuring only six or seven inches in length. The “golden sickle” of the Druids has never been discovered; but the bright, golden colour of these bronze reaping-hooks may have conveyed the notion of gold; or, what is equally probable, the *aurea falx* used, as Pliny states, by the Druids, to cut mistletoe, may be a mistake for *ærea falx*, especially as we know from other ancient writers that the use of iron was forbidden in certain sacred ceremonies.

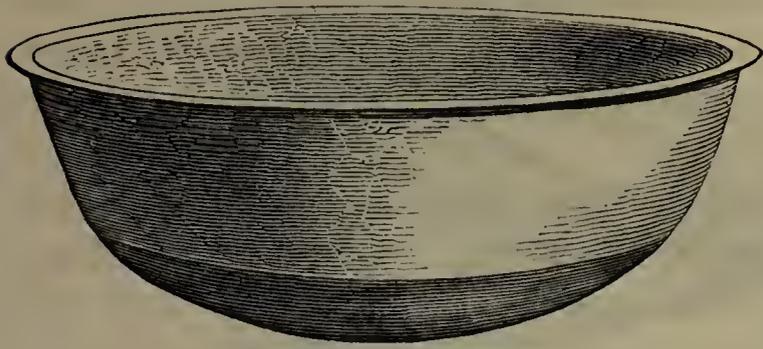
In the culinary class are vessels of various shapes and sizes, composed of thin plates of bronze joined at the seams with conical-headed rivets. The handles, of solid bronze, are attached to the rim by ornamental staples, and the example here shewn is also decorated on the upper



Across the mouth, 19 in.; depth, 12 in.

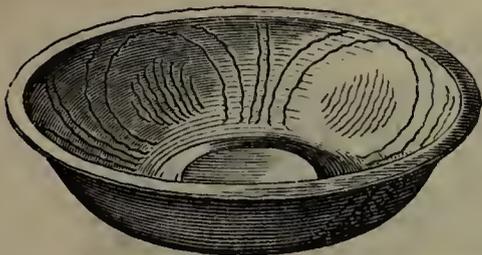
margin with a punched or hammered ornament, such as is found in some of the gold tiaras. The vessels of this peculiar make are numerous; and, though differing in form, are easily distinguished from

all others by being formed from several plates, by the rivets, the handles, and the minute ornamentation. Another variety is formed of a single plate of metal hammered, resembling those occasionally found in England in Saxon cemeteries; and a sub-variety, decorated upon the internal



Width, 25 in.; depth,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in.

surface with curved tooled indentations, may be compared with some Norman bowls in the British Museum dug up in London, which closely



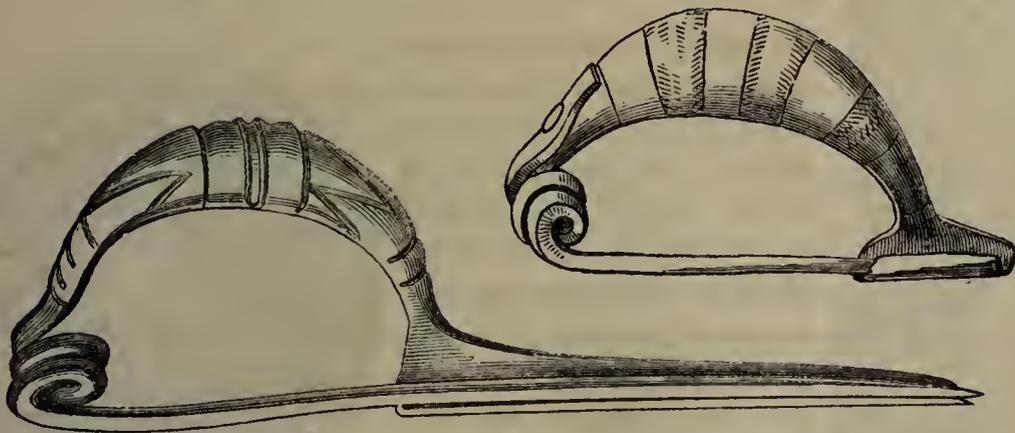
Width,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.



Width across the mouth,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length of handle, 6 in.

resemble it. The little vessel, of a well-known Roman form, is described as being as thin as ordinary writing-paper, with a double corrugated indentation beneath the lip.

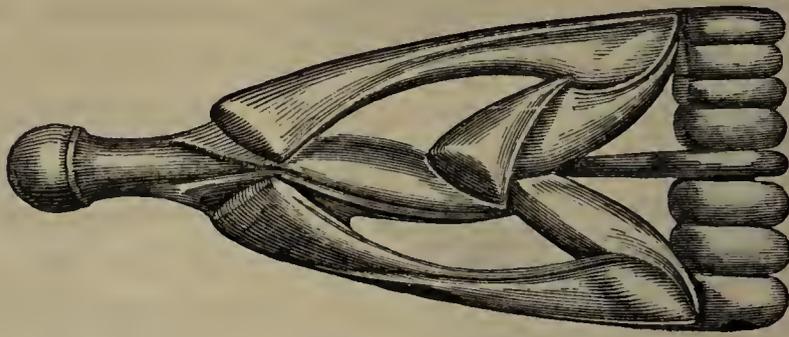
In the personal ornaments native design and manufacture are equally marked, so that it is impossible to resist the conviction that in some branches of the fine as well as the useful arts ancient Ireland may claim originality and nationality. Many of the fibulæ and hair-pins are peculiarly elegant, and at the same time unlike anything of the kind met with in England or any other part of Europe. It is probable these are all of comparatively late times. The fibulæ here introduced are the



Actual size.

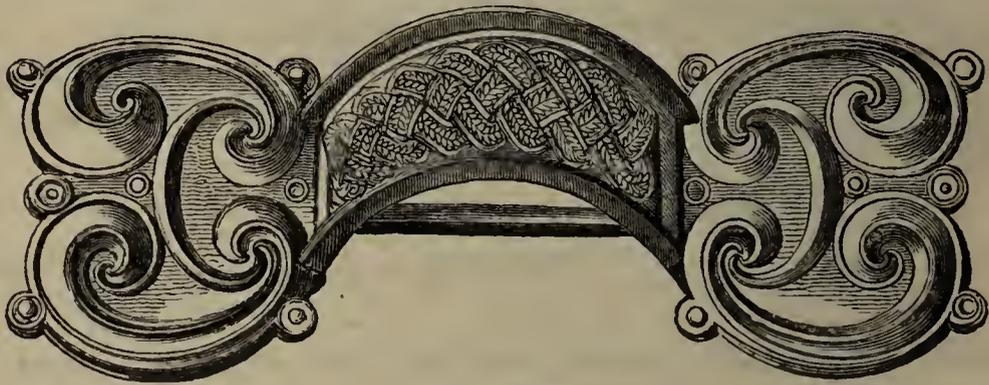
earliest, and of a totally different construction, being in all probability of Roman origin as well as pattern. A fibula in the form of a serpent of the cobra species, with a spring *acus*, may also be considered as

Roman. The annexed specimen, though like the earlier kind it has a spring, may be as late as the fourth or fifth century.



Actual size.

The very remarkable example subjoined may be considered as intermediate in date between the Roman and those of the Saxon period.



Actual size.

The decoration on the extremities resembles a well-known pattern, commonly called Celtic, while the centre exhibits the interlacing ornament so common in Saxon works of art. It was found in the Ardakillen crannoge, near Strokes-town. The bronze hair-pins and brooches in the Museum amount to 600. Then come torques, armlets, finger-rings, and other decorations of the person, from which a couple are selected to close our notice of this division of the Catalogue. The one is—



Actual size.

“a highly-decorated and enamelled button. The enamel paste, nearly deficient, which was red and green, filled up all the spaces not occupied by the raised bronze lines. The loop behind is very thin and small, so that it is probable this article was sewn upon the garment more as a decoration than as a fastener. The other represents one of the most beautiful specimens of inlaying bronze



Actual size.

with silver and some dark metal (after the fashion of the ancient niello), which has as yet been discovered in Ireland.”

The gold ornaments, constituting the third part of the Catalogue, though not really of higher interest or of more extrinsic value than works in the less precious metals, are invested with that peculiar attraction which always accompanies the wonderful and the mysterious. We find in them much elegance in design and skill in workmanship, such as would not disgrace the best goldsmith of the present day; and they exist in such profusion that they become almost necessarily the property of the crucible—the collection in the Museum, extensive as it is, appearing to be merely specimens from hoards which have been discovered and melted down; some notion of the amount of which, in past times, may be formed when we read that a few living goldsmiths and jewellers estimate they have purchased as much as £10,000 worth.

“Unlike,” Dr. Wilde observes, “the weapons and implements of stone, bronze, and iron, discovered in such quantities on ancient battle-fields, or in the beds of rivers where probably the ford was the scene of hostile strife, gold antiquities are scarcely ever found in drainage operations; neither have they been discovered in any of our crannoges or lacustrine habitations, the antiquities of which chiefly consist of implements employed in culinary, household, and domestic use, or personal decorations of bone, bronze, and iron. Gold articles have, for the most part, been found deep below the surface of our bogs, a portion of the peat of which had probably grown over them, when they were dropped in flight, and remained unseen to human eye until disinterred, centuries after, by the turf-cutter; or hidden, often in quantity, in the earth in upland districts, in the vicinity of the fort or cromlech, or in the neighbourhood of the battle-field. As yet we have but very slight authentic evidence of gold having been discovered with the remains of the dead, as so frequently occurs in other countries; and therefore we are unable to associate the knowledge of this metal, or the use of any particular style of ornament appertaining thereto, with cremation, or urn burial, or any of the circumstances under which the relics of either the Pagan or the Christian dead of Ireland have been found. Scattered broadcast over the country, yet abounding in particular districts, it would (without any exact knowledge being attainable upon the subject) appear that these articles were dropped, or hidden in haste and fear, and possibly at a time when the foe or the invader pressed hotly upon the heels of the fugitive.”

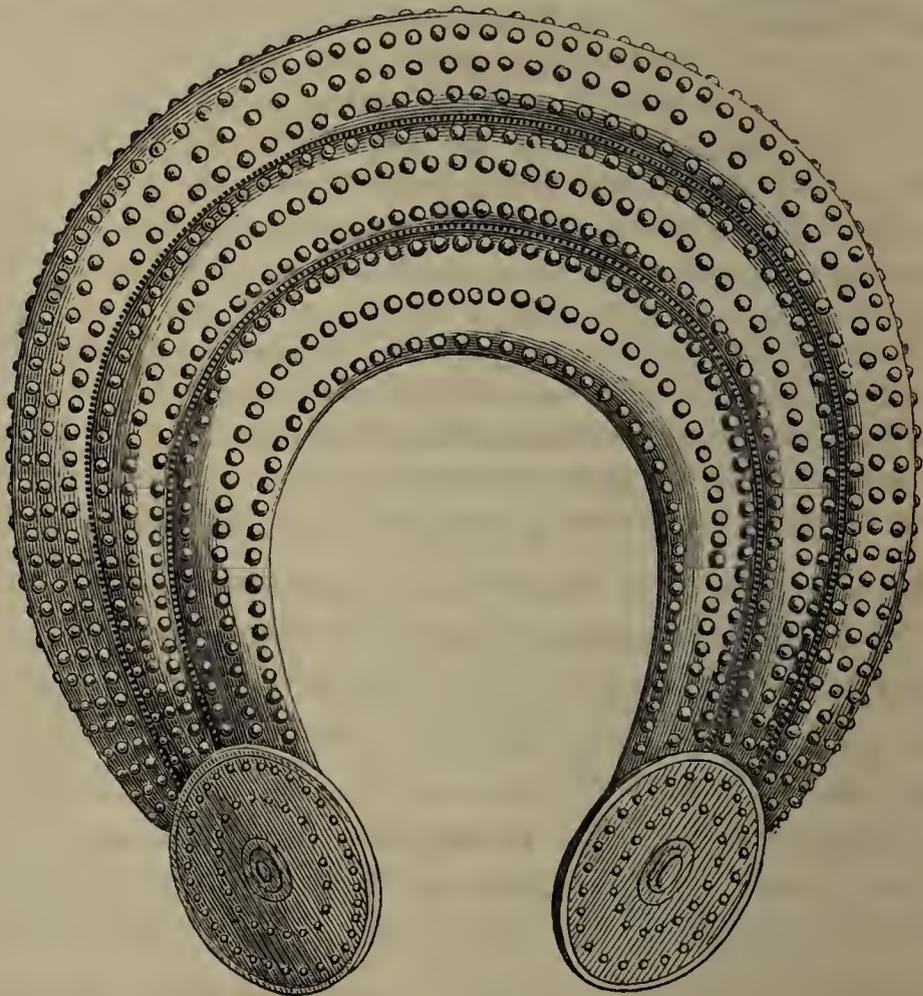
It is probable that, after all, gold ornaments have been discovered in countries of earlier civilization in equal abundance, but that they have been converted as soon as found into modern forms for the more vulgar uses of daily life. Take, for example, the torques and collars found some years since near Quintin in Brittany (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvii.), the metal value of which was upwards of £1,000; but these ornaments, after having been offered to the Society of Antiquaries and to the British Museum (and probably to the French Government), were, it is understood, consigned to the melting-pot. In Ireland many rare and curious objects in gold have shared a similar fate, or have been abstracted and lost sight of; and among these are two cap-shaped articles which are conjectured to have been crowns or other ornaments for the head, one of which is figured by Dermot O'Connor in his translation of Keating's

“History of Ireland,” as shewn in the annexed fac-simile. It was found in a bog at the Devil’s Bit, co. Tipperary, and subsequently was taken to France and lost sight of. Its ornamentation resembles that of a conical gold ornament, apparently worn upon the head of a person of some distinction, found near Poitiers. The latter weighs  $11\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and is 21 in. in length: it is figured in Thoms’s Translation of Herr Worsaae’s “Primeval Antiquities of Denmark,” p. 36.



Weight, 5 oz.

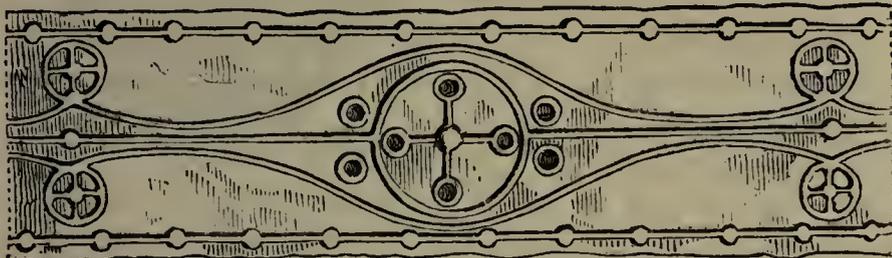
The lunulæ, or crescent-shaped ornaments of thin beaten gold, not inelegantly decorated with designs punched by means of fine chisels, are now generally considered to have been used for the head-dress of females, and somewhat resemble the classic nimbus as seen upon the heads of deities and saints. They form an imposing feature in the Museum, but are exceeded in gorgeous splendour by their rich associates, to which they bear a strong family likeness—the diadems or tiaras. One cannot wonder that in the days when archæology was

Height,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in.

grounded more upon misdirected learning and a fervent imagination than upon facts and sound reasoning, conjecture rested in such tempting incentives. In Dr. Wilde’s Catalogue they are treated with

sober sense; and as we hope it will be in the hands of most of our readers, it may be sufficient to give an example of one of these diadems in very red gold, which weighs upwards of 16 oz. (see preceding page). The beauty of the workmanship can hardly be appreciated in an engraving. It is exceedingly delicate and artistic.

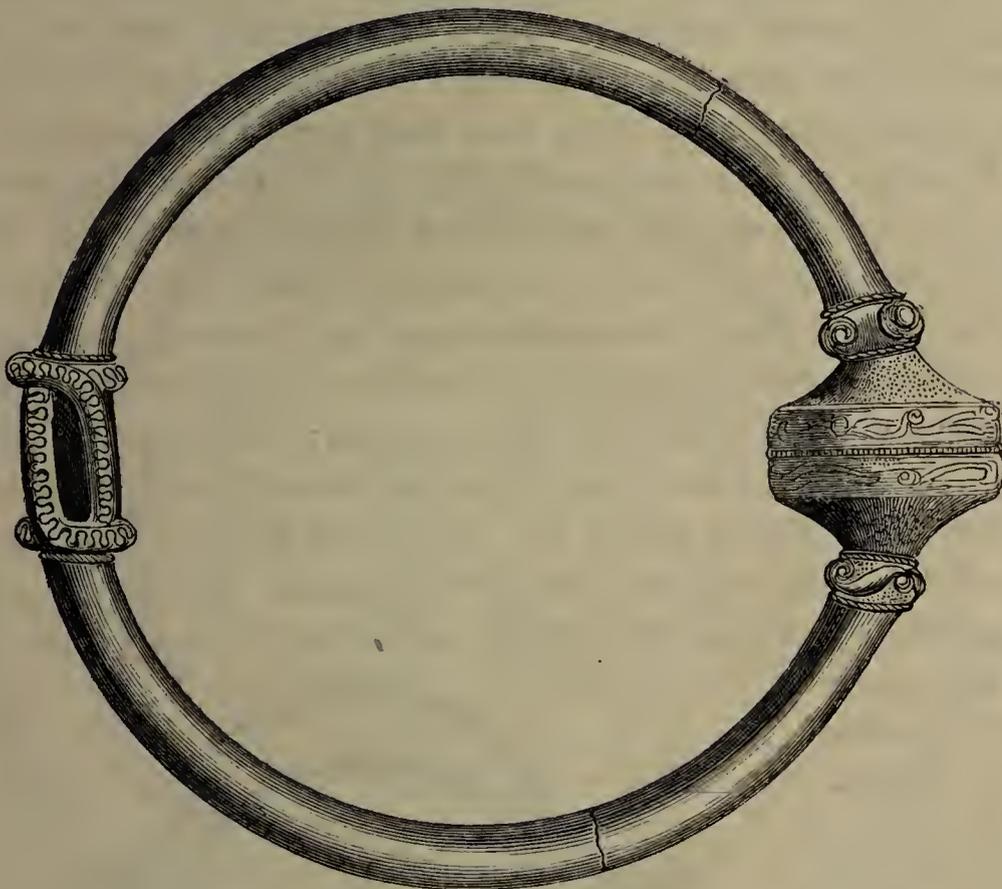
Next follow gorgets or neck-collars, gold beads, and ear-rings; and small, thin, longitudinal plates, which, though conjectured to have



Actual size : weight, 5 dwt.

been used for fillets or forehead-bands, may have been employed upon some other part of the dress, or upon sword or dagger sheaths.

Bracelets and armillæ rival in beauty of design, and in skill of workmanship, the diadems. We select one recently found, it is said, near Clonmacnoise, in King's County :—



Half the actual size.

“ This consists of a large, thin, hollow ring,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, with a hollow decorated bulb on one side, and on the other a spiral enlargement, each with an embossed pattern, differing altogether from the style of ornament observed in any of our golden ornaments of native origin, as may be seen by the accompanying cuts, figs. 1 and 2 (see next page), both drawn the actual size.

“ The first represents the large bulbous ornament, in which the enrichment is in

relief, and the concave portions between the central and the lateral decorations are punched all over, so as to give them a frosted appearance. All the parts of this ornament are complete and continuous, but in the upper member there is an aperture for a pin or rivet, which fastened the hollow end of the ring at this place.

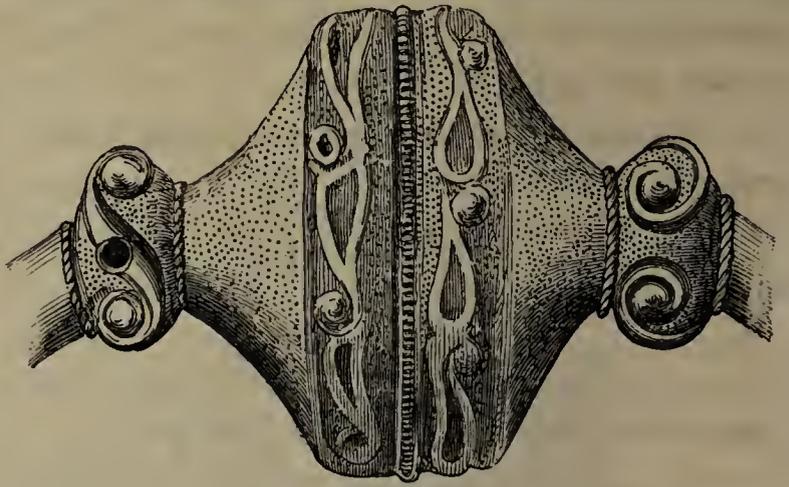


Fig. 1.

“ Fig. 2 shews the enlargement on the opposite side of the ring, and represents a continuous band, which interlaces with itself, and forms a sort of whip-handle-work decoration at this part. Its surface is covered with an involuted raised and embossed pattern, as if made by a thread of gold-wire laid upon its surface. The whole article weighs 3 oz. 11 dwt. 12 gr.”

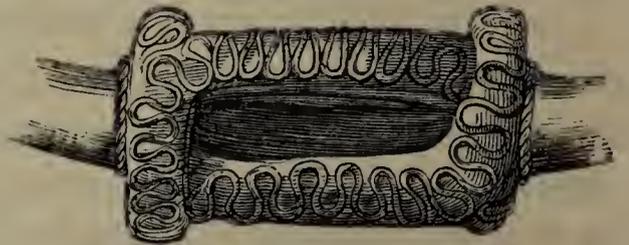


Fig. 2.

Most of the armillæ are open, the ends of many terminating in cups.

Formerly a theory prevailed which assigned the whole of them, as well as the gold bracelets and finger-rings, to a monetary standard; and it was asserted that in weight they would be found to have a graduated relation to each other: in short, that they were “ring-money.” Dr. Wilde, in common with most antiquaries of the present day, combats this notion, and shews that the weights do not support this theory. He admits, what is not likely to be disputed, that they were probably used in barter, and that a certain value may have been attached to these various objects in gold for purposes of traffic; but that they really were neither more nor less than personal ornaments; and he points out how they were worn, some as rings, some as bracelets and armillæ, and some as fibulæ. Those of the last class were fastened, he considers, by a portion of the cloak or mantle being passed between the cups or discs, into the space under the handle, and there fixed by a pin to one side of the handle where it joins the cup. In illustration of this mode, he refers to examples in the Copenhagen and Mayence Museums. One of

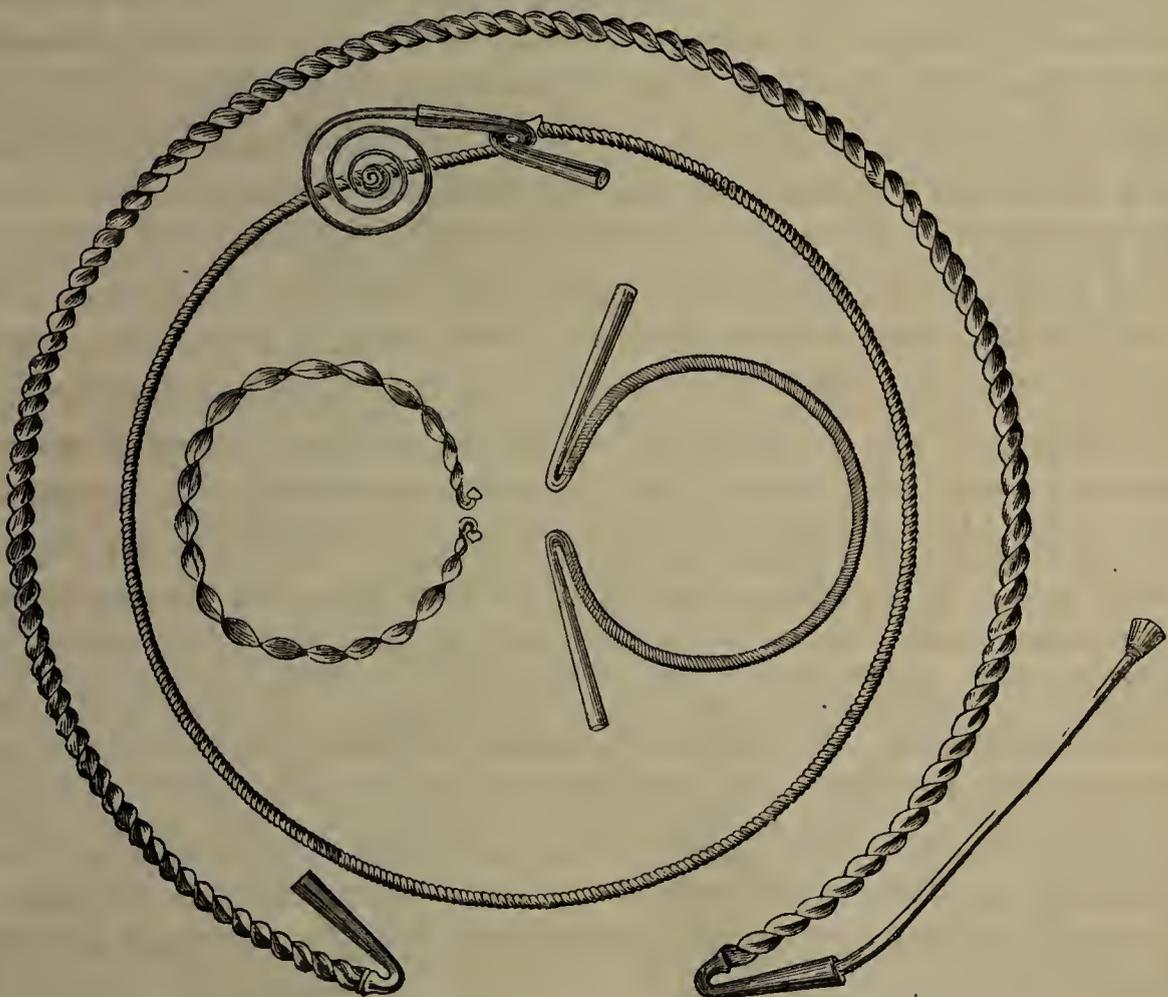
Length, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

these fibulæ (in the Museum of Trinity College) weighs 33 oz. It is elaborately decorated all over the external surface of the cups, and

also within the lips. It is amusing to contrast the sober explanation given by Dr. Wilde with the high-flown views taken by some of his predecessors:—

“Pococke and Vallancey,” he observes, “have figured and described massive articles of this description, several of them beautifully decorated. The latter author, who calls them ‘double-headed pateræ,’ supposed them to have been used in ‘libations to the two chief deities of the heathen Irish, viz. Budh and his son Pharamon, and also to the sun and moon.’ (!) The decorations and dog’s-tooth ornament on one of these articles he describes as typical representations of the elements, water and fire, and also says, ‘The twelve circles may have represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, and their spheres, &c.’” (!)

The torques complete the leading divisions of Class V. This peculiar ornament appears to have been common to most nations. It occurs upon the monuments of the East, and upon those of the West, while continual references are made to it by the ancient historians. It was particularly a Gaulish ornament, and is often mentioned among the spoils of the conquered; and, with armillæ, may be detected upon the Gaulish coins. Upon a fine Roman monument at Bonn both may be seen adorning the neck and breast of an officer, as military decorations conferred for good conduct or successful exploits; and Dr. Wilde mentions them as in use in Ireland in the middle ages. In the subjoined



cut are given four varieties of this ornament. The external, the largest ever known to be found, measures 5 ft. 7 in. in length, and is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter when closed. It is formed of four flat bars of gold, joined at

their edges, and then twisted. It was probably worn obliquely; and it is suggested by Dr. Wilde that the projecting member, coming in front, might have served to hang the bridle-rein upon. It weighs 27 oz. 7 dwt. 20 gr. The torque next within measures 5 ft. 6 in., and weighs 12 oz. 7 dwt. 13 gr. These two were found by a peasant boy in 1810, in the side of one of the clay raths at Tara. Two other varieties are shewn in the cut. In concluding this portion of his valuable Catalogue, Dr. Wilde dissents from the opinion of the late President of the Academy, the Rev. Dr. Todd, that there are no auriferous streams or veins of gold in Ireland capable of supplying so very large a mass of gold as would be required to furnish all the ornaments of that metal found in the country; and he adduces, among other arguments, the fact that upwards of £10,000 worth of gold was procured from one locality, in a few weeks, within the last eighty years.

We look forward with pleasure to further parts of the Catalogue in which the works in iron, and also the coins, will be described.

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STOCKTON TOKENS.—Mr. John Hogg, of Norton, near Stockton, has recently communicated to a local paper the particulars of the discovery of several coins and tokens in his neighbourhood, one of which is of sufficient interest to justify us in transferring it to our pages. After speaking of the finding of a silver coin of Henry IV. with the inscription CIVITAS EBORACI, and a groat of Charles II., he says,—“A third coin, which has been met with here, near the church door, is a local one, namely, a token struck in the reign of Charles II., and in the memorable year of the great fire in London, 1666. Its obverse bears the crowned head of the king in profile. It looks to the left, whilst that on a sixpence of the same king looks to the right. Around the head is the legend—GOD SAVE THE KING. Its reverse presents in the centre—IN STOKTON; and around are the names and date—JOHN WELLS, 1666. This little copper token is figured in Brewster’s first edition of the ‘History of Stockton,’ 1796, No. iii., and an accurate representation it is of the size of the token, and of the very bad and rough execution of the profile; and the ‘long hair—à la Cavalier,’ as Surtees writes—is indeed a woeful design of the beautiful and flowing locks—even as represented on that king’s sixpence, also in my possession—of that ‘lively and engaging’ monarch’s head-dress. Mr. Surtees observes that ‘In the reign of Charles II., only one tradesman in Stockton deemed it expedient to issue his promissory pence.’ (Vol. iii. p. 182.) John Wells, as well for his own scholarship as for the credit of the fine arts in that town, ought to have taken care at least to have perpetuated the name of the place correctly, and not, as his token states, ‘Stokton,’ even if he was unable to procure a more skilful artist who could have delineated the royal profile with a better resemblance of his Majesty’s real physiognomy. John Wells himself was doubtless a tradesman in Stockton; forty-seven years afterwards, viz., in 1713 and 1714, we find a ‘John Wells,’ who was then twice mayor of the borough. I must mention that after a century and a half the numismatic art had made great progress in ‘our town;’ and that in the year 1813, when many other tokens were coined by individuals in different towns in England, an excellent penny-piece was issued by the firm of ‘Christopher and Jennett.’ This copper token is like the old penny-piece of George III. of 1797. Its obverse has a similar sitting figure of Britannia, who holds in her right hand an olive-branch, with the sea and a ship in the distance; and its reverse gives a good view of Stockton-bridge, with its five arches, and the river Tees. In execution it is not unworthy of the Royal Mint.”

## ECCLESIOLOGY OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

(*Concluded from p. 411.*)

PASSING to the consideration of the exterior, the tower first demands our notice. It has been already stated that the west end of the nave is by far the most common position for the tower; but wherever placed, they bear for the most part a strong general resemblance to each other, being chiefly of the Perpendicular style, and divided into two or three stages, in the upper of which is a two-light belfry window on each side. The buttresses at the angles are usually placed diagonally, and sometimes extend up to the parapet, as at Upton Snodsbury, where they are of great projection, and have no less than seven sets-off. Western towers generally have a three or four-light window in the lower stage opening into the church, the rest of the tower up to the belfry stage being quite plain and merely pierced with small square-headed or arched openings. The parapet is mostly embattled, with pinnacles at the angles, though these are often wanting, while the roof is either flat and leaded; or pyramidal, as at St. John's, Worcester, Pedmore, Birt's Morton, Pendock, and others; or gabled, like Hampton Lovett. The staircase is sometimes carried up within a turret projecting externally from the tower, as at Strensham, where it is square, and placed at the south-eastern angle, the eastern side being flush with the tower wall, which gives the latter an appearance of great width when viewed in that direction. A similar arrangement exists at Berrow, but here the effect is still more singular, the tower wall being extended as a buttress in the opposite direction, so as to match the turret.

The churches formerly subordinate to the Abbey of Evesham have towers of rather a different type to the above. They are of smaller size, have heavy embattled parapets and pinnacles, large projecting gargoyles, with a gabled roof rising a little above the parapet. The west window is often of small dimensions, and the opening from the tower to the nave has more the character of a large doorway than the usual lofty tower-arch. Examples—Norton, Offenham, Abbot's Morton. The tower of Badsey Church must, however, be excepted from the foregoing description, as it is one of the finest in the county, being very massive, and having a large four-light west window, deeply recessed belfry windows, and eight pinnacles on the summit. The lofty tower at Little Comberton is noteworthy, on account of its three-light belfry windows, each of a different pattern; and at Overbury, the belfry windows are filled with stone tracery, like some Somersetshire examples. The towers at Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, and King's Norton, are orna-

mented with blank panelling and niches, but we cannot boast of any of the rich double windows which add so much to the effect of the towers in some districts. Norman towers occur at Tenbury and Harvington, the latter surmounted by a modern shingled spire. The lowest stages of the towers at Fladbury and Cropthorne are also of this style, and both possess the peculiarity of having a narrow window pierced through each of the shallow buttresses which project from the centre of the three disengaged sides of the tower. There is another peculiarity connected with the Fladbury tower, for the walls of the upper or later stages, being considerably wider than those below, the extra thickness is supported by pointed arches, built so as not to interfere with the original Norman windows, though these latter are now walled up. The towers at Stoke Prior, Clifton-on-Teme, and the lowest stage at Northfield, are Early English; and Worcester Cathedral, Pershore Abbey, Pendock, Bredon, Upton-on-Severn, and the lower part of Severn Stoke, Decorated. The only octagonal tower in the county is at Sedgeberrow.

Eighteen towers are surmounted by stone spires, all springing from within parapets, there being no old example of the broach. The loftiest spires are those of Bromsgrove, King's Norton, Old Swinford, Bredon, Tredington, Yardley, and the modern one of St. Andrew's, Worcester. Most of them belong to the fifteenth century, but Bredon, and St. Lawrence, Evesham, are Decorated. There were formerly spires at Ripple, Fladbury, and Upton-upon-Severn, and a lofty one at old Ombersley Church.

Of the seven original shingled spires, four have been destroyed and one rebuilt. Within the embattled parapet of Grafton Flyford tower rises a stone version of the well-known Sompting tower-roof. Gabled or saddle-back towers are met with at Hill Croome, Welland (1732), and Queenhill (modern).

Bell-turrets are generally square, of wood, and surmounted by pyramidal roofs. The best examples are at Alfrick, White Ladies Aston, and Tibberton, but the two latter have octagonal spirelets. Stone bell-gables occur at the west end at Cofton Hackett and Elmbridge, and over the chancel-arch at Wyre Piddle, and at the desecrated chapel of Netherton.

The only sanctus-bell-cots are at Hampton Lovett and Middle Littleton; the one at Offenham was too dilapidated to be replaced on the new church. The sanctus-bell was often, no doubt, hung within one of the belfry windows; and a small bell still remains in that position at St. Mary's, Kidderminster, St. Andrew's, Droitwich, Fladbury, Shelsley Beauchamp, &c.

The towers are rich in that essentially English feature—good peals of bells. They appear to have been cast for the most part during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Rudhall, of Gloucester; but

the bells of St. Helen's and St. Nicholas', Worcester, and a few others, were from the foundry of Sanders, of Bromsgrove. The more modern peals are by Mears. Three (or four) peals of ten bells, twelve peals of eight bells, fifty peals of six bells, twenty peals of five bells, twelve peals of four bells, twenty-six peals of three bells.

The porch often forms the most interesting external feature, especially in the smaller churches, where we sometimes find elegant open-timbered examples, as at Huddington, Crowle, Himbleton, North Piddle, and Knightwick old church. There are likewise good wooden porches at Yardley (engraved in the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*), Leigh, Stockton, Mathon, Alfrick, &c. At Bredon and Ripple are lofty stone porches, having an upper chamber, which at Ripple formerly extended across the aisle. Bromsgrove, All Saints', Evesham, and Sedgeberrow have also good stone porches, as have likewise the churches of Hampton and Church Honeybourne, where they are roofed with large stone slabs without any timber-work to support them. Original crosses not unfrequently surmount the gables; the most common form is that in which each arm is slightly cusped, but floriated and plain wheel-crosses are by no means rare. At the east end of Throckmorton Chapel is a cross ornamented with the ball-flower; and on the transept gable at Badsey is a rich cross placed parallel to the ridge of the roof, so as to face east and west.

A considerable portion of the cross remains in almost every church-yard, but I do not know of any instance in which the shaft is surmounted by the original cross itself, though it has been restored at Hampton Lovett, Salwarpe, Leigh, and Clifton-upon-Teme. The only lich-gate is a plain double one at Clifton-upon-Teme.

This having always been a well-wooded county, it is not surprising to find that material entering largely into the construction of its buildings. Timber houses are, or rather were, very general, and the little church of Newland and the nave at Besford are constructed in like manner with timber framing, filled in with plaster. The large number of wooden porches and bell-turrets has been previously noticed. Massive frame-towers formerly supported lofty shingled spires at Suckley and at Lindridge old church; and the towers at Cotheridge and Warn-don are entirely of the same material. The piers and arches at Ribbesford are of wood, as they were likewise at old Hallow Church. At Earl's Croome is a fifteenth-century wooden window.

Before pointing out the localities of some of the best examples of the different styles of mediæval architecture, it may be well to observe that they are very much mixed up together throughout the county, there being no example of a church entirely of one period, except perhaps one or two late Perpendicular structures; for either later additions or alterations have been made to early buildings, or portions of earlier

work have been retained in late erections. Ripple Church, though the most complete specimen we have of an Early English structure, has Perpendicular east and west windows, and a modern top to the tower. The Decorated church of King's Norton is attached to a Perpendicular tower, while the Perpendicular St. Lawrence, Evesham, has a Decorated tower.

Of Saxon, or ante-Norman work, we have no well-authenticated example. The chancel-arch at Wyre Piddle has been often adduced as a specimen of this early style, but it possesses no characteristic features to distinguish it from many similar structures of undoubted Norman workmanship. Indeed, the chancel-arch at the neighbouring chapel of Pinvin, with its plain square abacus and rude construction, has a greater claim to the title of Saxon than that at Wyre. The north wall of the nave at Edvin Loach contains some herring-bone masonry, and the north wall at Rouse Lench is built in courses of large and small stones, somewhat after the manner of the Jewry Wall at Leicester.

Norman work is exceedingly common, many of the smaller churches appearing to retain their original main walls of this period, with no further alteration than the insertion of larger windows in place of the small Norman lights, and the addition of a tower or bell-turret, as at White Ladies Aston (before its recent enlargement), Martley, Mathon, and Sapey Pitchard. The east end of Mathon is an interesting specimen of the style, and consists of two single lights resting on a string-course, with a small circular window in the gable. Sapey Pitchard and White Ladies Aston have a single Norman light only at the east end. There are good Norman arcades at Great Malvern, Cropthorne, Overbury, Beoley, Astley, and Broadway. These have all massive cylindrical piers, generally with circular, but occasionally with square capitals. The abacus at Cropthorne is unusually thin, having much the appearance of a square tile; and the carving of the capitals at Great Malvern never proceeded farther than about one-third round the north-east respond. Norman chancel-arches are numerous; sometimes quite plain, but often much enriched, as at Earl's Croome, Holt, Cotheridge, and Rock; the latter is an unusually fine, lofty example; and the shafts at Cotheridge are twisted, with a circular ornament in the hollows. Though usually narrow, the arches at Astley and Pedmore extend nearly the whole width of the chancel. The groined porch at Bredon, together with the west front and its angle turrets, are excellent examples of the style; which is most perfectly exemplified, however, in the north-western part of the county, one side of each of the churches of Rock, Shrawley, Astley, and Holt still remaining as originally constructed in the twelfth century. At Rock are two arches supported on shafts with plain cushion capitals in each of the easternmost bays, one being pierced

for a window, and the other blank. The Cathedral crypt is fine early Norman; the interior of the chapter-house is later; and the style is further shewn on a large scale in the tower-arches and transept of Pershore Abbey. Very rich examples of Norman fonts occur at Holt and Chaddesley Corbett. But perhaps the most numerous and varied examples of this period occur in the form of doorways, which often remain when all the rest of the building has been subsequently renewed. Beautiful and elaborate Norman doorways exist at the Cathedral, Holt, Bredon (where there are four), Eckington, Earl's Croome, and at the desecrated chapel at Netherton. In all these cases the opening extends to the top of the arch; but very frequently the arch is filled with a tympanum, either plain, as at Rock, Shelsley Walsh, &c., or enriched with symbolical sculpture, as at Pedmore, where Our Lord is represented in the act of benediction, surrounded by the evangelistic symbols. At Castle Morton is a rude representation of the *Agnus Dei*; and at Little Comberton a cross, surrounded by eight circular objects, with lines radiating from the centre of each, the meaning of which it is difficult to determine. There is also a curious sculptured tympanum at Ribbesford Church.

The western entrance to the cloisters at Worcester, the western tower-arch at Bredon, and the arcade at Leigh, are fine examples of transitional Norman. The arcades at Salwarpe, St. Alban's, Worcester, and south side of Chaddesley, are of this period, but the old tower-arches at Dodderhill, and the western bays of the Cathedral nave, are the finest specimens of transitional work.

The choir, Lady-chapel, and eastern transepts of the Cathedral may be cited as one of the most beautiful Early English structures in the kingdom, and the choir of Pershore Abbey, though plainer, is very grand. Ripple has already been referred to as being almost entirely Early English, but the round-headed doorways and the capitals of the tower-arches exhibit a lingering feeling for the previous style. The chancels of Northfield and Kempsey are good and complete examples; the former having side triplets with detached internal shafts, and a lofty triplet at the east end, while Kempsey has couplets at the sides, and five lancets under a containing arch at the east end. Overbury chancel is vaulted with stone, and has very elegant side lancets, with banded shafts and rich mouldings, externally and internally. Good Early English work also occurs at Tredington, Bromsgrove, Bredon, Stoke Prior—especially the tower and south arcade—Powick, and in very many of the smaller churches and chapels. On each side of the chancel at Leigh are single lancets, of immense length, pierced through the Norman wall; and at the east end of the nave aisles are two lancets divided by a buttress on the exterior, but combined under one internal arch. At the west end of Cotheridge Church are three lancets, one

being in the gable over a central buttress; and there is a fine triplet at the west end of Overbury Church.

King's Norton is the largest and most complete Decorated church we possess, having good arcades, and a very large example of the ball-flower round the chancel-arch; which reminds me that this characteristic fourteenth-century ornament is of rare occurrence in this county, being found on one or two tombs only in the Cathedral, at Bredon, and a few other churches; whereas it abounds in the neighbouring counties of Hereford and Gloucester, especially at the cathedrals, and the churches of Leominster, Ledbury, and Brockworth.

The chancels at St. Mary's, Kidderminster, Chaddesley Corbett, Bellbroughton, and Bredon, and the nave and aisle at Hanley Castle, are all good fourteenth-century work; Chaddesley Corbett being particularly rich, and having elegant traceried windows, transitional from geometrical to flowing Decorated. The nave of the Cathedral is chiefly of this period, but late and not very good. The south chapel at Broadwas is also rather late, but very good, and having two single-light windows at the east end, surmounted by a circular one. Good Decorated windows at Stoke Prior, St. Andrew's, Droitwich, Hanley Castle, Upton Snodsbury, and Eckington; in fact, there are but few churches that do not shew some indications of this style. Towers of the Cathedral and Pershore Abbey fine fourteenth-century, the latter with a beautiful lantern, but poor details in the upper stage.

The churches of Fladbury, Sedgeberrow, and the nave of Harvington are transitional from the Decorated to Perpendicular.

Of Perpendicular, the choir and the whole of the exterior of Malvern Priory Church, the nave and tower of St. Mary's, Kidderminster, and St. Lawrence's, Evesham, are the most conspicuous examples. The tower at Kidderminster appears to be rather earlier than the nave, which has arcades of four-centred arches and a clerestory, consisting of square-headed windows placed close together. Several smaller churches are wholly or chiefly fifteenth-century work, such as Claines, Oddingley, Elmley Castle, Hampton Lovett, Kempsey, Hampton, St. John's, Worcester, &c. But this style occurs most frequently in the shape of such additions to older structures as towers, aisles or chapels, porches, windows, and fonts. The towers and spires of Bromsgrove and King's Norton are fine lofty structures, and were evidently designed by the same hand, King's Norton having been a chapel to Bromsgrove. The bell-tower, Evesham, is a very fine late example. Good types of the plainer and more usual kind of fifteenth-century village tower may be seen at Powick, Leigh, Kempsey, Clent, Birt's Morton, Upton Snodsbury, and very many other places.

The church at Welland, and the tower, chancel, and aisle at Hanley Castle, are interesting examples of debased Gothic, erected as late as

1672 and 1676; and though very faulty as regards detail, they have much the same general effect as our older country churches: as Mr. Petit observes, speaking of Hanley,—“The character of the church, as dependent on these portions (the debased work), can fairly be called Gothic, and capable of producing those impressions which we receive on the view of old Gothic buildings.”

Eighteenth-century Gothic is represented by the churches of Stanford and Croome, the tower and spire of Chaddesley, and the tower of Hanbury. The chancel of Hagley Church, recently taken down, was built by the first Lord Lyttelton in 1754, in imitation of the Pointed style.

With respect to the dedications of Worcestershire churches, the local saints thus honoured are St. Edburgh, St. Egwyn, St. Kenelm, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan. The remaining dedications do not appear to differ much from those of other districts.

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DIGGINGS INTO ANCIENT BRITAIN.—Consecutive explorations of an unusual character have been made during the summers of the last and present years in the Cheviot district. On these lofty hills, which are sealed for so many months of the year with snow, a veritable tract of ancient Britain has been laid bare: a walled town, several fortlets, scattered hut-circles and tumuli have been disencumbered of the earth that has been accumulating over them for nearly two thousand years; and many interesting facts have been thus disclosed respecting the Celtic tribes whom Cæsar found in possession of the land. It would appear that the Cheviot hills were well populated in those remote times. Huge circles of masonry overgrown with herbage are seen on most of them, sometimes on the slopes, sometimes on the summits, and within many of these there are smaller circles of turf-covered stones marking sites of huts. In all these ramparts and dwellings blocks of the porphyry of the district have been used as the sole building material. On the southern slope of a hill, locally distinguished as Greenlaw, great masses of ruin promised a rich reward to the spade of the excavator. Here three walled enclosures, connected with one another by a roadway, have been brought to light. Within these enclosures traces of as many as seventy stone huts can be counted. Most of the entrances into these face the east, and the floors of those that have been dug into are found to have been rudely flagged with flat stones. The largest of the enclosures has been strengthened with two ramparts; against the inner of these walls is a hut which has a flue—the earliest evidence of the use of chimneys we possess. In several of the huts charred wood was found in the floors, as well as broken pottery; in one a glass bead, in another a stone seat, in others a fragment of a glass armlet, part of the horn of the red deer, and three bottom stones of handmills. The Celtic remains on Broughlow, Chesters, and Ingram-hill have also been examined. The most recent diggings have been made on Yeavinger Bell, of which we have already printed a detailed account <sup>a</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 454.

NOTES ON THE REMAINS OF EARLY BRITISH  
TIN-WORKS<sup>a</sup>.

THE present notes by no means adequately represent the subjects which I desired to lay before the meeting; they are but a slight out-shadowing of them, and I place them in your hands (Dr. Barham's) simply to call attention to a few points which appear to me to require closer investigation than they have yet received. I shall leave with you the question of the intercourse of the Phœnicians, merely expressing my opinion that a great mistake has been made in supposing the Scilly Islands to have been the Cassiterides. There does not exist in the islands any indication of ancient tin workings. I cannot learn that any tin has ever been found in any of the Scilly Islands, but I know that small veins of schorl have been mistaken for tin. The appearance, however, of Cornwall from the sea is such that it might easily have been taken for a group of islands, and when we have the evidence of the Hereford map to shew how imperfect geographical information was at a much later date, when even the Principality of Wales was supposed to be a separate island, we can without much difficulty admit that the term was applied generally to Cornwall. The evidences of very ancient tin workings are still to be found in many parts of this county and of Devonshire. In St. Just, near Cape Cornwall, are some rude workings upon the run of the lodes, and there are still remaining evidences in other parts of that parish, and in the adjoining parishes, which are probably early British. Some of the most remarkable workings in the county are, however, to be found in Gwennap, and in Baldhu. Again, in St. Agnes and in Perranzabuloe there are excavations shewing that remarkable want of engineering knowledge which distinguishes all early workings. Around St. Austell we find similar evidences, and again in the neighbourhood of Calstock. Especially at Drakewall like excavations—open to day—exist. On Dartmoor these are numerous, and the extensive workings at and near Birch Tor are probably the most extraordinary existing.

Many of the old mine workings belong, without doubt, to the Roman period; and there is evidence that the educated skill of the Romans was brought to bear upon the Cornish tin mines. Many years since, when examining the workings of the lode in Baldhu, I heard of a well-executed adit having been discovered which had been driven up to the lode; and Mr. Enys informs me that he has learnt, on good authority,

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<sup>a</sup> A paper by Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, read by Dr. Barham at the Cambrian Archæological Meeting, at Truro, Aug. 29, 1862.

that “there was a large *arched stone level* in the elvan that runs through the district, very different from any other of the ‘old men’s workings,’ but that it was almost impossible to get near it at present without extreme danger.” This description agrees with that of the Roman works in Spain.

Again, numerous “old men’s workings” must belong to the reign of King John, when mining for tin was carried on most actively. I have but little doubt that nearly all the perforations in the cliffs of the tin district—such as are seen in a most remarkable manner in the granite at Clegga Head and scattered along the cliffs in St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe—belong to this period. That very extensive mining operations were carried on at that time on Dartmoor is certain; and evidences of the existence of a large population still remain. The singularly isolated *clutches* on the moor are all supposed to be of this date.

We have, therefore, in dealing with this question, to separate with care the Roman workings, and the so-called Jews’ workings, from the true early British excavations. The evidences of sheltering earth-works appear to me to be exceedingly strong in favour of the existence of the most ancient of British mines. One of the most remarkable of those is the Bolster, in St. Agnes, which may be traced from Poltreen to Chapel Porth; and there are many indications of its having been continued in the other direction to Trevannance, thus enclosing the whole of St. Agnes Beacon, upon and around which tin has been and is abundant. Similar enclosures are to be yet traced in St. Just and many other places, and either within or very near these we may generally find that every lode has been worked—by simply cleaning it out as far as the primitive miner could follow it—by following every string, however small in size it may have been, and indeed by employing the rudest methods of the untaught mind. Many of the rock castles, many of the “rounds” could have been constructed for no other purpose than to protect the stores of tin which had been gathered in the neighbourhood of them. I believe we may by a little cautious investigation separate the ancient British workings from those which were directed by the Romans, or those which were carried out by the Jews at a later period. This investigation I desire to open—it is full of interest.

The general tendency of all Cornish antiquaries and historians has been to make St. Michael’s Mount the Iktis of Diodorus, from the circumstance that it agrees at the present time precisely with the description of the ancient historian. Diodorus speaks not of an island, but of islands, and to them the Britons conveyed their tin. Secresy as to the localities from which this then precious metal was obtained was to be preserved. The Tyrian traders were kept on the coast; they do not appear to have been admitted to the mainland. This circumstance explains the construction of such works as the Bolster, the hill castles,

the rounds, or at least of some of them, and many other arrangements for secrecy and safety. The means for conveying the heavy ore being necessarily limited, there can be but little doubt that the nearest secure place of shipment would be selected, and perhaps in every case the traders were confined to the islands near the coast. It is not improbable that tin may have been *carried* to the Scilly Islands, seeing that there has been a shadowy tradition pointing to them as the Cassiterides. But St. Michael's Mount still preserves the character given to the Iktis by Diodorus, and it was no doubt one of the islands named by the historian, and to it in all probability was taken for sale and shipment all the tin obtained in the western district. Seeking for the other islands, two especially present themselves. These are St. Nicholas' Island in Plymouth Sound, and St. George's or Looe Island. At the present time these islands are constantly surrounded by water, but an examination of the Admiralty charts will shew that over the "bridge" which connects St. Nicholas Island with Mount Edgcumbe there is, even in the centre opening, at low water only a few feet (I believe only three) of water, while all the other parts are left dry. The rocks which run out from Hannafore Point, by the Midmain Point, in like manner connect Looe Island with the main, there being but a few feet of water above them at low tides.

We have evidence of the submarine forest in Millendreth Bay, near Looe; of the raised beach at Redding Point, under Mount Edgcumbe; of the submarine forest in the Mount's Bay, and numerous raised beaches around the coast, to support the hypothesis of a change in the relative level of land and water. This is not, however, required to support the view that at one time the two islands named were left with a passage dry from them to the shore. The disintegrating action of waves beating on either side of such a neck as that which we suppose to have existed, and the abrasive power of tidal currents, would be quite sufficient to produce the separation, without any raising or lowering of the land. But for the protecting influence of the mass of greenstone running out from Marazion, called the Hogus, and that which is afforded also, to some extent, by the elvan dyke forming the Long Rock, especially the other portion called the Rayman, and the interpenetration of the clay slate around the island by granite and quartz veins, there is no doubt but St. Michael's Mount would long since have been in the position of St. Nicholas and Looe Islands. The proposition which I endeavour to support is—that St. Michael's Mount, St. George's or Loose Island, and St. Nicholas' Island, were three of the islands included under the description given by Diodorus (I think there are others, especially on the north coast of Cornwall, which might be included), and that the tin produced by the ancient Cornish people over the western district found its way to St. Michael's Mount; that the extensive dis-

tract around St. Austell sought for a shipping port at Looe Island; and that the tin obtained from the Calstock and Callington districts, and that collected from the wide range of Dartmoor, was taken to St. Nicholas' Island, in Plymouth Sound.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis has recently been endeavouring to revive the claims of the Isle of Wight. How that lovely spot ever came to be regarded as the probable Iktis is strange, seeing it does not agree with any one of the conditions required. Certainly, we have one island which yet preserves all the characters required, and at least two others which may have been in the condition of islands when the tide was flowing, but having passages to the mainland at low water; and these will be found, I believe, to be the islands of the ancient historian.

In the course of the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Hunt's paper, Dr. Barham said that there was another island which had not been mentioned by Mr. Hunt, and with which, no doubt, many persons present were better acquainted than himself. It was situated near the mouth of the Yealm, and if one of those alluded to by Diodorus, it would be convenient for tin from the district beyond Ivybridge in Devon. He had proposed to read some notes on this subject, that would have reference to the views advocated with much learning by Sir Cornwall Lewis, which tended to the conclusion that the Phœnicians did not themselves come to Britain, but that the trade in tin carried on by them with this and other countries was through the intervention of the people living on the coast of Gaul. It appeared to him, on examining the argument of Sir Cornwall Lewis, that this opinion was not properly supported; and it seemed to him that it would be interesting, in reference to our ethnology and the character of the early civilization of the Cornish, to shew that the probabilities were all on the other side. He considered that Sir Cornwall Lewis had employed arguments which were of great weight as tending to throw a doubt that the Phœnicians navigated round the shores of Africa, but these arguments did not bear on the probability of that people having had intercourse with this country—following out a coasting trade with Gallicia in Spain, where workings in tin were carried on, and on the coast of France to some extent, and afterwards coming over to the coast of Britain. The only other people who were navigators at a very early, though later period, were the inhabitants of the coast of Gaul, but there were not sufficient grounds for asserting that they traded in tin. The Phœnicians, however, were known to have done so, and taking that fact alone, the probability was more in favour of the impression that the Phœnicians carried on the trade in tin in their own vessels, than that they employed Gaulish vessels. That, however, would be one of the points to be considered. There were various others which

he should very much like to see taken up by persons competent to do so, in order that they might be brought before the Association in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject. Another branch of the argument was the linguistic branch, which would be elucidated by the terms used by miners in the Celtic countries where mining was carried on. It would be a very strong argument in favour of Phœnician intercourse with this country, if it should be found that the mining terms used by the miners in Cornwall were distinct from those of Wales and other members of the Celtic race. The Phœnician language was little else than pure Hebrew, and it would be a powerful argument if it should be found that Cornish mining terms had a Hebrew and Semitic origin, while those employed in the Principality and other Celtic countries producing no tin were of Celtic origin. Then there were a variety of little things in which Cornwall differed from other Celtic countries, which ought to be investigated. There was the article of Cornish cream, which very strangely was confined to the limits of old Damnonia. It was a curious fact that in the country which was occupied by the ancient Phœnicians that peculiar cream had been found. On Mount Carmel a traveller was served at a monastery with a dish of Cornish cream. There were also a considerable number of usages, such as the observance of Midsummer Day, and other things, to be considered. Owing to the manner in which his time had been occupied in carrying out the arrangements in connection with the meeting of the Association, he had been unable to follow up the investigation of the subject; but he had thought it right to bring it under their notice.

He then called attention to two or three articles which were of considerable interest as having some connexion with the early tin trade of the county. The first was a small symbolical image of what was called a bull, but which might just as well be called a lion. It was found while digging the foundations of a schoolroom at St. Just, and Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, to whom it had been submitted, said that it was the god Apis. It was marked by a crescent on the flank, and similar markings had been used in the time of the Roman Emperor Hadrian; and it was considered to be the most distinct article of Oriental manufacture that had been found in the county. The second article was a block of what was called "Jews'-house tin." Mr. Hunt had alluded to the trade in tin carried on by the Jews in the time of King John, but there was doubt as to their being employed in smelting tin in early times. Similar blocks of tin had been found in many of the Jews' houses in the county, but why they had been left he could not tell. He then referred to a leaden image which had been found on Redmoor, not far from Mr. Robartes's seat, and which had been called a Hebrew image on no better evidence than of its having four Hebrew letters on it. It had been sent for inspection to the Archæological Institute,

but Mr. Albert Way returned it the other day, saying they could make nothing of it.

Mr. Smirke said that he had examined with some degree of care the different public records which were likely to throw light on the employment of the Jews in the workings for tin. From a very early date the selling of tin was subject to a right of pre-emption; and he had very little doubt that the Jews purchased that pre-emption from the Crown, and thus they were allowed to trade in tin, but he did not think they were ever actually employed in digging for it; at least, there was no proof of it. The earliest records we have of the Jews dealing in tin are of the reign of Edward I., and these were continued in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III., and subsequently to a late period. From that time we have a regular series of documents enabling us to state the quantity of tin obtained from Devon and Cornwall. The quantity obtained in Devon was then much greater than from Cornwall, because the tithe of the Bishop of Exeter was fixed in respect of tin at a very early date, and the amount was much higher for Devon than Cornwall, whereas now the quantity from the former was not one-sixth part of the latter. In the public records of the time of Richard I., there was a curious collection of regulations for the coinage and sale of tin. He did not think that these were generally known, though they had been printed. They existed in the form of a book which was kept in the Court of Exchequer, called the Black Book. That, however, was not the earliest document on that subject. The trade in tin was not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and there was a reason for that. That survey was directed for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the estates of the country for the purpose of taxation, and was for the King's use; but tin was considered a royal property, and consequently it was not likely to be noticed in the survey, although probably it had been worked by the Saxons. The earliest of our public records which contained a reference to tin were of the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II.,—in a series of documents which consisted of the annual returns of the Sheriffs. With respect to the intercourse of the Phœnicians with Cornwall he did not consider that the image of the bull which had been produced afforded decisive evidence of that people having traded there. Mr. Birch, who was a great authority, pronounced it to be of Oriental type, and connected with Phœnician or Carthaginian worship. But supposing that this opinion was correct, it did not establish any connection between Britain and the Phœnicians, as it might easily have been dropped by one of the Roman legionaries. We knew nearly all the legions of Rome that were in this country; and by long investigation we were able to state where nearly all of them were stationed. We also knew that in these legions there were troops drawn from various countries, and they would have with them the representa-

tives of every kind of worship under the sun; so we could easily imagine that one of them might have dropped this little idol which he had used in his worship. With respect, however, to Phœnician commerce with the Cassiterides, it was quite within compass to suppose that those who had a superficial knowledge of a country might easily make the mistake of calling what they saw islands, which consisted in reality of the mainland, or a few islands off the mainland. Columbus himself made nearly the same mistake on his first voyage to America.

Dr. Barham did not know whether the attention of the members of the Association had been called to the old opening at the foot of Carn Brea during their recent visit<sup>b</sup>, but if not, it ought to have been, as it was of great interest. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considered that it was Roman work, and it was undoubtedly a striking example of the engineering skill employed in mining operations in this country at an early date.

Professor Simpson said that what was wanted was that Cornish antiquaries should furnish them with better evidence than they had yet done as to whether the Phœnicians were ever in their county.

The President (Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P.) said that there appeared to be a great tendency in the present day to upset all their pre-conceived notions of things which they had long considered to be fully settled. Having a good deal of Cornish blood in him, he must say that he for one could not give up the Phœnicians. They knew that a large portion of the edged tools of the ancients were made of a composition of tin and copper, and it was of the last importance that the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and others should have tin with which to manufacture these tools. Accordingly they came, as was natural, to that country which was able to supply them with the precious metal.

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<sup>b</sup> On Wednesday, Aug. 27. See GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 573.

## 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.]

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*March 25.* The fourth and last meeting of the term was held (by the permission of the Keeper) in the Ashmolean Museum, the Rev. S. W. WAYTE, M.A., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

R. J. L. Price, Esq., Christ Church.

George Christian, Esq., Balliol.

Rev. G. H. Moberly, Esq., Corpus Christi College.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. James Parker for his remarks on the “Early Flint Implements from the Valley of the Somme, compared with other early Specimens of Human Art.”

He called attention first of all to the flint implements which he had obtained some twelve months previously from the valley of the Somme. He said that there had been much controversy respecting their age, but the subject had chiefly been regarded from a geological point of view only; he thought, however, arguments derived from archæological study were not without their value in considering the question. For that reason he had laid upon the table a large series of examples of flint implements more or less similar in character to those of Amiens and Abbeville, for the sake of comparison. To many of them antiquaries had assigned approximate dates, and as the series included examples from the earliest monuments of human art down to those of our own times, an examination of the several specimens would not, he hoped, be without interest. At least the series would go far to shew that the singular flint implements found in the very ancient deposits referred to did not stand alone; that there were links which appeared to connect them with the present age, and to shew that they might be regarded as the earliest attempts of human art with which we were acquainted.

He would, for the sake of clearness, arrange the numerous questions which according to his own experience were generally asked respecting the “Flint implements” under three heads:—

1. As to their being the work of men's hands at all.
2. As to whether they belong to the deposit in which they are found; in other words, whether they may not have been introduced at some later period, *after* the deposit was formed.
3. As to the age of that deposit.

He said that in considering the first question the arguments derived from archæology were the most valuable, because, as he had observed, our collections of historical examples pointed to similar weapons being the first works of art or manufacture which rude and uncivilized man attempted.

He would suggest first a comparison between those from the Abbeville sands, on the hill, and some which M. Boucher de Perthes had given him from the peat-bogs in the valley, near the same spot. There was reason to believe that the peat-bogs were of later date; and certainly, on comparison, though two flint weapons might be found very similar, i.e. one as rude as the other, there were some specimens from the peat which shewed an advance in the art of chipping over any found in the sands. But when, again, some of those from the peat-mosses in the Somme valley were compared with others which were found in other similar deposits elsewhere, a marked improvement was observed: the sharp edges had been rounded off, and the surface made smooth. He pointed to several celts, two of which were very typical specimens, and were both from the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford, one belonging to the President of Trinity College, the other to Professor Phillips, and kindly lent for the occasion. Several specimens belonging to the Ashmolean collection were also laid on the table for the sake of comparison. It would be seen that some were very rude, others shewing a great advance in art. Many of the celts having been found in peat-bogs, and sometimes without other remains which could be pointed to as contemporary, it was of course impossible to assign a date. They might have been dropped into the peat-bog at any time; and indeed if they were compared with some from North America, Mexico, New Zealand, and Australia, which were in use to the present day, and still made for purposes similar to those probably for which they were originally made, it would be difficult to say which were most advanced. He believed that archæology would shew that this type of polished celt belonged to the early uncivilized races of all countries. It remained in use a longer or shorter time as civilization and the use of metal were sooner or later introduced. But before this type of celt came into use there seemed to have been a ruder one, such as those of the Amiens and Abbeville deposits, which he then had before him; and, it might be added, an intermediate type existed, such as those from the peat in the valley of the Somme, the formation of which peat, it was considered, commenced only after the Amiens and Abbeville beds were completed. Archæology thus pointed generally to a very early age indeed for the rude specimens on which he had undertaken to make some observations.

The lecturer then referred to those specimens of flint implements which had been found in the *pfahlbauten*, or pile-buildings, such as Herodotus describes as existing on Lake Prasias. These, he considered, when more fully examined than they had hitherto been,

(and there were probably many more in other parts than in the lakes of Switzerland<sup>a</sup>;) would probably throw further light on the history of flint weapons. He had no specimens, unfortunately, from the *pfahlbauten*; he did not indeed know that any had been brought to England; neither could he speak from personal observation respecting these curious lake-buildings: but he understood from the reports that two distinct ages of buildings were to be traced, one much earlier than the other. Amongst the remains of the second, though flint implements of good workmanship were found, bronze implements and other works of art betokening a high advance of civilization were found with them. In the remains of the first and earlier series of buildings, the discoveries seemed to shew that flint implements were almost the only weapons with which the early settlers there were acquainted; and it might perhaps be added, as a proof of the flint implements belonging to men, that no flint was to be found naturally within a hundred miles of the lake where these pile-buildings were erected, and that it was impossible to conceive any other agency than that of man which could transport them so great a distance.

But there were other instances where flint weapons had been discovered, and probably many more would be discovered in similar positions, now that attention had been drawn to the subject by M. Boucher de Perthes, to whom science really owes, if not the first discovery of the actual flint implements, at least the first intimation of their value: he referred to those in caves. At present he could only cite as examples those from Kent's Hole, near Torquay, which formed part of Dr. Buckland's collection, now in the New Museum; and to three or four others from Wookey Hole, near Wells, which his friend Mr. Dawkins had discovered, and which he had kindly brought for exhibition that evening. It should be remarked that in the first case they were found in the same cave with the bones of species of animals not only now extinct, but which had generally been supposed to be extinct before man came upon the earth. But it should be added, that the evidence to shew that they were contemporary with the animals, i.e. were *not* introduced afterwards, was unsatisfactory. In this case, too, some bone implements and some pottery had been found with the flints. In the other case, namely, Wookey Hole, he believed the evidence was most clear, viz. that the flint implements must have been introduced into the cavern at the same time as the extinct species of elephant, bear, hyæna, rhinoceros, and of other animals, whose bones were found mingled with the *débris* of the cavern<sup>b</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup> For illustrated papers on the Pfahlbauten of Switzerland and the Crannoges of Ireland, see GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 585, and Feb. 1861, p. 132.

<sup>b</sup> Since this lecture was delivered, Mr. James Parker has, in company with Mr. Dawkins, excavated the whole of the cavern. Several more flint implements were

On examination it would be seen that these were almost as rude as those from the pits at Amiens and Abbeville, but much smaller in size. It must be remembered that it is the Amiens beds only that have strata containing large unbroken flints close at hand in great abundance; neither near Kent's Hole nor near Wookey Hole are there any strata providing flints. In the latter case the flint implements had evidently been brought some fifty miles or more.

There were still a series of flint weapons to which he had to call attention, from a different source altogether, but not the least important in the historical argument. The series to which he referred, consisting of some fifty or sixty specimens, he had obtained from Mr. Stone, whom members of the Society probably knew by name from the care and exertion which he displayed in excavating and modelling the curious pits which were from time to time discovered in the neighbourhood of Standlake and Brighthampton, villages about ten miles from Oxford. In these pits—belonging without doubt to the early Britons, unbaked pottery being the chief works of art found in them—were numerous flint flakes. Little attention had been paid to them, but Mr. Stone had wisely preserved them amongst other historical records of the pits. They were found side by side with human bones, and the early pottery. On comparison, some, he thought, would be admitted to be even ruder in workmanship than many from the Abbeville and Amiens pits; but, on the other hand, there were some which would, he thought, be allowed to shew an advance upon the others. One thing ought to be taken into account in the comparison—at Amiens they had the large flints in their natural bed to work from, at Brighthampton they seem to have used only the portions of flint which had been rolled down, and which formed the beds of gravel with which in several places the Thames valley was full. This would account, perhaps, for the difference of size.

On surveying, therefore, the hundred or two hundred examples which were laid on the table, he thought the historical evidence afforded of the flints from Abbeville and Amiens being of human workmanship was very strong. If an early race of men then lived, such flint weapons as were before him were precisely the kind of remains which we should expect to find.

Before passing to the second question, he would suggest that, besides the arguments to be derived from the comparison instituted, the very form of these Abbeville flint implements was such as we should conceive was probable for early races (ignorant of the use of metal) to give to the only material which they could obtain. He would refer hereafter more particularly to their use, but it must be allowed that a point to kill and

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found, and in such positions that there seemed no reason whatever to doubt that they were introduced at the same time as the remains of the animals which the hyænas dragged within.

an edge to cut were the first requisites for uncivilized man, if he would feed on the flesh of animals and clothe himself with their skins. And again, on a close examination of several specimens, and especially of two to which he pointed, it could not but be admitted that in all the chipping which had been made on a mass of flint (and few had marks of less than twenty chips, and some of as many as ninety distinct chips) there was evidence of design. The object was an edge or a point, generally both. This presence of design at once prevented our attributing the form to the work of any animal, and we were forced therefore, if we could not discover any operation in the ordinary course of nature which would produce such a result when acting on the flint, to conclude that this peculiar form was owing to the work of men's hands.

The lecturer then described in detail the natural forms of flints, caused by the deposition of silex around some sponge, or other matter. Between the primary form of flints and these implements there was a great difference. He then considered other causes which had been suggested, especially that of water. A comparison of them with the rolled flints would shew at once that this explanation was out of the question; the tendency of water was to round all the angular portions: the round, smooth gravel-stones owed their origin to the action of water upon flints, whereas the fine, sharp edges of these implements shewed that they could not have been rolled or water-worn; the shape was diametrically opposed to the result from such causes.

In considering the second question, he shewed, by means of diagrams, the position of the flints as they were discovered at Abbeville and Amiens. All he could say was that there was every evidence which one could expect to their being deposited with, or at the same time as, the sands and gravels which form the beds in which they are found. He mentioned the several suggestions which had been made, such as the possibility of their having sunk through, while the ground was moist, from an upper deposit, a suggestion which he shewed the facts would not countenance for a moment; and as to another suggestion, that the men who worked in the pits placed them there, there was a great variety of evidence quite conclusive that this was not the case. Precisely similar flint weapons had been found in similar beds in Suffolk fifty years before, and were engraved in the *Archæologia*. Several geologists, e.g. M. Boucher de Perthes, Mr. Prestwich, and he believed also Sir Charles Lyell, had seen them *in situ*, and under such circumstances as wholly to preclude the possibility of their having been introduced by the workmen. Again, he pointed out that the labour which must have been bestowed upon them would not be remunerated by the small sums which he had given to workmen in the different pits in which they had been found.

As to the third question, he would only say that it was at present so

purely a geological question that it was not one suitable to be brought before the Society; besides, it was one as to which there was still very great perplexity even in arriving at a proximate age. He had examined several parts of the valley of the Somme; at the mouth the level of the sea could but have changed some three or four feet since the time of the Romans, as was shewn by the Roman camp there. A slow and gradual rising of three hundred feet at least above the present level was required for the deposition of these beds. Roman graves had also been discovered near the pits, and they pierce only the upper three feet of deposit, while these flints were in a deposit some twenty or thirty feet below; several deposits, differing in character and material, intervening. From these and other facts a very great lapse of years seemed to have taken place since the flints were deposited, but when the exact time came to be considered, the evidence at present was entirely wanting.

After referring to the probable uses of the implements, which could but be arrived at by considering the purpose of the modern implements he had before him, he concluded the lecture by pointing out the overlapping of the periods which were treated geologically, and those which were treated historically. The word fossil was often misleading; changes were constantly going on, and the animals buried by these changes when dug up were fossils. No line could be drawn. The 100 houses, 200 chalets, and 450 human beings which in five minutes were engulfed in the mud mountain at Goldau only fifty years ago; the bones of the extinct *bos longifrons* in the grave-ground at Standlake; and the flint implements and bones of elephant and rhinoceros in the caves in England, were but marks of so many stages of history. No line could be drawn between the point where the geologist ended his studies and the historian commenced. It was therefore he hoped that the subject was one which, though perhaps more especially a geological one, was not unworthy of the attention of members of an Historical Society.

Several questions were asked, especially as to the abundance of specimens, and the extent of country in which they had been found. The lecturer, in reply, said that, as far as the Abbeville type was concerned, they had been found as far south as Paris, and as far north as Hertfordshire and Suffolk; and he thought if he said a thousand specimens in all had been found within that space, he was rather over-stating than under-stating the total; though of course, as fresh specimens were brought to light every month, and new localities were constantly being discovered, no definite information could be given as to their distribution.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH then called the attention of the Society to a contemporary account of the death of Cardinal Caraffa printed by the Philobiblon Society in the sixth volume of their Miscellanies; and to

a letter written by Beatrice Cenci to the judge of the criminal court, printed in the same volume. The account of Caraffa's death is anonymous, but evidently written by an eye-witness, and gives a most minute and vivid picture of the Cardinal's execution in the castle of St. Angelo, by order of the Pope. The letter of Beatrice Cenci is stated by Mr. Edward Cheney, who communicated it to the Philobiblon Society, to be the only existing record of the writer.

He prefaced the reading of the document with remarks upon the present position of the secular power of the Papacy, sketching briefly the history of its later years. He observed that nepotism was one of its chief vices till after the Reformation. Paul IV. had made his nephew Carlo Caraffa a cardinal, but afterwards, becoming alive to his vices, deprived him of his office. His successor, Pius, cast him into prison, and he was afterwards put to death. It was an account of this death which was read to the meeting.

Some other historical extracts were also read.

Mr. BRUTON exhibited a drawing of a Gothic obelisk which he had designed, and which attracted considerable attention among those present.

Mr. J. H. PARKER called attention to the proposed destruction of the west end of Stewkley Church, which he hoped would meet with a protest from the Oxford Architectural Society. It was the sister church to Iffley, in their own immediate neighbourhood, and, like that church, was one of the very few examples of a complete Norman parish church. Iffley had had the east end altered, and probably extended, in the thirteenth century, but Stewkley had been left intact, both east and west. It was now proposed to lengthen the church, and so destroy not only the old west end, but also to add another bay, which would entirely alter the plan and proportion of the church.

The meeting was then adjourned.

#### CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*Oct. 9.* The first monthly meeting for the season was held at the Society's rooms, the Rev. C. BOWEN, Rector of St. Mary's, Chester, in the chair. The subject for the evening was a lecture on Uriconium, and the walls displayed a series of plans and illustrations furnished by the lecturer; in addition to which, Messrs. Catherall and Prichard contributed two beautiful photographs, upon a large scale, of the hypocausts and wall at Wroxeter as they now exist.

H. Lloyd, Esq., read a paper "On the Discovery of Roman Remains on the Site of the ancient City of Uriconium, at Wroxeter." He explained that his main object was to awaken a livelier interest than Cheshire had hitherto shewn in the great antiquarian and national work now going on in the neighbouring county of Salop, but which, he re-

gretted to learn, might shortly be brought to a standstill for the want of funds. The city of Uriconium stood, not only on the Watling Street, but also on the great military highway from London to North Wales. The road from London approached the city from the east, and the remains of a gateway upon that side had been discovered within the last month. That Wroxeter was the ancient Uriconium, the concurrent testimony of the Itineraries and all historians who had examined the subject satisfactorily proved, notwithstanding the doubts recently put forth by a writer in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, who considered Bravinium to have occupied the spot in question<sup>c</sup>. The walls of Uriconium were three miles in circumference, whereas the circuit of Pompeii was rather less than two. The Watling Street passed right through the city, and so across the river Severn, where the remains of a paved ford and of a Roman bridge were still to be discerned. From time to time, during this and the last century, remains of buildings had been discovered; ornaments of bone, and implements of bronze, pottery, and coins, turning up continually before the eyes of the resident agriculturists. Indeed, it was long the custom, if a farmer wanted to set up a pigstye or to repair an outbuilding, for him to dig into the earth a few feet, and as surely find such stones as he might require ready quarried and squared to his hands. The city must have been built sometime during the first century, as it was mentioned by Ptolemy, who wrote about A.D. 120. In confirmation of this, a coin of Trajan, who reigned from A.D. 98 to 117, was lately discovered imbedded in the mortar of the old wall. The land around for many miles appeared to have been then, and for centuries afterwards, mere uncultivated waste, no traces of houses or other buildings having been met with anywhere outside the walls. For 350 years this border city and fortress existed in more or less splendour beneath the shadow of the Wrekin, and, no doubt, in constant communication and alliance with its sister city, Chester (Deva). At length, about the middle of the fifth century, the enemy, probably the Picts and Scots, made a sudden attack upon the isolated city, and, razing it to the ground by fire, put all the inhabitants who had not previously made their escape to the sword. Thenceforward the site of Uriconium was shunned as a place of habitation; no one attempted to build up the walls that had been thrown down; and even the Roman road was diverted out of its original line, in order to avoid the ruins of the devoted city. As early as 1788 attempts had been made to explore the spot, which resulted in the discovery of a hypocaust and bath, and other evidences of Roman refinement and taste. In 1827 a handsome tessellated pavement was found beneath a stack-yard; and, in 1835, a series of pillars and foundations, pointing to the existence of a once magnificent building, possibly the Forum, on that particular spot. At length, in 1859, a committee was formed, and a systematic exploration of the ruins determined upon, under the sanction of the noble proprietor of the ground. The nucleus of a fund was raised, and the excavations commenced in the vicinity of "the old wall." This latter proved to be, not a portion of the outer ramparts of the city, but the side-wall of a once splendid structure, 226 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, the floors richly paved with mosaic and other tessellated work. This building, supposed to be the Basilica, having been thoroughly ex-

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<sup>c</sup> *GENT. MAG.*, May, 1862, p. 607.

plored, a number of hypocausts and baths were next exposed on the south side of "the old wall." These remains were fully described by Mr. Lloyd, particularly a sudatorium, or vapour-bath, on their eastern side, the walls and flooring of which still retained the flue-tiles necessary for heating the chamber to the required temperature. In a chamber near to the latter a quantity of wheat, charred and blackened by the action of fire, had been found, some hundred or more grains of which were produced at the meeting. The remains of a forge, market-place, and a private mansion were next described; after which Mr. Lloyd spoke of the cemetery of Uriconium, which was situate, like most Roman places of sepulture, on the outskirts of the city, and was at the present time being partially explored. Cinerary urns and lachrymatories had turned up in abundance, as well as a few lamps, an inscribed stone, &c. After referring to the peculiar shape of the skulls found in the Wroxeter excavations, and attempting to account satisfactorily for their deformed character, Mr. Lloyd concluded his lecture with some remarks on the causes and effects of the destruction of this once powerful and flourishing city.

In the course of the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Lloyd's paper, Mr. T. Hughes remarked that it had been correctly stated that, as a general rule, the cemeteries of every Roman city were, like that at Uriconium, situate outside the walls. Chester, however, presented in some sort an exception to this rule; for whereas it was certain that the great Roman cemetery of Deva was on the southern confines of the city, between Handbridge and Iron Bridge (otherwise *Heron Bridge*), as recent excavations amply testified, yet Roman interments had lately been met with in at least two different places within the old walls. He alluded to the inscribed gravestone dug up on the site of the present Corn Exchange, near St. Oswald's churchyard, and to the series of graves, some containing coins and urns, discovered in 1858, in the Infirmary Field. He might have adduced another instance, brought to light in 1860, which came also at the time under his own notice. While the Dee Stand Proprietors were busy extending their open stands slightly to the southward, upon the brow of the hill, outside the present but within the old Roman fortifications, the workmen came upon a Roman grave, formed of the ordinary red tiles, with several of the undecayed bones still lying as they were originally placed there with the body some 1500 years ago.

The Rev. Chairman suggested that it would be advisable that the Society should pay a visit to Uriconium in the ensuing summer, and the proposition met with general approval.

Mr. James Rogers exhibited six small but most extraordinary leaden figures, dug up in the excavations for the Metropolitan Railway in Farringdon-street, London, and purchased by him from the labourers shortly after their discovery. Much interest was excited, and various opinions were advanced about these relics, which are likely to be again brought before the Society.

An elaborate pen-and-ink etching of the old south-western exterior of St. John's Church was exhibited by the artist, Mr. William Boden, of Chester. This etching is valuable in an antiquarian sense, from the fact that nearly the whole of that portion of the structure has been pulled down and rebuilt since the sketch was made.

## EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*Sept.* 18. The quarterly meeting was held, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLERIDGE in the chair.

The Rev. J. L. Fulford, one of the Hon. Secretaries, read the report, which was partly occupied with remarks on the articles of church furniture and decoration in the Mediæval Court of the International Exhibition, and partly with an account of the progress made in building or restoring various churches in the diocese, as at Whipton, Great Torrington, Bideford, Lymestone, and Wythecombe Raleigh; and concluded with the remark:—

“These are cheering signs of progress within the diocese of Exeter, and they make good the old motto, ‘Be up and doing,’ a saying that Churchmen in our own day ought ever to remember; and where energy and earnestness is used, much more will be accomplished than faint hearts seem to think possible.”

The report was followed by a paper read by J. Hayward, Esq., the architect of the Society, on Bradfield Manor-house, near Collumpton, a building replete with interest, and recently restored by him.

According to Sir William Pole, “Bradfielde (anciently called Bradfelle) had its first possessors of that name. In King Henry the Second’s time, Richard de Bradfelle held this land, and was succeeded by his son Robert. By the original deed it appears that Falk Paynel was the owner at the beginning of Henry the Third’s reign, who was followed by Falk his son, by whom Bradfield, or Bradfelle, was conveyed to Richard Walrond, ancestor of the present possessor;” and in these days of change, it is interesting to know, that for upwards of six centuries and a half this property has been in the possession of the Walrond family.

John Walrond (probably the fourth in descent) obtained a licence for an oratory, May 17, 1332; a proof not only of the position of the family at that time, but that the house was of some importance. No traces of the oratory remain, but some old offices, which from their ruinous state have recently been removed, were popularly believed to have been the chapel. This idea appears to have originated in the fact of the roof having carved ribs; but the true position is believed to have been between some clipped yew-trees on the north side of the house, which part still retains the name of the Chapel-yard.

The most ancient part of the house is the hall; but this, although it retains its original roof, has been subjected to considerable alteration, for on removing the plastering from the eastern walls, jambs of former windows were discovered differing materially from the present openings. One of these proved the former existence of a window over the doorway, confirming the fact, which the architecture itself demonstrates, that the porch and room over it are of subsequent erection. There is little doubt of four of the original windows still remaining; but one, of a single light with ogee traceried head, stood, until the recent alterations were made, at the western end of the gallery, when it was replaced by a doorway to give access from the gallery to the rooms in the western part of the upper floor of the house. The stones of this window were too much decayed to be used again, but the window has been faithfully copied, and inserted in the south wall of the north staircase.

Although changes have thus taken place in the windows, it is not so

with the fine old oak roof, which remains in its integrity, for every care was taken to preserve all that could safely remain; and sunk and dilapidated as the roof was, none of it was taken down, but it was raised *in situ* to its proper level, and thoroughly repaired and strengthened. It has five principal trusses with moulded arched ribs, hammer-beams, and foliated pendants, with intermediate trusses of plainer character: the purlins have arched and cusped braces, and the wall-plate is highly enriched with foliage and other ornaments. In effecting this restoration, a part of the eastern wall was rebuilt, with a pier between the present windows, in order to avoid a repetition of the former evil of the roof being inadequately supported by a lintel over the very wide window which formerly lighted this side of the hall. It had no less than eight lights in its width, and as it formed no part of the original construction, there was little hesitation in replacing it by the two present openings, and thereby obtaining a solid support for the roof.

At the north end of the hall is a small window at the level of the large gallery in the chamber-floor, an arrangement of frequent occurrence in houses of this description, and probably intended to enable ladies to witness the revelry that was proceeding below. There are some curious narrow openings in the wall between the old buttery and the minstrels' gallery at the other end of the hall, the use of which is not very evident; they may, however, have formed a convenient mode of conveying refreshments to the musicians in the gallery.

There are two large painted figures on the wall over the dais, which are curious; and the emblazoned shields on the jambs of the windows are similar to those which existed before the recent alterations, or rather restorations, were made; for, with the exception of the windows before-mentioned, no change has taken place, and all the old panelling on the walls that was capable of being preserved retain their original position, merely denuded of many coats of white paint.

It is not likely that an earlier date than the commencement of the sixteenth century can be ascribed to this part of the building, nor is it probable that the remainder was erected before the time of Elizabeth and James the First. The words, *Uivat E. Rex*, painted on the north wall, very possibly record the completion of the hall on the accession of Edward the Sixth; and the dates 1592 and 1604, remaining on other walls, tend to give confirmation as to the periods at which the later portions were erected.

The hall is 44 ft. by 21½ ft., and has, as is usually the case, its screen, gallery, raised dais, and recessed bay. The buttery opened directly into the hall under the gallery, and the old massive door with its hatch is still preserved. Adjoining the buttery was the kitchen with its large fireplace and separate hatch, and instead of recourse being had to the old-fashioned canine turnspit<sup>d</sup>, or other means, the operation of roasting was aided by a small stream of water which was close to the kitchen, and turned a small wheel attached to the spit, and set it in motion. A doorway led from the dais to the dining-room, which is 34 ft. by 20 ft., and has a rich Elizabethan ceiling, a very elaborate chimney-piece, and internal porch or lobby, both of which contain some grotesque figures; the walls are panelled, on which are shields of arms connected with

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<sup>d</sup> One of the last places where the old turnspit was to be seen, in this part of the country, was at "The Squirrel," at Wellington in Somersetshire.

the Walrond family. Two other rooms complete the northern front of the house, and a staircase opening from the western end of the dais gives access to these rooms, as well as to those above. The original windows of the two gables of the eastern front have been removed, and given place to common wood sashes, but the spaces between the upper and lower ones were filled with stone, on which were carved family shields. This has been preserved and used in the new bay windows. The only part of the house which has been altered is the domestic offices. As the kitchen and buttery occupied a large part of the south front, and as the porch was inconvenient for the approach of carriages, it was considered desirable to make a new entrance on the south side, thus enabling the architect to relieve the monotony of the old straight front by adding a projecting porch and bay windows, similar to those which now ornament the two eastern gables, the extreme width of the old openings (11 ft.) suggesting that something of the kind had formed a part of the original design.

In the work of restoration, strictly carried on in a conservative spirit throughout, modern comforts have not been neglected. Oaken shutters now supply the place of iron bars, and lifting sashes are attached to the mullioned windows. All the old ceilings either remain in their original state, or their defects have been correctly and carefully removed; and thus it may be said that Bradfield House has intrinsically been restored to its original state.

The paper on Bradfield House was followed by one from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, on the restoration of his own church, which we hope to print on a future occasion.

#### KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Oct.* 15. The quarterly meeting was held in the Society's rooms, Kilkenny, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY in the chair, when the Most Hon. the Marquis of Westmeath, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, Lieut.-Col. Hatton, and twenty-three other new members were elected.

The Secretary (Rev. J. Graves) said, that having enquired if it was Her Majesty the Queen's wish that the Journal of the Society should still be sent to the Royal Library, notwithstanding the death of the Prince Consort, who was a Life Member of the Society, he had received a most gracious reply in the affirmative.

The Treasurer's account was brought up, from which it appeared that the receipts for 1861, including a balance of £49 1s. 6½d. from 1860, were £258 5s. 3½d., and the expenditure was £209 6s. 7d.

The Secretary then gave some account of the late Archæological Congress at Truro, at which he had attended, though he had felt bound to decline the generous offer of the Society in connection therewith. Independently of meeting many eminent men with whom he had from time to time corresponded, he was bound to say that the attention and kindness of the Cornishmen to himself and the other strangers who attended the meeting was most gratifying. As to the antiquities of the district, they were most interesting to an Irish archæologist, and he regretted very much that only two Irishmen were present—Lord Dunraven and himself. The stone forts, cromlechs, caves, tumuli, and stone hut-circles of the aborigines were, as might be expected, alike in both

countries; but what chiefly attracted his attention was the fact that they were found clustered on the western hills and cliffs of England, just as we find them abounding on the western mountain-sides and cliffs of Ireland. His impression was that the race which built them and fought in defence of them were a race fighting against an exterminating enemy—that they were unsuccessful—next found shelter in Ireland for a time, and were at last hurled over the cliffs of Kerry and Arran into the Atlantic. Of course he could not prove this theory, but he defied any one to stand on the Cornish and the Kerry hills and not have the same idea forced on him. He would long remember with pleasure his Cornish experiences.

Several donations to the library and museum were laid on the table. Among them were flint and iron arrow-heads, beads, coins, tradesmen's tokens, gun-money pieces, &c. The Rev. Albert B. James, of Ballynoehouse, Raghlin Island, presented a rubbing from a monumental slab lying in the churchyard of that island. The inscription is as follows:—  
 “Hic . jacet . Jacobvs . Bodius : Andreæ . Lismor : Episcopi . Filius . cum . Uxore . Christina . Campbella . qui . obiit . nono die . Decembr . Anno . Dom. 1665.” The Rev. Mr. James stated that Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Argyll and the Western Isles, was the natural son of Thomas, fifth Baron Boyd. He had been Prebendary of Glasgow, and was translated to the see of Argyle in 1613. He succeeded John Campbell in the bishopric, and died in 1637.

Mr. Robertson presented drawings of a gable cross and holy-water stoup, from the ruins of St. Michael's Church, Damagh, near Kilkenny, and mentioned in connection therewith a curious custom observed by the peasantry of the district. On the patron day, which is observed on the Sunday next after Michaelmas-day, the graves in the churchyard, being denuded of their usual grassy covering, are carefully sanded over by the relatives of the deceased, there being a rivalry as to who shall have the finest sand for the purpose; and that material is therefore often brought from very considerable distances. Mr. Robertson mentioned that on the occasion of his visit, last Michaelmas-day, the dressing of the graves of the Kerewick family appeared to have excited the largest amount of admiration in the district. He had, on a previous occasion, called the attention of the Society to the circumstance that a similar custom prevailed with respect to the graves in the neighbouring churchyard of Ballycallan on the patron day, the festival of St. Brigid.

Mr. Prim, on the part of T. L. Cooke, Esq., Parsonstown, exhibited a very curious old vellum-covered MS. volume, accompanied by the following explanatory remarks sent by Mr. Cooke:—

“I send for inspection by the Society a MS. bound in vellum, which was found a few years ago at Cloghan Castle, in the King's County, on the occasion of the furniture of the O'More being disposed of by auction. It looks as if the writer of the MS. either really was the originator of Moore's Almanack, so well known as a collection of prophetic absurdities, or that he was at all events entitled to compete with his worthy namesake. The title to the MS. now sent is ‘Garett Moore his Almanack and Pocket Book, without beginning and without end—1699.’ It contains rules for using a new perpetual *card* or almanack, and similar matters; also quack recipes, and obscene ribaldry. At page 30 is—

‘If any now offended be  
 With him, I say, y' pen'd it;  
 Let him, I pray, without delay,  
 Goe take his pen and mend it.

‘Garett Moore, Philomath,  
 And almanack maker, lately  
 Come from Germany after  
 A very tedious study.’

“At pages 32 and 33 are a quadrant and perpetual card almanack, and at pages 34, 35 are field notes of a survey and a map of Oxmantown-green, Dublin.

“But the greatest novelty, and certainly one which, if true, would be invaluable to an assassin, is the entry on p. 37, of which the following is a copy:—

“*A recett to make bulletts that will scatter like shott.*—First, take one ounce of lead, and so much of salmونيack as you can take between your finger, and one ounce of quicksilver, melt all together and make bulletts—one bullett will doe execution in nature of shott.’

“*How to make powder that will make no report.*—Take a charge of powder and putt in a pair of scales, and mix it with the like quantity of burned alum, then charge the gun or pistoll.’

“In some parts of the book there are entries relating to the repairs of Cloghan Castle and the survey of townlands in the neighbourhood. Hence, as Cloghan Castle, which was then part of the county Galway, but is now included in the King’s County, was granted to Garrett Moore (not O’More) in 1683, it is not improbable but that the writer of this MS. almanack, in 1699, was the patentee of that and many other lands in several counties embraced by the same patent.”

H. M. Westropp, Esq., of Cork, forwarded a paper descriptive of buildings, termed *fanoux de cimetièrre*, found in many French churchyards, bearing a striking analogy to the Irish round towers. They are hollow towers, round or square, having at their summits several openings, at which were placed, in the olden time, lighted lamps. The purpose was to light, during the night, funeral processions which came from afar. None were known to which an earlier date can be assigned than the eleventh century, the greater number were of the thirteenth century, and none more modern than the fifteenth; and they vary from nine to twelve yards in height. A drawing of one of those buildings, sent to illustrate the paper, shewed a very striking resemblance indeed to the Irish round towers, having not only the conical cap at top, over four apertures, but the entrance doorway being elevated a considerable distance from the ground. Mr. Westropp stated that some of these structures arose, like the tower of St. Kevin’s Kitchen, at Glendalough, from the roofs of sepulchral chapels; and he drew from those facts the inference that the idea of the Irish round towers had been originally derived from France.

Dr. Campion read a paper, of much local interest, on “The Old Schools and Seminaries of Kilkenny City;” two other communications were also submitted to the meeting:—“References in Spanish History to Migrations from Spain into Ireland,” by R. R. Madden, F.R.C.S., &c., and “On the Materials for the Topography of the Counties of Ulster, as preserved in the MSS. of the Ordnance Survey,” by the Rev. J. O’Hanlon, R.C.C.

After a vote of thanks was given to the donors and exhibitors, an adjournment took place to the first Wednesday in January.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 29. The Rev. ROBERT BURNABY, M.A., in the chair.

The Rev. George Ashby was elected a member.

Mr. J. S. Crossley, of Derby, presented to the Society, through Mr. Bellairs, the rubbing of a brass of a very singular character, it bearing the pedigree and arms of a family for several generations. Mr. Bellairs considered it to be unique, being rather a memorial of

a whole family than of an individual. The upper inscription, on either side of which were the arms of Lyndlay and Palmes, was, as nearly as could be read,—

“Nec Fictum fecialis erat nec monumentum gemis (or genus).”

Then followed a pedigree of the Palmes family, in the centre of which appeared the arms of Palmes, with a crescent for difference, quartering four other coats, one of which was Lyndlay. Under the pedigree reposed a figure which Mr. Bellairs concluded to be that of Francis Palmes, who, from the pedigree, seemed first to have married a Corbet, and, secondly, a Hadnall, who appeared to have been living in 1593, the date of the brass. The mother of this Francis was Isabella Lyndlay, heiress of the Lyndlays, who died in 1528. Under this recumbent figure was another inscription, the date 1593, and the canting motto, “Justus ut Palma.” The locality of the original brass not being stated by Mr. Crossley, a fuller description of the family to whose memory it was erected could not be given.

Mr. James Thompson read a short paper upon Latimer’s House at Thurcaston. He said there were two houses, each of which was said to be “Latimer’s House.” One of these was near the church, the other up the town street, north of the church. Mr. Thompson alleged that the former was the old manor-house, built (as the description on the front shewed) by Nicholas Grosvenor, who was the lord of the manor in the reign of Elizabeth, and whose ancestors before him were lords of the manor. Latimer’s father was a yeoman, or substantial farmer, who had no land of his own; but he employed six labouring men, had a hundred sheep, and kept thirty cows, which his wife and her maids milked. Yeoman Latimer, therefore, did not live in the house of Squire Grosvenor (whose tenant he was, in all probability), but in his own comfortable strongly-built farm-house in the street, behind which lay the fields and meadows where he and his men daily toiled. Mr. Thompson exhibited, in illustration of his paper, two beautifully finished water-colour drawings,—one of the old house in which Latimer was born, and the other of the ancient and interesting bridge in the rear of it,—the production of Mr. Dudgeon, and which are intended to be forwarded to the forthcoming exhibition in the town museum.

Mr. G. C. Bellairs exhibited two drawings (fac-similes) of ancient stained glass, now remaining in Stockerston Church, Leicestershire: one represented a female figure, a member of the family of Boyville, in whose possession the manor was for several generations, John de Boyville founding a hospital there in 1466; the other represents most graphically the Nailing to the Cross. The exactness and beauty of these fac-similes were much admired. Mr. Bellairs remarked that artists in stained glass might study the glass at Stockerston with good results, the colouring being extremely simple and effective.

The Rev. J. H. Hill then read some Notes upon Alexton Church, Leicestershire:—

“This church is interesting chiefly from the various changes it had undergone at different periods.

“It is described in the old terrier of glebe lands, &c., dated 1638, as ‘consisting of one allie or ile, and the steeple having four small bells,’ and as such it continued until the commencement of the restoration now in progress. But it bore traces of having been a much larger church, with north and south aisles. The arcades of

these aisles remained with their arches filled up and plain square-headed windows inserted.

“The north side of the nave is the oldest part of the church; its two Norman arches being fine specimens of twelfth-century work. These arches are richly carved, and of different pattern: the one is zigzag, and the other enriched lozenge with scalloped labels; the central pillar is round, with the usual bold square abacus; the two responds are of the same character, excepting that the face of the capital of the westernmost is curiously ornamented with circular work. These arches were at one time frescoed. The two responds seem to indicate that the original aisle consisted of only two bays, but it was afterwards lengthened, as another semicircular arch of plainer work can be traced on the outside, and a small portion of it also on the inside close to the tower.

“The chancel-arch was taken down at the beginning of the present century, but the half-pillars that supported it were left. These are round, with capitals plainly foliated, and square abaci, having their corners chamfered or cut off. The mortised holes in the pillars shew that at one time there was a roodscreen.

“The south arcade of the nave consisted of three bays, with pointed arches and octagonal pillars. The mouldings, &c., indicate that this aisle was of the Decorated style, but of rather poor character. The respond of the east end is weak, and the work throughout rather rough. Several portions of square-headed windows have been found during the present restoration built up in the walls; these in all probability originally belonged to the south aisle.

“The chancel, like the body of the church, has undergone some changes, as it bears traces of having been lengthened some years after the portion nearest the nave was built, the south wall not being in a straight line, and the side windows of different dates. These windows consist of two lights. Of the earlier ones, that on the south side has geometrical tracery, the other is plain lancet-shaped. On the north side there is also a small one-light leper's window with cusps, corresponding exactly in shape with the piscina within the altar space on the south side. These may all be considered as early Decorated, and probably are of the same date. There is no doubt that this chancel was subsequently lengthened, and the piscina was then removed to its present position. The latter windows are square-headed, and that on the south side has poor debased tracery. The east window of this period was probably removed, and the unsightly churchwardens' window inserted, when the monuments on each side, bearing date 1726 and 1762, were erected. There is one peculiar feature about the chancel-arch not yet mentioned, viz. that the shaft of the southern respond stands back about a foot from the place it should occupy on the base. The question is—was it originally left so, or was it removed at some subsequent time?

“The porch on the south side was probably built at the time when the aisles were removed and the arches filled in. It had this inscription over the doorway, ‘Edward Andrews, the founder hereof. Ao. Dmn. 1594. R.E. 35. Deo gracias e.’ It was built out of the materials of the original porch, as the shafts of the doorway arch were of Decorated character, corresponding to the aisle. Instead of the arch a flattish stone was placed upon them. The gable was ornamented with two grotesque and rudely carved figures of animals, much older than the Elizabethan finial set up between them.

“The doorway into the church was circular-headed, but without any ornament, and most likely was a portion of the Norman doorway of the north aisle.

“The tower was built within the nave and upon three arches, all of which were filled up about fifty years ago to support the tower, which was deemed unsafe. The side arches seem to indicate that it was built while the aisles were standing, on the south side, but in the masonry that filled up the last bay of the arcade is a square-headed window, now blocked up: it was most likely inserted to admit light into the belfry after the removal of the aisle.

“The dates of the various parts of the church are probably as follows:—The Norman arches on the north side and the chancel-arch about 1160 (Henry II.); the western portion of the chancel the end of the thirteenth century, the period of transition from Early English to Decorated (Edward I.); the south aisle the middle of the fourteenth century (Edward III.); the tower and eastern portion

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e “Vide Burton's History respecting Andrews, &c.”

of the chancel about 1500 (Henry VII.); both aisles removed and porch built 1594 (36th of Elizabeth).

“The church is now being restored to something of its original character, mainly at the expense of the present noble owner of the manor, Lord Berners. . . . Three pieces of stained glass windows of the fourteenth century, taken out of the church before commencing the restoration, are in the safe keeping of the Rev. T. Norris, the curate of the parish. Two of them consist of collections of different glass, probably the remains of windows placed in the church in years gone by; some of the pieces are very rich, especially the rubies. The third piece is a portion of the coat of arms of the Bakepuiz family, who were formerly lords and patrons of Alexton, whose chief seat was (according to Burton) Barton Bakepuiz, and whose family adhered to the noble house of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, to whose deeds they appear often to be witnesses. The Bakepuiz family adopted (as was commonly the case in those days) the arms of their suzerain lord. They bore upon their escutcheon the following,—Gules, two bars argent, three horse-shoes in chief or; the three horse-shoes being the emblem of the house of Ferrers.

“In Burton’s time two other escutcheons adorned the windows of the church:—  
1. Gules, with a mullet sable upon the uppermost bar; these being the arms of Hakluit, who held a separate manor at Alexton 36th Elizabeth, and who had also a separate manor at Hallaxton. 2. The other coat of arms was Gules, three pole-axes or; the bearer of these unknown.”

The first Part of the Society’s Transactions, announced at the General Meeting, Jan. 27, 1862<sup>f</sup>, has just been issued. This, as we learn from the Preface, is not in any way to interfere with the issue of the yearly volume of the Associated Societies, with whom, as heretofore, the Leicestershire Society will be in union; but its object is to preserve a record, in more detail than can there be given, of the Papers read and objects exhibited at each meeting since the formation of the Society. A Part, containing about 100 pages, is to appear yearly, until all the past Transactions have been published. The present Part extends from Jan. 10, 1855 to Dec. 29, 1856, and contains many interesting and well-illustrated papers, among which we would particularly mention one by Mr. James Thompson, on “The Early Heraldry of Leicestershire.”

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Nov. 5.* J. H. HINDE, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was unusually large.

After the election of two new members, the Rev. Dr. Bruce drew attention to three large casts upon the table which had been sent to him, accompanied by a letter from Mr. H. Laing, of Edinburgh, in which that gentleman said,—“I have this day sent to the Museum three casts from the concentric circles on the rocks of Argyleshire, for presentation to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, by Professor J. Y. Simpson. It may perhaps be already known to you that one of these singular relics of early times had been discovered a few miles from Edinburgh; if not, you will feel interested in the discovery. I hope soon to have an opportunity of taking a cast from it.” A great number of these, Dr. Bruce said, had been found in different parts of Northumberland—in Doddington and elsewhere. It was thought, indeed, that they were peculiar to Northumberland; but he saw in Hutchinson’s “Cumberland” that there was a drawing of one in one of

<sup>f</sup> GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 328.

the plates. He believed that no reliable opinion had been formed as to their origin, whether they were military or religious.

Dr. Charlton presented to the Society a mediæval lady's shoe, found after the fire at Naworth Castle. He remarked that the Society had several Roman shoes, but they had never had a good specimen of the mediæval ones. The shoe excited no little amusement at its rather ungraceful proportions—the sole being thicker and probably even heavier than any of the strongest men's boots of the present day.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce read a paper on some discoveries which have been recently made at Benwell Little Park, the residence of G. W. Rendel, Esq., of which the following is a summary:—

“Dr. Bruce began by referring to some discoveries in Cumberland which had been communicated to him by Mr. Parker, of Brampton. These were some of the traces of Roman occupation in the vicinity of the old church of Brampton, and the discovery of an inscribed stone found in the Bank's Head Mile Castle, mentioning the Emperor Antoninus Pius. He then referred to some coins and an inscription to the Emperor Gordian, which had been discovered at Benwell during the building of Mr. Mulcaster's house and the excavations of the Whittle Dene Water Company's reservoir. Coming to more recent discoveries, he went on to say:—On Saturday last (Nov. 1) when the workmen who are putting in order the ornamental ground adjoining the recently-erected edifice of G. W. Rendel, Esq., at Benwell Little Park, were proceeding with their labours, they hit upon something that seemed to be unusual. By Mr. Rendel's directions, they proceeded with caution, and thoroughly excavated the spot which had attracted their attention. The portion of the ground which has been examined lies just outside the east rampart of Condercum, near its south-east angle. There are here, as well as on the south of the station, numerous remains of suburban dwellings, which seem to be struggling to free themselves from the sod which envelopes them. A square building, measuring about 15 ft. (inside measurement) each way, was laid bare; four or five courses of wall were standing. Near the south wall two altars were found, lying obliquely, with their inscribed faces downwards (as is usually the case); and in various positions near the spot were several large stones, portions of a statue, and the fragment of an inscribed slab, which may be afterwards alluded to. At the same spot some burials seem to have taken place. Both the altars contain much that is new to the students of lapidary literature; in attempting to make any remarks upon them therefore, after only a few hours' consideration, we may justly claim the liberty of altering or amending at a future time any opinion we may now give.

“The first altar which I shall describe is 4 ft. 4 in. high, and 16 in. wide in the body. It is formed of a sandstone of the district, and is in some places reddened by fire. The decorations upon it are of a highly ornate character, tastefully designed and skilfully executed. The face of the capital has been broken off; but a portion of the face was found close at hand, and it enables us to ascertain what the whole was when complete. The altar is carved on all four sides; this is an unusual, though not quite singular circumstance; an altar now at Castle Nook, near Alston, being also ornamented on the back as well as the sides. The altar is provided with a focus; and the volutes on each side of it seem to have had for their model a bundle of leaves of Indian corn. An altar which I saw in Florence last autumn, impressed me with the idea that the rolls on the top of the capitals of the Roman altar were symbolical of the fagots which were to consume the offering; this altar confirmed me in the opinion. On the sides of the capital we have vine-branches shaded with leaves, and laden with bunches of grapes. The mouldings of the base are graceful; two of them are of the kind called the cable pattern, so often used in Norman architecture, and thought to be peculiar to the Gothic style. One side of the altar has, in *basso relievo*, the sacrificing knife, the other the pitcher for holding the wine used in the sacrifice; and on the back is a circular garland. The inscription on the face of the altar is well cut, and the letters are of most tasteful form, but several of them are tied together after the manner of our modern diphthongs. These tied letters are generally understood to indicate a somewhat advanced period of the empire. The inscription, deprived of its complications, is—

DEO  
 ANTENOCITICO  
 ET NVMINIB.  
 AVGVSTOR.  
 AEL. VIBIVS  
 > LEG. XX. V.V.  
 V. S. L. M.

which may be read in English,—‘To the god Antenociticus and the deities of the Emperors, Ælius Vibius, a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, styled the Valerian and the Victorious, freely dedicated this altar, in the discharge of a vow to objects most worthy of it.’ The god *Antenociticus* is quite new to us. Prior to this discovery, we had no idea that any such demon as he graced the calendar of heathen Rome. Beside the greater and lesser deities of Greece and Rome, there is a crowd of local deities that are only known to the ‘painful students’ of stony mythology. Among the district gods of Roman Britain we have Vitres, Hamia, Setlocenia, Mounus, Mogon, Belatucader, and Cocidius; and an altar recently found near Petriana (Walton-house) seems to reveal to us another strange god of the name of Venauntis. This altar, so far as I can understand it, makes known to us still another. Whether the name is derived from the district where the deity was supposed to exercise his sway, or whether it is descriptive of his qualities, I am at present unable to give any opinion. The genius or godship of the emperors was often worshipped, and that seems to have been the case here. It will be observed that the emperors are spoken of in the plural number,—AVGVSTORVM. The other altar also which we have to consider, speaks of a plurality of emperors. Who can have been intended? We have a plurality of emperors in the time of Antoninus the Philosopher, when he shared the purple with Lucius Verus; in the time of Severus, when he associated his two sons with himself; and at the close of the short reign of Elagabalus, when he called Severus Alexander to divide with him his obloquy and danger. We need scarcely go farther in this enumeration, for the style of this altar does not belong to a later age. Possibly it was carved when Septimius Severus, and his sons Caracalla and Geta, were the lords of this lower creation.

“The other altar is not nearly so ornate as the first. Neither its design nor its execution is good. The letters of the inscription are rudely formed. It has probably been committed to unskilful hands, for circumstances seem to warrant the opinion that it must have been nearly contemporaneous with the other. It has no focus. The inscription reads thus:—

DEO ANOCITICO  
 IVDICIIS OPTIMO-  
 RVM MAXIMORVM  
 QVE IMPP. N. SVB VIB: (VLP.?)  
 MARCELLO COS. TINE-  
 IVS LONGVS IN PRAE-  
 FECTVRA EQVITV. .  
 LATO CLAVO EXORN. .  
 TVS ET Q. D.

which may be translated,—‘Tineius Longus, holding office in the Præfectship of knights, adorned with the broad stripe, and a quæstor, dedicated this altar to Anociticus (*qq.* Antenociticus), in consequence of the decisions of our most excellent and most mighty emperors given under Vibius Marcellus, a man of consular rank.’ The first thing that perplexes us in this inscription is the similarity of the name of this god with that on the other, and yet they are different. Probably the same god is meant, and most likely the first A on this altar is intended to stand for ANTE on the other, though there is nothing to indicate it. At the end of the first line there is a character resembling a Q; close examination induces me to suppose that it is only the leaf-shaped stop so often introduced in inscriptions. I was in hope when I saw the epithets *optimorum maximorum* that I should have been able by them to have ascertained the emperor to whom they were applied; but I have not succeeded. These terms (*optimus* and *maximus*) are frequently applied to Trajan, both on coins and sculptures, and occasionally to Antoninus Pius, but I can find no instance of their being applied to any of the conjoint emperors. The nearest approach to it that I have yet observed is on the Arch of Severus at Rome. Ori-

ginally the names of the two sons of Severus were appended to his own, but when Caracalla murdered Geta, he had his brother's name struck out from the inscription, and the gap filled up with the words OPTIMIS FORTISSIMISQVE PRINCIPIBUS. It may be that this altar belongs to the time of Severus. The flattery implied in the use of the words *optimus maximus* will be noticed when it is remembered that these are the epithets almost universally applied upon altars to Jupiter, the king of gods and men. The last letter on the fourth line is indistinct; it looks like an E, but it is possibly a B, the rounded parts of the letters having been worn off with the angle of the altar. *Tineius* is a somewhat peculiar name, but several examples of it occur in Gruter. The expression *Lato clavo exornatus* is new in the altars of the north of England. It no doubt indicates that the person possessed senatorial rank. In Rich's "Illustrated Latin Dictionary" we have the following explanation of *Clavus Latus*:—"The broad stripe; an ornamental band of purple colour, running down the front of a tunic, in a perpendicular direction, immediately over the front of the chest, the right of wearing which formed one of the exclusive privileges of the Roman senator, though at a late period it appears to have been sometimes granted as a favour to individuals of the equestrian order." There is a passage in Suetonius's Life of Augustus Cæsar which seems to throw some light upon this subject. He says,—"That the sons of senators might become early acquainted with the administration of affairs, he permitted them, at the age when they took the garb of manhood (*toga virilis*), to assume also the distinction of the senatorian robe, with its broad border (*latum clavum induere*), and to be present at the debates in the senate-house. When they entered the military service, he not only gave them the rank of military tribunes in the legions, but likewise the command of the auxiliary horse. And that all might have an opportunity of acquiring military experience, he commonly joined two sons of senators in command of each troop of horse." Although Suetonius refers to a state of things more than a century earlier than the erection of this altar, it almost seems as if he had written this sentence by way of explaining to us this inscription. *Tineius Longus*, though probably not having a seat in the senate-house, was a man of senatorial rank, and was sent to flesh his sword in the flanks of Caledonians worthy of his steel. The last two letters in the inscription may admit of some question. Probably in addition to his other orders, he held the rank of quæstor, which is indicated by the initial letter of the word. Most likely D stands for *dicavit*, 'he dedicated.' It will be observed that *Tineius Longus*, whilst doing honour to his god, does not neglect his own dignities. These he blazons forth in considerable detail. Is he the only person who has made religion a stalking-horse to personal applause? For many a century the name of *Tineius Longus* was buried in oblivion; now at length the altar, once more brought to the light of day, is true to its trust, and the blushing honours of its dedicator will gain greater celebrity than ever. All who are familiar with the inscriptions found in the north of England will be prepared to admit the fact, which this stone presses upon us, that Rome sent some of her greatest men to Britain. A leaf fills up a blank at the close of the last line. The letters on this altar have been coated with red paint. The remains of this are clearly to be discerned. I think that the other altar has been similarly treated, though the marks of it are not so distinct. Most of the inscriptions found in the catacombs of Rome are painted red, but this is the first time I have known any of our local inscriptions to be coloured.

"Near the south wall of the building the remains of three skeletons had been found. They evidently had not fallen in unawares or by chance, inasmuch as they were lying in due order, pretty nearly parallel to the wall east and west. Then, besides these, at the other angle there were remains of urn burials—fragments of charred bones, and fragments of land shells, which Dr. Bruce conjectured were those of snails. Then, it was a curious thing to find burials not within a Roman station, but so near it as these. The question was, How can these bones have come here? The urn burials, he thought, no doubt belonged to the Roman period, and the others might have taken place in Roman times too; because in the decline of the Roman time in Britain they contracted their fortifications—everything indicated it."

Mr. Rendel said that since he had the pleasure of shewing Dr. Bruce these discoveries, there was a little further light thrown upon the position in which the human remains were found. They had found that the

building was a little greater in extent, and what they at first thought was the boundary-wall was nothing but a partition-wall, which enclosed the position in which these skeletons were found. In fact, it appeared now that they were within the building. These further discoveries regarding the building also cleared up the position of the altars. They also were within the building, and they stood parallel on each side of the recess in which the statue must have stood. It was evident that the altars had not been removed very far from where they were originally placed, because underneath their site was found a bed of concrete.

Mr. Clayton thought it might have been a small temple.

Dr. Bruce said these might have been priests claiming the right of being buried on holy ground.

After an interesting conversation on the subject,

Mr. Clayton said that he had that morning inspected these altars, and sketched out a reading of the inscriptions, which he had the satisfaction now to find was substantially the same as that of Dr. Bruce. The altars are dedicated to a god hitherto unknown, probably a British god. One of them is very beautiful in design and execution, and (with the exception, perhaps, of the fine altar preserved by Lord Lonsdale in Whitehaven Castle) is superior to anything yet found in Britain; this altar is probably of the date of Hadrian, it is dedicated by a centurion of the 20th Legion, which was stationed in this part of the country in the reign of Hadrian, and was soon afterwards moved southward. The other altar is of ruder workmanship, and would seem to belong to a lower period of the Empire. If he (Mr. Clayton) rendered correctly the words SUB ULPIO MARCELLO, the date would be fixed in the reign of Commodus. Dr. Bruce had justly observed that Tineius Longus, the dedicator of this altar, appeared to have been a vain man. Not so Ulpius Marcellus, the general of Commodus, who retrieved the Roman affairs in Britain, then in a desperate state, and yet no traces of his name have been found anywhere on the Roman Wall, except on a fragment of a stone at Cilurnum. It was the practice of the Roman soldier, in dedicating to a god of the country in which he was placed, to join one of his own divinities. The combination with the British god of the "deities of the emperors," on the first altar, is not unusual. The combination on the second altar of the "judicial decrees of the best and greatest of our emperors" was, he believed, unique.

Dr. Bruce said that as soon as he had seen the altars he wrote to Mr. Roach Smith, one of their best Roman antiquaries, asking for his opinion upon it. He had received a reply to that letter on his way to the meeting. The Rev. Dr. then read the letter alluded to, in which Mr. Smith, after the usual acknowledgments, went on to say,—“I am quite delighted to see such discoveries. I hope we shall be puzzled with them much more. Who the god Antenociticus was, I expect will, after all our researches, be a question. It may be a topical name; or it may be an epithet applied to Apollo, or the Sun. . . . I never before met with the *latus clavus* in an inscription.”

Dr. Bruce said he thought Mr. Clayton's suggestion, that the præ-nomen of MARCELLUS was ULPIUS and not VIBIUS, was very valuable, and most likely correct. The only letter about which there could be a question was the L, and as the three letters VLP. were crowded together at the end of the line, it would be nothing wonderful if the bottom stroke of that letter should be shorn of its due proportions.

The last letter, the B, E, or P, was confessedly imperfect, in consequence of the abrasion of the angle of the stone. Profiting by Mr. Clayton's suggestion, he would again examine the altar.

Some further conversation having taken place, the subject dropped, with the understanding that Mr. Rendel should draw up a complete account of the discovery of these very important remains.

Mr. White drew attention to the fact of so many old buildings being pulled down in Northumberland and Durham, and suggested that some arrangements should be come to whereby photographs of those about to be similarly treated might be taken and preserved by the Society.

Dr. Bruce brought forward the subject of the jubilee of the Society next year, and suggested that an appropriate way of celebrating it would be by laying the foundation-stone of their new Museum. On the suggestion of the Chairman, the subject was deferred till the next meeting.

### NORTHAMPTON ARCHIDIACONAL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*Oct. 2.* The annual meeting was held at Northampton, in the lecture-hall of the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, the HIGH SHERIFF (W. Smyth, Esq.) in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, the Rev. Canon James, the Rev. Canon Barton, Edward Thornton, Esq., the Rev. P. Thornton, the Rev. Christopher Smyth, the Rev. Peake Banton, the Rev. J. T. Browne, the Rev. W. Collins, the Rev. W. Butlin, the Rev. H. L. Elliot, E. F. Law, Esq., Samuel Sharp, Esq., &c. Many ladies also were present.

The Rev. Canon James read the report, which spoke first of church building or restoration:—

“Of plans of churches this year brought under our consideration by the architects or incumbents, those of Sutton Bassett, by Mr. Goddard, have been efficiently completed, and a most interesting Norman chapel has been preserved, when on the very edge of destruction. The enlargement and re-arrangement of Kingsthorpe Church is being judiciously carried out by Mr. Slater, and it is hoped that, through the representation made by our committee, some doomed windows of early date may be retained.

“Uppingham Church, the plans of which were noticed in former reports, has been since opened under most happy augury, as also the remarkable church of Ketton; and there is every hope that the fine church of Higham Ferrers, so long finished, though still unused, will be immediately prepared for the resumption of Divine service, though, in the first instance, with temporary fittings. The design for the new chapel of Uppingham School, by Mr. Street, is exhibited here to-day, and it is well worthy of the high name he has achieved for himself in mediæval architecture.

“Mr. Scott's plans for the Training College at Peterborough have received the most laborious attention of the sub-committee, and the repeated revision of the architect, and have been reduced to the most economical scale of which so large a building is capable, without any loss of architectural character. Indeed, the severe simplicity of the elevation, which at once bespeaks the practical character of the institution, so commends itself, that even in an architectural point of view it will be a great loss, should the district for whose use it is intended not come forward liberally to furnish the necessary funds for its erection.

“The committee have been consulted, as before, on many minor questions—of Christian monuments, painted windows, wall decoration, and the like; and they are always ready to give any advice in their power whereby the memorials of the dead

may be made subservient to the adornment, and not the defacement, of the House of God.

“Their attention has been continued to obtain photographs of all the churches within the archdeaconry previous to any proposed restoration; but it often happens that the preparatory work of demolition has commenced before they have had the opportunity of making that faithful record of the old state of things which photography alone can give, and which I venture to assert, in spite of its more fashionable use in caricaturing all our good-looking friends, is the true and proper sphere of photographic art. Unfortunately, the fine old church of Clapton, on which a paper will be read to-day, was one of those which passed away before our photographer could take its portrait. The accurate drawings and measurements of Sir Henry Dryden and Mr. More have made up for this omission as far as hand-drawings can, but we must still regret the want of a fac-simile of its very self, and yet more feelingly bewail its actual destruction. The original design for the new church of Clapton, which was to replace one of the finest specimens of early geometrical Gothic in the county, in its earliest form rejected altogether the re-use of the old decorative materials, but, through the representations of our Society, a promise has been given that every available feature of the old church shall be worked up again in the new. Those who, like myself, saw the splendid windows and arches of the old church laid out on the greensward, in more than their pristine beauty, their outlines rounded and their colour toned by the soft grey lichens of five centuries, can hardly reconcile themselves to the belief in the necessity of so thorough a demolition as has been accomplished. When we condemn the well-abused eighteenth century for the destruction and deportation of Rushton and Overstone, we hardly expect to see a similar story enacted in the proud light of the nineteenth century, under the sanction of official authority.

“The most important step taken this year for the advancement and extension of the interests and operations of the Society has been the appointment of a local sub-committee of gentlemen who, living chiefly in the town of Northampton, and holding evening meetings once a month, have taken under their special cognizance the description and preservation of antiquities of the immediate neighbourhood, and carried the work of the Society into a field which we have always been most anxious to cultivate, but which, till the appointment of this committee, we have been unable to approach. This movement has resulted in the accession of many new members from the town itself, and has led to many most valuable memoirs and discussions. It only requires to be better known to gather to itself archæologists and learners in every department, and to form the centre of an art union between town and county, which I hope may find a still further practical development in the museum which, under the Public Library and Museum Act, has been liberally adopted by this town, and for the location of which the new Town-hall, now in the course of building, has made provision.

“An architectural report for the year 1862 which professes to be discursive can hardly omit some reference to the Great International Exhibition. The building itself has certainly not been a happy illustration of English architectural art; nor, even if iron and glass are to be henceforth the popular materials which the architect will be called upon to employ, can this be called a successful adaptation of them. It is a decided falling off from the constructive success of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and its main defect is in the feature to which it looked for its greatest triumph. It has proved the utter absurdity, both for effect and convenience, of a dome of glass.

“It seems to me that there is needed a strong expression from all lovers of art in Great Britain against the perseverance in the perpetration of such architecture as South Kensington delights in. This indescribable composition, whose boast it is that it dispenses alike with architect and style, is gradually establishing itself over the whole area obtained by the Commissioners with the profits of the Exhibition of 1851. The Horticultural Gardens have, to my mind, been piteously sacrificed to it; and there is now growing up in the centre of the South Kensington Museum a permanent erection, which, though certainly well adapted to set off the splendid treasures of the Art-upon-Loan Exhibition, yet holds them in no other fashion than the jewel is held in the toad's head. The old corrugated iron Brompton boilers all could put up with; they were so avowedly temporary that one rejoiced that their ugliness eventually enforced something better, and that their cheapness offered no bar to their speedy destruction; but when permanent

buildings are being erected to hold the art treasures of the kingdom, we may well expect that some architect of note should be called in to save us from such fearful inflictions as are exhibited in the strange construction and anomalous ornamental details of the new buildings. Even humble provincial Societies like our own may do some good by an expression of their opinion, because they are thoroughly free from that professional jealousy which is alleged by the advocates of this new style as the motive of the opposition that has been raised against it.

“Altogether, architecture has received poor recognition from the Exhibition Commissioners. It had some difficulty in gaining any position there; and, as far as foreign architecture is concerned, it can hardly be said to be represented at all. But the English department shews unmistakeably that whatever life and progress there is in British architecture, it is wholly in the line of Gothic development.”

The Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton took the chair at the evening meeting, when papers were read “On the Parish Registers of the Towns in the Neighbourhood of Northampton,” by the Rev. H. L. Elliot, and “On Painted Glass,” by the Rev. G. A. Poole; and the Rev. Mr. Burdett made some remarks on the condition of English churchyards, which drew from the noble Chairman the remark that many of our churchyards were in anything but a satisfactory state. In foreign countries the churchyards formed a great contrast to those in this country, especially in Germany, where they were beautifully kept. He had no doubt the Society would be very glad if Mr. Burdett would give a paper on the subject.

#### WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 13, 14. THE annual meeting was held at Worcester, the first day being devoted to the general meeting and a *conversazione*, and the second to excursions.

Oct. 13. In the absence of the President (Lord Lyttelton), G. J. A. WALKER, Esq., took the chair, in the Natural History Society's Rooms, when the Rev. H. G. Pepys, one of the Secretaries, read the Report. This, after referring to the recent visit to Worcester of the Archæological Institute, already fully described in our pages<sup>s</sup>, went on to speak of the works now in progress at the Cathedral:—

“Your Committee have to report that the whole exterior eastward of the tower is completed and brought back to what by some is supposed to have been its original state in the thirteenth century, always excepting the clerestory triplets. In the interior, the important operation of rebuilding the south-western pier of the north-east transept has been successfully accomplished, so that the unsightly supporting wall north of the sanctuary is now quite useless, and will no doubt be superseded by an open screen. The plain spandrils between the lights of the east window have been enriched with well-executed sculpture in high relief, by Bolton.

“The pews, the screens eastward and at the back of the stalls, have been removed, the choir, aisles, and south chapel denuded of whitewash, and the mutilated capitals made good; the effect being very beautiful, especially on the south side, where the ribs of the vaulting are formed of light and dark-tinted stone alternated. The cells of the vaulting are filled in with a red stone, having much the appearance of brick; this was probably never intended to be seen, but covered with a thin coating of plaster, and decorated with colour. Your Committee trust that in any re-arrangement of the cathedral it will not be attempted to fill the choir with seats, and confine the congregation to that small and inadequate portion of the building (as has been done at Wells, to the serious injury of the archi-

<sup>s</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 303; Oct., p. 422; Nov., p. 563.

tectural effect of the cathedral, and the great inconvenience of the worshippers), but that, following the examples of Ely, Lichfield, and Hereford, provision may be made for rendering the nave available for the accommodation of the general congregation.

“The chapter-house is also undergoing thorough renovation, and by the removal of the book-cases which till lately lined the interior, the intersecting Norman arcade, with the shallow niches below, have been revealed to view; and now that the whitewash is removed, the interior presents perhaps one of the finest examples of Norman constructional polychromy in the kingdom.”

Several churches completed within the past year were spoken of, and an account was given of a small edifice which seems a good model for imitation where funds are very limited:—

“Mr. G. T. Robinson, of Leamington, has designed a simple kind of building, well adapted for temporary church or school purposes, which can be erected for £1 a sitting, and removed from one site to another at a cost of about 2s. 6d. a sitting. A Mission Chapel of this description has just been opened at Rowney Green, in the parish of Alvechurch, for the accommodation of a population of 300 people residing at a distance of two miles from the parish church. It will hold 125 worshippers, and is constructed of deal boards cut out by machinery to a uniform size (as is all the woodwork), so as to slide into grooved iron uprights, which are fixed into a low brick basement. It is covered with a light steep-pitched roof, tied together by iron rods. There is a porch on the south side, also a vestry to the north, and a bell-turret on the ridge of the roof. The interior is lined with canvas (except the lower part of the walls, which are boarded), the walls and roof of the sanctuary being covered with paper of an ecclesiastical pattern, while the rest of the roof is ornamented with a stencilled device. The internal fittings are of a simple character, and comprise open seats, prayer-desk, lectern, sedilia, and altar table, the latter standing on a foot-pace, which is elevated three steps above the general level of the floor.”

The recent destruction of the Guesten Hall was, of course, treated on at some length, but we need not repeat what has been so often, yet so ineffectually, dwelt on. Still we must make one extract to shew the spirit of almost wanton destruction by which parties who ought to know better are occasionally misled:—

“Your Committee have also to lament a still more recent loss of an ancient fragment by the destruction of the remaining arches of old St. Clement’s Church, on the Upper Quay, probably the oldest architectural example in the city, and supposed by some antiquaries to be of a date anterior to the Conquest. And this interesting remain of one of our oldest churches, which had stood for 800 years, has been swept away because the materials would ‘come in useful’ for the erection of some dismal rooms for the master of an adjoining Ragged School!”

With such an example before them, the Committee exhibited no common degree of hopefulness in concluding with the expression of their trust “that the reports which may be presented at future anniversaries will record a continued improvement in the designs for new works, and a more enlightened and just appreciation of the few ancient and time-honoured structures which have not yet fallen a prey to the utilitarian requirements of the age.”

After the reception of the report, the Rev. T. G. Curtler was elected a member of the Society, and other formal business was transacted.

At the *conversazione* the Rev. H. G. PEPYS presided.

The Rev. M. Day read a paper “On the Historical Reminiscences of Worcester.” After briefly discussing the origin of the city, he went on to note the many conflagrations and other troubles and disasters which had befallen it from the earliest records, and quoted Florence of Wor-

cester's description of the panic among the citizens on hearing that King Stephen was on his way to pillage and burn their city, and of their sufferings at the hands of the soldiers. St. Oswald and St. Wulstan, with the miracles recorded of them, next passed in review, as also the royal personages who came to pay their devotions at the shrines of the saints from time to time, and liberally enriched the establishment:—

“Worcester, in the thirteenth century, witnessed scenes of violence to which the city has been long a stranger. We hear of a citizen's body being buried in the churchyard of the cathedral in spite of the opposition of the lesser friars, and of its being exhumed by order of the Archbishop, and restored to its rightful owners. Skipping over a long period, we read of the city being seized by Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth, and of citizens beheaded at the cross. Three-quarters of a century after that we find ourselves witnessing a scene which the pious old monks never would have imagined possible. The cross and the images of the Virgin were burnt in a sort of triumph in the churchyard. This was in Queen Elizabeth's reign. She afterwards made a long visit to Worcester. The account of that visit is too well known to require any notice here. I will merely note two curious circumstances connected with it; the first illustrates the manners of the times. The Queen, it is said, reining in her horse to hear an oration, with a heartiness which did her honour, threw up her cap. The other circumstance relates to the three pears in the Worcester arms. It is said that the Queen was much struck in the market-place by a fine pear-tree loaded with fruit. Market-places are not the most likely situations for the preservation of fruit; and the good government and honesty which could keep the pears from being stolen seemed to her Majesty worthy of being handed down to memory; accordingly she directed three pears to be added to the Worcester arms. Two explanations, however, are given of the security of the fruit, either of which lessens the marvel. One is, that the tree was brought bodily only the night before from the garden of the White Ladies' Monastery; the other is, that the pears, though outwardly inviting, were of an extraordinarily wooden kind.”

The College-hall, or ancient refectory of the monks, its history, uses, and vicissitudes, were then noticed; and next, the important share borne by Worcester in the Civil Wars. In allusion to the siege the rev. gentleman observed,—

“The account is very fully given in Nash, and contains many interesting particulars. E.g., we are told that during the siege a conference took place between Dr. Warmstrey, one of the Canons and afterwards Dean, and the celebrated Richard Baxter, the author of ‘The Saint's Rest.’ They disputed for several hours, during the lull of the cannonading, on most points of divinity, and, strange to say, under the circumstances, parted good friends. Various little incidents are on record which bring forcibly home to us the sad realities of a siege, such as the murmuring of the starving populace at the prolonged defence, the refusal of bakers to bake bread at a perpetual loss, an artifice of the enemy outside to entice cows from the city, the slinging up of a little brass field-piece to the top of the Cathedral tower, and that melancholy early service at which many a sad worshipper attended to take a tearful farewell of the service of the Church of England.”

Next Mr. Day alluded to some of the changes which had taken place in the general aspect of the streets since the time of the Civil Wars; he noticed with extreme regret the ruthless destruction of the ancient remains of St. Clement's Church within the last few days, as also the absurd alterations of the old names of streets, like that of Salt-lane, for new-fangled and meaningless titles<sup>h</sup>.

Mr. Lees read a paper or popular description of the ancient features of the city, being in fact an archæological ramble through its streets and suburbs, with some account of them as they once appeared, the

<sup>h</sup> See a letter on this subject in GENT. MAG., May, 1860, p. 426.

changes they had gone through, and an explanation of names and things almost inexplicably altered from their earlier shape.

Mr. Walker followed with some notes on ancient ecclesiastical history in connection with Worcester, the architecture of its cathedral, the monastery, friaries, and other religious establishments.

*Oct.* 14. Excursions were made to St. John's and Powick. At St. John's the party were met by the Revs. J. C. James and B. Lambert, who shewed them the church, the parish records, and the communion plate. Five centuries ago St. John's was a chapel subordinate to the ancient church of Wick, but the latter being situate in a place which became deserted by its inhabitants in consequence of the danger of living at a distance from large towns, the church of Wick was suppressed in 1371, and the inhabitants gradually settled at St. John's, making its chapel their parish church. The remains of the old structure at Wick may still be traced in the old farm-buildings at Mr. Smith's at Wick, but the most interesting portions of them, consisting of Norman work and chevron mouldings, have been removed and deposited in the rear of the Natural History rooms. St. John's Church, which consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and western tower, all of the late Perpendicular style, except the Norman piers and arches of the north side, had the misfortune to be extensively "restored" in 1841, just before sound and correct principles in Gothic architecture became known. The architect of that day converted the Norman arches into Pointed ones, to afford the occupants of a gallery a sight of the clergyman; a debased porch was erected against the south side of the tower, so as to range with the gable of the aisle, and a vestry was added to the opposite side of the tower; the interior was filled with deal pews, the western gallery was enlarged, and a carpenter's-Gothic reredos put up, while the tower-arch was raised in order to afford a sight of the organ. This went on till recently, when another great alteration was made by the addition of a large aisle on the north side of the nave, carried out generally in good style, with low open seats, a decent gallery, an open timber roof, and good rose-windows east and west.

From St. John's Church the visitors went to the ancient half-timbered house near the turnpike-gate, and passed through its deserted rooms, noting its old wainscoting, fire-place, carved cornices, staircases, &c., and wondering that no scrap of its history or antecedents had come down to the present day, except the statement of an old neighbour that the venerable and picturesque building had always been known by the name of "The Abbey." It is now occupied by a fellmonger.

Powick Church was the next point of attraction, but Mr. Walpole Willis, of Wick Episcopi, first entertained the party at his mansion, and also shewed them his pictures and relics connected with the Civil Wars, the battle of Powick Bridge having taken place on the banks of the Teme not far from his residence.

At Powick Church the party were much pleased with the restoration of that fine old edifice, the only drawback to which is the unsightly appearance of the tie-beams crossing the chancel. The church is cruciform, with tower at the west end, having three stages and diagonal buttresses. The east window is Early English, three lancets, and the aisles are divided from the nave by equilateral arches of the Perpendicular style; but the structure contains specimens of every Gothic

style. In times not long gone by, this church was noted for the custom of ball-playing on Sundays against the wall of its tower, till the father of the present Rev. G. St. John put an end to it by causing interments to take place in the "hopping" ground; but before it was suppressed, the ball-players made no scruple of sending a message to the clergyman to delay the commencement of service till their game was over.

Beyond the above, nothing is particularly noticeable in the church or parish, except that in 1832 and 1833 Roman urns, coins, and children's bones were dug up in it.

#### YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

*Oct. 7.* THE first monthly meeting for the present session was held at the Museum. The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN presided.

W. J. S. Morritt, Esq., M.P.; Captain St. Clair, of Clifton; and Mr. John Winn, of Coney-street, were elected members; after which T. S. Noble, Esq., the Secretary, read a list of donations of books and specimens.

The Rev. J. Kenrick read some "Archæological Notes on France," in continuation of a former paper<sup>1</sup>. We extract the portions relating to Abbeville; and to M. Perthes:—

"I did not leave Abbeville without visiting the church dedicated to St. Wulfran, one of the many interesting ecclesiastical edifices with which the northern provinces of France abound. Its origin dates from the middle of the eleventh century, when the body of the Saint was transported hither by one of the Counts of Ponthieu. This edifice was destroyed in 1363, when the English were in possession of Abbeville, the county of Ponthieu being one of the territories which, by the peace of Bretigny, was ceded to Edward III. When I visited Abbeville, in 1817, it was the tradition that the existing church had been built, at that time, by the English; but more exact researches since made into the records have shewn, that only the choir was built at that time, and that the existing edifice dates from 1488, when the choir was re-built, and that it was not completed till the middle of the sixteenth century. It must have been under this former choir that the body of Henry V. rested for a night, on its way from Rouen to London, in the year 1422. He had died in the castle of Vincennes, from whence he was carried first to Paris and thence to Rouen. Monstrelet describes the extraordinary pomp with which his remains were carried through France. 'The royal coffin was placed within a car, drawn by four large horses, having on its top a representation of the deceased monarch in boiled leather, elegantly painted, with a rich crown of gold upon his head; in his right hand a sceptre, in the left a golden ball, with his face looking to the heavens. Over the bed was a coverlet of vermillion silk, interwoven with beaten gold. When it passed through any town a canopy of silk (like to what is carried over the host on Corpus Christi day) was borne over it. In this state, attended by his princes and the knights of his household, did the funeral proceed from Rouen to Abbeville, where the body was placed in the church of St. Wulfran, with rows of priests on each side of the coffin, who day and night incessantly chanted requiems. Masses were daily said for his soul, in the churches of all the towns through which the funeral passed, from break of day unto noon. From Abbeville the procession proceeded to Hesdin, and thence to Montreuil, Boulogne, and Calais. During the whole way there were persons on either side of the car, dressed in white, carrying lighted torches; behind it were his household, clothed in black; and after them his relatives, in tears and mourning. At about a league's distance followed the Queen, with a numerous attendance.'

"The church of St. Wulfran is a very noble edifice, worthy, though only a collegiate church, to be the seat of a bishop—a dignity which it has twice endeavoured to procure for itself. It cannot rival Amiens, or Rheims, or Chartres in size or

<sup>1</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 76.

richness of decoration; but I confess that its greater plainness was to me a recommendation. In looking on the western front of Amiens Cathedral, the eye seeks in vain for repose or contrast, in a surface every inch of which is covered with sculpture or architectural decoration. I prefer a façade which, like the western front of Abbeville, or of our own Minster, while it gratifies the eye by rich ornament, refreshes it by plainer spaces. What Cowley says of wit is applicable to architectural decoration:—

‘Rather than all things wit, let none be there;  
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i’th’ sky,  
If those be stars which form the galaxy.’

In strange contrast with the ceremonies of mediæval worship were the scenes enacted in the church of St. Wulfran during the French Revolution. Like most of the great manufacturing towns of France, Abbeville was intensely Jacobinical. On the 8th of Frimaire, year 2 of the Republic (Nov. 28, 1793), the Popular Society of Abbeville addressed a memorial to the National Convention, in which, after announcing that France was ripe for philosophy, and needed no other worship than that of reason—that Republicans needed no priests, no temples, only virtue, they demanded that an altar should be erected to Reason in one of their churches. Accordingly on the tenth of December, in the same year, the Goddess of Reason was installed on the principal altar of the choir, her throne having been carried on the shoulders of six members of the Popular Society. The Tree of Liberty was planted before the church, and patriotic speeches and proclamations were made till seven in the evening, when the *cortége* of the Goddess adjourned to the theatre, to witness the performance of William Tell. In April, 1794, the busts of Marat and Lepelletier were solemnly installed in the church, which was also appointed as the place where, on Decadi, which had taken the place of Sunday, the decrees of the Convention were proclaimed. These things gradually subsided as the revolutionary spirit died away; but when I first saw Abbeville, the dilapidation and neglect of the church and the scanty attendance of worshippers shewed the enduring effects of the period of irreligion.”

The following will be useful as a *résumé* of the “flints in the drift” controversy:—

“M. Boucher de Perthes inhabits a spacious mansion at Abbeville, in the Rue des Minimes, which might be translated into English by ‘Monkgate.’ His father before him having been a collector, the house is a perfect museum. Doubtless there are in it apartments appropriated to the ordinary occupations of life, but those through which I was led, and which seemed endless, are filled with curiosities,—from flint implements, manufactured by the hands of pre-Adamites, through Celtic, Roman, mediæval times, down to the contents of chateaux destroyed in the Revolution. I regret that as M. B. de Perthes was suffering from illness, I could not have the benefit of his explanations of the objects contained in his museum; but in the interview which I had with him, he enquired with interest respecting the two Yorkshire Societies of which he is an honorary member, our own and that of Leeds, and made me the bearer of copies of his works and the Transactions of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, of which he is President.

“My notice of this vast collection will be confined to his own discoveries of flint implements, and especially of those large and deeply buried specimens which have received the name of *haches*. Of those which are found in tumuli or in the beds of turf which compose the banks of the Somme from Amiens to Abbeville and downward towards the sea, there are countless examples. Those from the turf-beds have in many instances been derived from great depths; but as this is a (comparatively) modern deposit, and of a yielding substance, no argument can be drawn from the depth of the place of discovery to the age of the implements.

“From early life M. B. de Perthes appears to have been occupied by speculations on the race by whom the flint implements had been formed, and the question whether they could have been contemporaneous with the extinct animals to whose fossil remains Cuvier had called the attention of the scientific world; and he had gone on amassing worked flints from tumuli, turbaries, and transported soils. But it was not till 1836 that he published his views on this subject. His suspicion that some of those which were brought to him must have had a deeper origin than these superficial deposits was excited by the ferruginous colour of the surface. This

colour could not have been an efflorescence from the substance of the flint, it must have been derived from some stratum with which it had lain long in contact. It had been found, not in the superficial or the recently transported deposits, but in a bank of ferruginous gravel, of which the depth and compactness set aside the idea of the hatchet having descended by its own weight through the superincumbent soil, or having been introduced through a fissure from above.

“In M. de Perthes’ first publications on the subject of these flint implements there was undoubtedly much that was fanciful, exciting scepticism and even ridicule. Not contented with pointing out the various unquestionable uses of them, as arrow-heads, knives, hooks, hatchets, &c., he persuaded himself that he saw the idols of a primitive worship in fragments which to others appeared mere chippings of the flint, or even the result of accidental fracture. He met with the usual fate of those who demand faith beyond the evidence which they can produce—to have his real evidence disbelieved. He made no converts to his opinion, he was ridiculed as a dreamer, or looked upon with suspicion as one who wanted to overturn long-established and venerable opinions. But neither ridicule nor neglect, nor the imputation of irreligion, shook his faith. He undertook distant journeys, and found everywhere the evidence of the wide diffusion of the use of flint implements in antehistoric times. In the majority of cases, however, these facts only proved that flint weapons and implements had been used by a race living on the earth when its surface was much the same as it now is, and who were surrounded by animals of the same species as now exist. They strengthened the evidence for the existence of what the Northern antiquaries have called the stone period, but they did nothing to establish his own special theory of an antediluvian population. But the conviction was fixed in his mind, that the implements found along with the bones of extinct species, in deep-seated beds of gravel, had been used by men contemporaries of those animals. The evidence was for a long time very scanty and dubious, and as Cuvier had enunciated the opinion that man had *not* been contemporaneous with the extinct *pachydermata*, and the actual state of the surface of the earth was the result of one simultaneous deluge, abundant and clear evidence was required to countervail the authority of so great a name. Fortunately about this time (1838-40) extensive excavations were made in the neighbourhood of Abbeville, partly to obtain materials for the repair and enlargement of the fortifications, and partly for the construction of the Northern Railway. M. de Perthes obtained numerous specimens himself from the beds laid open, and when the attention of the workmen had been called to them, they recognised and preserved them. It is probable that some may have been fabricated by them, but no suspicion can attach to the greater number of those in M. de Perthes’ museum. In 1840 he laid before the French Institute a collection of about twenty, but made few converts, and the question slumbered till 1854, when Dr. Rigollet, of Amiens, comparing the beds of Abbeville with those of St. Acheul, near Amiens, became a convert to the opinion which he had previously opposed, and published a memoir on the flint implements of that locality. Still the opposition and the incredulity remained. Some denied that they were the work of human hands, and said that the flints had split themselves under the influence of extreme cold; some went so far as to assert, against all geological and archæological evidence, that the beds in which they were found were younger than the Roman occupation of Gaul; and those who had no other objection to urge raised the cry of heterodoxy. A scientific congress held at Laon formally pronounced against M. de Perthes. It was reserved for Englishmen to do him that justice which was denied to him by his countrymen. In 1859, soon after the publication of the report of the congress at Laon, the eminent palæontologist, Dr. Falconer, visited Abbeville, and inspected the collections of M. de Perthes and the beds in which his hatchets had been found. He had read his books, but had not been convinced; his own researches removed his doubts, and being a Vice-President of the Geological Society of London, on his return he gave an account of what he had seen, which induced Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Evans to visit Abbeville. They carried on the investigation with an amount of geological knowledge and a closeness of reasoning which had been wanting to the original discoverer; they came with undecided minds, but they returned with a full conviction that the hatchets were works of art, not of accident, and that they had really been found at a depth and in strata which precluded the supposition that they had been deposited there in historic times. Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Austen, and many other eminent geologists have since visited Abbeville, and concur

in the conclusions of Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Evans, which I believe have also met with general acquiescence in this country, having been confirmed by similar discoveries here. The forthcoming work of Sir C. Lyell will, doubtless, afford a luminous view of all the evidence bearing on the question of the antiquity of the human race.

“Having visited the Museum, I went to Menchecourt and Moulin Quignon, where are the beds of gravel in which the implements and remains of extinct animals have been found. At that moment they were not being worked, but the view of the strata is sufficient to convince one who is not a geologist, that their deposition has been the work of very remote ages, and causes very different from those now in operation. M. Boucher de Perthes may well express his satisfaction that a controversy, in the course of which both his honesty and his judgment have been called in question, has terminated so entirely in his favour.”

Nov. 4. W. PROCTER, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

After the reading of a paper “On Fossil Rain Prints,” by Mr. Ford, the Rev. J. Kenrick read “A Notice of some Waxed Tablets with Inscriptions in Roman Cursive Character, recently discovered in the Mines of Transylvania,” which we give *in extenso*. He said,—

“I have been induced to bring this subject before this Society by a letter which I lately received from my old friend and former pupil, Mr. Paget, the well-known author of ‘Travels in Hungary and Transylvania,’ who is now resident in the neighbourhood of Clausenburg. He says,—‘We have established a museum here, and among other things sent have been some Roman waxed tablets, found chiefly in the mines near Veres Patak, in the mountainous district between Hungary and Transylvania. One of them—that which is best preserved—was discovered by a Wallack miner, very possibly the lineal descendant of some poor Dacus, to whose taskmaster the tablet belonged. It was without difficulty obtained for the Museum without money. I mention these facts to shew that there was no interest, as indeed there could be no possibility, of a forgery. The good preservation of these tablets is owing to their having been bound together. I hear that it has been deciphered, but I do not know what they have made of it. I hear they have sent copies of the photographs to the Royal Society, and intend doing so to the Archæological’—probably the Society of Antiquaries.

“To understand fully the interest which attaches to this discovery we must go back to the history of an earlier one.

“No person here needs to be informed that it was the common practice of the Romans to write with a pointed stylus on thin tablets of wood, coated with wax. The use of waxed tablets continued in the Middle Ages, when the papyrus had ceased to be used, and linen paper had not been introduced. A few specimens of this mediæval writing are in existence, but till lately we knew of none from the Roman times. This is not very wonderful. The hot ashes which buried Pompeii, and the volcanic mud which overwhelmed Herculaneum, were not likely to spare tablets of wood and wax; they are indeed so perishable that we may rather wonder that any specimens have escaped. In the year 1835, a Hungarian nobleman, who had formed a museum at Pesth, brought to Munich two examples of these tablets, one of beech, the other of deal. They much resemble a small writing-slate. Their form is that of a triptych; that is to say, they are composed of three leaves, perforated at the side, and fastened together. The outer sides have no writing; the four inner pages are covered with wax, shrunk and blackened with age, and filled with writing, which in most places is still distinct. That of beech was found in the gold mine of Torocszkoi, in 1807, and that of deal in a gold mine in the same neighbourhood, probably in 1790. The account given by the Hungarian nobleman was that they had come into his hands *felici fato*. Mr. Paget informed me, when in England in 1851, that they had been in the library of the Unitarian College at Clausenburg, from which they had been abstracted. This circumstance is of some importance, as an evidence of their genuineness.

“No one had been able to read them, with the exception of a Greek couplet, written two or three times over on one of them, till their possessor placed them in the hands of Professor Massmann, of the University of Munich. At first they appeared wholly unintelligible; but by closer inspection he thought he saw traces

of Latin words, and following up this clue, and having been previously well versed in the forms of Latin writing in the decline of the Empire, he succeeded in discovering the meaning of nearly the whole. According to him, the document is in duplicate; it bears date 'iv. non. Feb.,' in the Consulship of Lucius Verus and Quadratus, which we know from the *Fasti* to answer to A.D. 167. Its purport is to declare, on the part of Artemidorus, who was the master of a college (by which, in Roman law phrase, nothing more is meant than a legalised association) consisting of fifty-four persons, formed for the purpose of contributing to funeral expenses, of whom only twelve survived, that his colleague had not appeared to render his accounts, that they had no money in hand to pay for funeral expenses, and that during a certain time, which appears to have been fixed by law, no one had paid a contribution. Consequently notice is given that no application for burial money could be received. The notice appears to have been posted in a *statio*, one of those offices in which, in later times, persons acting at once as lawyers and law-stationers sat, to give legal advice or draw up legal documents. In the appendix to my little work on 'Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions,' I have given the rules of a burial club. This document, if genuine, records a break-up.

"Massmann published fac-similes of these tablets in 1840, with a very elaborate commentary. No complete example had before been known of Roman cursive writing, but he traces, through known inscriptions, the gradual approximation of the lapidary to the cursive character. I hardly need say that we have no Latin MSS. of the second century; the oldest known, of the fifth century perhaps, are in capitals. It is evident that a great change would naturally take place when the characters were transferred from the rigid material of stone or brass to the yielding surface of wax. Angles would give place to curves, and letters be joined which stood separate in inscriptions. And such is the case when we compare the tablets with the ordinary Roman character. A corresponding change is seen when we compare the cursive Greek character in the papyri of the Ptolemaic times with that of the inscriptions of the same age. There is the same rounding and joining of the letters, but the character is more coarse, as being made with a reed pen instead of a stylus. Some of the Greek papyri are written with intervals between the words, others without. The probability is, that if an inscription were found in a Transylvanian mine it would be in Latin. Trajan, in the beginning of the second century, had subdued Dacia in two campaigns, the first of which is chronicled in the sculptures on his column at Rome. From that time Transylvania formed part of the Roman province of Dacia; a regular administration of the gold mines was established there, and to this day the Wallachian language bears traces of the continuance of Roman dominion for a century and a half.

"Massmann has pointed out another circumstance connected with the characters in which this inscription is written. The reporters at Rome had a short-hand, which, from its supposed invention by Tiro, the secretary of Cicero, is called 'Tironian notes.' By means of it, if we may believe an epigram of Martial, they had attained such marvellous rapidity, that they could take down a speaker's words before he had finished uttering them. These Tironian notes have been preserved in manuscript; they are evidently contractions from a written character, and several of the forms correspond with those of the tablets.

"These seem strong presumptions of genuineness. Yet, some very eminent men have pronounced them a forgery. Letronne, I think, was the first who declared his disbelief; while on the other hand, Henzen, who continued the work of Orelli on Latin inscriptions, has admitted them into his collection, and pronounces the objections of Letronne groundless. They were quoted as genuine in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of Antiquities;' on seeing which Sir F. Madden, in a letter published in 'Notes and Queries' of July, 1856, declared them to be forgeries. No name stands higher in the science of palæography than his; it was owing to him that the British Museum escaped the mortification which some other learned bodies had to endure, of being taken in by the forgeries of Simonides. I do not find, however, from his letter that he had seen Massmann's tablets or even his book; he appears to have known them through Silvestre's *Palæographie Universelle*. The passage in this work to which he appeals is as follows:—'A singular palæographical discovery has lately been made known, namely, that in 1790 certain tablets of wax, whereon was inscribed a Latin Act, dated in the third Consulate of Lucius Verus, were discovered in the gold mines of Hungary, which, having long lain neglected, were exhibited by their possessor in 1835 to M. Massmann, of Munich, who pub-

lished them at Leipsic. Hence, as the date assigned to them reaches back to A.D. 167, they have been placed at the head of the existing specimens of cursive minuscule writing. Unfortunately an examination of M. Massmann's fac-similes has caused the tablets to be rejected as fictitious.' The following are the reasons assigned for this opinion by M. Champollion Figeac, who wrote the illustrative text to Silvestre's work:—'Notwithstanding the care which the modern inventor has taken to disguise his hand, by imitating with much skill the forms of certain letters, such as the E formed by two vertical lines, and A and D, as found in authentic documents, yet the indications of fraud are evident, the chief of which consists in the separation of the words, of which no example occurs either in the longest Roman inscriptions, or in those monuments which are most analogous to them; in proof of which may be cited the *Libellus* of Velius Fidius, of the year 155 A.D., in letters slightly rustic, unequal, conjoined, and somewhat approaching the cursive; a model, unfortunately for the wax tablets, so evidently resembling them as to shew the latter to be but disguised copies.' To his reference to Silvestre, Sir F. Madden adds that 'these very tablets, or similar ones, were offered to him for purchase several years ago, but were rejected at once as palpable forgeries.' It is not possible, I think, that these were either Massmann's tablets, or those of which Mr. Paget has sent me photographs; but that similar ones should be hawked about, after Massmann's book had made them famous, is quite what would be expected by any one who is acquainted with the history of archæological forgeries. Neither Silvestre nor Champollion appear to have seen the originals.

"The opinion of two such eminent experts will naturally have great weight. Yet, independently of the fresh discovery, which seems to preclude the idea of forgery, I confess the alleged reasons for rejecting Massmann's opinion do not appear to me satisfactory. When it is said that in no Roman monuments is there any separation of the words, Champollion must mean, that where there is a separation it is marked by points, as any Roman monument will shew. But what was more natural than that when cursive writing began, these troublesome points, which were really useless, should be dropped in cursive writing? What is rapidly written is intended to be rapidly read; and the difficulty of reading square characters, without distinction of words, is great; but running hand, without such distinction, would be a puzzle indeed.

"Champollion supposes the forger of the Massmann tablets to have taken a document of the year 155 A.D. as his model, and to have fashioned his letters accordingly. How came he then to overlook the want of separation between the words? The objection from the use of spaces does not seem to be sound. If we had a series of documents in cursive character, and in none of them, prior to the fourth century, the separation by spaces occurred, it might reasonably be argued that a tablet bearing date in the second century could not be genuine. But the fact is that between 155 and the second half of the fourth century no specimen of anything like cursive writing is known, if the Massmann tablets are forgeries. How then, having nothing to compare them with, can we argue their forgery from the separation of the words? I have mentioned that on one of the tablets (not that which contains the document which I have quoted) a Greek distich and a sentence from the 2nd Alcibiades of Plato are written. The modernism of these characters is certainly suspicious, unless we suppose them to have been scratched by some one who was making a trial of writing on the tablet subsequent to its discovery.

"One naturally asks, too, with what view were they forged? There have been mischievous people who have forged ancient documents, for the mere pleasure of laughing at the antiquaries, but they seldom bestow much labour on their work. Those who spend a long time over them do so in the hope of selling them at a high price. And what labour must the author of the forgery of this tablet have undergone! He must have carefully formed his alphabet by a study of Roman inscriptions and the *Libellus* of Velius Fidius; he must, next, have studied Roman legal phraseology and antiquities, so as to have given his Latin an archaic character and meaning; then prepared a waxen tablet on which he scratched it; then smoked it to the proper hue of antiquity. And what has he gained by his labour? It is not probable that the Massmann tablets were purchased at a high price by the college to which they belonged; the community is far too poor to indulge in such costly rarities. Besides, a forger would have given some intimation what it was that he offered; but when the Hungarian baron brought the tablets to Munich

no one had any suspicion of their real character, and they had been supposed to be Mæso-Gothic. Mr. Paget's account completely negatives the idea that the tablets of which he has sent photographs can have been forged for gain. Without, therefore, pretending to question the judgment passed by Sir F. Madden and M. Silvestre, as if it were not justified by the evidence before them, I do think it reasonable to ask for a re-hearing, on the ground that additional evidence has come to light."

\*.\* The author of this paper has, since its publication, received an obliging communication from Sir F. Madden, in which the latter states that the tablets to which he referred in "Notes and Queries" were shewn to him by the late J. G. Children, Esq., *before* the publication of Massmann's book, which Mr. Kenrick was wrong in supposing that he had not seen. Sir Francis also remarks that one of the Herculanean papyri contains a Latin poem written in small capitals.

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RESTORATION OF RIPON CATHEDRAL.—The works of restoration at this venerable structure are now being carried on by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., of Spring Gardens, London, in a most satisfactory manner. The works intended to be carried out at the present time embrace the entire restoration, both externally and internally, of the north-west tower, and the complete underpinning, or, more properly speaking, taking out the imperfect foundations and substituting one of sufficient strength and solidity, not only to sustain the mass of masonry above, but to bear in addition the timber and leaded spires, of which the towers have been so long deprived; also the renewing of the choir-roof to its original pitch, and substituting in lieu of plaster-groining a very rich and elaborate ceiling of English oak.

The underpinning of the tower, which has been a work of great difficulty, has been very successfully accomplished, for nothing was omitted that could be considered necessary to ensure not only the safety of the tower itself, but also the men engaged during the critical and dangerous operation.

In order to accomplish this the tower had to be held up upon supports of timber, some going horizontally through the walls, which are of a thickness of 6 ft., supported by timber perpendicularly placed, whilst many other supports were fixed in an oblique direction against the walls, one timber overreaching the other until a height of 86 ft. was attained above the ground level of the building. The soil was then excavated for a distance of 5 ft. around the tower, and about 3 ft. under the same, to a depth of 14 ft. below the ground line, at which depth an excellent bed of strong gravel was reached, and upon that bottom concrete was thrown in, composed of ground blue lias, hydraulic lime, and gravel and sand mixed, forming a solid body, 8 ft. wide and 7 ft. thick, upon which the new foundations of the tower are built. They consist of heavy courses of masonry of the hardest description of stone that could be procured. The blocks measure from 4 ft. to 5 ft. long, 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, and 1 ft. in depth, and many of them weigh upwards of one ton each. They were fixed with Roman cement, and the whole of the old work behind the new foundations has also been fixed with liquid cement of the best description, thus securing and amalgamating the old with the new work up to the height of the existing plinth line of the tower. The new foundations also will be protected and secured by concrete up to the level of the plinth.

The whole of the works are under the supervision of Mr. George Clark, the clerk of works employed by the architect.

## 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 (*concluded*).

#### BAINTON. (*Northamptonshire.*)

ON the north wall of the north aisle is a monument to Robert Henson, Gent., who departed this life June y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>, 1755. "In the year 1734 (when parties ran high) he was returning officer for the borough of Stamford. His conduct and integrity were such that he not only obtained the approbation but applause of all wise and honest men, bribes not being able to corrupt, promises seduce, nor threats deter him from doing his duty. Also to Bridget his wife, daughter of William Cheselden, Gent., of Manton, Rutland, who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 1757." Above are these arms:—Gyronny of eight, argent and gules, impaling Argent, a chevron gules between three (2, 1) crosses moline of the last.

Near to the above is another to Cheselden Henson, Esq., who died Sept. 1, 1789, and Penelope his wife, who died April 10, 1798:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gyronny of eight, argent and gules; 2 and 3, Azure, three leopards' faces or, in chief a mullet argent.

The arms of England mentioned by Bridges, vol. ii. p. 606, as being in the north window of the cross aisle, is not now to be seen.

#### BRACEBOROUGH. (*Lincolnshire.*)

On the north wall is a tablet to Jane Wansey, who died June 18, 1805:—Ermine, on a bend gules three escallop-shells or, impaling Per pale gules and vert, three lions rampant counterchanged.

In one of the windows near to the above memorial are two shields, one bearing Argent, a rose or, within a bordure verdoy; and the other is the same, only the bordure is entoyer.

#### GREATFORD. (*Lincolnshire.*)

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. Peter Lafargue, who died March 16, 1804. Underneath is a marble shield of arms, which is almost entirely erased,—A chevron sable, a roundle of the last in base, is all that is now seen.

On the east wall of the north aisle is a shield of arms near to several tablets of the Willis family, bearing—A chevron gules between three mullets, impaling Paly of six, over all a fesse. Crest, A mullet, as in the arms. Motto, *Integrity*.

When Blore wrote his "History of the county of Rutland" he gave, at p. 93, an account of the family of Browne, merchants of the staple of Calais, and their descendants, (a member of which family, Robert, was the founder of the sect of Brownists, who died in Northampton gaol in 1630, to which he had been committed for an assault on the constable who came to demand a parish rate from him); and at p. 96 illustrations of their pedigree. He there speaks of the following monuments as existing at this time, being in the north chapel of this church:—

A stone to Edward Browne, Esq., who departed this life May y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1713;

also of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> third day of May, 1701:— (Sable), threeallets argent—Browne; impaling (Argent), three greyhounds passant (sable), collared (or)—Wigmore.

Near to the above is another to Francis Browne, Esq., who departed this life August 18, 1751. On it are the arms of Browne as above, quartering, 1. Per bend argent and sable, three mascles bendways counterchanged; 2. Or, on a fesse gules three crosses patée argent; 3. Argent, on a bend sable—, a bezant in chief. (The crest of the family was—On a wreath argent and sable, a stork's head coupé, and the neck nowed gules, between two wings displayed argent.)

When I visited this church in May of the present year I found the last-named memorial, but partly hid by the pews, which no doubt is the case with the former. On the latter is a small square piece of white marble inserted, which bears the initials "M. P. 1839," in allusion to the death of Mary, the only daughter and heiress of his nephew, Thomas Trollope, esq. (son of his sister Anne by Thomas Trollope, Esq., who was descended from Matthew Trollope, Gent., of the parish of All Saints in Stamford, youngest son of Sir Thomas Trollope, the first baronet, by his second marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Christ. Clitherow, Knt., Alderman of London; Lord Mayor of the same in 1636, and who died in August, 1691), who, upon succeeding to the estates of his uncle, assumed the surname of Browne, and died in 1770. Mary, his only surviving daughter and heiress, married Aug. 29, 1793, the Right Hon. George Fermor, third Earl of Pomfret and fourth Baron Lempster. Her ladyship died s. p. Sept. 17, 1839. She was the last of the descendants of this ancient and wealthy family, to whom the town of Stamford stands indebted for the erection of All Saints (then All Hallows) Church, and a callis (a local name for an hospital), which bears their name.

#### BARHOLM. (*Lincolnshire.*)

This church is well worthy of a visit by the architectural antiquary. The south doorway is enriched Norman, so are also the north arches of the nave. On the north side of the tower are the initials "I. H. 1648," and below is this inscription:—

"Was ever such a thing  
Sinc (*sic*) the creation,  
A new steeple built in the  
Time of vexation."

On the east wall of the north aisle is a monument to Richard Walburghe, Gent., of Stamford, lord of the manor of Barholme-cum-Stowe, which he purchased in 1705, and fell asleep in y<sup>e</sup> Lord on y<sup>e</sup> 21st day of May, Anno Doñi 1751. It was erected to his memory by his widow, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edw. Curtis, Gent., late of Stamford. At the top is a coat of arms, and by the assistance of a ladder I was enabled, although it was almost obliterated, to distinguish the following:—Bendy of four, impaling Chequy argent and azure, or else, or and azure.

The families of Walburghe and Curtis are old Stamford ones. In the list of the tradesmen's tokens struck at Stamford in common with almost every town in England, there is one in the cabinet of Mr. H. Boor, of Stamford, issued by one of the same surname about 1660, in conjunction with A. Manton, which reads thus:—

*Obverse.*—S. Wallburgh, A. Manton; in the centre a shield of arms charged with a chevron between nine garbs.

*Reverse.*—Of Stamford S.W.  
A.M.

The issuer of this token may have been of the same family as the personage who is commemorated on the monument in the above church, who at his death left I think three daughters and a son.

The manor afterwards became the property of the Ullet family, by whom it was recently sold to the present Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.

WEST DEEPING. (*Lincolnshire.*)

At the west end of the south aisle is a monument to John Figg, Gent., who died Sept. 27, 1792; also to four sons and one grandson. On the top are—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Per bend crenellé argent and gules; 2 and 3, Gules, a wolf salient, argent. Crest, An ostrich proper.

On the east wall of the same aisle is a tablet to Mary, widow of John Figg, Gent., who died Nov. 20, 1827. Crest, as the last.

And on the south wall of this aisle are monuments to—

1. Richard Figg, Gent., who died Dec. 6, 1729; Anne his wife, who died March 22, 1714; William their second son, his wife Mary, and also to six of his brothers. Same arms and crest.

2. Mary Figg, who died May 31, 1819. Same arms, no crest.

3. Frances, wife of Richard Figg, Gent., who died June 29, 1762; also of Richard Figg, Gent., who died Sept. 6, 1785; Mary their daughter, and Richard their grandson. Same arms and crest.

At the west end of this aisle is the font, a very good specimen of the Early English style, but unfortunately its beauty is hid by the many coats of drab paint it has been covered with. Round it are these arms:—

1. Two bars, in chief three torteauxes.

2. A fesse indented, five fleurs-de-lis, (3, 2).

3. Three chevrons.

4. A fesse, in chief two bars dancette (?), in base three torteauxes.

5. On a fesse five cross crosslets.

6. A fesse between three chevrons (?).

7. Four bars embattled.

8. Billety.

HOLYWELL. (*Lincolnshire.*)

In the east window are three coats of arms:—

1. Or, two chevronels engrailed gules, on a canton of the last, a mascle or. Crest, A buck's head coupé or.

2. Same as the last; impaling Argent, on a chevron sable, five horse-shoes or. Crest, A greyhound (?) statant or.

3. Same as No. 1, impaling Vert, three storks in fesse or. Crests—1. as No. 1, 2. An eagle displayed or.

The glass below is composed entirely of stained glass, but put together in a very disjointed manner. Among it I distinguished the following heraldic fragments:—Sable, a lion rampant argent; Sable, an eagle displayed or; and Sable, a fleur-de-lis or.

At the bottom is this crest:—A stag proper lodged, holding in its mouth a branch vert.

This estate is now the property of the Reynardson family; Charles, who lives at the hall, is the High Sheriff of this county. It formerly belonged to a family named Goodhall, the earliest member of which, William, was living temp. James I.; and the last, William Goodhall, Esq., died in great poverty, at Tinwell, Rutland, in August 1766, and was there buried. The arms of this family were,—Or, a pile sable, on a canton azure a saltire engrailed argent. In this church also was buried, in October, 1766, Henry Dove, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1761. He was the lineal descendant and heir of Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. The arms granted to the bishop by Dethicke, Garter and Camden Clarendieux, on the 5th of May, 1601, were Azure, a cross patée between four doves argent.

BOURN. (*Lincolnshire.*)

On the south wall of the chancel is a small brass plate on a marble tablet, to James Digby, Esq., Obt. August 20th, Anno Dom. 1751. Above are these arms,—Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent, impaling Gules, three lions rampant argent.

Next to the foregoing are the following tablets:—

1. James Digby, esq., of Red-hall, in this parish, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, who died August 7, 1811; also his father James, and his mother Elizabeth. Arms, Digby, impaling Azure (should be gules), a saltire or between four bezants, a chief ermine—Hyde. Crest, An ostrich proper—Digby. Mr. Digby was the last heir male of the ancient family of that name, of South Luffenham, Rutland, descended from Sir John Digby, of Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, third son of Everard Digby, Esq., who was slain in the cause of Henry VI., at the battle of Towton (the English Pharsalia), Yorkshire, May 29, 1461.

2. Catherine, relict of James Digby, and sole daughter and heiress of the Rev. Humphrey Hyde, late Vicar of this parish, and Rector of Dowsby, and last male descendant of the family of Hyde, of Langtoft, in this county. She died 29th of February, 1836. Digby impaling Hyde. This lady was descended from John Hyde, Gent., of Thurgarton, Notts., whose grandson Bernard, of London, merchant and renter of the customs under James I., died in 1630. The arms granted to the family by Sir William Segar, Knt., Garter, &c., 16th Sept. 1609, were—Gules, a saltire or between four bezants, a chief ermine. Crest, A unicorn's head coupé argent, armed and maned or, collared vairé or and gules.

Above a tablet to George Pochin, Esq., Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Lincoln, who died May the 13th, 1798, also of Eleanor Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire, who died on the 15th day of July, 1823, are two hatchments, one bearing—Or, a chevron gules between three horseshoes sable, a crescent argent for difference—Pochin; impaling Azure, a lion rampant or, a chief of the last—Dixie. Crest, A harpy, with wings, proper, full-faced. Pochin motto, *In cælo quies.* 2. The same, excepting there is no crest or motto, and the impalement is on a shield of pretence.

On the roof are figures sustaining shields of arms. Those on the north side are:—1. Barry wavy of ten, gules and or. 2. Azure, a cross or. 3. Party per cross gules and or, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis or. 4. A cross moline argent. Those on the south side are the same, the only difference being in placing them.

On the south side of the churchyard is a monument to Mr. John Haughton, who departed this life Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 18th, 1727; also to Thos. Barney, Gent., son of the Rev. William Barney, of Worstead, Norfolk, and Dorothy his wife, who departed this life Nov. 18th, 1759. Arms, Three bars. Crest, A bear's head (?) erased, gorged with a collar.

This church forms part of the abbey founded by Baldwin Fitz Gilbert, youngest son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, lord of Tunbridge and Clare, in the year 1138, for an abbot and eleven canons of the Augustine Order. It of course shared the fate of its brethren, being suppressed in 1540. Its revenues, according to Leland, were valued at £200; by Dugdale, at £157 14s. 6d.; and its site was granted to Sir Richard Cotton, Dec. 21, 30th Hen. VIII., John Small, the last abbot, receiving a small retiring pension.

## THURLBY.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small monument to James Trollope, Merchant (second son of James Trollope, esq., of this parish<sup>a</sup>), who departed this

<sup>a</sup> This gentleman was the second son of James Trollope, Esq., who died June, 1649, by Alice his wife, daughter of Anthony Oldfield, Esq., of Spalding, in this

life August 16th, 1709. Also to Jane and Margaret Minshull, daughters of Thomas Minshull, Esq., of Erdswicke in Cheshire, by Alice his wife, sister to James Trollope, Merchant. Jane dyed March 21st, 1735, Margaret dyed June 5th, 1740. Arms and crest as Trollope, Bart., and below is a crescent having within the horns a mullet for difference.

### THE TURNERS OF THERTFIELD.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to your correspondent of July last, respecting the Turners of Thertfield, it may not be uninteresting to him or others of your readers to know that the mother of Bishop Turner was buried in the parish church of St. Giles, Oxford, to which parish (quoting from the Table of Benefactions in the vestry) “Mrs. Turner, relict of *Wm.* Turner, D.D., gave 20 lb. (*sic*) interest yearly to four poor widows.” A mistake is here made in the Christian name of Dr. Turner, as will be seen from the following copy of an inscription upon a slab in the floor of the church, which records this lady’s near connection with two persons of some historical note, viz., Secretary Windebank and Bishop Turner:—

Sanctissima Matrona  
Margareta Turner,  
D<sup>ni</sup> Francisci Windebank  
Serenissimo Regi Carolo j<sup>mo</sup>  
Secretarij et a Secretioribus consilijs,  
Filia;  
Thomæ Turner, S.T.P.  
Eccles: Cathed: et Metropolit: Cant: Dec:  
Vidua;  
Reverendi in Christo Patris  
D<sup>ni</sup> Francisci Eliensis Episcopi  
Mater;  
Hic recondi voluit;  
Juxta Filium suum  
Gulielmum Turner, S.T.P.  
Archidiaconum Northumbriæ,  
Eccles: Paroch: de Stanhope in Agro Dunelm:  
Rectorem.

Obijt { Illa 25<sup>to</sup> Julij } A<sup>o</sup>: Ær: X<sup>tna</sup> { 1692<sup>do</sup> } Æt sua { 84<sup>to</sup>.  
      { Hic 20<sup>mo</sup> Apr. }                    { 1685<sup>do</sup> }                    { 38<sup>vo</sup>.

Monumento hoc  
Optimæ matri  
Parentavit  
Thomæ Turner, C.C.C. Oxon. Præs:

Above the inscription is a coat of arms:—Argent, a lion rampant between three crosses moline, gules; impaling Azure, a chevron between three doves (?), or.

As these date nearly a century before Sir Barnard the thrifty, they may furnish “A Reader” with some information respecting the armorial bearings of this family.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS GILES.

*Oxford, Oct. 14, 1862.*

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county. James Trollope, Esq., who died in 1649 as above stated, was the youngest son of William Trollope, Esq., of Thurlby (who died June 8, 1637), by his wife Alice, daughter of William Sharpe, of Bourne, and was the father of Thomas Trollope, Esq., of Casewicke, Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 16th Charles I., created a baronet Feb. 5, 1641-2, and died May, 1654.

## THE HOPER FAMILY.

MR. URBAN,—Being in possession of some old family papers, which appear to me to possess an historical interest, I propose to furnish you with some extracts from them, if you think them deserving of insertion in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; and I am induced to do this with a double view, viz., of communicating them to those of your readers who take an interest in such subjects, and also for the purpose of procuring information from some of your correspondents.

“WORTHIE LADIE,—Excuse my slouth I pray you and ympute not to me my long negligence, how<sup>r</sup> I have worthelie deserved yo<sup>r</sup> censure.

“I thanke God my health and willingness to write is not wanting, but the waie is so far distant from my house to the inne where the carier lodgeth, as that it up (*sic*) 2 houres in these short daies, before he can retourne by whome I sende my P<sup>res</sup>—yet notw<sup>th</sup>standing I will not faile to present my service to yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>p</sup> at some one tyme or other, as a fitt occasion shall be offred. When it shall please yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>p</sup> to write, if so you be health it will much ioye me that after long affliction it hath pleased God to send you peace and rest. I acknowledge myselve much beholden to yo<sup>r</sup> good daughter the La. Boteler from whome my wife hath received of late no small curtesies. If it shall lye in me to deserve them she shall not fynde me ungratefull, but readie to requite them.

“His Matie so much desireth the good and welfare of his poore subiects in the country as that by his p<sup>l</sup>amac<sup>o</sup>ns and a late censure of £1000 in y<sup>e</sup> Starchamber upon one M<sup>r</sup> Palmer of Parham in Sussex he sheweth his displeasure against such gentlemen as having mansion houses in the country, to enriche themselves doo hyre chambers in this citie, to the great hinderance of the poore that ought to be relieved and holpen w<sup>th</sup> foode and sustenance at their gates: If this course shall be well observed for a fewe yeares, that gentlemen (except in the Terme tymes, and then also must leave their famelies behinde them) shall keepe at their houses in the countrie, poore people wilbe much better governed and kept in order then for many yeares it hath bene.

“Or wonted Corantoes whereby wee have bene advertized of th'affaires in Germany and oth<sup>r</sup> foreigne p<sup>ts</sup> have bene forbidden to be printed for these 5 or 6 weeks, for what cause wee knowe not: yet at some tymes by P<sup>res</sup> sent to o<sup>r</sup> merchants from their facto<sup>rs</sup> wee gett some knowledge in what estate matters stande there. The Kynge of Sweden (notwithstanding the Emp<sup>o</sup>urs great army und<sup>r</sup> the leading of the D. of Walsteyn) loaseth nothing of what he hath formerly gayned in Germany, but keepeth with strong guarresons the same w<sup>th</sup>out losse to them or revolt of the townes in the w<sup>ch</sup> they reside. If it shall God (*sic*) to p<sup>r</sup>serve the K. in health there is good hope that he will force the Emp<sup>o</sup>ur in short tyme to receive and take any condic<sup>o</sup>ns of peace that shal be offred. And so not having wherew<sup>th</sup> further to trouble yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>p</sup> at this p<sup>n</sup>te w<sup>th</sup> my service to you humbly recommended, not forgetting the like from my wife, I com<sup>end</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>p</sup> to God his most blessed p<sup>t</sup>ection and alwaies remayning

“Yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>ps</sup> to serve you

“RIC: HOPER.”

“From London the 23<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1632.

“To my honoured good Ladie the Lady Apsley at Worminghurst in Sussex.”

By a portrait of Richard Hoper, on oak panel, in 1589, his age is given, “ætat. suæ 27,” so that he was 69 when he wrote the above letter.

The original letter was given to the late John Hoper, Esq., of Lewes, by a descendant of the old Sussex family of Apsley, "now extinct."

In reference to the writer of the above letter, I add the Lancaster Herald's certificate of his marriage, burial, and issue:—

"29<sup>th</sup> June 1635. Richard Hoper of the parishe of St Andrewes, Holborne Gentleman, departed this mortal life on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 1635, at his house in Field-lane, or Saffron-hill in the parishe aforesaide, and was buried on the 9<sup>th</sup> of the same month, followinge, in the chancelle of St Andrewes aforcsaide. He married Pentecost the daughter of Robert Legge, sometime to Queen Elizabeth, Remembrauncer for Ireland, by whome he hathe issue, seven sons and one daughter, at the time of his deathe all living, viz. Richard, his eldest son, Francis, 2<sup>d</sup> son, Dudley, 3<sup>d</sup>, Nathaniel, 4<sup>th</sup>, John, 5<sup>th</sup>, Levinus, 6<sup>th</sup>, and Henry, 7<sup>th</sup>; Martha his only daughter married to Mr John Welde, son of John Welde of Wymondham in the county of Norfolk, Gentleman. He made the said Pentecost his widow, his sole executrix of his last will and testament.

"This certificate was taken by me, William Penson, Lancaster Heraulde, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June in the yeare aforesaide, to be recorded in the Office of Armes—and the truth of this relac'on is testified under the hands of the said Pentecost and her eldest sonne."

The following also appears to possess some historical interest:—

"1644 April 26<sup>th</sup>.

"Received the day and yeare above written by me Sir Thomas Middleton Knight, of *M<sup>r</sup> Penticus Hopper, Holborne p'r'sh*, the summe of *three pounds* of lawfull money of England, being so much voluntarily lent by her towards the raying of forces to be employed under my command for the reducing of North-Wales to their due obedience to parliament, and to be repayed unto the sayd *M<sup>r</sup> Penticus Hopper*, executors or administrators, with interest for the same after the rate of eight per cent. per ann. by such wayes and meanes as arc expressed in the ordinance of the Lords and Commons in parliament published in print the one and twentieth of February last inabling me the sayd Sir Thomas Middleton to take subscriptions for the service aforesaid.

"Witness—ANDREW MIDDLETON."

"THO: MYDDELTON (*sic*)."

I conclude that this loan was not repaid, and was probably not expected by some of the lenders.

The Pentecost Hoper here mentioned was a granddaughter of Richard Hoper, Esq., of St. Andrew's, Holborn, the eldest son of the above Richard and Pentecost Hoper.

The name of this family was formerly written indiscriminately Le Hopere, Le Hoppere, Hoper, Hopper. The earliest of the name I have met with is Benedictus Le Hopere, in 1295.

The arms borne by them, and which are on the seal of the letter and on an ancient iron chest of the family, are—Sable, a chevron or, between three pomegranates seeded and slipt or. I have read somewhere that a pomegranate is an emblem of *hope*, which may account for its being borne in their arms.

It is clearly a different name in origin from Hooper, yet, strange to say, the name of the martyred Bishop Hoper, or Hopper (for thus his

name should be spelt—see the biographies of him, and his works) has been and still is corrupted into Hooper.

Branches of this family of Hoper settled in Herefordshire, Sussex, &c., and married into the families of Legge, Randolph, Welde of Wymondham, Freind of Croughton, Sir John Edwardes of the Heath, Lleintwardyne, Gorges of Eye, Harford of Bristol, Dance of London (whose issue was Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, E.I.C.S.), Shiffner of Sussex, Richards, of the Chief Baron's family, &c.

Of the elder and Herefordshire branch was Richard Hoper, Esq., of Lucton, Eye, Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1707, whose third son, Philip Hoper, Esq., of Leominster, had one son and three daughters, viz., Thomas Hoper, Gentleman, of Leominster (who died unmarried); Anne, wife of Mr. John Dovaston, of West Felton (whose only child was John Freeman Milward Dovaston, of West Felton, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, who died unmarried); Jane, wife of Mr. Herbert Brace, of Leominster (brother of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., &c., who died without issue); and Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Dixon, of Stourbridge (of the family of Dixon, of Dixon's-green, Dudley), whose issue are now the only descendants of this branch of the family.

In a future communication I will, if you think they would interest your readers, forward some extracts from the State Accounts, 1560—1578, in my possession, of the above Robert Legge, who held the important Treasury office of Chief Remembrancer for Ireland, which has been held in succession in this century by the Marquis Wellesley, and the Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, one of the first Roman Catholics made a Privy Councillor after the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

According to Collins, the family of Legge is said to have come from Italy to England. The earliest he mentions are Hugh de la Lega, and Richard son of Osbert, who were Sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and Wm. de la Lega, Sheriff of Herefordshire, *temp.* Hen. II.

In conclusion, can any of your correspondents give me information as to the earlier genealogy of either of the above families? Who Lady Apsley, and her daughter Lady Boteler, were? Was the former the widow of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower?

Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, was of an ancient Sussex family, and was knighted for services in Ireland. His third wife, whom he married *circa* 1615, and who survived him, was Lucy, daughter of Sir John St. John, by Lucy, daughter and heir to Sir Walter Hungerford. She died in 1659. Their daughter, Lucy Apsley, was the admirable wife and biographer of Col. Hutchinson, to whom she was married at St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1638. Was Lady Boteler the daughter of Sir Allen and his third wife, or by a former wife?

*Hartlebury, Oct. 1862.*

D.

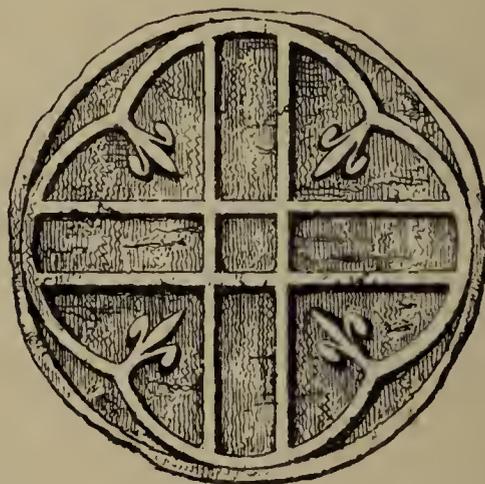




Note. The outline is Chocolate Brown. a. a. is Grey, and b. b. Yellow.



In Tympanum.



Consecration Cross in South Wall.

ANCIENT SCULPTURED TYMPANUM, &c., AT TURRIFF,  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—I send you herewith three sketches in pen and ink which were taken by me on a recent visit to the ancient ruined church of Turriff, in Aberdeenshire.

The first represents a fragment of the fresco-painting which was recently discovered there, and of which I forwarded you an account given in the "Banffshire Journal" some months ago. The above fragment is in the possession of one of my brethren of this diocese, the Rev. James Christie, Incumbent of Turriff.

The second represents an ancient sculptured tympanum, now placed, for the sake of preservation, in the east wall. The sculptures upon it are somewhat defaced, but on the whole there is sufficient remaining to indicate its general character. For myself, I could not venture, with my slight acquaintance of Scottish architecture, to pronounce upon its age. The rudeness of the figures would lead one to refer it to a very early period, while the two pointed arches and the cusped quatrefoils seem to indicate a later date.

The third sketch represents a consecration-cross. It is placed about five feet from the ground on the south wall, and is perfect. There are two fragments of other similar crosses remaining, but greatly defaced. They stand at the same height from the ground, and at equal distances from each other.

The following extract from the Rev. J. B. Pratt's "Buchan" (Aberdeen: L. and J. Smith) may not be uninteresting in connection with the above:—

"*Turriff*, anciently written *Turured* or *Turureth*, *Torra* or *Turra*, is said to signify a mount or height. The town is pleasantly situated on a broad tableland bounding the *Water of Turriff*, and is sheltered on the north by the hill of Vrae, and on the east by that of Cotburn. It has a square near the centre, with streets branching off in different directions, in the vicinity of which are some of the principal buildings. The houses are built of red sandstone, quarried chiefly in the neighbourhood of Delgaty Castle.

"The tutelar of the parish is St. Congan, corrupted into Cowan. His fair is still held here. Mention is made of the church of Turriff as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1214, Margery, Countess of Buchan, gave it to the monks of St. Thomas of Arbroath, the grant being confirmed by William the Lion and Adam the Bishop of Aberdeen. In 1273 the church of *Turrech* was bestowed by Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Justiciary of Scotland, on the hospital of St. Congan, which he founded here for a master, six chaplains, and thirteen poor husbandmen of Buchan. In 1214 the church of Turriff was erected into a prebend of the cathedral of St. Machar of Aberdeen."—(p. 207.)

St. Congan is commemorated in the Aberdeen Breviary on the 14th of October.

Trusting that some of your correspondents may be led to express their opinions on the character of the sculptured tympanum,—I am, &c.,

FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, F.S.A. Lond.

Fountain-hall, Aberdeen, N.B.,

Oct. 7, 1862.

LYMNE AND LYMINGE.

MR. URBAN,—I hasten to satisfy Mr. Parker's most reasonable desire to be furnished with the authorities for the statement that *porticus* in the earlier period means not the aisle of a church, but the open porch or colonnade outside the building. I begin with St. Paulinus

of Nola († 431), who in his description of the basilica of St. Felix at Nola writes:—

"Istic porticibus late circumdata longis  
Vestibula impluvio tectis reserantur aperto  
Et simul astra oculis, ingressibus atria pandunt."

St. Isidore of Seville († 674) defines

the word *porticus* thus:—“*Porticus, quod transitus sit magis quam ad standum sita sit, quasi porta; et porticus, eo quod sit aperta.*”—(*Orig.*, l. xv. c. vii.) This definition is repeated by Walafridus Strabo (850) in his description of the parts of a church.—(*De Rel. Eccl.*, c. 6.)

The Council of Nantes in the seventh century prohibited burials *in the church*, but allowed them in the *atrium* or in the *porticus*:—“*Prohibendum est etiam secundum majorum instituta, ut in ecclesiâ nullatenus sepeliantur sed in atrio aut porticu aut in exedris ecclesiæ.*” On this subject I would refer the reader to a learned note by Baluzius in his edition of the Collection of Canons of Regino Prumiensis. The prohibition was strictly enforced in the English Church, as we find it among the Capitulars of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury, (No. 68. *Spicileg.* tom. 9.)

Since the days of Constantine, who was buried in the porch of the Church of the Apostles at Constantinople, this was the favourite resting-place of kings and eminent men. *Τοῖς προθύροις καθάθουτο τοῦ ἀλίεως* are the words of St. Chrysostom.

“For,” he continues, “that which gate-keepers are to kings in their palaces, kings are to fishermen in their tombs. The one, like lords of the place, obtain a place within; the others, as near them and neighbours, desired only the gate of the vestibule to be allotted to them.”—(*Hom.* 26, in 2 Cor.)

The early Saxon kings followed in this respect the tradition of the first Christian emperor, and the words of Bede, had Mr. Parker given the entire passage, instead of a fragment of it, clearly establish this assertion. His description of the burial-place of St. Augustine and St. Ethelbert is this:—

“The god-loved Father Augustine died, and his body was placed outside (*foras*), near the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul (*juxta ecclesiam*), which we have before described, because it had not yet been completed nor dedicated. As soon, however, as it was dedicated, having been brought within (*intrò inlatum*) it was decently

buried in the north porch of the church, in which also all the bodies of the succeeding archbishops were buried, except only two, that is to say, Theodore and Berthwald, whose bodies were placed *in the very church itself (in ipsâ ecclesiâ)*, because the aforesaid porch could not hold any more.”—(l. ii. c. 3.)

Nothing can be clearer than that the *intrò inlatum* must mean, not brought within the church itself, but within the dedicated building of which the porch formed a part; and that it is simply opposed to the *foras* and *juxta* of the previous sentence, while the *in ipsâ ecclesiâ* is so contrasted with the *porticus* as to make it impossible to conceive that the latter was an aisle of the church—which in that case, as a part of the internal structure, would be as much *in ipsâ ecclesiâ* as any other portion. Three distinct burial-places are here marked—*foras, juxta ecclesiam—intrò*—and *in ipsâ ecclesiâ*; and in the last it would have been unlawful to bury until the later period here indicated. The notice of the burial of King Ethelbert “*in porticu Sancti Martini intra ecclesiam beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli*,” does not prove that the porch was within the church in the sense in which Mr. Parker takes it; it must be interpreted as the *intrò inlatum* of the more detailed account, which is contrasted with the *in ipsâ ecclesiâ*. The porch of St. Martin was external to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the same manner as the porch of St. Lawrence was external to the church of St. Januarius in Rome, in the time of St. Gregory the Great; who describes a certain eminent dyer as being buried “*in ecclesiâ B. Januarii Martyris juxta portam Sancti Laurentii.*”—(*Dial.*, l. iv. c. 54.)

A remarkable passage given us by St. Paulinus in his description of the basilica of Nola (Ep. xii. ad Severum), shews us the origin and nature of these early burial-places:—

“*Totum vero extra concham basilicæ spatium, alto et lacunato culmine geminis utrimque porticibus dilatatur quibus duplex per singulos arcus columnarum ordo dirigitur. Cubicula intra porticus*

quaterna longis basilicæ lateribus inserta secretis orantium vel in lege domini meditantium præterea memoriis Religiosorum ac familiarum accommodatos ad pacis æternæ requiem locos præbent."

The poetical description he gives of the same feature of the building is equally suggestive:—

"Conspice rursum

Impositas longis duplicato tegmine cellas  
Porticibus, metanda bonis habitacula dignè,  
Quos huc ad sancti justum Felicis honorem  
Duxerat orandi studium non cura bibendi."

In another place he writes:—

"Sed circumjectis in porticibus spatium  
Copia larga subest, interpositisque columnas  
Cancellis fessos incumbere, et inde fluentes  
Aspectare jocos, pedibusque madentia siccis  
Cernere."—(*Natal.* x.)

We see in the two former passages the origin of our own cloisters in monasteries and cathedrals, and their early adaptation to purposes of burial. The words of Bede derive the clearest illustration from this passage, relating as they do to a period hardly two centuries earlier.

The second question raised in Mr. Parker's letter is of much greater importance, and extends over a far wider field. He expresses the conviction that "the churches of the tenth century were so generally of wood only, that very strong evidence is needed to shew that a particular church of stone is of that period." For this he refers to his recent edition of Rickman; but the doctrine, though there more largely stated, has so few, and such insufficient proofs, that its antecedent improbability is scarcely greater than its documentary evidence is unsatisfactory. I undertake to prove, on the contrary, that at no period have we fuller and more decisive evidence of building in stone than during the ninth and tenth centuries (800—1000). As the question is European, and not merely English, I will arrange my authorities in the order of time instead of place; and begin with the Abbey of St. Guillem du Desert, whose history has been fully detailed by M. Renouvier. This church was founded in 804, and

built of stone, many portions of the original fabric still remaining.

Passing from Belgium to Rome, we find there that from the year 795 to 816 were carried on the great works of Leo III., which are described at length by Anastasius Bibliothecarius, including the rebuilding and restoration in marble, and other costly stones, of many of the principal basilica of the city. Thus of the title or church of St. Susanna we read, "Ædificavit ecclesiam cum abside amplissimo et picturis de musivo<sup>a</sup> decoravit cameram et presbyterii pavementum pulchris ornavit marmoribus, verum dexterâ lævâque porticus cum columnis marmoreis extruxit." The same is said of his works in the Lateran church, which he decorated with columns of porphyry and white marble. These works were continued by Pope Sergius II. in 844, of whose restoration of the basilica of Constantine it is said, "Pulchris columnis cum marmoribus desuper in gyro sculptis splendide decoravit." His successor, Sergius III., in the year 909 restored the basilica of the Lateran, of whom, from his moral turpitude, it used to be said as a proverb in Rome that he rebuilt the church "non more sed marmore." How far this could apply to a wooden restoration, Mr. Parker will decide.

We pass on to Normandy in the time of the Duke Rollo (912). We find him entering the town of Rouen which had recently been desolated, and finding not the charred remains of wooden churches, but "disjectas moles ejus, avulsaque templorum saxa, ecclesias fundamento emotas muros hinc inde disruptis." (*Dudonis Decani S. Quintini de Gestis Normanniæ Ducum.*) Accordingly, he addressed himself to a work of restoration, "Ecclesias funditus fusas stavit, templa frequentia paganorum restituit, muros civitatum et propugnacula refecit et augmentavit."

The monastery of Laubes, in the diocese of Cambrai, was built by St. Usmar in 697, rebuilt between the years 800

<sup>a</sup> i. e. 'mosaic work:?' *musivo illudere*, or *depingere*, is to paint or work in mosaic.

and 900, and dedicated in the year 920. Its history is written by Folcuinus, who died in 990. (*De Gestibus Abbatum Laubiensium.*) The new church is said to have been built in a more elegant and costly manner, "columnis undequaque corrasis, cum basibus et epistylis et cæteris latomorum vel cœmentariorum disciplinis, pro moduli sui quantitate omnibus circa se positis incomparabilis."

In the life of St. Ulrich, Bishop of Augsburg, we find that certain men came to him to beg him to consecrate a church which their fathers had built on their property, but which from the wildness of the district had never been visited by a bishop. This was in 950. "Patres nostri," they said, "in proprietate quem nobis reliquere de lapidibus et cœmento et lignis ædiculam construxerunt quam Deo et sanctis ejus dedicare voluerunt."—(*Vita S. Udalrici, autore Gerardo Presbytero.*)

From Germany we pass to England, where we find a signal proof of the most elaborate building in stone in the Life of St. Ethelwold (961—980), written by his disciple Wulstan:—

"Cum vir dei magno conamine verterem decreverat renovare ecclesiam, jussit fratres frequenter laboribus unâ cum artificibus et operariis insistere, quibus certatim laborantibus opus ædificii paulatim in sublime excrevit. . . . Contigit autem quadam die dum fratres starent ad summum culmen templi cum cœmentariis, ut unus eorum Godus nomine caderet a summis usque ad terram. Qui mox ut terram attigit incolumis surgens stetit, nihil mali passus de tantâ ruinâ, seque crucis signaculo benedixit, admirans quid ibi ageret aut qualiter illuc venerit. Et cunctis qui aderant videntibus adscendit ad locum ubi antea steterat, accipiens trullam operi quod inchoaverat diligentius insisterat."

Unless *cœmentarius* means a carpenter, and a trowel is to be taken as a figure of speech for a chisel, I fear this is a fatal testimony against the theory of Mr. Parker. Still more unfortunate is the fact that Ethelwold was the intimate friend and pupil of Dunstan, and that his proficiency in masonry must be attributed to this early influence, combined

with that of Abbo Floriacensis, the reviver of monastic discipline in England, who was also a restorer of ecclesiastical buildings. In conjunction with his friend, the monk Gauzfrid, he restored the abbey of Fleury, "cujus etiam solitudine, gazophylacium lapideum est constructum"—(*Vita S. Abbonis Floriac., auct. Aymno Monach.*) St. Abbo flourished from 988—1004.

His name naturally introduces that of Dunstan himself, the great Church restorer of the age. Bridfertus of Ramsey, a cotemporary, describes his labours after his elevation to the archbishopric in these words:—"Deinde autem destructa renovare, neglecta quoque justificare, loca sancta ditare, justos amare, errantes ad viam revocare, Dei ecclesias fabricare nomenque veri pastoris in omnibus adimplere cœpit." In a speech of King Edgar in 967, given in Spelman's Collection, he exclaims, "Tu mihi Pater Dunstane, tu mihi de construendis monasteriis, de ecclesiis ædificandis salubre consilium dedisti." If we ask of what material these churches were built, we are able to reply that they were doubtless built of stone, inasmuch as the same writer, a *testis oculatus*, incidentally informs us that stone-quarries were being worked even in Somersetshire at this period. For when an immense stone had been flung at Dunstan through some diabolic agency, the writer observes that no such stones were found in these parts of Somerset, "*nisi forte in quibusdam lapideis operibus.*" And when the Archbishop died, the monks of Canterbury are described as standing leaning upon the walls and on the thresholds of the stone walls (*maceriarum*), looking from afar off at the parting scene. (*Osbern. Vita S. Dunstan.*) The "*lignea basilica*" which Mr. Parker refers to from the forged charter of Knut, is simply a plagiarism from the forged charter of King Ini, which is described as signed in the same building; the object of its introduction being clearly to give the air of a greater antiquity to the later document. But even if genuine, it would point precisely the same argu-

ment against Mr. Parker's view as his argument from the names 'Stone-house,' 'White-church,' &c., to prove the rarity of stone-buildings. For the mention of the Wooden Palace would have been very unnecessary and unmeaning at a period when every palace and church was built of wood.

Again passing over to France I find an interesting description by a contemporary monk of the calamity which befel the church of St. Pierre de Chalons (Caballonensis), which was struck by lightning in 966, the church having been rebuilt in the previous century:—

“Percussus est arcus tali modo. Fundamentum et basis columnæ marmoreæ maximæ . . . ita concussa sunt atque commota ut rimæ factæ, &c. . . . Lapides ipsius arcus a summo sui conscissi sunt, confracti, projecti atque dispersi per omne pavementum . . . maceriam ita concussit et quassavit ut aperturam inter eandem maceriam et arcum faceret.”

Other causes occasioned the restoration of the church of St. Remy at Rheims, which having been built by St. Hinemar in 852, was rebuilt in 1004. Both churches were of stone:—

“Viris qui architecturæ periti ferebantur ascitis futuri templi fabricam ex quadris lapidibus erigere cœpit a fundamentis.” . . . “Sicque fundamentis in quibus locis non erant locatis, et columnis ex diruto priore ædificio competenter dispositis, arcus super eas diligenter voluti consurgere cœpit.” — (*Anselmi Monachi S. Remig. Rem. Hist. Dedicat. Eccles. S. Remig. Remens.*)

St. Witigowo, Abbot of Auge (Augiensis) from 985 to 997, describing poetically the building of a church there in 984, writes:—

“Huic arcus camyros<sup>b</sup> et subdidit undique sculptos

Gypso sub variis et verno flore figuris,  
Fecerat hos sectas et sustentare columnas  
Pulchre de saxis destructis atque politis.”

Returning to England, we find that

the Abbot Ealdred, of St. Alban's, already in the tenth century (about 980) had collected the Roman tiles and stones of the ancient Verulam to rebuild his abbey. His successor, Eadmer, continued this work of preparation, but a famine which intervened set aside this good intention, which was carried out by the Abbot Paul in the succeeding century; and unless England, with its ancient Roman models and Saxon imitations of Roman work, was very far behind the distant and yet uncivilized Hungary, building in stone was the rule rather than the exception, as Mr. Parker assumes it to have been. For if even St. Stephen, at the close of the tenth century, sent for masons and lapidaries from Greece to build the great monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul in Buda, as we are informed by the chronicler Thwroc, it is difficult to believe that in any part of Western Europe, where fraternities of masons were already being established, and where the monks of almost every monastery had become skilled masons, the building in stone had fallen into disuse even for the shortest period.

I cannot but express the wish, in concluding these remarks, that Mr. Parker, before he had advanced so singular a theory, had gone through the collection of writers of the ninth and tenth centuries, which fill several of the dense volumes of the *Cursus Patrologicus* of the Abbé Migne. He would have found in these the most ample and complete refutation of his theory, and would have concluded that the belief of the approaching end of the world no more interrupted church building in the tenth century, than it prevented the erection of the magnificent temple of the Irvingites in the nineteenth.—I am, &c.

ROBERT C. JENKINS.

*Lyminge, Nov. 8th, 1862.*

#### CHURCHES OF STONE, OR WOOD.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to make one or two remarks upon certain

points in Mr. Parker's letter on Lyminge Church, at p. 608, &c., of your November Number.

It is with fear and trembling that I ven-

<sup>b</sup> i. e. curvatos.

ture to express dissent from so great an authority. But I have somewhat studied our early architectural history; I think I have not formed my opinions thereon without some reason. I make bold therefore to say, that I cannot quite agree with Mr. Parker, as to the churches before the eleventh century having been such small buildings, or so generally built of wood, as he maintains. My own belief is, that for long before that time, some churches at any rate were erected on anything but a small scale, and that a large proportion were built of stone: that stone churches, in fact, were the rule, where stone was at all accessible. I think that there is much historical testimony strongly tending to prove this. To produce this, however, would require a volume, almost; I must confine myself to Mr. Parker's arguments in his Lyminge letter.

Mr. Parker adduces (p. 609) the existing crypts at Hexham and Ripon, remnants of two of the finest of the early churches, as shewing the small dimensions of even such churches, whose magnificence was so much lauded. But is it clear that in these crypts we have the whole of the original crypts? and if so, is there any certainty that they do not occupy a very small portion of the space once occupied by their churches above them? I cannot see that these crypts afford at all sufficient proof of the statements of the chroniclers being such gross exaggerations as Mr. Parker supposes. In the case of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, writing in the twelfth century, describes the grandeur of Wilfrid's church from then existing remains. He seems to say that there were only parts of it still to be seen; and so far I see no reason for doubt, though it had meanwhile long been ruinous, and had received one restoration, if not more. William of Malmesbury speaks of it, no doubt incorrectly, as still standing entire, and as still exhibiting, to visitors from Rome, no bad image of the ambitious grandeur of Roman churches. (*De Gest. Pont.* 155.) I think we may safely conclude that there were sufficient re-

mains in the twelfth century to shew what it once had been, and that it was not a church "despised by the Norman builders on account of its small size."

I cannot see how the names of places, such as Stonehouse, Whitechurch (p. 609), in any way bear upon the question. In the first place, we ought to be sure when these names first obtained, before we can found any argument whatever upon them, as to the tenth or previous centuries. From *Stonehouse*, moreover, surely we can draw no valid conclusion as to stone churches. These may have been very plentiful long before stone houses were at all common. And *Whitechurch* may well have been the name of a place, because of its church being built of a whiter stone than its neighbours, though never a wooden church was anywhere near it. For instance, how very possible is it for a church to have been built of a light-coloured oolitic stone, while all around it were built of the near blue stone of the lias, or of the still nearer gingerbread stone of the lower oolite. And after all, the name *Whitechurch* may very possibly have originated from a white-plastered or whitewashed church; for such things were done very long before our modern churchwarden days, and such church may very possibly have been a wooden one. Surely such names have not the slightest weight, one way or the other.

But supposing they have any weight in favour of stone churches being rare, then I claim a far greater weight the other way,—for the "*ligna basilica*" at Glastonbury, *temp.* Cnut (p. 610). Here are clear words, I might plausibly say, exactly at the time most fatal to Mr. Parker's argument, proving that wooden churches were then a great rarity; else why should such special mention be made of this one. I do not believe in this conclusion one bit: but surely it is a more defensible one than can be derived from such names as *Stonehouse* and *Whitechurch*. In *Domesday*, by the bye, there is one single mention of a wooden church; but I am not therefore

at all satisfied that a wooden church was any extreme rarity *temp.* Domesday. Other circumstances, for what I can tell, may have led to this one wooden church being particularly noticed.

Supposing Cnut's charter to be genuine, what his wooden church really proves I take to be this, viz., that there was at least one stone church then at Glastonbury as well; and that this was the case, there is, I think, sufficient historical evidence to satisfy us.

As with many others of the early monastic establishments in England, in common with those of Ireland (a curious feature this, by the bye, and only one amongst others, derived from their Eastern and non-Roman origin, which deserve far more notice than they have yet obtained), there were in early times, at Glastonbury, several churches in one enclosure. In Malmsbury's *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ* there is mention of four distinct churches in one churchyard. The first of these is said to have been built by Joseph of Arimathea and his eleven companions, of wattle-work. (*Gale*, i. 293.) Afterwards, when other churches were added, it was generally called the "vetusta ecclesia," under which name there is frequent mention of it. In A.D. 472 St. Patrick was buried in it, and there he rested for 710 years, up to the time of its destruction by fire. (*Ibid.* 298.) St. Paulinus gave it a wooden casing covered with lead. (*Ibid.* 300.) In 1012 it received the bones of St. Dunstan, and here they rested 172 years, until the fire. (*Ibid.* 303.) Of the other churches, one, said to have been built before the end of the second century, is expressly said to have been of stone. Of the material of the others I see no mention. (*Ibid.* 294.) Now all this, of Malmsbury or his interpolator, may be but worthless tradition, or more worthless fiction. Putting it at the lowest value, as an impudent twelfth-century fiction, still we must believe that it was adapted to the then buildings at Glastonbury, and to the current traditions about them. We may gather safely, I think, so far as this,

viz., that in the twelfth century, and up to the fire in 1144, there was in being an ancient wooden church, believed to be of very great age, and that there was at least one other stone church as well, if not in actual being, yet known to have been in being not long before. I state the case in this way, because I do not see any direct statement of either of the other churches having survived until the fire, as is more than once said of the wooden church. And this wooden church, associated with one or more stone churches, it seems to me clear, was the "lignea basilica" of Cnut's charter.

As to Dunstan building churches of wood (p. 610), I must allow that in some cases he did. Eadmer describes him, after his promotion to Canterbury, as arranging places of sojourn (*hospitia*) in the remoter parts of his diocese, for the sake of more convenient visitation; and then adds, "apud Magaveldam, sicut et in aliis hospitiorum suorum locis, ligneam ecclesiam fabricavit." (*Angl. Sacr.* ii. 217.) But these, it is plain, were either mere private chapels to houses of short occasional residence, or, at the most, churches in small obscure hamlets. It does not follow that he would use the same material for churches of more importance. Indeed, the mention of wood in these instances may intimate that he did not use it in others. That his church at Glastonbury was not of stone seems to me almost an incredible supposition.

If any negative evidence could convince me to the contrary, the fact mentioned by Mr. Parker (p. 610), viz., the total absence of all vestiges of early stone-work in the present ruins, would go a long way towards it. But this negative evidence loses some of its force, from the fact that Abbot Thurstin began a new church towards the end of the eleventh century, and that his successor, Herlwin (abbot 1101—1120), pulled down what was just built, and began another church on a larger scale. (*Gale*, i. 333.) If in the present ruins no re-used remnants can be detected of these

churches of Thurstin and Herlwin, no wonder perhaps that Dunstan's church has equally wholly disappeared. Abbot Herlwin, however, is said to have expended only £480 on his new work, a sum that would not go very far towards a large church, such no doubt as he commenced; and probably it was not proceeded with after his death. For Malmsbury tells us that since the Norman advent Glastonbury had been continually suffering from most severe troubles, and had made no progress, either in new buildings, or in additional inmates. (*De Gest. Pont.* 145.) Still

the entire absence of re-used materials from these earlier buildings is a very strange fact. Are we to suppose it possible that the Norman abbots Thurstin and Herlwin built of wood, as well as Dunstan before them?

But are the foundations of the ruins accessible to examination? It may be that the after buildings at Glastonbury were on so grand a scale that their foundations swallowed up all the available materials of the older churches.

I am, &c.,

JAMES F. DIMOCK.

*Southwell, Nov. 18, 1862.*

### LIGUGÉ, MARMONTIERS, AND THE LATELY-DISCOVERED TOMB OF ST. MARTIN AT TOURS.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of a tour in France, from which I have lately returned, I visited, in company with a friend, the ancient abbeys of Ligugé and Marmontiers, both founded by St. Martin, as well as the lately-discovered tomb of that saint at Tours. We found so much to interest us deeply in these places, that we thought it possible that a short account of what we saw there might prove not unwelcome to some of your readers, especially as we were told at Ligugé that we were the first Englishmen who had visited the abbey since its restoration to its ancient monastic uses.

Every one who is familiar with the life of St. Martin—and surely the life of one who contributed so largely to the spread of the Gospel in these northern parts deserves to be generally known—will remember that Ligugé was the spot where the Saint, having accompanied St. Hilary to Poitiers upon his return from banishment, and desiring to live in religious solitude but yet in the neighbourhood of his friend, founded a monastery, which seems to have been the oldest in France. It is situated in the midst of prettily wooded scenery near the river Clan, about five miles south of Poitiers, and is now very accessible from that place, having a station on the Poitiers and Bordeaux line.

The abbey, of course, has seen many

changes since its first foundation, and I need hardly say that there are no remains of the original building erected by St. Martin. It received, I believe, in course of time the Benedictine rule, and there are some remains of Romanesque work of the eleventh or twelfth centuries to be found in the church, in the ruined cloisters, and in an ancient round tower in the outer wall of the monastery; but the greater part of the present buildings date from the seventeenth century, when the abbey was in the possession of the Jesuits. It was dissolved, and great part of the buildings were destroyed, in the Revolution of 1789, and has only quite recently been re-occupied, and to some extent restored, by a small fraternity of about fifteen Benedictine monks, from the abbey of Solesmes, near Sable, in Maine, the headquarters of the Benedictine Order in France. One of the monks, who had spent some years as a missionary in New Zealand, and who spoke English very well, kindly shewed us round the abbey, and pointed out to our notice everything that was likely to interest us.

In one corner of the large garden which surrounds the monastic buildings a little chapel has just been re-erected over the spot where Martin is recorded to have raised a man to life.

The chancel of the abbey church also

has been restored since the arrival of the monks, and its windows filled with stained glass, in one compartment of which there is a representation of the ball of fire resting upon Martin's head, which is said to have been seen by his fellow worshippers while he was ministering in this chapel.

The monks are in the possession of a good library, and are engaged in literary work.

The restored abbey, however, is only as yet in its infancy, but hopes are entertained of there being effected gradually a much more perfect restoration.

I must not trespass upon your valuable space in referring at length to our visit to the tomb of St. Hilary at Poitiers, as that of course is more commonly visited; but I feel reluctant to quit this neighbourhood without saying one word about this most interesting spot, and the very quaint and mediæval city in which it is situated.

The tomb lies in an open crypt under the high altar of a very fine and venerable Romanesque abbey church, built in the eleventh century; which church occupies the site of a much older one, which was erected over the grave of the Saint, who had been buried in the cemetery outside the walls. The spot must be clothed with the deepest interest to all who revere the memory of this great and learned father of the Gauls, the friend of St. Athanasius, and the staunch maintainer of the true doctrine concerning our Lord's divinity against the Western Arians.

There is in Poitiers, as all who study Murray's and Fergusson's valuable Handbooks will know, a perfect Roman building of about the time of Hilary, styled at present the temple of St. Jean, thought by some to have been originally a Roman tomb, by others a baptistery, and again by a few to have been the old cathedral, the very one in which Hilary might have ministered. It stands parallel to the new cathedral, at a little distance from it; and between the two is the supposed site of the house of Hilary. In this last enclosed space

there has been lately erected a small chapel, to commemorate the spot where Martin lived as an exorcist in the house of Hilary, from whence he was sent home to convert his family.

No sooner was St. Martin made, much against his will, Bishop of Tours, than he set to work to found an abbey, another Ligugé, on the right bank of the Loire, two miles outside the walls of that city, where he might retire to enjoy a brief season of holy meditation and prayer in the midst of his incessant and arduous work. In process of time this religious society became much larger than its parent Ligugé, and was commonly called Marmontier, or *Majus Monasterium*, 'the greater monastery.' I must refer those who are interested in this letter to the pages of Count de Montalembert's "Monks of the West," where they will find much information concerning this celebrated abbey, the home of St. Brice and St. Patrick, as well as that of Sulpicius and Martin, and the great Benedictine abbey of mediæval and modern times. Alas, that its noble church and handsome buildings should have been so ruthlessly and sacrilegiously swept away by the infuriated Republicans! Little indeed remains of the ancient abbey, yet that little is sufficient to remind one of its past history, and is well worthy of a visit.

The abbey grounds have been purchased and occupied by a society of nuns of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, who have raised their conventual buildings in one corner of the ruins. As you approach from Tours you see before you the ancient Gothic gatehouse, which still serves the same purpose as it did in days of old. Immediately behind it, on the left, rises the new church of the nunnery. The priest who celebrates in this church very kindly offered to conduct us over the ruins of the old abbey church, which are at some distance from the gateway, and are now surrounded by a capacious garden. From what remains of a western tower, and from the bases and shattered fragments of some of the massive piers which once sup-

ported the vaulting of the choir, one can judge of the vast size of the building, and see that it must have occupied a larger space than that which the present cathedral of Tours occupies. The only portion of the ruins, however, which afford much interest, is to be found in the north transept, which communicated originally with two caves, one situated above the other, hollowed out of the chalk cliff which overhangs the monastery.

These two little cells, the lower one of which bears the name of St. Brice, and the upper one that of St. Martin, seem to have escaped the besom of destruction, and to have lain for many years concealed under a heap of ruins, which has recently been cleared away, and the two cells have both of them been fitted up as chapels. It was in the upper one that St. Martin is believed to have spent the hours of his solitude, and to have seen the heavenly vision which is recorded by Sulpicius.

There is yet another much larger and longer cave, a little distance from the ruins, excavated in the hill above, where the early Christians are said to have assembled for the worship of God. This excavation is in the form of a cross, with two winding passages leading to it, one at either end communicating with the outer world, so that if the Christians were pursued by their enemies through one entrance, they might have a chance of escaping by the other.

Before we parted company with the priest who shewed us over these interesting caves, he told us of what we were not before aware, namely, that the tomb of St. Martin had been recently discovered in what was once the crypt of the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, which of course upon our return to that city we made a point of visiting.

Every one has heard of the grand abbey that once stood over this tomb,

the great centre during the Middle Ages of the religious pilgrimages of the west of Europe, ranking in importance before the shrines of St. Thomas at Canterbury and St. Jago in Spain, enriched therefore by the munificent piety of many generations, until almost entirely swept away by the sacrilegious mob in the Revolution.

The two massive towers of Charlemagne and St. Martin are the only remains, the one at the south-west end of the nave, and the other at the end of the north transept, having now the main street of Tours running between them, which occupies, in fact, the central aisle of the nave. The site of the abbey had been thus entirely built over, and the position of the tombs had been well-nigh lost to memory, before a few years ago a design was entertained by some of the citizens and ecclesiastics of Tours of procuring an old plan of the abbey from the archives in Paris, and, having ascertained the exact position of the tomb under the high altar, of searching for it beneath the surface of the ground. And their labours have been crowned with remarkable success. Having bought two of the houses in the Rue St. Martin, which from the plans they found standing upon the site of the high altar, they began to excavate beneath them, and without encountering much difficulty, they found their way into the old crypt, and discovered the rock-hewn tomb of the Saint. It is a plain, square vault, just large enough to have received the body, cut into a solid wall of rock. A little chapel has since been fitted up over the spot, and a large society has been organised to collect funds for the immediate commencement of the re-erection of the greater part of the ruined abbey—a work to which all who consider the debt of gratitude that the Western Church owes to St. Martin must wish God speed.—I am, &c.

H. M.

## INSCRIBED NORMAN BOX.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to bring to the notice of your numerous erudite correspondents an object of archæological interest, recently found near the site of an ancient seaport of Cheshire. This is



Actual size.

a small box of lead or pewter, probably intended for the reception of perfumes

(or possibly as a charm), and still retaining a portion of its original supposed perfume, which now appears as a dark-coloured vitreous paste with metallic lustre.

The two sides of the box are precisely alike, each having an open Saxon cross in the centre, with a ringed pellet in each of its angles, smaller pellets being interspersed among the letters comprising the marginal inscription. The characters are apparently seven in number (omitting the annulet), and are thought to be initials merely, but their signification is a desideratum. Assistance from any quarter will be gladly welcomed by

Yours, &c.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

*Aldbrough-house, Egremont,  
Birkenhead, Oct. 1862.*

## INJUNCTIONS FOR AN AUSTIN PRIORY.

MR. URBAN,—An insight into the internal arrangements of a priory of Austin Canons is of peculiar interest, owing to the rarity of documents which throw light upon them. The following injunctions were issued by Bishop Fox, of Winchester, and are contained in his register, from which I have copied them through the kindness of C. Wooldridge, Esq., the Bishop's registrar at Winchester. They were addressed to the Priory of St. Mary Overye, Southwark.

The details are extremely minute. The whole inner life of the convent passes before us, even to such minor matters as the return of the clean clothes by the washerwoman on Saturday; the keeping of pigeons and ravens in the dormitory; the young canons and the sub-prior playing games for money, and indulging in violent altercation over their losses and gains; and the fashionable cut introduced into cuffs and slippers.

In the cloister we observe the canons either conversing in Latin, or silent sitting in their carals at study, or in con-

templation with their hoods drawn over their eyes.

In the dormitory there is a light burning all through the night; the beds have no foot-curtains; the canons enter and leave the chamber two and two; the bell at the refectory door rings as a signal; the lavatory is duly used before dinner; and during the meal the reader for the week reads aloud from the Bible or some religious book, and when dinner is concluded the canons pass from the hall to the choir singing the *Miserere*.

In the church they appear to have sung too quickly and without attention to the pointing, and laymen seem to have been not indisposed to enter the refectory during hall-time.

“Quòd de cetero officio divino, tempore nocturno et diurno, vigilanter intersis, et a somnis in choro te abstineas.

“Quòd campane, singulis noctibus, pulsantur ad matutinas et horis debitis.

“Quòd tu a columbare et aliarum avium in dormitoris nutritione et retentione, ludisque inhonestis et prohibitis

omnino abstineas; necnon a quibuscunque aliis ludis in omnibus diebus dominicis et festivis, ac etiam profestis, salvo feria iij<sup>a</sup> et v<sup>a</sup>, te abstineas.

“Quòd in cantu in choro servetur concordia, et cantus planus tractiùs cantetur, et psalmodia cum retentione puncti in medio versùs.

“Quòd non sint lectirotales in dormitorio, et quòd claudatur et serâ firmetur ostium dormitorii, et quòd confratres vestri simul vadant dormitum, et quòd simul exeant.

“Quòd si aliqui Canonorum velint adire Campos, vel ad extra, ut in burgum vel civitatem Londini, causâ recreandæ, quòd vadant bini et bini . . . . nec accedant causâ prandendi, aut cenandi, aut bibendi.

“Quòd omnes de Conventu unum habebunt lotricem, virum non mulierem . . . quâlibet septimana recipiat vestes Canonorum, in loco vulgariter dicto — [no name given], et quolibet die Sabbati in eodem loco eas retradat et liberabit.

“Quòd unus Canonorum, in ordine Sacerdotali constitutus, etate maturus et gravis, deputetur, qui custodiam et curam Infirmarie habeat.

“Quòd in Dormitorio servetur silentium debitum, et quòd cerimonie custodiantur, et quòd ibidem non nutriantur aves, sicut columbe aut corvi.

“Eo quòd habeant Juniores magnam familiaritatem cum dicto Supprie, secum ludendo pro pecuniis, et ipsi in hujusmodi ludis Xūm blasphemant, et convicia sibi invicem dicant, et multas suscitant rixas; . . . . quòd abstineas te ab hujusmodi familiaritatibus.

“Quòd infra Clastrum serventur silentium et lingua Latina, et contemplatio, ad completorium; et quòd concanonici vestri sedeant in claustro, in carallis, cum capuciis depositis ultra oculos; et quòd abstineant se ibidem a Baloes et pryksong.

“Quòd tu et ceteri officarii reddas et reddant compotum.

“Quòd requiratis, saltem in mense, confessores fratribus, saltem in sacerdotio constitutis deputatos, graviter arguant, et ad confitendum et celebrandum inducant; et quòd confiteantur secretè in locis ad hoc ordinatis et assignatis; non de ambulando in ortis; et quòd frequentiùs celebrent; quia aliqui sacerdotum vix celebrent semel in septimanâ.

“Quòd sacrista habeat secum in Sacristiâ tempore nocturno unum de Canonis, sed non laicum; sed ut Sacrista jaceat in dormitorio.

“Quòd habeatur continuò juge lumen ante Corpus Dominicum.

“Quòd habeatur in dormitorio juge lumen singulis noctibus.

“Quòd Prima, et misse private, maximè missa matutinalis, dicantur horis debitis.

“Quòd confessiones pro delictis publicè fiant in domo Capitulari.

“Quòd Confratres vestri non bibent post Completorium, nisi ex urgente causâ, et quòd statim simul accedant, post completorium, ad dormitorium.

“Quòd laici non intrent in Refectorium, tempore refectionum.

“Quòd servetur silentium in refectorio, et quòd provideatur de mense lector per septimanam, et quòd legantur Biblia vel aliquod opus alicujus Sancti, et quòd nullus legat in mensâ, nisi talis qui scit perfecte legere, et quòd post prandium recedatur à refectorio in chorum, debito ordine, cum psalmo ‘Miserere.’

“Quòd campana, que pendet ad ostium refectorii, pulsetur debite et in bono ordine; primò, quandò Conventus venit ex choro, et intrat dormitorium; secundò, quandò Conventus est in carallis, tunc Conventus surgat et ibit ad lavatorium, et lavabit manus, et tunc ibit in Refectorium et stabit in inclinatione. Supprior pertranseat ad locum suum, et pulset campanam suam, vel aliud signum dederit, et dicat ‘Benedicite.’

“Quòd Ebdomadarius non exeat precinctum Prioratus . . . . et quòd singulis horis vacet contemplationi in claustro, et orationi in Ecclesia, nisi tempore refectionis, aut quietis in dormitorio, et quòd omninò abstineat se a ludis.

“Quòd tam officarii quàm alii simul veniant ad Capitulum, tempore correctionis.

“Quòd honestiùs provideatur noviciis de indumentis, lintheaminibus, et aliis necessariis, et quòd meliùs informentur et instruantur.

“Quòd Confratres tui, in ordine Sacerdotali constituti, habeant eorum stipendia in temporalibus debitis et constitutis.

“Quòd provideatur de uno Concionario sive Ordinali.

“Quòd non utantur cuffys duplicatis cum serico, neque cuffys sine serico, et quòd non utantur slippers aliis, soleis firmatis cum punctis sericis.

“Quòd Conventus in estate, id est, a festo Pasche usque ad festum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis, transeat post gracias finitas in choro, ad dormitorium, ibidem dormitum per mediam horam, et tunc transeat ad horam ix<sup>a</sup>, quâ finitâ transeat in clastrum, et post lotionem manuum vacet libris in claustro, nisi fiat feria iij<sup>a</sup> et v<sup>a</sup>, in quibus diebus vacet recreationibus.

“Quòd provideatur de uno Janitore, qui aperiat et claudat portas et hostiam prioratus, temporibus et horis debitis.”

*Dated July 23, 1507.*

Bishop Stratford, in 1320, in his Injunctions to the Austin Canons of Bromere, forbids them to go into the outer court without leave; that an elderly canon should celebrate in the adjoining church of St. Thomas, and “Quòd lecti Canonicorum in Dormitorio ita pateant, sicut a transeuntibus aperciùs domus vestre valeant intueri. Cortinis et aliis quibusdam impedimentis, die nocteque, a parte anteriori lectorum eorundem amotis totaliter et deletis; precipimus etiam quòd orologium et lavatorium domus vestræ reparentur.” There are no complaints of irregularity, but Bishop Fox in his Injunctions to the Austin Canons of St. Denys, near Southampton, two centuries later, forbids them to hunt, or frequent taverns at Portswood or Southampton, and inhibits them from leaving the monastery except by two and two, or with “a honest companion.”

The Injunctions of Fox, issued in 1521 to the monks of the Cathedral, shew that

extreme laxity of discipline prevailed; one entry gives a slight insight into a portion of the conventual arrangement:

“Quòd non solùm hostium Infirmarie, quod est versus hostium Claustri, sed etiam hostium quod est prope cameram hordarii stat continuè apertum, ita quòd per utrumque eorum, maximè verò per illud quod est prope Cameram hordarii, viri mulieres et pueri intrant Infirmariam, tam in temporibus refectionum quàm aliis temporibus.”

I also find in Fox's Register, p. iii. f. 3, the following entry regarding the Prebend and parish Church of St. Laurence, Romsey, which is mentioned in other registers. “Præfatus Magister Hugo Ashton ad ecclesiam prebendam, unà cum portione in ecclesiâ parochiali Sancti Laurentii de Romesey, dicte diocesis, ad quam per Abbatissam et Conventum monasterii Beate Marie et Ste. Ethelflede de Romsey, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, veras ibidem patronas, presentatus extitit.” The entry is of value, as it proves the existence of a parish church in connexion with the Abbey. The prebend of St. Laurence is mentioned in Pontissara, fo. 46.—I am, &c.  
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

#### A SOUVENIR OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

MR. URBAN,—A recent search among the manuscripts in the Imperial Library has led me to the discovery of a very interesting little volume, whose peculiar value had, as I believed, escaped the notice of the authorities in charge, as it had done the compilers of the catalogue; this manuscript being nothing more nor less than a copy-book of Latin prose exercises in the handwriting of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, then Dauphiness of France, when under the superintendence and education of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici.

The MS. is really an exercise-book of the Queen's, in which she entered her Latin prose—better Latin, as I think, than many young students write now; the whole in the Queen's well-known handwriting, but having on the verso of each letter a free rendering in French, evi-

dently in the autograph of her Latin preceptor. These themes are written in the form of letters to the Queen's fellow-students, the Princesses Elizabeth and Claude, daughters of King Henry, the former of whom was affianced to Philip II. of Spain; and one is addressed to a certain “Claudio Quarlocoio condiscipulo,” but who this fellow-disciple was I know not.

It was only after having copied the whole of the manuscript very carefully that I learned, to my great disappointment, that it had already been privately printed by the members of the Warton Club in 1855, under the editorship of M. Anatole de Montaiglon, and a copy of this book I found, with some difficulty, in the printed department of the Library. I then perused with some interest the editor's preface, and my attention was

drawn to the question of the authorship of the French version of the little Queen's letters, which may be the preceptor's original compositions, to be translated by the Queen, but more probably are versions of her Latin. I should have stated before that they are all dated between July 1554, and January 1555, from Compiègne, Rheims, the library of St. Germain, Paris, and elsewhere; not containing any important historical facts, but illustrating occasionally the habits as well as the movements of the French Court.

It would be curious, M. de Montaignon says, to ascertain the name of Queen Mary's preceptor, who was probably the writer of the French versions. He mentions a M. St. Etienne, who is recorded by Brantome as one of the Princess Elizabeth's preceptors; but he suggests that possibly Mary's preceptor came with her from England, as Latin compositions of such kind as these were commonly made in England by persons of high rank, and he instances King Edward's Latin exercises and letters, deposited in the British Museum. (Harl. 5087.)

So far M. de Montaignon, but I think his theory untenable. It is certainly possible that Queen Mary had an English preceptor of Latin, but more probably he came from Scotland, and was an accomplished French scholar also, as were Maitland of Lethington, Murray, Lesley, and the best men of that time, for Queen Mary had learned and understood very little English or Scotch.

Now if these French versions of the Queen's themes are in the hand of her Latin professor, that professor was not St. Etienne, for St. Etienne was a Frenchman, and this is no French writing. Secondly, he was no Englishman, for this is not English handwriting, nor English-French. But it is a Scotch

hand, and Scotch-French, the hand and the French of one of the poor Queen's staunch friends for a long period, the hand and the French of John Lesley, Bishop of Ross afterwards, who took the degree of doctor of laws in the University of Paris not many years before these letters are dated.

Your readers may decide whether it is probable that Lesley was Queen Mary's master. I have not seen it so stated, or hinted at, in any biography which I have been able to find here, either of the Bishop or the Queen. But this I state confidently, that while the Latin exercises are all undoubtedly in the hand of Mary Stuart, the opposite pages, containing the French renderings, are all, without any manner of doubt also, in the autograph of Bishop Lesley.

I have some acquaintance with the history of the time, and a good deal of "sentimental" sympathy for Mary Stuart. I like to think of the history of that poor martyr to circumstances, to recall the wily cunning and the faithful devotion of her minister Maitland, and of her heroic soldier the Laird of Grange. I hate to think of Murray, Lennox, Morton, Bothwell, and other villains; but I love to ponder over the long services of this highly-gifted scholar, John Lesley; persevering through good report and ill report to think ever gently and charitably of his quondam pupil, driven at last in despair to think for himself and to act for himself, but never willingly, as I believe, losing one atom of his affection and respect for the fair pupil to whom he had taught the humanities, the gracious princess whose courtesies won at his hands a life-long and most generous devotion.—I am, &c.

LEOPOLD MASSEY.

*Paris.*

#### THE ENGLISH STAGE IN 1666.

MR. URBAN, — There is here, in the Imperial Library, an interesting manuscript narrative of the state of England in 1666, written by a certain Comte de

Commings, which deserves printing, I think, and has never yet, as I fancy, attained to that dignity. It is a very impartial, just statement, well consi-

dered, and put together very methodically; relating the fertility of the soil, the excellence of the cattle, the hospitality of the people, the natural productions of the country, and the manners and customs of our ancestors very truthfully. Special paragraphs also are devoted to our means of defence, ships, fortifications, our army, our nobility, and the various grades and conditions of society as then existing.

Respecting London he says little, but gives that little a separate chapter:—

“It would be difficult to tell precisely the number of inhabitants, but if I may be permitted to form a judgment in a matter so doubtful, I should say with those who have the best means of knowing that there are more than six hundred thousand souls in this city, of which the greater part live by the labour of their hands and petty commerce. The plague this year has made a great ravage, which they estimate at six score thousand souls. And the Duke of Albemarle, who lived there during the calamity (which is even yet not ended), assured me that fourteen thousand persons died in one week, without comprising the Quakers, who are buried in their own gardens and their names not inscribed on the lists of dead kept by the clerks of parishes.”

I translate another passage at length:

“One word I must now say of the amusements in which the inhabitants of this great city indulge, and which are according to the disposition of each person, but one may nevertheless reduce them to the Play (*La Comedie*), which takes place every day, except on Sundays and great festivals, in two houses, magnificent as well for the beauty of the theatres, the convenience of the boxes and the pit, as for the machinery, the band, the music, and the safety of the audience. The actors do their best to imitate nature, and the authors, without being tied so scrupulously as we are to

rules prescribed by the learned, make no difficulty whatever in bringing a king to life in the first act, going to battle in the second, being married in the third, dead in the fourth, and a tyrant crowned in the fifth.

“I have seen represented the whole life of Henry VIII., with its many wretched marriages and fatal successes. Cardinal Wolsey appeared in his hat, and Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury in rochet and hood, and I believe even in the pallium.”

Whether this is intended as a fling at the violation of the unities and proprieties by Master William Shakespeare may be uncertain. Any of your learned readers who may visit Paris, and have time to go to the Imperial Library and consult MS. Français 218, will find my translation a correct one, and may be interested to read of other tastes in which the English indulged while the plague was raging: of boxing, “which has something of the barbarous in it” (as it has here still among people who only chatter and kick), of bull-baiting, cock-fighting, betting (the King told the author of one person who had wagered and lost a property of six thousand Jacobuses annual rent), of bear-baiting, and of Punch. He will also read of “more than two hundred houses where dissipated, lazy folks go to take tobacco, brandy, tea, coffee, and chocolate:” where, pipe in mouth, among glasses and bottles, people chatter about the news, and talk freely of politics, and make fun of their rulers and their ministers, ignorantly and unjustly, till a complete state of intoxication puts an end to their impertinent and scandalous meetings.—I am, &c.

LEOPOLD MASSEY.

*Paris.*

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Collectanea Antiqua.* Vol. VI., Part I.

—We gave a short time ago a list of the contents of the present Part of Mr. Roach Smith's labours in illustration, mainly, of the Roman antiquities of our country<sup>a</sup>. We spoke then of giving a more full notice at an early period, but we now find our space far more limited than we could desire, and must therefore confine ourselves to a few very brief remarks.

As to the first paper, that on Hod-hill, Dorsetshire, we find that the remains discovered there have an approximate date reflected on them by the coins, ranging from Augustus to Trajan, discovered along with them (beside some rudely designed British ones), and these remains being generally of iron, shew that the Romans worked the British mines at a very early period.

Among the "Roman Monuments illustrative of Social and Domestic Life," we have attention called for the first time in print to a very curious one at Vaison (in the vicinity of Avignon), once the capital of the Vocontii, who, as shewn by a hitherto little understood inscription in the Museum at Edinburgh, were concerned in the building of the Antonine Wall. Such is one among many of the illustrations of history which such men as Mr. Roach Smith can draw from sources that are still too much neglected, although both England and France are, so to speak, overgrown with learned Societies.

The subjects of the articles, "Chester, its Roman Remains," and "Romano-Gaulish Fictilia," have been already noticed in our pages, the one in the various reports of the Chester Archæological Society, and the other in a paper

expressly devoted to the subject<sup>b</sup>. We therefore need say no more than to point out Mr. Roach Smith's papers to all who wish to have the respective subjects brought before them with all the advantages of the author's learning and patient industry in systematizing the information formerly gathered together, and completing it by correcting what may be erroneous, and supplementing what may be deficient, by the application of his own research and sagacity.

In conclusion, we must note that the present Part contains no less than thirteen etchings which are alike spirited and faithful, and a large number of woodcuts. Of the plates, Nos. IX. to XII. are devoted to the walls of Chester, and give the best idea possible of their present state.

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*The Earls of Kildare, and their Ancestors: from 1057 to 1773.* By the MARQUIS OF KILDARE. Addenda. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—We noticed the third edition of the work of the Marquis of Kildare, shortly after its appearance<sup>c</sup>, and spoke of it truly as a monument of very considerable labour and patient research. Since its publication, however, copies of letters now in the State Paper Office have been placed in the noble author's hands, and from these he has selected portions which throw much additional light on the history of the Geraldines in the time of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth; and we are glad to see that the Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society have contributed several illustrations of the fortunes of the noble family. The work, being avowedly

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, p. 348.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec. 1860, p. 602.

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1858, p. 135.

supplementary, needs no further remark from us than to say that it amply fulfils its purpose, and is quite indispensable to possessors of the former volume.

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*The Town and Borough of Leominster; with Illustrations of its Ancient and Modern History.* By the Rev. GEORGE FYLER TOWNSEND, M.A., Vicar of Leominster. Also, *A Chapter on the Parish Church and Priory.* By EDW. A. FREEMAN, Esq. (Leominster: S. Partridge; London: Arthur Hall and Co.)—Leominster probably ought to date its origin from Roman times, but its certain history commences with Saxondom. A religious establishment was founded in it, A.D. 660, by Merewald, King of Mercia, which was rebuilt three centuries after by Earl Leofric, the husband of Lady Godiva, and one of its abbesses is connected with a piece of medieval scandal that may be read in the Saxon Chronicle *sub anno* 1046. Beyond these facts, Leofric's minster has little to distinguish it from other pleasant and thriving towns on the Welsh border, but it has had the fortune that more celebrated places sometimes want, in meeting with a chronicler who takes a real interest in its annals, and thinks no labour ill-bestowed to bring its claims for notice favourably before the world. The result is an 8vo. volume of some 350 pages, with several good illustrations, and a copious index, by means of which every item of intelligence is made available to the curious reader. The book is dedicated by the author to his parishioners, and they will be strangely ungrateful if they do not give it a favourable reception. Mr. Freeman contributes a chapter of twenty pages descriptive of the ancient Priory, and its modern representative, which will interest architectural readers, but does not admit, advantageously, of a summary.

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*Bacon's Essays, and Colours of Good and Evil.* With Notes and Glossarial

Index, by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. (Macmillan and Co.)—If all the members of Messrs. Macmillan's "Golden Treasury Series" should, either in the merit of each work or the labours of each Editor, be worthy of comparison with the present edition of Bacon, the Series will well deserve its name. We shall not be so absurd as to commend the *Essays* to the attention of the thoughtful—we should as soon think of commending Shakespeare—but we do most conscientiously advise them, if they wish to draw all the benefit from them that may be drawn, to put themselves under the guidance of Mr. Wright.

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*Clerical Papers,* by ONE OF OUR CLUB. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—These papers, written originally for a Clerical Club, with the view of expressing in a brief and cursory manner the thoughts of many clergymen on certain plain and practical matters connected, more or less, with their public and private ministrations, seem to have answered their end, and have in a short space of time reached their second edition. They relate to the character that most wins its way in parochial work; to public ministrations in general, and pulpit ones in particular; and lastly, to education of the poor, and parochial teachers. These topics are all handled in a conciliatory tone, and the little work deserves a wide circulation. We would especially commend to the notice of supporters of schools for the labouring classes, the remarks on the kind of teachers now too commonly found in them—men, our author states, and we agree with him, in reality above their business, treading on the heels of the classes above them, restless and discontented, and doing anything rather than setting to their scholars an example of contentment in "the state to which it has pleased God to call them."

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*The Reliquary,* No. X. (London: J. R. Smith), does not confine itself to

Derbyshire notabilities, but opens with a good paper, by Mr. Pidgeon of Shrewsbury, on the Ancient Guilds, Trading Companies, and far-famed Show of that ancient and important town. Among other articles is one by the Editor on "Fairy Pipes," which exhibits a good deal of curious research, as does its companion, on "Old Broseleys," by Mr. Thursfield, the pair forming a serviceable addition to Mr. Fairholt's well-known work, "Tobaeco and its Associations<sup>d</sup>." Some encaustic tiles recently found in Derby, on the site of the Blackfriars, give occasion for a description by Mr. Ll. Jewitt of Eneastic Paving Tiles in general, which is well illustrated in colours.

*Notes and Queries*, Nos. XXI., XXII. (Lowestoft: Tymms), still goes on very satisfactorily. Among various interesting papers in the present double Number are transcripts of a curious document relating to Yarmouth pier; extracts from the Institution Books of the See of Norwich, and from parish registers, and lists of round towers to Norfolk churches; beside heraldic notes, tradesmen's tokens, &c.

*Aphorisms of the Wise and Good*. Illuminated by SAMUEL STANESBY. (Griffith and Farran.)—We believe it is generally understood, that, from some cause or other, there will not be so large an issue of handsome table-books this Christmas as has formerly been the case. Whether the impression may prove to be correct we must, like Francis Moore, physician, "leave it to time and the curious to discover;" but however it may be, we do not think that any more truly valuable work than Mr. Stanesby's will be issued, though there may be some both larger and dearer. His is a companion volume to the Shakespeare issued by him three years ago<sup>e</sup>, is illuminated in the same style, and has a portrait of Milton for its frontispiece;

and its aphorisms are gathered with equal industry and good taste from the most diverse sources, from Solomon and Zoroaster to Sir Philip Sydney, Coleridge and Southey.

CLERGYMEN, and others of our readers who are placed in positions that give them influence with their neighbours, will find a work well adapted to their use in *The Penny Post*. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This little monthly publication (the price of which is indicated by its title) has now been established twelve years, and each number contains brief articles on current Church topics, tales of country and home life, short essays, allegories, biographical sketches, and a variety of other matters, all treated in a sound, yet cheerful and attractive manner. It is to be considerably enlarged from the beginning of next year, and will thus become even more valuable than before as a vehicle for the diffusion of Church principles among all classes; for its conductors do not fall into the folly of addressing themselves to the poor exclusively.

*The Christian Knowledge Society's Almanacs*, in all their varieties, have an engraving of Bristol Cathedral, and all the usual matter. We notice also a very serviceable addition in the shape of a neat glass frame for exhibiting the calendar pages month by month, which seems an English improvement on a French and German practice, and deserves to become general.

*The Life-boat*, for October. (Office, 14, John-street, Adelphi.)—The storms that so lately swept our coasts, and the details that still fill the newspapers, give a painful interest to a paper by Admiral Fitzroy contained in this little periodical, which is published quarterly, and costs but *twopence*. It is entitled "Weather Reports and Forecasts in the Daily Newspapers," and with its dia-

<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, p. 225.

<sup>e</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1860, p. 170.

grams is enough to convince the most sceptical of the extreme value of the cautionary signals employed by the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. From another paper we learn that there were no less than 1,494 shipwrecks on the British shores in the course of the year 1861, with the loss of 884 lives, but during the same time 4,624 were rescued from the most imminent peril, and a considerable proportion of these owed their deliverance to the truly benevolent Society which keeps up 123 life-boats in readiness at any moment for active service, and also liberally recompenses the crews of any other craft that may co-operate in its work of mercy. It has, since its formation in 1824, saved 12,680 lives, laid out £64,000 in life-boats, &c., distributed 84 gold and 713 silver medals, and paid £16,000 in rewards. If these simple facts are not enough to ensure such a degree of public support as shall give permanency to the Institution, we really do not know what will suffice.

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#### JUVENILE BOOKS.

Messrs. Griffith and Farran worthily maintain the fame of their house as the representative of good Mr. Newbery, who did so much to provide for the literary wants of his little friends in days when SYLVANUS URBAN was a century younger than he now is. It is not our present intention to go into the possible two-thousand years' old origin of "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Tom Thumb," &c., but we spare a few minutes to glance over some of the novelties in juvenile books provided for the new year by our friend Newbery's successors. For the very juvenile we have *The Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo-Peep*, by THOMAS HOOD, and next, *Nursery Fun*, by CHARLES BENNETT, both of them comical enough to disturb the nerves of even a practised reviewer, and really likely to produce

almost alarming effects on the young. Indeed, if the oft-mentioned feat of "making a cat laugh" is to be accomplished, these works will probably do it. Young folks of a rather more advanced degree of growth may be recommended to peruse *Fickle Flora and her Sea-side Friends*, where they will learn all about Scarborough, and sea-weeds, and aquariums, and the folly of forsaking old friends for new faces into the bargain. MRS. BRODERIP (the daughter of Thomas Hood) will delight her readers with *My Grandmother's Budget of Stories and Songs*, which are some of the most lively and amusing that we have ever met with, and yet the child must be uncommonly dull who does not derive many useful lessons from them also. The same may fairly be said of *Play-room Stories, or How to make Peace*. One of the stories in particular, that of "So-Fat and Mew-Mew," will be irresistibly attractive to children, and, under the disguise of the adventures and mishaps of a discontented pet dog and cat, gives a good lesson to children who do not know when they are well off. We own we prefer it to the Abbé Bertin's tale of "The Children who wished to Govern themselves," in *L'Ami des Enfants*, so well known to juvenile French students.

*Scenes and Stories of the Rhine*, and two books by MR. KINGSTON, *Our Sailors*, and *Our Soldiers*, belong to a more advanced class of readers. The sketches of Germany are really very pleasing and life-like, and Mr. Kingston puts the doings of the United Services vividly before the eyes of aspiring youth, many of whom may be tempted thereby to endeavour to emulate what they read of the naval and military achievements of the reign of Queen Victoria. A book of still higher class is MR. ADAMS' *Memorable Battles in English History*, which seems very well done, and to which we may devote some further notice at a future day.

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## Monthly Intelligence.

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

THE American contest, so far as can be understood from the meagre and evidently one-sided accounts that reach Europe, would seem to have entered on a new phase, but even this is very differently interpreted according to the Northern or Southern prepossessions of statesmen in England and in France. The various State elections have gone decidedly against the party in power at Washington, and they are looked on as attempting to revenge themselves by suddenly displacing General M'Clellan, on the plea of his not being "whole-hearted in the war," and putting General Burnside in his place, who is expected to make a vigorous winter campaign in Virginia, and thus bring the contest to a triumphant conclusion for the North. People in Europe look on this as very unlikely to happen, if from no other cause, from the difficulties that Virginia is known to present to the march of large armies at this time of the year. In the meantime, the Emperor of the French has formally proposed to the British and Russian Governments to unite with him in proposing a six months' armistice to the belligerents, but his proposition has been regarded as premature; it is, however, considered likely to be renewed at a future period, and may perhaps then be agreed to.

The Italian Parliament has met, and the Ratazzi Ministry have been exposed to such sharp attacks for the whole course of their policy both foreign and domestic, that their enforced retirement from office seems highly probable; but that this will lead to the surrender of Rome to Victor Emmanuel no one appears to believe. The ball has at last been extracted from the foot of Garibaldi, and so sanguine are his partisans as to his speedy recovery, that he is named by them as a probable candidate for the throne of Greece.

France has lately been disturbed by rumours of plots against the life of the Emperor. A new boulevard in Paris was to have been opened by him on the 16th of last month; but the ceremony was suddenly postponed at the last moment, and the formal denials of official journals as to the supposed cause, do not obtain implicit credit.

At home, the distress in Lancashire, though patiently borne, has naturally increased in intensity with the arrival of winter. Much newspaper controversy has arisen as to whether the manufacturers and landowners of the district have done all that they ought to relieve those to whom they are so greatly indebted for their own fortunes; but there is a determination apparent everywhere, not to let such a question interfere with the flow of the much-needed charity of the other parts of the Empire.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased, on the occasion of the coming of age of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to give orders for the following promotions in the Army, and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

Colonel His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.S.I., &c., to be General.

General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blake-ney, G.C.B., G.C.H. ; General Hugh, Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., K.S.I. ; General His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., &c. ; and General Colin, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., to be Field-Marschals.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz. :—

General Sir John Wright Guise, bart., K.C.B. ; General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B. ; Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, K.C.B. ; Admiral Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C.B. ; General the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B. ; General Sir John Hanbury, knt. ; General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B. ; Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., C.B. ; General Wm. Greenshields Power, C.B. ; General Henry George Andrew Taylor, C.B., Madras Army ; Admiral William Bowles, C.B. ; General Alexander Lindsay, C.B., Bengal Army ; General Sir James Henry Reynett, knt. ; General Richard Lluellyn, C.B. ; General Charles Grene Ellieombe, C.B. ; Lieutenant-General George Turner, C.B. ; Vice-Admiral William James Hope Johnstone ; Lieutenant-General James Freeth ; Lieutenant-General John Low, C.B., Madras Army ; Lieutenant-General Sir James Charles Chatterton, bart. ; Lieutenant-General Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, C.B. ; Lieutenant-General Michael White, C.B. ; Lieutenant-General David Capon, C.B., Bombay Army ; Vice-Admiral James Scott, C.B. ; Major-General Sir Abraham Josias Cloete, C.B. ; Rear-Admiral Charles Talbot ; Major-General William Henry Elliott ; Rear-Admiral John M'Dougall ; Rear-Admiral Geo. Rodney Mundy, C.B. ; Lieutenant-General Samuel Robert Wesley, Royal Marines.

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ADMIRALTY, Nov. 10.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure,—

Admiral of the Red Sir Graham Eden Hammond, bart., G.C.B., has this day been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet ; and in consequence thereof, the following promotions, also dated this day, have taken place :—

Admiral of the White the Right Hon. Anthony, Earl of Lauderdale, K. C. B., K. C., St. M. and St. G., to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue Sir George Rose Sartorius, knt., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Adm. of the Red Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Adm. of the White the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., to be Vice-Adm. of the Red.

Vice-Adm. of the Blue James Scott, C.B., to be Vice-Adm. of the White.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. Thos. Best, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Adm. on the same list.

Rear-Adm. of the Red Chas. Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue.

Rear-Adm. of the White the Hon. Sir Hen. Keppel, K.C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Red.

Rear-Adm. of the Blue Robert Fanshawe Stopford, to be Rear-Adm. of the White.

Capt. Richard Collinson, C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Adms. Augustus Baldwin and Henry Colins Deacon to have the rank and title of Retired Adm., under Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Oct. 28. Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., now H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

George Frere, esq., to be H.M.'s Judge, Edgar Leopold Layard, esq., to be H.M.'s Arbitrator, and William Tasker Smith, esq., to be Secretary or Registrar, in the Mixed Court established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, between Great Britain and the United States, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

George Skelton, esq., to be H.M.'s Judge, and William Smith, esq., to be Secretary or Registrar, in the Mixed Court established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, between Great Britain and the United States, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Oct. 31. Sir John Ralph Milbanke, bart., now H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Lord Augustus William Frederiek Speneer Loftus, now H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria.

The dignity of Knighthood of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Gabriel Pierre Jules Fropier, esq., of the Island of Mauritius.

Lieutenant Charles Gudgeon Nelson, R.N., to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to H.M., in the room of Major-Gen. Charles Diggle, K.H., deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Cook, sub-officer of H.M.'s Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Ensign of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Sir George Houlton, knt., deceased.

Nov. 4. 19th Regiment of Hussars.—Lieut.-Gen. William Pattle, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel.

20th Regiment of Hussars.—Lieut.-General Charles Montabin Carmichael, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel.

21st Regiment of Hussars.—Lieut.-General Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel.

60th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General the Hon. George F. Upton, C.B., from the 90th Foot, to be Colonel-Commandant, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir William G. Moore, K.C.B., deceased.

90th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Wm. Hassall Eden to be Colonel, *vice* Major-Gen. the Hon. G. F. Upton, removed to the 60th Foot.

101st Regiment of Foot. — Lieut.-General Abraham Roberts, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel.

104th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Sir Patriek Grant, G.C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel.

107th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel.

John Robert Kenyon, esq., of the Middle Temple, London; Thomas Southgate, esq., of Gray's-inn, in the county of Middlesex; and Arthur Hobhouse, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, to be of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

William Hall, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Guatemala, to be H.M.'s Consul at Guatemala.

Dominie Ellis Colnaghi, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Missolonghi, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Corsica.

M. Jean Marie Adrien Casimir Troplong approved of as Consul at Singapore for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Mr. Franz Küstermann approved of as Consul at Penang for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Mr. Johannes Hermann Ellerman approved of as Consul at Hull for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Mr. Ludwig Liepmann approved of as Vice-Consul at Nottingham for H.M. the King of Saxony.

Nov. 7. 103rd Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Joseph Hale, Bombay Army, to be Colonel.

106th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. David Capon, C.B., Bombay Army, to be Colonel.

109th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Wm. Wyllie, C.B., Bombay Army, to be Colonel.

Nov. 11. Edward Francis Maitland, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the room of James Ivory, esq., resigned. [The Judge has taken the courtesy title of Lord Bareapple.]

George Young, esq., Advocate, to be H.M.'s Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Edward Francis Maitland, esq., appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

M. Georges Livio approved of as Consul at Dublin for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

M. Amand Honoré Lenglet approved of as Consul at Liverpool for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Nov. 14. William Lowther, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Berlin, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin.

Reginald John Corbet, esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

The Venerable Archdeacon George Meade Gibbs, M.A., Joseph Henry Boon, esq., M.D., and Thomas Berkeley Hardtman, esq., to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

Antonio Mathé, esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the colony of British Honduras.

John Alexander Iles and George Webbe Daniell, esqrs., to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

David William Gibbs, esq., and the Rev. Clarke Augustus Newsam, to be members of the Council of the Island of Grenada.

Nov. 18. The following Gentlemen, now Paid Attachés at the places undermentioned, to be Second Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service:—

Wm. John Dickson, esq., Teheran; Lionel Moore, esq., Constantinople; Odo William Leopold Russell, esq., Rome; Hon. Francis John Pakenham, Copenhagen; Henry Philip Fenton, esq., Turin; Lord Hubert de Burgh Canning, Turin; Edward Robert Lytton, esq., Vienna; Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Paris; George Straehy, esq., the Hague; Robert Thos. Charles Middleton, esq., Madrid; William Brodie, esq., Rio de Janeiro; Henry Loekwood, esq., Stockholm; Francis Clare Ford, esq., Stuttgart; Gwalter Borranskill Congreve Lonsdale, esq., Munich; Robert Burnett David Morier, esq., Berlin; Sidney Locoek, esq., St. Petersburg; Robert Percy Ffrench, esq., Brussels; Lord Schomberg

Henry Kerr, Frankfort; Hon. Wm. Nassau Jocelyn, Berlin; Gerard Francis Gould, esq., Constantinople; Francis Ottiwell Adams, esq., Paris; Ernest Clay, esq., Paris; Hugh Guion Macdonell, esq., Constantinople; Alexander Bower St. Clair, esq., Vienna; Thos. Clement Cobbold, esq., Lisbon; Robert Grant Watson, esq., Teheran; Frederick Robert St. John, esq., Pekin; Hon. Henry Wodehouse, Constantinople; Eric Robert Townsend Farquhar, esq., Buenos Ayres; Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon, Vienna; Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, St. Petersburg; John Walsham, esq., Mexico; Edwin Baldwin Mallet, esq., Washington; Horace James Johnson, esq., Mexico; Hugh Fraser, esq., Guatemala.

Henry Astbury Levson, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for H.M.'s Settlement of Lagos.

Charles Piers, esq., to be Superintendent of Convicts for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 21. 50th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Marcus John Slade, to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. J. Morton Eden, deceased.

76th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Joseph Clarke to be Col., *vice* Gen. Jervois, deceased.

102nd Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B., from Madras Army, to be Colonel.

105th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Brown Dyce, from Madras Army, to be Colonel.

108th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., from Madras Army, to be Colonel.

Andrew Rutherford Clark, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Haddington and Berwick, in the room of Geo. Young, esq., resigned.

William Ivory, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Inverness, in the room of Andrew Rutherford Clark, esq., resigned.

Alexander Burns Shand, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Kincardine, in the room of John Montgomerie Bell, esq., deceased.

James Finn, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Jerusalem, to be H.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles.

Noel Temple Moore, esq., now H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Beyrout, to be H.M.'s Consul at Jerusalem.

Nov. 25. Cæsar Henry Hawkins, esq., F.R.S., to be one of H.M.'s Sergeant Surgeons in Ordinary, in the room of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, bart., deceased.

James Moncrieff Arnott, esq., F.R.S., to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Richard Quain, esq., F.R.S., to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. W. D. Mathews approved of as Consul at Penzance for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

## BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At New Westminster, British Columbia, the wife of Capt. J. M. Grant, R.E., a dau.

Aug. 4. At Government-house, Sierra Leone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Hill, a son.

Aug. 24. At Shanghae, the wife of Walter Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

Sept. 14. At Simla, the wife of Major Connell, R.A., a son.

Sept. 18. At Sullutpore, Central India, the wife of Capt. P. G. Scott, a son.

Sept. 20. At Capetown, the wife of the Rev. Canon Currey, a son.

Sept. 21. At Calicut, the wife of George A. Ballard, esq., Madras Civil Service, twin daus.

Sept. 22. At Simla, the wife of Capt. J. F. Raper, R.A., a son.

At Rangoon, British Burmah, the wife of Major R. D. Ardagh, of the Madras Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner, Rangoon, a dau.

Oct. 3. At Secunderabad, the wife of De P. de Pentheny O'Kelly, esq., 17th Lancers, a son.

Oct. 4. In the Persian Gulf, on her passage to Bombay, the wife of Lieut. W. Collingwood, H.M.'s I.N., a son.

Oct. 6. At Alipore, the wife of John Peter Grant, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Oct. 10. At Aden, the wife of Lieut.-Col.

Aitken, Commandant of H.M.'s Artillery at that place, a dau.

Oct. 11. At Cuddalore, the wife of H. C. B. Barnett, esq., 44th Regt. Madras N.I., a dau.

Oct. 18. At Calcutta, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Morgan, a son.

Oct. 21. At Netherhall, Cumberland, the wife of Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., a son.

At Laggan, Craig Ellachie, Banffshire, the wife of Major H. Drummond, R.E., Bengal, a dau.

At Lime-grove, Carnarvonshire, the wife of Capt. Iremonger, a son.

At Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regt., a son.

Oct. 22. At Pitfirrane, Fifeshire, the wife of Sir Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, bart., a dau.

At the School-house, Chard, the wife of the Rev. George Phillips, a dau.

Oct. 23. At Wimbledon, the wife of Col. A. Lowry Cole, a son.

In Charles-st., St. James's, the wife of the Rev. John Oakley, a son.

At Sunderland, the wife of Commander Fred. C. Herbert, R.N., a son.

At Huntley-hall, the wife of the Rev. George Mather, a son.

At Charlton Kings, Gloucester, the wife of

Alexander Abercrombie, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

*Oct. 24.* At Dublin, the Countess of Belmore, a dau.

At Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a son.

At Frewen-hall, Oxford, Mrs. Thomson, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, a dau.

At Bishopstoke, Hants., the wife of George Onslow Deane, esq., a dau.

At Upper Clapton, the wife of Dr. Kingsford, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. R. W. C. Winsloe, 21st Royal (N.B.) Fusiliers, a son.

*Oct. 25.* The Countess of Mexborough, a dau.

At Florence, the Lady F. Tremayne, a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. J. Bird, Perpetual Curate of West Fordington, Dorchester, a dau.

At Laggan, Craig Ellachie, the wife of Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., Bengal, a son.

*Oct. 26.* At Highbury-terr., the residence of her father, the wife of Capt. C. M. Young, R.A., Bengal, a son.

At the Rectory-house, Walton-upon-Trent, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Fisher, a dau.

*Oct. 27.* In Norfolk-crescent, the wife of Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a dau.

At Poltair, Penzance, the wife of Henry H. Tremayne, esq., a dau.

At Wolston, the wife of the Rev. Walter Thursby, a son.

At Beverstone Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edw. McLorg, a dau.

At Notting-hill, the wife of Major C. R. Baugh, H.M.'s 9th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

At the Parsonage, Holy Trinity, Portsea, the wife of the Rev. Thos. D. Platt, a son.

At the Parsonage, Christ Church, Warminster, Mrs. Hutton, a son.

At Risby Rectory, the wife of Henry Gerard Hoare, esq., a son.

At Flexbury, near Bude, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Carnsew, a son.

*Oct. 28.* At Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, a dau.

At Florence, the wife of Major W. Cairnes Armstrong, H.M.'s 15th Regt., a son.

At the Glen, Peebles, the wife of Chas. Tenant, esq., a dau.

At Caius-house, Cambridge, the wife of Dr. Bartels, a dau.

*Oct. 29.* In Dover-st., Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.

At Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mayers, late 86th Royal Regt., a dau.

At Marlborough College, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Bradley, a dau.

At Kilburne-hall, the wife of Henry F. Hunter, esq., a dau.

At Ripon, the wife of the Rev. Canon Atlay, a son.

*Oct. 30.* In Grafton-st., the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

At Wellesbourne-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of Capt. Henry Bathurst, a son.

At East Rudham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Tweddle, M.A., a dau.

At Woodford Wells, the wife of E. N. Buxton, esq., of twins, a son and a dau.

At Heyford-hill, near Oxford, the wife of Capt. John A. Fane, a dau.

At Sondes-pl., Dorking, the wife of John E. Bovill, esq., a dau.

At Flaxley, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Keble, a dau.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mrs. Fredk. Wood, a son.

At Bath, the wife of John Leigh Reed, esq., Capt. Royal Wiltshire Militia, a dau.

*Oct. 31.* At Woodmancote, near Henfield, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dowbiggin, 99th Regt., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. James Davies, of Moor-court, a dau.

At Mears Ashby, Northamptonsh., the wife of H. M. Stockdale, esq., of Mears Ashby-hall, a son.

*Nov. 1.* At Stirkoke-house, Caithness-shire, the wife of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, a son.

At Farnham, the wife of Major H. F. Williams, 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Upton, 26th Cameronians, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Robert C. Streatfeild, 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

At Lennoxville, Canada East, the wife of A. D. Capel, esq., of Bishop's College, a son.

*Nov. 2.* At Chavenage, the wife of the Hon. John Yarde Buller, a son.

At the Rectory, Haughton-le-Skerne, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Cheese, a dau.

At Elmfield-lodge, Southall, the wife of Hen. Muspratt, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Wimbledon-hill, the wife of the Rev. Wm. F. Gore, a dau.

*Nov. 3.* At Southsea, the wife of Captain Thomas H. Alexander Brenan, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a dau.

At Sunninghill, the wife of the Rev. Felix Palmer, a dau.

At Beningbrough-hall, near York, the wife of the Rev. Edward Malleson, Vicar of Wold Newton, a son.

*Nov. 4.* The wife of C. Knight Watson, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Broughton, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Alfred Henry Carey, a dau.

At Bradford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Candy, a dau.

*Nov. 5.* At Wood-hall, Wetherby, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.

At Etall, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, a son.

At Richmond, the wife of J. C. Sharpe, esq., banker, of Fleet-st., a son.

At Stoke Cliff-house, Stapleton, Bristol, the wife of Henry Dugdale, esq., a dau.

*Nov. 6.* At the Cedars, Sunninghill, the wife of Lieut. the Hon. Hugh Henry Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Kensington, W., the wife of Capt. B. H. Martindale, R.E., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Richard Oldfield, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Francis Edge, of Hilton, near Wolverhampton, a son.

In Guildford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of Wm. Pettit Griffith, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Silchester, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Samuel Slocock, M.A., a dau.

*Nov. 7.* At the Rectory, Burghfield, Berks., the wife of Capt. Lacy, R.N., H.M.S. "Himalaya," a dau.

At Fairfield Parsonage, Liverpool, Mrs. Calder, a dau.

Prematurely, at Kilnhurst Parsonage, near Rotherham, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Sheppard, M.A., twin sons, the younger stillborn.

At West Malvern, the wife of E. H. Shewell, esq., Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

*Nov. 8.* At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. de Bourbel, Carabineers, a son.

At Clifden, Galway, the wife of Commander John W. Webb, R.N., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Cockerell, 20th Hussars, a dau.

At Bury-hall, Alverstoke, the wife of Capt. Richard Purvis, R.N., a son.

At Fillongley Vicarage, near Coventry, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Lewis Morris, a son.

In Cornwall-terr., Regent's-park, the wife of Vincent Biscoe Tritton, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, Luddenden Foot, Halifax, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Hall, a son.

*Nov. 9.* At Dublin, the wife of Major Ellis, 60th Rifles, A.D.C., a dau.

At Bafford-house, near Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. W. Bonner Hopkins, Vicar of Wisbech, a son.

At Rodmarton Rectory, near Cirencester, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Powles, a dau.

At Sullamawe Castle, co. Tipperary, the wife of H. Maynard Harding, esq., a dau.

*Nov. 10.* In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Agnes Jolliffe, a son.

At Barrelwell-house, Chester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Manners, a dau.

At Morden Vicarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Pearce, a son.

At Falmouth, the wife of Major Champion, R.A., a son.

*Nov. 11.* At Lewisham, the wife of J. Shaw Hay, esq., 89th Regt., a dau.

At Haselbury, near Crewkerne, Somerset, the wife of Commander J. S. Draper, H.M.'s Indian Navy (retired), a dau.

At Ashdon Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Walker, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Seymour, Incumbent of Westcote, Dorking, a dau.

At Kidlington, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. T. Whitehead, a dau.

At the Grammar-school, Woodstock, the wife of the Rev. W. Sanders, M.A., a dau.

*Nov. 12.* In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., Lady Hoste, a dau.

At Fulbeck, the wife of the Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, a son.

*Nov. 13.* At Queen's-gate-terrace, Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Holmes, Lecturer at St. John's College, a dau.

At Stoke Newington, the wife of the Rev. George Hervey, M.A., a son.

At Brisley Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, a son.

*Nov. 14.* At Cumberland-lodge, the Lady Mary Hood, a son.

At the Prussian Embassy, the wife of Count Bernstorff, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Lyon, a son.

In Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Frank Owen, a dau.

*Nov. 15.* At Glenstal, co. Limerick, the wife of Sir William H. Barrington, bart., a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. J. Harwood Harrison, Rector of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, a son.

At Bucknalls, near Watford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Creed, a dau.

At Send Vicarage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Bones, a dau.

*Nov. 16.* At Inverernan-house, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. Forbes, a dau.

At West Cowes, the wife of the Rev. Edgar Silver, a son.

At Fetcham-grove, near Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Ernest Secretan, a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Francis Drake, esq., 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

*Nov. 17.* At Laverstoke-house, Hants., the Lady Charlotte Portal, a dau.

At Ayr, the wife of Major Phillips, late 8th Hussars, a son.

The wife of Alfred Hives, esq., late 9th Lancers, a dau.

*Nov. 18.* At Oakhill-park, Hampstead, the wife of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., a son.

At Lenfield, Maidstone, the wife of Major John Laurie, a dau.

In Devonshire-terrace, Craven-hill, the wife of J. R. Kindersley, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At Caysbrook, Hereford, Mrs. Reginald Yorke, a son.

*Nov. 19.* In Belgrave-sq., the Countess of Stradbroke, a son and heir.

In Eaton-pl. South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a dau.

At Hitcham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. A. R. Grant, a dau.

At Lamerton Vicarage, near Tavistock, the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Phillpotts, a dau.

*Nov. 20.* At Chatham, the wife of Capt. William Congreve, Brigade Major, a son.

At Blythe-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of J. D. W. Digby, esq., a son.

In Southwick-crescent, the wife of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Painswick, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Biddell, a son.

*Nov. 21.* At Millbrook Rectory, Amptill, the wife of the Rev. J. Harries Thomas, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*July 31.* At Melbourne, Australia, Capt. Purcell, R.A., eldest son of Vice-Adm. Purcell, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Wm. Morgan Orr, esq., Tasmania.

*Aug. 18.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Owen Williams, Capt. Royal Horse Guards, to Fanny Florence, youngest dau. of St. George Caulfeild, esq., of Donamon Castle, Roscommon.

*Aug. 23.* At South Yarra, Victoria, Chaloner, son of Robert Kaye Greville, esq., LL.D., Edinburgh, and grandson of the late Sir John Eden, bart., M.P., of West Auckland, to Dora Anne, dau. of the late Henry Methold Greville, esq., of Northampton, and Laurel-grove, Wrexham, North Wales.

*Aug. 26.* In Bengal, E. H. A. Lawford, esq., son of Col. Lawford, R.E., to Amelia, dau. of the late Capt. Kayes, H.M.'s 73rd Foot.

*Sept. 1.* At Moubrey, Cape of Good Hope, Wm. Ladds, Commander of Cape Mail steamer "Norman," son of Wm. Ladds, esq., Ellington, Huntingdonshire, to Margaret C., dau. of Sir Thos. Maclear, Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope.

*Sept. 11.* At Batavia, James McLachlan, esq., H.B.M. Consul, son of Capt. Donald McLachlan, late of H.M.'s 75th Regt., to Wilhelmine, only dau. of T. Van der Hucht, esq., of Batavia.

*Sept. 15.* At Coonoor, Madras Presidency, Robert Davidson, esq., M.C.S., to Jesse Sophia, dau. of R. R. Cotton, esq., M.C.S.

*Sept. 18.* At Ootacamund, Thos. Reeder Clarkson, Lieut. H.M.'s 68th Light Infantry, eldest son of E. T. Clarkson, esq., of Calne, Wilts., to Myra Hume, younger dau. of Major-Gen. Jas. E. Williams, Madras Army.

At Nainee Tâl, Elliot Colvin, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Edith, eldest dau. of Peter Cunningham, esq.

*Oct. 2.* At Malligaum, Chas. Mant, Lieut. R.E. (Bombay), second son of Col. G. J. Mant, to Edith, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Bolton, formerly of H.M.'s 75th Regt.

*Oct. 8.* At Fredericton, Chas. Clifton Tabor, esq., H.M.'s 15th Regt., to Ada, youngest dau. of the Hon. John R. Partelow, Auditor-Gen. of the Province of New Brunswick.

*Oct. 11.* At Hamilton, Canada West, Albert Arthur Erin Lethbridge, esq., late 13th Light Dragoons, third son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., to Jane, only child of Robert A. Hill, esq., of Hamilton.

*Oct. 16.* At Falmouth, Edw. Angell, son of Wm. Eady, esq., of Berechurch-hall, Colchester, and of Campsbourne, Hornsey, to Alicia Peel, youngest dau. of the late Capt. C. W. G. Griffin, R.N.

At the Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, John Frederic Bell, esq., 47th Regt., A.D.C., eldest

surviving son of Frederic Brown Bell, esq., of Downham-Market, Norfolk, to Maria Aletta, dau. of Major-Gen. George Napier, C.B., Commanding the Toronto District.

At Murree, Hen. Wyndham P. Hutton, B.A., second son of the Rev. Henry Hutton, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Calcutta, to Alice Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Philip Gurdon, Rector of Cranworth, Norfolk.

*Oct. 21.* At Shiffnal, Salop, Egerton F. Hall, M.D., second son of the late Rev. Saml. Hall, B.D., formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, to Rebecca Jane, fourth dau. of the late Geo. Roden, esq., of Idsal-house, Shiffnal.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Jas. Grayling, to Mary, only dau. of Thos. Francis, esq., of Balham, Surrey.

*Oct. 22.* At Tubney, Robert Aldworth, esq., of West Hagbourne, Berks., to Alice, only child of the late Capt. Wright, Bombay Army, and granddau. of the late Adam Blandy, esq., of Kingston-house, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, esq., Viewmount, Inverness, to Grace Helen, eldest dau. of the late Major Evan Macpherson, of Glen-truim.

At Gwinear, Cornwall, the Rev. Philip Vyryan-Robinson, Rector of Landewednack and Ruan Major, Cornwall, to Elizabeth Maria, third dau. of the late Joseph Vivian, esq., of Roseworthy, in the same county.

*Oct. 23.* At the Castle of Killyleigh, Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, to Harriot, eldest dau. of the late Archibald Hamilton, esq.

At Milton, Berks., Major F. T. Garrard, Madras Army, to Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, bart.

At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, Thomas Anthony, eldest son of the late Thos. Anthony Stoughton, esq., of Owlpen-pk., Gloucestersh., and Ballyhorgan, co. Kerry, to Rose, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Plunkett, esq., barrister-at-law.

At St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras, Jas. Taylor, esq., of Furnival's-inn, and Bombay, to Annie, widow of Adolph Ritter, of Vienna, and step-dau. of Thos. Harrison, esq., of Birch-anger-pl., Essex.

At Welford, Northamptonsh., Christopher Robson, esq., Tupholme-hall, Wragby, Lincolnshire, to Anne Healey, elder dau. of James Topham, esq., of the same place.

At North Otterington, Yorkshire, Edward Augustus, only son of Edward J. Round, esq., to Marion Annie, younger dau. of the Rev. F. A. Sterky, Vicar of the above parish.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Wm. Ward Dillon, esq., R.N., to Ellen, eldest surviving dau.

of Edw. Way, esq., of Langley-house, Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Bradfield, Norfolk, Chas. Geo. Gillyatt, esq., of Wickenby-manor, Lincolnshire, to Gertrude Agnes, eldest dau. of Henry Smith, esq., of Bradfield.

Oct. 25. At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl., Capt. Chas. Dashwood, Rifle Brigade, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Wm. Gulliford, esq., of Bridgwater, Somersetshire.

At the British Legation, Brussels, Ludvig August Frankenfeldt, esq., of Stockholm, to Isabella Vicesima, dau. of Edmund Lenthal Swifte, esq., late Keeper of H.M.'s Jewel-house.

Oct. 28. At St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Kelso, N.B., Geo. Russell, esq., elder son of Wm. Russell, esq., Accountant-Gen. of the High Court of Chancery, to the Lady Charlotte Isabella Innes Ker, younger dau. of his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.

At St. Peter's, Belsize-pk., Edward Martin, younger son of the Rev. Spencer Meadows, Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, and Rural Dean, to Mary Braithwaite, only dau. of the Rev. T. W. Peile, D.D., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Avenue-rd., Regent's-pk.

At Clewer, Thos. Rumbold Richardson, esq., of the 1st Life Guards, and of Somerset, co. Londonderry, to Edith, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Harford, esq., of Down-pl., Berks., and formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Robt. Harding, third son of Richard Harding Wigmore, esq., of Ballinona, co. Cork, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Jones, Incumbent of Cradley, Worcestershire.

At Clifton, the Rev. Edw. Templer Harington, M.A., late of Worcester College, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of Bickington, Devon, to Ada, eldest dau. of Edward Drew, esq., of Vyvyan-terr., Clifton.

At Halifax, A. B. Foster, esq., of Northowram-hall, third son of John Foster, esq., of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, to Rosamond Susanna, younger dau. of John Staveley, esq., of Withwood-heath, Bromsgrove.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Capt. Edw. Tew Thomson, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomson, formerly of H.M.'s 34th Regt., first cousin of the present Viscount Ranelagh, and grandson of the late Major Sturges, of Bartlett-house, New Windsor, to Catherine Jane, only child of the late George Lightfoot, esq., of Reading.

At Harpford, Devon, the Rev. Samuel Masterson Walker, Vicar of St. Enober, Cornwall, to Auguste, second dau. of George Gardiner, esq., of Harpford.

At Grafton, Canada West, Charles Spencer, eldest son of the late Rev. Arthur Drummond, Rector of Charlton, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of John S. Innes, esq., of Grafton, Canada West.

Oct. 29. At Great Berkhamstead, Herts., the Rev. Frederic Bagot, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Harpsden, Oxon., youngest son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop

of Bath and Wells and the Lady Harriet Bagot, to Charlotte Anne Philipina, only dau. of Brice Pearse, esq., of Ashlyns, Great Berkhamstead.

At Neston, Cheshire, Capt. R. P. Henry, R.M.L.I., to Barbara Livingston, third dau. of the late John Jeffryes, esq., R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Reid, bart., of Barra.

At Clifton, John Guinness, only son of W. C. Beatty, esq., M.D., of Bedford-villa, Clifton, to Annie, second dau. of Col. Willis, of Clifton, late of H.E.I.C.S.

At the residence of the bride, Springfield, St. Helier, Jersey, Archibald Tollemache, esq., H.M.'s 48th Madras Native Infantry, only son of Henry Bertie Tollemache, esq., late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Florence Mary, eldest dau. of Alfred Trueman, esq., late of Grosvenor-house, Walthamstow, Essex.

At Tenterden, Kent, Geo. Henry, elder son of the late G. H. Weld, esq., solicitor, London and Woolwich, to Eleanor, only dau. of the Rev. Joseph Weld, M.A., of Westwell-house, Tenterden.

At Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, the Rev. Edw. Pyddoke, of Handsworth, Staffordshire, and France-Lynch, Gloucestersh., to Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Cookson, Rector of Kirkby Thore.

At St. Marylebone, Edw. Piercy, esq., late of H.M.'s 2nd Life Guards, Kensington, to Charlotte Chorley, eldest dau. of Benjamin Challen, esq., of Brook-house, Cocking, and the Manor-house, Didling, Sussex.

At Compton Bishop, Somerset, Henry Andrews Barker, esq., R.A., to Elizabeth Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Littlehales, Vicar of Compton Bishop.

At All Saints', John Phillips, esq., jun., of Royston, Herts., to Elizabeth Grace, younger dau. of the late Robert C. Clark, esq., Noblethorpe-hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Oct. 30. At St. Mary's, Islington, Sir James Duke, bart., M.P., to Jane Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Bennett, esq., of Aberdeen-pk., Highbury.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Francis Charteris Fletcher, 60th Rifles, second son of A. Fletcher, esq., of Saltoun, and Lady Charlotte Fletcher, to Clara, second dau. of the late Philip Pusey, esq., M.P., of Pusey, and the late Lady Emily Pusey.

At Orcheston St. George, Chas. Hen. Spencer-Churchill, Major 60th Rifles, eldest son of the late Lord Chas. Spencer-Churchill, to Rosalie, youngest dau. of the Rev. Georges Paulin Lowther, Rector of Orcheston St. George, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, T. Villiers Lister, esq., son of the late T. H. Lister, esq., of Armitage-pk., to Fanny, dau. of the late Wm. Coryton, esq., of Pentillie Castle, and of the Countess of Morley.

At Riseley, Beds, the Rev. Henry Delmè Radcliffe, to Frances Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Young, Vicar of Riseley.

At Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, John Score,

esq., of Durley-hill, Keynsham, Somerset, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Coles Bennett, Vicar of Corsham, Wilts., and Canon of Gloucester.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Kenrich Verulam Bacon, esq., 29th Regt., only son of Kenrich Bacon, esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Wing, esq., of Gray's-inn, and Hampstead, Middlesex.

At Swannington, John Francis Rogers, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, second son of Francis Rogers, esq., of Yarlinton-lodge, Somerset, to Mary Anne, younger dau. of the late R. W. Bartell, esq., and granddau. of Edmund Bartell, esq., of Swannington-lawn, Norfolk.

Oct. 31. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. W. O. Newnham, to Fanny Charlotte, fourth dau. ; and, at the same time and place, Capt. H. L. FitzGerald, 13th Light Infantry, to Henrietta Emily, youngest dau., of Col. Day, 99th Regt.

Nov. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Dunmore, and late Envoy to Persia, to Edith, dau. of the Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick.

At Hollington, Sussex, Lieut. Peyton Blakiston, R.N., to Annie, third dau. of the late Wm. Ford Bally, esq., of Bath.

Nov. 4. At Grange, Armagh, Jas. Vanece Cleland, esq., late Capt. 3rd (K.O.) Hussars, to Emily Catherine, dau. of the late Sir George Molyneux, bart., of Castle Dillon.

At St. Leonard's, Exeter, Edw. Gladstone, esq., Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, youngest son of the late Wm. Gladstone, esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Anne Henrietta, eldest dau. of Wm. Taylor, esq., of St. Leonard's Lawn.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Chas. Klanert, M.A., Rector of Iping, Sussex, to Mary Stavely, dau. of the late Edward Wadilove, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. F. Payne Seymour, Rector of Havant, Hants., to Blanche Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Henry Baynes Ward, esq., of Brocklands, Havant.

At St. Michael's, Dawlish, Capt. William Pitman, Royal Marine Artillery, to Frances Elizabeth Lætitia, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Cookson, Rector of Kirkby Shire, Westmoreland.

At Copdock, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Calthrop, Rector of Great Braxted, Essex, and Prebendary of Lichfield, to Helen, widow of the Rev. Charles Green, late Rector of Buxhall, and dau. of the late Major Walker, formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of Levington, Suffolk.

At Lydbury, Shropshire, the Rev. P. S. Allen, Groby, Leicester, to Jane, only dau. of Joseph Newill, esq.

At St. Peter's, Hereford, John Tulloch Nash, esq., of the 66th Regt., eldest son of Gen. Nash, C.B., to Eleanor Marian Townshend, eldest

dau. of George Townshend Smith, esq., of the Close, Hereford.

At Roehampton, James Harding, esq., late of the 17th Lancers, to Henrietta Letitia, second dau. of Major F. Griffiths, R.F.P. Royal Artillery.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. P. Reginald Eger-ton, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Harriet, dau. of Nathaniel Gould, esq., of Tavistock-square.

At Willesden, Lieut. M. P. S. Tozer, H.M.'s I.N., second son of the late Lieut. C. E. Tozer, R.N., to Annie Elizabeth, second dau. of Jas. Veal, esq., of Kilburn.

Nov. 5. At Grosmont, W. C. A., eldest son of W. A. Williams, esq., of Monmouth, and nephew of the late W. A. Williams, esq., of Llangibby Castle, to Julia Ellen, youngest dau. of the late T. Gabb, esq., of Abergavenny, and granddau. of the late Sir C. Willoughby, bart., of Baldon-house, Oxfordshire, and Berwick-lodge, Gloucestershire.

At Kingston-on-Thames, the Rev. Henry Swabey, Curate of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, youngest son of Maurice Swabey, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Langley Marish, Bucks., to Anne Rose, dau. of the late John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C.

At St. George's, Camberwell, Thomas Solly, esq., of Mundon-hall, Essex, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Deene, esq., of Tonge, Kent.

Nov. 6. At Upper Norwood, Surrey, F. Hetley, esq., F.R.C.S., of Upper Norwood, to Charlotte, Lady Braybrooke, dau. of the late Hector John Graham Toler, Earl of Norbury.

At Bishopthorpe, York, Major Levett, 10th Royal Hussars, third son of the late J. Levett, esq., of Wicknor-park, Staffordshire, to Caroline Georgina Longley, third dau. of the Archbishop of York.

At Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire, Andrew Fairbairn, esq., of Woodsley-house, Leeds, son of the late Sir Peter Fairbairn, to Clara Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, bart., of Kirk Harle, Northumberland.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. J. Birch Reynardson, Rector of Careby, Lincolnshire, to Sophy, second dau. of Gen. E. B. Wynyard, C.B., of Chester-street.

At Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants., Henry, eldest son of Tobias Rustat Hemsted, esq., Surgeon, Whitechurch, Hants., to Ellen, only dau. of William Bound, esq.

At Stanwix, Carlisle, George Wm. Manson, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Manson, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jessie Anne, second dau. of John Forster, esq., of Etterby, Carlisle.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Thomas John Elmore, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Algiers, to Hannah Blanche, eldest surviving dau. of Septimus Holmes Godson, esq., of Rutland-gate, London, and Tenbury, Worcestershire.

At St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Edward Johnson, esq., of Calcutta, youngest

son of Henry Johnson, esq., Warwick-gardens, Kensington, and grandson of the late Rev. Henry Johnson, Vicar of Bywell, Northumberland, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Taylor, esq., of Lissonfield, co. Dublin.

At Christchurch, Paddington, the Rev. Wm. Henry Karlake, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Hove, Brighton, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late T. E. Withington, esq., of Culcheth-hall, Lancashire.

At Upper Walmer, Kent, Charles Montizambert Stockwell, esq., of the 72nd Highlanders, second son of the late Col. Stockwell, Madras Army, to Catherine Mary, eldest dau. of John Gardiner, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

Nov. 8. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Col. the Right Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, M.P., to the Hon. Mary Anne Dyce Sombré, widow of D. O. Dyce Sombré, esq., and dau. of the late Viscount St. Vincent.

At St. Thomas', Stamford-hill, Alexander Dunlop, Capt. H.M.'s 102nd Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Gordon, C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 54th Regt., to Margaret McKenzie, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay.

At St. Luke's, Holloway West, Donald, second son of the late Major-General Henry Mackinnon, to Barbara, eldest surviving dau. of the late Christopher Netherwood, esq., formerly of Cliffe-hall, Keighley, Yorkshire.

Nov. 10. At St. Stephen's, Hammersmith, W. V. Condell, esq., to Georgiana Orby, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Sloper, West Woodhay, Berks.

Nov. 11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Jeffreys Bushby, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to the Lady Frances North, second dau. of Francis, late Earl of Guildford.

At the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Capt. Ross, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, to Mary, dau. of the late Edward Swinburne, esq., of Calgarth, Windermere, and sister of Sir John Swinburne, bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland.

At Middleton Chapel, Donald, second son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, bart., of Dunstaffnage, Argyshire, to Eliza Mary Charlotte, only dau. of the late William Moore, esq., of Grimeshill, Westmoreland.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, William Knox, esq., of Clonleigh, co. Donegal, to Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of the late B. Friend, esq., of Rocklow, co. Tipperary, and Boskell, co. Limerick.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. Allfree, esq., J.P. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, widow of W. Rickword, esq., of Horsham.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Leeds, the Rev. G. H. J. Pocock, Vicar of Pentrich, Derbyshire, to Mary Clapham, of Aireworth-house, Yorkshire.

At the British Embassy, Paris, James Henry

Brabazon, esq., late Licut. H.M.'s 16th Regt., and only son of James Brabazon, esq., of Mornington-house, co. Meath, to Helena L., dau. of the late William P. Hodnett, esq., of Warwick-sq., Kensington.

At Longdon, Worcestershire, the Rev. H. F. Woolrych, M.A., of Watford, Herts, to Mary Kate, eldest dau. of J. H. Watson, esq., of Longdon-lodge.

Nov. 12. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Earl of Longford, K.C.B., to the Hon. Selina Rice Trevor, third dau. of Lord Dynevor.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Henry Melvill, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, youngest son of the late Sir Jas. Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., to the Hon. Elizabeth Theresa Lister, youngest dau. of the late Lord Ribblesdale, and stepdau. of Earl Russell, K.G.

At South Kirkby, the Hon. Wm. B. de Montmorency, eldest son of the Right Hon. Viscount Montmorres, of Achonry, co. Sligo, to Harriet, second dau. of the late George Broadrick, esq., of Hamphall Stubbs, Yorkshire, Deputy-Lieut. of the West Riding, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, R.E., bart.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Herbert J. Marshall, esq., of Poulton, Cirencester, to Laura Cecilia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Temple, late 60th Rifles.

At St. James's, Edmonton, Arthur Henry Wansey, solicitor, Bristol, youngest son of the late Henry Wansey, esq., of Warminster, to Blanche, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Oliver Wellsted, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Bristol.

At Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, Alfred Comyn Lyall, esq., H.M.B.C.S., son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, Rector of Harbledown, to Cora A., dau. of the late P. G. Cloeté, esq., and niece and adopted dau. of Major R. W. Bird, of Stoke College.

At Ellesmere, Donald Macdonald, esq., of Maulmain, son of the late James Macdonald, esq., of Rotterdam, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. David Birds, Rector of Little Ness, and Incumbent of Dudleston, Shropshire.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Edward Long Jacob, B.A., eldest son of the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., Head Master of Christ's Hospital, to Jane Gordon, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School.

Nov. 13. At Harrington, Northamptonshire, Col. Thos. Edward Taylor, M.P., of Ardgillan Castle, co. Dublin, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, to Louisa, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, Rector of Harrington.

At Aldborough, Yorkshire, Charles Holroyd, Major in H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Florence, widow of Col. S. F. Hannay, Bengal Army.

At St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, James Henry Brooke, only son of George Henry Christie, esq., of Framingham Pigot, Norfolk, to Beatrice, eldest dau. of W. J. Utten Browne, esq., J.P., of Heigham-grove, Norwich.

At Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, the

Rev. Cutfield Wardroper, M.A., Incumbent of Farnley Tyas, and Chaplain to the Earl of Dartmouth, to Anna Warmoll, eldest dau. of Stephen Butcher, esq., of Norwich.

At All Saints', Margaret-st., the Rev. Cecil Edward Fisher, Student of Christ Church, son of the Rev. W. Fisher, Canon of Salisbury, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late J. Mirehouse, esq., of Brownslade, Pembroke.

At Birch, near Colchester, James Hare, second son of the Rev. Ellis Walford, M.A., Rector of Dallinghoo, Suffolk, to Georgiana Frances, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Capt. J. C. Boyce, 4th (King's Own) Regt., youngest son of John Boyce, esq., J.P., of Carnew Castle, co. Wicklow, to Charlotte Clementina, dau. of Richard M. Duckett, esq., Upper Mount-st., Dublin.

At Torquay, Seymour Gilbert, son of the late Rev. Samuel Hall, B.D., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Middleton Cheney, to Agnes Frances Mary, eldest dau. of J. G. Lumsden, esq., of Grey's-lodge, Torquay.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. T. Nesbitt Irwin, Rector of Charlynch, Somerset, son of the Rev. John Irwin, Rector of Barnhill, Ireland, to Clara Whittred Capel, dau. of Capel Lofft, esq., of Sockness Manor, Sussex, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and son of the late Capel Lofft, esq., of Froston-hall, Suffolk.

At Burford, Salop, Wm. Edwards, only son of William Michell, esq., of Newton, Cornwall, to Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of Philip Perry Williams, esq., of Stoke-house, Salop.

*Nov. 15.* At Lee, Kent, the Rev. Jas. Henry Lang, M.A., Chaplain R.N., to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Irving, esq., Storekeeper in H.M.'s Dockyard, Deptford.

At Lynsted, Kent, Frederick, only surviving son of Chas. Lake, esq., of Bargains-hill, Rodmersham, to Mary Fanny, eldest dau. of Chas. Murton, esq., of Lynsted.

*Nov. 17.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Milner, Vicar of Appleby, Westmoreland, to Rachel Henrietta Camilla, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Francis John Courtenay, Rector of North Bovey, Devon.

*Nov. 18.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edw. Gage, second son of Viscount Gage, to Ella Henrietta, dau. of Jas. Maxse, esq., and Lady Caroline Maxse.

At Delgany, co. Wicklow, Commander Edwin J. Pollard, R.N., to Renira, youngest and only surviving dau. of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, bart., and the Hon. Lady Hawkins Whitshed.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Henry Kennedy Erskine, esq., of Dun, only son of the Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, and grandson of the late Marquis of Ailsa, to Catherine, only surviving child of the late John Jones, esq., of Henllys, Carmarthenshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, Aberdeenshire, to Frances Emily, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, Banffshire.

At Ardeer-house, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., to Sarah, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith Neill, of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, Ayrshire.

At Borden, Kent, the Rev. S. Hart Wynn, of Dolangwyn, Merionethshire, and Vicar of Burgh-on-Bane, Lincolnshire, to Maria Louisa, only dau. of the Rev. E. P. Hannam, Vicar of Borden.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, to Mary Sullivan, third dau. of John Dalton, esq., of Slensingford-pk., Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire, and widow of Chas. Preston, esq.

At Glasbury, Breconshire, N. E. S. A. Hamilton, esq., of the British Museum, to Edith Elizabeth, only dau. of Lewis Vulliamy, esq., of Clapham-common, and granddau. of Mrs. Papendick, of Glasbury-house, Breconshire.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, John Matthew Quantock, esq., Major 1st Somerset Militia, to Merelina, second dau. of the late John Hartnoll Moore, esq., R.N., of Cadeleigh-court, Devon.

*Nov. 20.* At Betley, Thomas Thompson Pyle, esq., M.D., to Margaret Walker, eldest dau. of George Elliott, esq., of Betley-hall, near Crewe, and Houghton-hall, Durham.

## Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

July 18. At Auburn, co. Down, the seat of George Dunbar, Esq., aged 89, the Right Hon. and Most Reverend, Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland and Metropolitan, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

The deceased prelate, who was born Nov. 22, 1773, was the second son of George, the first Marquis of Waterford, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Henry Monck, Esq., of Charleville, and granddaughter maternally of the first Duke of Portland.

A junior branch of the ancient family of Beresford, which had been for several centuries established in Staffordshire, settled in the north of Ireland in the reign of James I. In 1717, Sir Marcus Beresford married Catherine de la Poer, the only daughter and heir of the Earl of Tyrone, whose ancestor had fought under Strongbow, and had settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry II. By this marriage Sir Marcus Beresford became the representative of the family of La Poer, and in 1745 he was created Earl of Tyrone. His son George, the father of the deceased Archbishop, was created a peer of Great Britain in 1786, and in 1789 was created Marquis of Waterford in the Irish peerage.

This noble family has, within the present century, numbered among them four members of the Irish episcopacy. Lord Decies, uncle of the deceased prelate, was successively Bishop of Dromore and Ossory, and subsequently Archbishop of Tuam. George de la Poer, son of John, another of the late Primate's uncles, was Bishop of Clonfert, and then

of Kilmore. This prelate's son, Marcus Gervais, on the death of his father's successor, Bishop Leslie, was consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, and has now been translated to Armagh, as the successor of his venerated relative and friend.

The late Archbishop was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. Having been appointed to the deanery of Clogher in 1801, he was in 1805 consecrated Bishop of Cork. In 1807 he was translated to Raphoe; in 1819 to Clogher; in 1820 to the archbishopric of Dublin; and in 1822 he was raised to the see of Armagh. In 1829 he succeeded Lord Manners as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin; and in 1851, on the death of the late King of Hanover, the Provost and senior Fellows elected him their Chancellor<sup>a</sup>.

For these high dignities the Archbishop was eminently fitted. He possessed in a very high degree, every natural qualification for an elevated station. No one could see him without being struck by the nobility of his appearance. His commanding figure attracted attention everywhere; while his countenance, handsome as he pre-eminently was, impressed the mind of those who saw him chiefly by its expression of mild and dignified benevolence. Perfectly unassuming, kind, and affectionate in his manner, possessing a tranquil equanimity of temper beyond the ordinary lot

<sup>a</sup> Many distinguished persons have held this office; but from 1715, when the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) was elected, until 1851, it was held only by members of the royal family, with the exception of the few years (from 1765 to 1771) when it was held by John, fourth Duke of Bedford.

of man, his conversation always diffused a feeling of cheerfulness and enjoyment among those who had the happiness of being admitted to his society. Accessible to all, he had the rare power of setting the humblest and most diffident at their ease, without losing for an instant his own place as their superior.

Thus fitted for the exalted position for which Providence had designed him, he was raised to the episcopal bench in the thirty-second year of his age,—one and twenty years before the consecration of any of our existing prelates<sup>b</sup>, so that at the time of his death he had been fifty-seven years a bishop, and had presided over the Church in Ireland as its primate for forty years,—a longer period than the primacy had been held by any prelate for nearly a thousand years.

During that eventful period, when more than once the very existence of the Established Church in that country was threatened, his moderation, his good sense, his practical wisdom, his straightforward high-minded integrity, his prompt decision, and his unbending firmness, did more, under an overruling Providence, towards carrying it safely through its difficulties, than any other cause that can be assigned. For, however men might differ from him in opinion, he had the confidence and respect of every party, religious and political. They might be annoyed, because they could not gain him over to their side, or induce him to withdraw his opposition to their measures; but in their hearts they revered him, as the very soul of honour, as one whom no human being could persuade to deviate from what he believed to be his duty, whom nothing on earth could induce to adopt or sanction a crooked line of policy to gain the most desirable of objects. Raised, not merely by birth and station, but infinitely more by the known rectitude of his principles and the purity of his motives, far above all suspicion of selfishness, every act of his public life bore on it the impress of his

noble, single-hearted simplicity of purpose. Every step he took added to the weight and influence of his character. If he did not please all, it was only because no man can be honest who does so. Men might think him mistaken; but all moderate, all prudent men, all, in truth, who had much regard for their own reputation, wished to appear, at least, to differ from him as little and as seldom as possible. They were conscious, when they ventured to oppose his judgment, that sensible people were apt to think they must be in the wrong.

How much this universal veneration for the character of a man in his exalted station must have acted as a safeguard to the Church which he adorned by his virtues, how much it must have assisted to raise the Established Church in public estimation, it is needless to point out. A bishop who is universally respected must do good by the mere force of his character. In the homage they pay to his virtues, men unconsciously learn to reverence the order of which he is a member, and to love the Church of which he is the representative. How great then, how wide, must have been the beneficial influence of the character of a prelate, to whom all parties, friends and foes, have, for more than half a century, conceded the pre-eminence, as one of the best and wisest men of his day. The impression made by such a character will survive beyond the generation that has grown up under his paternal rule. The influence of such a man cannot terminate with his life. In uniting the friends of the Church, in softening the asperities of dissent, in abating prejudice and disarming hostility, it will be felt for many a day to come.

One of the most remarkable proofs of public respect which any man ever received, was given to the late Archbishop in 1855, when he completed the fiftieth year of his episcopate. On that memorable and affecting occasion, the venerable Primate received, among several other testimonials of affection and respect, an address of congratulation,—which, it

<sup>b</sup> The Bishop of Winchester was consecrated in 1826.

was understood, was written by the Archbishop of Dublin,—with the signatures of every one of the Irish bishops, and of 1,980 of the clergy; in point of fact, of every single clergyman in Ireland who was not prevented by absence, illness, or accident from signing it<sup>c</sup>. Such a document, as far as any record remains, is without parallel in the history of our Church, either here or in the sister country. Two sentences from this address will deserve to be transcribed:—

“Your Grace has now been enabled, by the Divine goodness, to fill the office of a chief pastor in the Lord’s flock for no less than half a century; during an eventful period, marked by most important changes, and agitated by many distracting controversies. And although, during that period, we have not all taken the same views with your Grace on several public questions, there has been among us all but one sentiment of admiration for your high and honourable resolve to discharge your duty conscientiously, with firmness, tempered by mildness and urbanity; for your unwearied devotedness to the labours of a most arduous and important office; for the splendid munificence with which you have supported the dignity of your See; and for the boundless liberality of your public and private charities.”

These sentences contain a faithful portrait of this great and good man. No one ever united in a more remarkable degree, mildness with firmness, the dignity of the nobleman and the prelate, with the unassuming modesty of the gentleman and the humility of the Christian. But that which was the most striking feature of his character, and which is most distinctly present to the writer of this address, was his munificence—a largeness of heart, in which few ever equalled him, fewer still could have surpassed him. There have been those, who have spent fortunes on some hobby, some favourite scheme of charity or benevolence. One man has laid out vast sums on the building or restoration of a church; another, on hospitals or schools; an-

other, on some literary or scientific institution. And such men, too much absorbed in the particular matter to which they give their thoughts, are not always found so prompt, as might be wished, to attend to any others. Nor have those, who have been most applauded for their public acts of munificence, been always equally willing to do good in secret, by assisting the struggles of the deserving, and lightening the burdens of the poor. But it was the character of this prelate, that he confined his munificence to no one class of objects; but wherever he found any just, any reasonable claim on his bounty, whatever might be the nature of the claim, he was ready to attend to it. If ever man understood the blessedness of giving, he did. It seems to have constituted the happiness of his existence.

He took no position in the scientific world, he had no scientific reputation to preserve, no ambition to make one. And yet what enthusiast in the cause of science could have shewn greater liberality, where any objects of science were to be promoted, which could have any just or reasonable claims on his assistance? He found the Observatory of Armagh suffering (through an accidental omission) from want of means to carry out the intentions of the founder, his noble predecessor, Primate Robinson; and the generosity with which, at a considerable outlay, he procured the costly instruments with which that institution is now furnished, shews how clearly he perceived, what he often expressed, that science, so far from being antagonistic to religion (as some imperfectly informed though well-meaning persons imagine), is, if rightly followed, a powerful aid to it.

He had never taken collegiate distinctions. He had no connexion with Dublin, as the place of his early associations; for he was educated at Oxford. But, from the time when he became officially connected with the Irish University, the liberality with which he was ever ready to assist, in endowing prizes and exhibitions, and afterwards in found-

<sup>c</sup> The entire body of the Irish clergy at the time numbered about 2,100.

ing the chair of Ecclesiastical History<sup>d</sup>, demonstrated not merely the generosity of his disposition,—for that needed no proof,—but the depth of his conviction, that to raise Ireland from its unhappy condition, the true method is to encourage the study of theology, and to supply the Church with a learned clergy, fitted for the due discharge of the pastoral office and the defence of the Reformed religion.

In his own city of Armagh, much as he did for the Observatory, the Public Library, and the Royal School, generous as was the encouragement he gave to the Literary and Philosophical Society established in that place for the improvement of the young men of the middle classes, it is his cathedral church which will ever remain the monument of his piety and munificence. He found it hastening to decay; he restored and adorned it at the cost of nearly thirty thousand pounds. He found the choral service in a most pitiable condition; the funds mismanaged, the performance careless and inefficient. By his bounty he kept up the choir until the property was improved; and having placed the government of the choir in the hands of accomplished musicians, he lived to receive the testimonies of those who were most competent to speak on such a subject, that the performances in his cathedral, for beauty, correctness, solemnity, and good order, were not to be surpassed by any cathedral in the United Kingdom.

What an amount he spent in promoting the education of the poor of the Church is known to every one at all acquainted with what has been passing of late years in Ireland. And even when, under the hopeless pressure of circum-

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<sup>d</sup> He gave £2,000 to endow that professorship. To mark his sense of the honour done him by his election to the Chancellorship, he built the Campanile, which cost him £3,000. To the foundation and improvement of the College of St. Columba, near Dublin, he gave between £5,000 and £6,000; as it was his wish to furnish the gentry with a school rather more assimilated, than those hitherto in Ireland, to the public schools in this country.

stances, he was compelled to advise the clergy to avail themselves of the pecuniary aid of a Government system of education, of which it was impossible for him wholly to approve, he still continued to give largely to the support of those schools which had been founded on what he considered a better principle<sup>e</sup>.

But of his private charities who can speak? Where is their record, but in the book of Everlasting Remembrance? They were, indeed, so private, his acts of benevolence done so quietly, that even those who were constantly about his person had no knowledge, often no suspicion, of what he did. And what he gave was rendered doubly precious by the exceeding delicacy and consideration with which he gave it; so as to spare, as much as possible, the objects of his bounty any painful feeling of humiliation which might arise from a sense of dependence<sup>f</sup>. During that period of suffering, in what has been truly called the Tithe War, he opened wide his hand indeed, and it is not at all too much to say, that many, very many of the clergy and their families were saved from actual starvation by his generosity. But even of late, and within the last year of his life, what he gave to the clergy, in the way of salaries to curates and augment-

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<sup>e</sup> In the Irish "Ecclesiastical Gazette" for last month, p. 607, it is stated, that to the close of his life the Archbishop gave £200 a-year to the Armagh Diocesan Church Education Society, besides paying £200 a-year as the salary of the Inspector of the Society's Schools.

<sup>f</sup> A single anecdote, which may be relied on as authentic, will illustrate this remarkable feature in the late Archbishop's character. A small living having fallen vacant in his diocese, one of his curates wrote to him to ask for the appointment, apologizing for doing so, on the ground that "he had been fifteen years a curate, and had eight children, whom he found it difficult to support." The Archbishop wrote very kindly in reply, that "he had just given the living to a man who had been twenty-five years a curate, and had fifteen children; but that the enclosed would shew that he fully recognised Mr. —'s claims." The enclosure was a cheque for £200. This is but one instance out of many of his exceeding kindness; some of them, within the knowledge of the writer of this obituary, far more extraordinary than the one above related.

ations of small incomes, amounted to not less than eighteen hundred pounds. It is, in fact, not an over statement of his munificence to say, that he gave away, to one purpose or another, more than one-half of his entire episcopal and private income put together. And when one recollects his princely hospitality, it cannot excite surprise, that if he had not been most exact in keeping a strict account of his expenditure, his means, large as they were, would have been wholly insufficient to meet the demands of his own generous and noble heart.

Such he lived, and such he died. His end was comparatively sudden. About ten days before his death, writing to one who for many years had been honoured with his friendship, he said, that his general health was much as usual, but that he was much more feeble than he had been a year ago. Still no danger was apprehended. On the 11th of July he was able once more to remove to Mr. Dunbar's house. And though fatigued by his journey, he rallied, and for a few days seemed to revive; so that until Thursday, the day before he died, there were no fears for his safety. But towards the evening of that day, it became evident that his strength was rapidly failing. Early on Friday morning, he desired his chaplain to administer to him the Holy Communion. He was still able to sit up in bed; and, with the aid of his spectacles, he read the responses in that service, which had been his comfort and support all his life long. Then, with perfect clearness of mind and memory, he gave minute directions for a memorandum he desired to have made, that the various curates in his diocese, to whom he was in the habit of giving salaries, should continue to receive them for a year after his death; and late in the evening he enquired if his directions had been attended to. This was his last offertory. These were his last business thoughts; caring for the Lord's flock to the last. In two hours after, he entered into his rest, without pain or struggle: the last words he was heard to utter being prayers and thanksgiv-

ings, and humble acknowledgments of his Redeemer's mercy. All was calm, gentle, and peaceful. It was a death-bed that became a Christian bishop.

The funeral of the late Archbishop was such as was not only fitting his exalted station, but was a public expression of the universal respect which men of all denominations and parties felt for his character. Indeed, of such honours paid to any bishop of our own Church, or of any other, it would be difficult, if it is possible, to find another instance. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland followed his hearse as chief-mourner. And not only the neighbouring nobility and gentry, several of the Irish bishops, and hundreds of the clergy, but even the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Dixon, and the Moderator of the Presbyterian body, Dr. Cooke, joined in the procession that conducted his remains from his palace to his cathedral. And thus, for once, men of the most conflicting sects and parties forgot their differences, and shed tears over the grave of one whose life was charity and whose end was peace.

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THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE, K.T.

*Nov.* 8. At Lausanne, aged 66, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.

The deceased nobleman, John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl of Ormelie, and Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth Castle, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, also Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benederach, Ormelie and Weik, in the Scotch Peerage, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was born at Dundee, Oct. 26, 1796, and was the only son of Lieutenant-General John, first Marquis of Breadalbane, by Mary Turner, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late David Gavin, Esq., of Langton, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland. He married, Nov. 23, 1821, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, and sister of the Earl of Haddington, who died Aug. 28, 1861. For a short period he, as Lord Glenorchy,

represented Perthshire in the House of Commons, being elected after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. On the death of his father (who had been created first earl and marquis in 1831), in March, 1834, he took his seat in the House of Lords. During the time he was in the Lower House, and subsequently in the House of Lords, he uniformly supported the Whig Governments. In Scotland he was a warm supporter of the Free Church.

From September, 1848, to March, 1852, the late Marquis occupied the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, and again filled the same office from January, 1853, to February, 1858. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire and Vice-Admiral of the coast of that county and of the Western Islands; was Colonel of the Argyllshire Militia; Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of Perthshire Volunteers; President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; a Fellow of the Royal Society, an official trustee of the British Museum, and in 1841 he held the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The English honours, in default of issue, becoming extinct, the Marquis is succeeded in the Scottish Peerage by his kinsman, the representative of the first Earl and Marquis of Breadalbane's uncle, Mr. William John Lamb Campbell, of Glenfalloch, Perthshire.

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LORD ARUNDELL.

*Oct.* 19. At Wardour Castle, aged 58, the Right Hon. Henry Benedict, Lord Wardour.

The deceased nobleman, the second son of James Everard, ninth Lord Wardour, was born Nov. 12, 1804, and succeeded his brother, James Everard, June 21, 1834, but never took any prominent part in public matters. He was the head of one of our oldest Roman Catholic families, a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and co-heir to the barony of Fitzpaine and Kerdeston. He was thrice married—1st, in 1826, to Lucy, daughter

of Hugh P. Smythe, Esq.; 2ndly, in 1829, to Frances Catherine, second daughter of Sir Henry Titchborne, Bart.; and 3rdly, to Teresa, daughter of William, Lord Stourton. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Francis Arundell, who was married only six days before his father's death, to Miss Errington, of Northumberland.

Most of our genealogical writers deduce the origin of the families of Arundell, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, and of Wardour, in Wiltshire, from Roger Arundell, who is recorded in the Domesday Survey to have been possessed of twelve manors in Dorset, and of twenty-eight in Somerset. The elder branch continued to reside at Lanherne (the heirs intermarrying with the families of Danet, Stanley, Jerningham, Brooke, and Roper), until the year 1739, when Mary Billings-Arundell, daughter and eventually sole heir of Richard Billings-Arundell, Esq., married Henry, the seventh Lord Arundell of Wardour; by which alliance the families of Lanherne and Wardour, after a separation of nearly two centuries, became re-united. The first of the family who established himself in Wiltshire was Sir Thomas Arundell. He was the second son of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, by the Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Dorset, and had been gentleman of the privy chamber to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1530 he married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lord Edmund Howard, and sister to Queen Catherine Howard. In the contest for supremacy between the Protector Somerset and Dudley, Sir Thomas lost both his life and estate, and the castle of Wardour was granted by the Crown to the Earl of Pembroke. In 1570 Sir Matthew Arundell re-purchased Wardour Castle from the Earl of Pembroke, and greatly improved and adorned it. Sir Matthew died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Arundell, Knt., who was created Lord Arundell of Wardour by James I., in 1605. He was a count of the Holy Roman

Empire, having been so created by the Emperor Rudolph II., in 1595, for his gallantry at the siege of Gran, in Hungary, where he captured with his own hand a Turkish standard, which was afterwards sent to Rome.

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SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD, BART.

*Nov.* 8. At his residence, Normanby-park, Lincolnshire, aged 76, Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, third Baronet, by his first wife, Penelope, daughter of Sir Abraham Pitches, Knt. He was born in 1786, received his education at Eton, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, 26th Feb. 1815<sup>g</sup>; was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the parts of Lindsey, and served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln in 1817. Sir Robert Sheffield married, 8th Dec. 1818, Julia Brigida, daughter of Sir John Newbolt, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal<sup>h</sup>. After his marriage the late Sir Robert Sheffield settled on his family estate, when he rebuilt the house and made many improvements. He was in politics a Liberal-Conservative. He came forward once for the county, and although unsuccessful, it is probable that his exertions paved the way for the future triumph of the cause which he espoused. (This was in 1832, when 6,561 votes were recorded for the Hon. C. A. W. Pelham, the late Earl of Yarborough, 4,751 for Sir William A. Inghilby, and 4,056 for Sir Robert Sheffield.) But his highest aim was to do his duty in the station in which Providence had placed him. Simple in his habits and tastes, and fond of a country life, he resided (with the exception of a few weeks in London) almost constantly among his own people; and how well he filled the high position of an English country gentleman is known by

none better than by his own family and those among whom he lived. As major of the North Lincolnshire Yeomanry, so long as that fine corps existed, as chairman of the Kirton Quarter Sessions, as chairman of the Brigg Union, and as chairman of the Court of Sewers, he was ever at his post. Those who have had the privilege of accompanying him in his long rides on dark wintry days in all weathers, from Normanby to Kirton, or Brigg, or Lincoln, can testify to his never-failing assiduity, and those who have met him will not forget his anxiety that the business should be well done, nor the patience, the considerate courtesy, and sound sense which produced the desired result. During the last few years declining health obliged him to give up all business.

Sir Robert Sheffield is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son and namesake, lately a major in the Royal Horse Guards. The deceased's other issue are—Henry Digby; Captain John Charles; George, attaché to Lord Lyons; Frank, in holy orders; Julia Maria, married 26th Oct., 1847, to Sir John Trollope, Bart., of Casewick-hall; Sophia Penelope, married in 1857 to the Earl of Ilchester; and Louisa, married April 30, 1848, to Thomas Wynn Hornby, Esq.

The Sheffield family descend from Charles Herbert, Esq., illegitimate son of John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Marquis of Normanby, Lincolnshire, and first Duke of Normanby and Buckingham, who died 24th Feb., 1721. The legitimate line of the Sheffields having failed by the death of the second Duke at Rome, 31st Oct., 1735<sup>i</sup>, a large portion of the estates, in accordance with the will of the first Duke, devolved upon Charles Herbert, who assumed the name of Sheffield, and had arms granted to him differing but slightly from the old coat<sup>k</sup>. This gentleman married in

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<sup>i</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. v. p. 681.

<sup>k</sup> The arms of the old line were—Argent, a chevron between three garbs gules. See Collins's Peerage, 1735, vol. i. p. 149; York's Union of Honour; Stonehouse's Hist. of Ax-

<sup>g</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. lxxxv. Part I. p. 282.

<sup>h</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. lxxxix. Part I. p. 178.

1741 a daughter of General Sabine, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Mr. Sheffield was created a baronet March 1, 1755, and dying Sept. 5, 1774, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who married April 3, 1784, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. William Digby, D.D., Dean of Durham, brother of Henry, first Earl of Digby, but dying issueless June 4, 1815, the baronetcy devolved upon his youngest and only surviving brother, the Rev. Sir Robert, father of Sir Robert now deceased.

This family is one of the oldest of the Lincolnshire gentry. The pedigree is capable of proof to the reign of Edward II., and is probably trustworthy to a higher period. But as Lincolnshire has, as yet, no County History worthy of the name, the meagre notices in the early editions of Collins's "Peerage" and "A Account of the Pedigree of the Sheffield Family," published with the works of John Sheffield . . . . Duke of Buckingham, 2 vols., 4th edit., 1753, are almost all to which the public has at present access.

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ADMIRAL SIR J. W. DEANS DUNDAS,  
G.C.B.

Oct. 3. At Weymouth, aged 76, Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B.

The deceased Admiral was the son of the late James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta, by Janet, daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq., M.P., of Fingask, and Lady Janet, a daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale. He was born Dec. 4, 1785, and entered the navy, March 19, 1799, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Kent," 74, bearing the flags in succession of Lord Duncan and Sir Rich. Bickerton, which ship formed part of the expedition to Holland, and conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby from Gibraltar to Egypt in December, 1800. In November, 1802, he was present at

a very spirited skirmish with the French 74-gun ship "Duguay Trouin," also at the capture of "Le Vautour," national lugger of 12 guns, and at the blockade of Rochefort. He was promoted from the "Monarch," 74, flag-ship in the North Sea of Lord Keith, to a lieutenancy, May 25, 1805, into the "Cambrian," 40, and in the same year assisted at the capture of three privateers. After acting for a short time as flag-lieutenant to the Hon. G. C. Berkeley on the North American station, he was promoted to commander, Oct. 8, 1806, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of the "Rosamond," 18, employed in attendance on the British Ambassador to the King of Sweden pending the siege of Stralsund; and he was injured by the bursting of a shell while actively endeavouring to extinguish a fire which had broken out in the dockyard at Copenhagen a few nights after the surrender of that city to Lords Cathcart and Gambier. He obtained post rank Oct. 13, 1807, and, after holding command for a short time of the "Cambrian," 40, was appointed in March, 1809, to the "Stately," 64, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thomas Bertie, in the Baltic. In Jan. 1812, he joined the "Venerable," 74, and in September of the same year the "Pyramus," 36, in the latter of which he captured, in 1813 and 1814, the privateers "Zebra" and "Ville de l'Orient." In August, 1815, he joined the "Tagus," 38, in the Mediterranean, and he afterwards served under Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker on the Lisbon station. He obtained flag-rank, Nov. 23, 1841; became Vice-Admiral, Dec. 17, 1852, and on the same day was appointed to the "Britannia," 120, as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleet.

As naval commander-in-chief in the Black Sea, he succeeded, in conjunction with the French squadron, in enabling the allied commanders of the Anglo-French expedition to effect a landing upon the shores of the Crimea in circumstances of safety and success, which

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holme, pp. 233—262. The arms now used are—Argent, a chevron between three garbs gules, all within a bordure gobony of the first and azure.

were a just cause of congratulation to the allied Powers, and spoke volumes for the high state of discipline and efficiency into which he had brought the crews of every ship in his large fleet.

Sir James married, first, the Hon. Miss Whitley Dundas, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Dundas, Lord Amesbury; and secondly, Lady Emily Ducie, fourth daughter of the late Earl Ducie. By his first marriage Sir James had two sons, the elder of whom, Mr. Chas. Whitley Dundas, late of the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for the Flint Burghs, died in 1856, leaving an only child, Charles Amesbury, born in 1845. The deceased's second son is the Vicar of Kintbury, Berks., a family living. Only one of the daughters survives, who is the wife of Mr. Henry Robartes, of the banking firm of Robartes, Lubbock, and Co.

Admiral Dundas, who was a Whig in politics, was the first representative of the borough of Greenwich after the passing of the Reform Act. A local apper speaks thus of him, on that occasion:—

“Scarcely a brick of any public-house in the borough was to be seen, from the profusion of placards and banners, bearing the name of Dundas, or Barnard, or Angerstein. Admiral, or as his title was then, Captain Duudas, was the favourite. It was the first appearance on the hustings of two of the candidates; but the Captain had experience in elections, that served him well on the occasion of the first contest for Greenwich. His happy, ever-smiling face, his manly voice, his cheerful conversation, his ready wit, his hearty shake of the hand, won the good-will of all, even of the supporters of his political antagonists; and there was never a more glorious day for Greenwich than when caps were thrown into the air, and assembled thousands in front of the hustings shouted as loud as the roar of cannon, and each was almost ready to knock the other down from exuberance of joy at the returning officer's announcement that Captain Dundas was at the head of the poll.”

In private life the deceased had many friends, and was well known for his hospitality. He was a deputy-lieutenant

for Berkshire, and as the owner for life of the extensive estates of Barton Court, in that county, and Aston Hall, in Flintshire, was possessed of considerable influence. These estates now devolve upon his grandson, Charles Amesbury Dundas, a minor.

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LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. G. MOORE, K.C.B.

*Oct. 23.* At Montrose-house, Petersham, aged 66, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William George Moore, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles.

The deceased General, who was the son of Mr. Francis Moore, Under-Secretary at War, and a younger brother of General Sir John Moore, by the Countess of Eglintoun, was born in November, 1795, and educated at Harrow. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, having been appointed in 1811 to the 52nd Regiment, of which his uncle, Sir John Moore, had formerly been colonel, and under whom it was formed into light infantry, being the first introduction of that force in the English army. Embarking at once for the Peninsula, Sir W. Moore was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and St. Sebastian, and at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir John Hope at the siege of Bayonne, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner while attempting to assist his General when dismounted and wounded at the sortie from that place on the 14th April, 1814. He also served in the campaign, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, being attached to the staff of the Quartermaster-General. He became colonel in 1838, major-general in 1851, and lieut.-gen. in 1855. He was appointed colonel-commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Regt. on the 26th of January, 1856, and on the 4th of February of the same year he was appointed a K.C.B. Sir William had received the Waterloo and Peninsular war-medals, with seven clasps.

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WILLIAM HARGROVE, ESQ.

*Aug. 24.* At York, aged 73, William Hargrove, Esq., for nearly half a century proprietor of the "York Herald," and its principal conductor.

Mr. Hargrove was born at Knaresbro', Oct. 16, 1788, his father being the author of a well-known History of that place; but they were descended from the family of Hargreaves, of Rough Lee, in Lancashire, and it is said were very considerable losers through changing the spelling of their family name, as it prevented them from inheriting property which they might otherwise have claimed. But the name of Hargrove has now become a familiar one in Yorkshire; perhaps there is not one better known throughout the whole county. When Mr. Hargrove purchased the "York Herald" in 1813, no reporter was engaged upon the paper, though it was regarded then, as now, as one of the leading papers in the shire. Reports of public meetings were then not given in full. Mr. Hargrove, however, within a month of his connection with the paper, announced that a reporter had been engaged for it, and that from that time such trials as were of most interest to the public would be reported in its columns. He also took special pains to procure the best correspondents he could obtain in every town throughout the shire, so that the "York Herald" has long been the most evenly circulated paper of any in that extensive county.

In 1818, Mr. Hargrove published his "History and Descriptions of the Ancient City of York," in 3 vols., 8vo. This was a modification of his original design, which was a republication of Drake's "Eboracum," and for which a prospectus was issued, and to some extent responded to; but the patronage received not being adequate to the great expense which would have been incurred, he altered his design, and produced instead his "History of York," which had an extensive sale.

At a time when antiquarian pursuits were not followed with so much fervour as at the present day, Mr. Hargrove

devoted his leisure to collecting the Roman and mediæval remains excavated in and around the city of York. In the course of years he gathered together a considerable quantity, among which were some of high archæological value. The entire collection was, some years since, transferred to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, now one of the best museums of local antiquities in the kingdom.

Although Mr. Hargrove ever devoted his pen to the correction of abuses, and conducted his paper upon those rigid principles which naturally provoke hostilities, yet he was by no means a slave to party. He was always ready to acknowledge merit in a political opponent, and the local reforms he advocated through so long a period were urged by reasoning, and not by harsh invective; while, at the same time, his benevolent disposition and warm heart conciliated opponents, and procured him general respect and a wide circle of friends. He succeeded in the proprietorship of the "Herald" by his two eldest sons.

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JAMES FORBES DALTON, ESQ.

*Oct. 26.* At High Cross, Tottenham, near London, aged 77, James Forbes Dalton, Esq.

He was born April 25, 1785, the second son of William Edward Dalton, Esq., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, and received his baptismal names from his godfather and relation, James Forbes, Esq., F.R.S., of Stanmore-hill, author of "Oriental Memoirs," &c. He was intended for the Church by his grandfather, the Rev. James Dalton, M.A., Rector of Great Stanmore, and educated for that purpose under the Rev. David Garrow, of Hadley, and other clergymen; but before entering Oxford, his destination was altered, and he passed several years on the Continent, at Rome, Bordeaux, and other cities. Upon his return he settled near London, and was well known in several of the literary circles of that time. He published pamphlets on the politics of the day, several works of light

reading, and was likewise a frequent contributor to the *Annals*, *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, and other leading periodicals; but, as he never affixed his name to these compositions (although in several instances they attained the celebrity of two or three editions), they cannot now be enumerated correctly. Messrs. *Blackwood* printed for him in 1860, "Some of my Contributions in Rhyme to Periodicals in Bye-gone Days, by a Septuagenarian."

Mr. Dalton was never married; but his mild manners, and large fund of useful information, made him a pleasing and instructive friend and companion during the whole of his peaceful life, for the last fifteen years of which, having full leisure, he employed himself in the administration of the princely charities of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, being an active member of their court, and serving the office of Master in 1858.

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ANTHONY F. BUTLER ST. LEGER, ESQ.

[WE have been favoured with the following Obituary by a correspondent, who allows that its statements are not reconcilable with those ordinarily accepted from the Peerages, but he alleges that he is in a position to prove its correctness in every particular, and we therefore give it insertion.]

Oct. 31. At his house in London, aged 55, Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, Esq., of Park-hill, near Doncaster, and Berkeley-square, London.

This gentleman was the heir-male of the ancient family of St. Leger; the founder of which, in England, was Robert de Sancto Leodegario, who came with the Conqueror, and is mentioned in *Domesday* as holding one hide and a-half of land at Bexleia (Bexhill), in Sussex. The descendants of this Robert held large possessions in Sussex. In 1211, Geoffrey St. Leger, of Wartling, held seven and a-half knightly fees; and Geoffrey St. Leger, of Farlegh (Fairlight), held three and a-half knights' fees of the Earl of Eu, as of the honour of Hastings. In the same year Sir Ralph St. Leger held Ulcombe, in Kent, as two knights'

fees, of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The St. Legers of Sussex continued to flourish until the latter half of the fourteenth century. The St. Legers of Kent held Ulcombe until about the year 1650. There was another branch of the family, settled at Offley in Hertfordshire, which was called from them "Offley St. Legers;" this line ended in Isabel St. Leger, who married Sir Thomas de Hoo, and was one of Queen Elizabeth's ancestors.

The descent of Mr. Anthony F. Butler St. Leger can be traced and proved, from father to son, from Sir Ralph St. Leger, who held Ulcombe in the reign of Henry III. Sixth in descent from this Sir Ralph were Ralph of Ulcombe, and Sir Thomas, his younger brother, who married Anne of York, Duchess of Exeter, and sister of King Edward IV., and had by her a daughter, Anne, who married George Manners, Lord Ros, by whom she had a son, the first Earl of Rutland of the family of Manners.

Ralph's great-grandson, Sir Anthony St. Leger, was greatly in favour with Henry VIII., and was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and K.G.

Sir Anthony's eldest son, William St. Leger, from whom the subject of this notice was descended, settled in Ireland, and was father of Sir Warham St. Leger, who was killed by M<sup>c</sup>Guire early in 1600. Contemporary with this Sir Warham was another Sir Warham St. Leger, who was Sir Anthony's second son, and succeeded his father in his Kentish estates, which comprised Leeds Castle as well as Ulcombe. Both of these Sir Warhams were employed in Ireland, the uncle having been President of Munster, and the nephew a Commissioner for the government of that province; and much confusion has arisen from their having been assumed to be the same person. John St. Leger of Doneraile, grandson of the Sir Warham who was killed by M<sup>c</sup>Guire, married, first, Lady Mary Chichester, daughter of the Earl of Donegal, by whom he had a son, Arthur, who was created Viscount Doneraile; the present Viscount Doneraile is descended

from a daughter of the first Viscount. John of Doneraile married, secondly, Afra, daughter and heir of Thomas Harflete, of Trapham in Kent, by whom he had a son, Sir John, who was a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and father of John St. Leger, and of General Anthony St. Leger, of Park-hill, who founded the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster in 1776. John, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter and heir of Colonel the Hon. Thomas Butler, brother to the first Earl of Lanesborough, and by her had two sons, General John Hayes St. Leger, of Park-hill, who was well known in his time as a friend of the Prince of Wales, and Anthony Butler St. Leger, who was Mr. Anthony F. Butler St. Leger's father. Mr. Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, besides being heir-male of the St. Legers, was heir-general of the ancient Kentish family of Septvans, alias Harflete. He died unmarried.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 9. At Lindfield, aged 47, the Rev. *F. H. Sewell*. See OBITUARY.

Oct. 23. At Woodlands, Walton-heath, near Epsom, Surrey, aged 86, the Rev. *Frederick Trevor*, Rector of Uphill, Somerset.

Oct. 26. Suddenly, the Rev. *Thomas Harman*, of Queenstown. The rev. gentleman was assisting the Rev. Mr. Sargent at the morning service, in the new church, Passage West, Dublin. Whilst he was in the act of reading the Lessons, he became suddenly faint, sank down, and expired immediately.

Oct. 27. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Thornhill*, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Coventry.

Oct. 28. Aged 59, the Rev. *George Dacre Alexander Tyler*.

At Wollaston, Northamptonshire, aged 55, the Rev. *A. W. Griesbach*.

Oct. 29. At Exminster, Devon, aged 51, the Rev. *John Phillip Hugo*, 21 years Vicar of that parish.

Aged 60, the Rev. *Westcott Harris Veale*, B.A., Vicar of Hatherleigh, and younger son of the late James Veale, esq., of Passaford, Devonshire.

Oct. 30. At Rampton Manor, Newark, aged 60, the Rev. *Chas. Wasteney Eyre*, M.A., formerly Rector of Carlton, near Worksop, and a magistrate for the county of Nottingham.

Nov. 1. At the Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, aged 44, the Rev. *Henry King*.

Nov. 2. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the Rev. *R. W. Bacon*, M.A., Rector of Ewhurst, Sussex.

Nov. 4. At Southport, aged 43, the Rev. *Richard Hill*, Incumbent of St. Catharine's Church, Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire.

Nov. 9. After an illness of three days, at the Chancery, Lincoln, aged 67, the Rev. *Charles Smith Bird*, M.A., F.L.S., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The deceased, who was born at Everton, near Liverpool, in May, 1795, was originally intended for the law, but at the age of twenty-two he resolved to qualify himself for the Church, and was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817. He became B.A. 1820; M.A. 1829; Deacon 1822, Priest 1823. He became Vicar of Gainsborough in 1843, and was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral in 1859, in succession to the Rev. G. T. Pretyman. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and author of "Letter to a Friend Abroad on the Principle of Reserve," 1838; "Plea for the Reformed Church," 1841; "Defence of the English Reformation," 1843; "Lent Lectures on the Decalogue," 1845; "Sermon Preached before the University," 1845; "Romanism not Primitive," 1851; "Strictures on Archdeacon Wilberforce's Works on the Incarnation and Eucharist," 1854; also of several pamphlets on Convocation; Visitation Sermons, Poems, &c. During the awful visitations of the cholera, more especially that of 1849, which fell with peculiar severity upon Gainsborough, his conduct was marked by the most exemplary devotion to the bodily and spiritual wants of his suffering parishioners, in which his own personal risk was entirely lost sight of. He also procured the erection of two new churches for the outlying hamlets of Morton and Stockwith, which were much needed, and the Girls' National School and the Literary Institute owe their origin mainly to his exertions.

Nov. 14. At the Clerical Hotel, Euston-sq., aged 51, the Rev. *Nicholas Brooking*, late Vicar of Ipplepen, eldest son of the late Nicholas Brooking, esq., of Dartmouth.

At Chastleton, Oxon., the Rev. *Horatio Westmacott*, Rector of Chastleton, and third son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott.

Nov. 15. Aged 51, the Rev. *J. H. Wilding*, Rector of St. Helen's and St. Alban's, Worcester.

At the Rectory, Winterbourn, Gloucestersh., aged 72, the Rev. *Wm. Birkett Allen*, D.C.L., Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Hammoon, Dorset, aged 47, the Rev. *Charles Brodie Cooper*.

Nov. 17. Suddenly, at his house, The Close, Norwich, aged 36, the Rev. *Henry Martyn Crowther*.

Very suddenly, the Rev. *H. Lloyd*, Rector of Yarburgh, Lincolnshire.

At Burton Joyce, Notts., aged 75, the Rev. *John Rolleston*.

Nov. 18. Aged 72, the Rev. *John Blanchard*, M.A., Rector of Middleton, and Vicar of Lund-cum-Kilnwick.

Nov. 20. Aged 82, the Rev. *Edw. Withers*.

## DEATHS.

## ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Aug. 4.* At Eveleigh-house, Redfern, New South Wales (the residence of his son, H. T. Shadforth, esq.), aged 90, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Shadforth, formerly commanding H.M.'s 57th Regt. He served with much distinction in the Peninsular War, and was the father of Col. Shadforth, who fell at the attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855.

*Aug. 6.* At North Adelaide, aged 50, Mr. James Chambers, a gentleman well known in Lincolnshire. Few men have had a more remarkable career. He was left an orphan at an early age. The struggles of his youth and the energy of his character were long known and prized in his native country before he became an emigrant. He left these shores in the "Coromandel," in the year 1837; and in the strife among the emigrants to land first on the mainland of South Australia he succeeded in first touching the soil amidst the swimmers who put off. In the first settlement of a country much has to be done; and it is seldom that men of sufficient energy and bodily power are found to stand and overcome the first difficulties. Chambers was just the man for the occasion. Nothing daunted him—nothing prevented his progress. His first aim was to rig out a carriage for carting goods from Glancelly (the place of landing) to the future city Adelaide. He sought a suitable tree, cut it down, cut two transverse sections from it, gouged holes in their middle, through which he drove axles, and so on to rigging it with shafts and sides. With this clumsy carriage, and two oxen imported from the Cape on passing, he could earn 20*l.* daily. Thus commenced his prosperous career. He subsequently imported horses from Hobart Town and Sydney, the latter, overland, occupying many weeks in transit. His next effort (and it was a continuous one) was to secure as many of the new town sections as possible, and every advantageous stock station or run; and so on and on, till he had secured and stocked, in the year 1856, when he visited this country, as "large a farm as would cover the counties of York and Lincoln, and much more." His breeding establishments were very large, "dropping several hundreds of foals annually;" and his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were immense. To all this business he combined that of a livery-stable keeper, having the largest establishment of horses in the colony. He was the mail contractor for nearly the whole inland service. He was also a large importer and exporter. He was selected—and, in fact, was the only person properly qualified—to organize and conduct the expedition to fetch in the first riches from the gold-fields. He also established companies for working several copper and lead mines on his estates, and also organized, with Mr. Fincke, exploring expeditions to the north and west.—*Mark-lane Express.*

*Aug. 19.* At Peshawur, Maj. J. F. Richardson, C.B., commanding 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.

*Aug. 24.* At York, William Hargrove, esq. See OBITUARY.

*Sept. 7.* At Lahore, aged 31, Capt. Robert Ffarmerie Godby, commanding 15th Regt. Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of Maj.-General Godby, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army.

*Sept. 8.* Of cholera, on board the "Alnwick Castle," between Madras and Calcutta, aged 22, Rose Beaver, wife of Capt. J. Tennent Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps.

*Sept. 9.* At Ncemuch, Surgeon-Maj. John Deas, of the 2nd Light Cavalry. He was a native of Falkland, Fifeshire, and the youngest surviving brother of Lord Deas. He received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, went to India at an early age, and had served at Aden, in Scinde and Affghanistan, in Persia, as well as throughout the Indian mutiny.

*Sept. 12.* Paul Ourry Treby, esq. (see p. 509), is the subject of a warm panegyric in a local paper, from which we extract a few paragraphs:—"Mr. Treby was deeply endeared to a large circle of relatives and friends, from the frank kindheartedness of his disposition, and was valued for an integrity of character which through life was without stain or blemish. His passion for field sports was in unison with an unadorned simplicity, that, if not seeking extraneous ornament from without, was free from guile and full of honour within. He was educated at Eton, where he was distinguished for a proficiency in the classics, and for a graceful composition, that is so well taught and perfected at that most celebrated of public schools. Even to a later day Mr. Treby was partial to weave a ready verse, and his memory, always retentive, treasured the Latin echoes with a rare fidelity. These sundry lucubrations were marked by a playful fancy, and were, for the most part, lively and jocose; whilst a few of a more serious temper bore testimony to deeply religious thought, evidencing a mind well tutored on those graver subjects which are more frequently contemplated by the lover of wild sports and wild nature than an ill-conditioned and coarse world, nominally refined, yet being in reality the *profanum vulgus* in an intellectual sense, is apt to credit or to allow. In strictly hunting capacity, Mr. Treby may be said to have belonged to the old school—meaning hereby, in a legitimate sense, the best. That is to say, he was strongly opposed to what is termed 'holiday hunting' only, and disapproved of hounds that could merely chase their fox up wind, and without a chance, as without power, to account for him with an indifferent scent, and under a combination of difficulties. He was likewise a fearless and bruising rider, literally 'rough and ready,' and being thoroughly acquainted with every path on the forest of Dartmoor, in his best day he was a hard man to beat. Those who may remember 'Spectre,' the 'Gainsborough mare,' and, at a later time, 'the Gray,' can bear witness to the prominent place which this veteran

and gallant foxhunter was wont to hold in a clipper over the moor, with the 'Whimsey' litter by 'Epicure' leading. His voice, loud, cheery, and true,—of which he was slightly lavish,—was ever heard with satisfaction and confidence when he happened to view a fox away; and his open countenance was ever savagely joyous, as, catching hold of the head of old 'Speetre' proper with his gloveless hand, he made ready, and was prepared for a burst. He was for many years a contributor to the old 'Sporting Magazine,' under the name of the 'Foxhunter Rough and Ready;' and his communications were always written with a free and dashing spirit, which a quaint and original form of expression tended to enhance, and which gave them an additional relish. His criticisms on sinners in the deed—vulpecides—revelled unfettered in their denunciatory severity, and were the more telling from the crude truth of the facts which he brought to bear against them. A fear of exposure in the pages of the magazine, by 'The Foxhunter Rough and Ready,' has saved many a litter of foxes on the confines of the moor. Of late years he was rarely seen at the covert side. The infirmities of nature gradually increasing, debarred him altogether from joining in his favourite pastime, and the old scenes knew him no more, but to the very last he was heart and soul in the cause he loved so well."

*Sept. 13.* At Barbados, aged 45, Capt. Fleetwood Wilson, H.M.'s Auditor-Gen. of Barbados, formerly of the 8th Hussars.

*Sept. 18.* Major-Gen. Alves (see p. 510) was born at Elgin in 1787, his father being a farmer, and his mother the sister of a well-known Presbyterian minister, the Rev. John Russell, of Kilmarnock. He was intended for the law, but afterwards became a clerk on the estate of Sir James Grant, who discovering in him a fondness for a military life, procured him a commission in a Scottish militia regiment, from which he soon exchanged into the 74th Regt., in which he served throughout the Peninsular war, and afterwards in almost every quarter of the world. In the year 1841, having obtained his majority, he was appointed second in command of the depôt battalion at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where he remained for several years. In 1851 he was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Col., and appointed to the chief command of the depôt battalion at Preston, in the north of England, where he was actively engaged during the Russian war in training troops for that service. At the close of the Crimean war he acquired the rank of Major-Gen., retired on full pay, and was also appointed Serjeant-at-arms to the Queen, which required his attendance on her Majesty at the opening and closing of Parliament, and occasioned him to settle in London, where he died. He had received the War Medal, with eleven clasps.

*Sept. 19.* In Madras, Ann Jane, wife of James Shaw, esq., F.R.C.S., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, H.M.'s Madras Army.

*Sept. 22.* Dr. J. Hamel (see p. 510) was born in 1788, at Sarepta, on the Volga, in Russia. In 1807 he distinguished himself by the invention of an electrical machine, and in 1813, after having finished his studies, he was named by the Emperor Alexander member of the Academy of Medicine. He soon after visited England for the first time, and travelled all over the country, making himself well acquainted with it. He was appointed to accompany the Grand Duke (afterwards the Emperor) Nicholas, during his visit to England in 1815, and in 1818 he discharged the same duties towards the younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael. In 1820 Dr. Hamel made a well-known ascent of Mont Blanc, when he lost several of his guides. In 1821 he returned to Russia, and was attached to the suite of the Governor-General of Moscow. He was elected, in 1828, a member of the Imperial Academy. It was through his exertions that the Lancasterian system of education was introduced to Russia, and also that the first industrial exhibition took place at Moscow. He was afterwards employed in several other exhibitions in Russia, and, taking the liveliest interest in the progress of industry, he visited all the great exhibitions which have since taken place in France, England, and even the one at New York in 1854. Dr. Hamel published a history of the steam engine, and likewise a history of the electric telegraph, both of which are very complete and full of interest in a scientific point of view. During his residence in this country, he was employed by the Russian Government in furnishing them with information relative to the progress of science and arts in England.

*Sept. 25.* At Woodhill, Canada West, the Hon. Adam Fergusson, Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and formerly of Woodhill, Perthshire, Advocate.

*Sept. 30.* At Mirzapore, aged 28, Edward Fairlie, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Col. Fairlie, of Holmes, Ayrshire.

At his residence, Sonsonate, Salvador, Samuel Burland, esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and formerly of Liverpool.

*In September.* At Maryborough, Queensland, aged 28, the Hon. Robert S. B. Forbes, fourth son of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes.

*Oct. 1.* At Allepey, Madras, on his way to the Neilgherries, Lieut.-Gen. William Cullen, Colonel Commandant of the Madras Artillery, late resident at Travancore.

At Greenock, aged 85, Neil Dougall, weaver. In 1794 he was engaged loading a gun to be fired in honour of Lord Howe's victory over the French of the 1st of June, when the piece went off, carrying away his right hand, and the outer portion of his arm up to the elbow, tearing the flesh of his right cheek, and depriving him of eyesight. Mr. Dougall was the author of a small volume of poems, and composed "Kilmarnock," "Naples," and many other popular Scottish psalm tunes.

At Peterborough, aged 27, Mr. Charles Wm. Peach, an individual locally celebrated as "the

second Daniel Lambert." He is stated to have weighed 14 stone when he was 14 years of age, and to have increased a stone every year after, his weight prior to the illness which terminated in his death being upwards of 27 stone. His body was taken for interment in a waggon from Peterborough to Wansford, his native place, and had to be conveyed to the church and thence to the grave on a truck. He was the son of a farmer, who was of even greater weight than himself. The parent was bed-ridden for several years previous to his death, from the time he was thrown from a vehicle, when he sustained a fracture of one of his thighs.—*Stamford Mercury*.

Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Charles Dunsford Blackwood, Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Infantry, fourth son of the late Major William Blackwood, H.E.I.C.S.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, Selina Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Norman.

Oct. 5. At Barbados, aged 27, Augustus Temple, Lieut. 1st West India Regt., youngest son of the Rev. W. Temple, of Canterbury. He served with an expedition up the river Gambia in Feb., 1861, which stormed and destroyed several stockaded towns occupied by slave-traders.

Oct. 11. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 60, Frances Hale, wife of Major Bacon, and dau. of the late Cornelius Smart, Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

Oct. 12. At Smyrna, aged 51, Jennette, wife of F. H. S. Werry, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Tunis.

Oct. 15. At Quebec, aged 73, Edward Hale, esq., youngest son of the late Gen. John Hale, of Plantation, Yorkshire.

At sea, on board the R.M.S. "Seine," on his voyage to Antigua, aged 69, Bertie Entwistle Jarvis, esq., Senior Member of H.M.'s Council of that Island.

Oct. 18. At Halleraig-house, Lanarkshire, aged 66, Elspet Hadden, relict of Col. Martin Lindsay, C.B., formerly of the 78th Highlanders.

Dr. Radcliff (see p. 654) was born in the year 1800, and was the descendant of an ancient English family, who appear to have settled in the county of Antrim about the middle of the seventeenth century, and several of its members have, since that period, filled with distinction high positions in the Church and on the judicial bench. Dr. Radcliff was the grandson of the Rev. Richard Radcliff, who was a Fellow of Trinity College in 1744, and was the fourth son of the Right Hon. John Radcliff, P.C., Judge of the Court of Prerogative from 1816 to 1843, who was considered one of the ablest civilians ever administering the law in that court. He was Vicar-General, and, by virtue of that office, Judge of the Consistorial Courts of the four archdioceses into which Ireland was then divided. It would almost seem as if the exercise of judicial functions in the Ecclesiastical Courts were hereditary in this family, for Dr. Rad-

cliff's grand-uncle, Stephen Radcliff, LL.D., who was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1752, was Judge of the Court of Prerogative; and another grand-uncle, Thomas Radcliff, was Vicar-General of the Metropolitan Court of Armagh and Judge of the Consistorial Court of Dublin in the years 1766—1776. Dr. Radcliff was a calm and judicious thinker, and his observations on public affairs were eminently sound and free from prejudice or passion.—*Law Times*.

Oct. 19. At Caellenor, Carnarvon, aged 61, Walter Hussey De Burgh, esq., of Donorehouse, co. Kildare.

At Inverness, Annabella Campbell, relict of Maj. A. Fraser, Fort George, N.B.

At Seamount, Galway (the residence of his brother-in-law, Lord Clanmorris), aged 46, Samuel, eldest son of Thos. Wade, esq., of Fairfield.

Oct. 21. At Edinburgh, Capt. George James Hay, C.B., R.N.

Oct. 22. At Cheltenham, Mary, relict of Lieut. Ralph Gore, R.N.

At the Abbey, Cambridge, aged 60, John Cooch, esq.

Aged 83, Mr. William Menzies, a native of Fortingal, in the highlands of Perthshire. The deceased came to the low country in early life, and having a musical talent, he was taken notice of by many of the distinguished families of the Borders, especially the Scotts of Polwarth, Haigs of Bemerside, and others, who were exceedingly pleased with his violin performance of reels and strathspeys, in the "long bow" style of Neil Gow, before that time but little known in the south. The celebrated Duchess of Gordon, who zealously patronised this species of Scottish music, led to its introduction into fashionable society, and, with the appropriate steps and figures, the Scots Terpsichore became for a long time the object of enthusiastic regard. Mr. Menzies, combining the accomplishment of dancing with a perfect knowledge of Highland music in its characteristic style, had the honour of instructing a large circle of the nobility and gentry, among whom may be mentioned Colonel and Madame d'Este, with most of the courtier families of those days. On the occasion of Her Majesty giving the grand ball in the costumes of 1745, Mr. Menzies was charged with the instruction of the Countess of Breadalbane's party in the form prevalent at that period, and now obsolete; and the figures were much applauded for their easy gracefulness, so different from the fatiguing rapidity of the Scottish dancing of these days.—*Morning Post*.

Aged 30, Dr. Edward Schwartz, well known to the scientific world as physician to the expedition of the Austrian frigate "Novara" round the globe, to which post he was appointed by the Emperor, in spite of considerable opposition on account of his being a Jew. On his return, he published a medical account of the voyage, which has been much praised.

He also invented an anthropometer, illustrating his instrument by a publication in the English language, entitled "A System of Anthropometrical Investigations as a Means for the Differential Diagnosis of Human Races." The instrument serves for the measurement of the varieties in the construction of the human body.

*Oct. 23.* At Montrose-house, Petersham, aged 66, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Moore, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

In Montagu-sq., aged 69, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Boulton. She was the daughter of the first Baron Rendlesham.

At Sandy Brook, Jersey, Maj. Rob. Stannus, formerly of the 29th Regt., and son of the late Ephraim Stannus, esq., of Rathangan, Ireland.

At Lincoln, aged 64, John George Stapylton Smith, esq., Judge of the Lincolnshire County Courts.

At Colchester, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of John Sterling Wright, esq., of Birch Holt, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late P. Wright, esq., of Hatfield Priory.

At Dartford, aged 79, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Saxon, formerly of the Madras Artillery.

In Suffolk-st., Pall-Mall, aged 71, James Shuter, esq., of Crookham, Newbury, Berks.

At St. Leonard's, Blanche, youngest dau. of F. Skipwith, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

*Oct. 24.* In Cottage-road, Westbourne-sq., aged 72, Capt. Joseph Roche, R.N.

Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Brown, Sydling Vicarage, Dorsetshire, and third dau. of the late Benjamin Holloway, esq., of Leeplace, Oxfordshire.

At Pitcairlie, Fifeshire, aged 82, Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Jas. Cathcart, esq., of Carbiston and Pitcairlie.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, John Henry West, esq., late of Lymington, Hampshire.

At Leamington, aged 75, Charles Jackson Skelton, esq. He was the last survivor of an old and respectable family formerly settled at Pickering, North Riding, Yorkshire, who were descended from a junior branch of the Skeltons of Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland.

At Chertsey, Maria, widow of Capt. William Clement Swinfen, R.N.

At Leamington, aged 60, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Rob. Morgan Vane, Rector of Lowick and Islip, Northamptonshire. The unfortunate lady, during the absence of her servants, was burnt to death, through her dress taking fire. Her late husband was a relative of the Duke of Cleveland, and her only son, Morgan Vane, esq., a lieutenant in the Hunts. Militia, stands next to the heir-presumptive to the title, who is childless.

*Oct. 25.* Aged 74, Admiral James Rattray. The deceased entered the Navy in 1800, on board the "Courageux," 74, commanded by the late Sir Samuel Hood. He was actively engaged throughout the war. In 1810 he assisted in the defence of Fort Matagorda, near

Cadiz, before which place and Tarifa he was for nearly two years employed in command of a gunboat, serving in Cadiz Bay at the siege of Cadiz. As commander in the "Contest," he was actively employed in the Channel and in the West Indies; and in the Chesapeake, in command of the boats of the "Contest" and "Mohawk," he succeeded in cutting out the United States' gun-vessel "Asp," which was hauled up close to the beach, with boarding netting, and springs on the cables, under the protection of a large body of militia. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846. Admiral Rattray was deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Warwick, and resided for some years at Barford.

*Oct. 26.* At High-cross, Tottenham, aged 77, James Forbes Dalton, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Belgrave, near Leicester, aged 73, John Ellis, esq. See OBITUARY.

*Oct. 27.* At Montalto, Ballynahinch, aged 41, the Hon. Mrs. Kerr, wife of David Stewart Kerr, esq., M.P. She was the dau. of the third Baron Dufferin and Clanboye.

At Hillingdon-end, Uxbridge, aged 74, Eliza, Dowager Lady Wiseman. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. George Davis, B.D., Rector of Cranfield, Beds., was the second wife of Sir W. S. Wiseman, and was left a widow in 1845.

At Rhyl, North Wales, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Ffolliott, of Liverpool.

At Bath, aged 27, Maria, wife of Capt. C. Brenton Basden, of the Bengal Army.

In Sydney-street, Chelsea, aged 31, Lieut. Eugene Chambers Batty, R.N., son of William Batty, esq.

At Torquay, aged 45, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Bell Christian.

*Oct. 28.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 72, Francis Carew, esq., formerly of Waterford, Ireland.

At Huntington, near York, aged 40, Jessie Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Lister Kaye.

At Walworth, aged 77, Richard Penny, esq., late Chief Clerk of the Board of Trade.

At St. Sampson's, Guernsey, aged 73, Harriet, widow of the Rev. W. J. Chepmell, M.A., Rector of St. Sampson's and Vicar of the Vale, and dau. of the late H. Le Mesurier, esq.

At the Vicarage, Stotfold, Frances Sophia, wife of the Rev. A. A. Ellis.

At the Rectory, North Lew, Devon, aged 24, Emily Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. T. England.

*Oct. 29.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Stafford. Her ladyship was one of three American ladies, daus. of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage. One married the Marquis Wellesley; another, the Duke of Leeds; the third married, May 25, 1836, Sir George William Jerningham, who, in 1825, had been declared entitled to the ancient barony of Stafford, which had been under attainder since Viscount Stafford was beheaded in 1678. Her ladyship, who had no issue, was left a widow in 1851.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., Margaret Eleanor, wife of Charles Fraser, esq., of Williamston, Aberdeenshire, and youngest dau. of the late Charles Michell, esq., of Forcett-hall, Yorkshire.

In Upper Wimpole-st., aged 26, Thos. Green, esq., of Wilby and Athelington, Suffolk, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and formerly of the 91st Regt.

At the Grove, Binfield, Berks., aged 56, Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of the late Charles Lewes Parker, esq., Staff Surgeon to the Forces.

After a few days' illness, at the Rectory, Pett, aged 34, Ann, wife of the Rev. Fredk. Young, and eldest dau. of the Ven. W. H. Hale, Arch-deacon of London.

Oct. 30. At Iver Parsonage, Bucks., aged 43, Georgina, wife of the Rev. W. Sparrow Ward.

Oct. 31. At her residence, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Letitia, last surviving sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

At West Dean, near Chichester, aged 35, Gertrude Emma, wife of Francis Dunkinfield Palmer Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, Cheshire, and second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, G.C.B.

At Wrexham Fechan, aged 70, Catherine Sinclair, relict of Dr. James Irving, and dau. of Capt. the Hon. W. Sinclair, R.N.

In Berkeley-sq., aged 55, Anthony Francis Butler St. Leger, esq., of Park-hill, near Doncaster, and of Berkeley-sq. See OBITUARY.

In Westbourne-terr.-road, Hyde-park, aged 74, Catherine, widow of the Rev. J. Hallet Batten, D.D., F.R.S., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Principal of the East India College, Haileybury, Herts.

At Lytehett Matravers Rectory, Dorset, aged 38, Emma, wife of the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, and only dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Meyrick, of Ramsbury, Wilts.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 72, Robert Sampson, esq., eldest son of the Rev. John Sampson, formerly Rector of Thornford, Dorset.

*Lately.* At Breslau, aged 83, Dr. Kieser, a military surgeon, whose name was some years ago familiar to the different armies of Europe. He entered France after the battle of Waterloo, at the head of the medical staff of the German army, and the military hospital at Versailles was placed under his direction. On his return to Germany he was appointed to the professor's chair at the University of Jena. Dr. Kieser was a large contributor to the German literary reviews, and was the author of some well-received works. Though science principally occupied his attention, he represented the University of Jena in the Parliament of Weimar, and also at Frankfort, and openly avowed his non-revolutionary sentiments.

In the Fever Hospital, Dunfermline, aged 55, Andrew Hutton, better known in the western district of Fife as the "African Chief." He was possessed of considerable property and was well versed in several languages, but he was of most parsimonious habits, which eventually

led to his death, as related by himself. He had been walking along the edge of a field bordered by ash-trees, on the fallen leaves of which the cows were feeding greedily. The animals seemed fat, and he thought that if the leaves were good for them they could not be bad for him. He accordingly gathered a quantity and took them home, and after boiling them fed on them for several days. The consequence was that he was taken ill and removed to the hospital, where he died after some days of great suffering. On searching his house after death his relatives came upon an old tea-kettle, in which was found a cheque for £70, bearing date seventeen years back, and a book shewing a balance of £61 at his credit in the National Security Savings Bank. Several £1 notes, and a great quantity of loose money in half-crowns, shillings, and smaller coins, were also found in the most out-of-the-way places.—*Scotch paper.*

In the Zanesville (Ohio) infirmary, aged 121, Joc Balding, a coloured man. He was a Virginian slave in the days of Washington.—*American paper.*

Nov. 1. At Port Rush, aged 52, Harriette, widow of Dean Leslie.

At Gibraltar, Annie Hawkshaw, aged 18, wife of Arthur Reid Lempriere, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers.

Nov. 2. At Preston Candover, Hants., aged 41, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Edw. Wickham.

At Paris, aged 42, Maria, widow of James Forbes, esq., M.D., and British Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Nov. 3. At Chester, suddenly, aged 62, Col. John Lloyd, C.B., late of the Bombay Artillery, and Commanding the 1st Brigade of the Cheshire Volunteer Artillery. His death occurred under very painful circumstances, at the Music-hall, at the presentation of prizes to the Chester Volunteers. The Colonel had distributed the prizes, and then proceeding to speak of the practice of the great guns at New Brighton, he said:—"That is the arm for which they have enrolled themselves; that is service for which they will be called upon ———." These were the last words he uttered. As the word "upon" issued from his lips, he dropped to the floor. He was instantly carried to an ante-room, where he was attended by medical men, who made every effort to restore animation, but without success, and in ten minutes he had ceased to exist. A correspondent of the "Chester Courant" speaks thus of him:—"Colonel Lloyd was an officer highly thought of by the Government under which he served, and held various offices connected with his branch of the service in India, and in the early part of the year 1845 he received the thanks of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay. His services range from the year 1817, when he first entered the Artillery as cadet. He obtained his company on May 20, 1829. He was present as a captain at the storm and capture of Ghuznee, under Lord Keane, July

23, 1839; taking of Cabool, August 7, 1839; battle of Mecanee, July 17, 1843, and battle of Hyderabad, March 24, 1843, when he obtained promotion and honours. In December, 1844, he commanded the artillery at the taking of the Mahratta fortress of Panalla and Pawunghur, during a wide-spread insurrection of some of the Mahratta States. These fortresses stood on a range of hills several hundred feet above the surrounding country, with a very precipitous scarp all round them, and encircled by a wall at the top of this. A spot was found where there was just room to place Col. Lloyd's guns, but so near to the scarp and wall that it became necessary to sink the breech of his guns in the ground in order sufficiently to elevate their muzzles to breach the wall. The defenders could not in a like degree depress theirs. A breach, therefore, was soon made, and much praise was given to the Artillery and Engineer departments on the occasion."

In Leinster-sq., Sophia, youngest dau. of Capt. William Halpin.

*Nov.* 4. In Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Peter Grenville Cazalet, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

Suddenly, at Boundary-bank, Jedburgh, N.B., Wm. Bell, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At his residence, Park-place, Chelsea, aged 84, Thomas Tombleson, esq., almost the last surviving hero who fought on board the "Victory" with Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.

*Nov.* 5. At his residence, Portland-place, Bath, aged 79, Gen. Wm. Jervois, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s 76th Regt. The deceased had been in the service nearly sixty years. He received his first commission April 7, 1804, as ensign in the 89th Regt., which he accompanied to Hanover in the following year. In 1810 he was appointed to the staff of Lord Blayney; he accompanied him on the expedition to Malaga, and was slightly wounded in the attack on the fortress of Frangerola. In 1813 he was appointed to the staff of Sir Gordon Drummond, with whom he embarked for Canada, where during the operations of that and the following year he was present at almost all the actions fought with the American army, and he attained the brevet rank of major, and of lieut.-col., for his services at Buffalo and at Lundy's Lane. He became colonel in 1837, major-gen. in 1846, lieut.-gen. in 1854, and general in 1860. General Jervois was appointed to the colonelcy of the 76th Foot in 1853.

At Birchington, Kent, aged 31, Gustavus Rochfort Meade, younger son of the late Edmund Wakefield Meade Waldo, esq., of Stonewall-park, in the same county.

In Sutherland-st., Pimlico, aged 79, John Cameron, esq., late of Glennevis, Invernesshire.

At the residence of her brother (Mr. Henry Marshall, at Cambridge), aged 59, Mary, wife of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, of consumption, aged 33, John Godfrey, third son of the late Charles Bourryau Luard, esq., of Blyborough-hall, Lincolnshire.

*Nov.* 6. At Roydon, from an accident, aged 77, Brodie McGhie Willcox, esq., M.P., of Portman-sq., and Roydon-lodge, near Ware. He was an extensive shipowner, and had been managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company from its commencement, and on the death of the late chairman was elected to succeed him. He was first returned for Southampton in 1847, and belonged to the Liberal party.

In Glasgow, aged 30, James M'Farlan, a poet whose name is at least well known in Glasgow. He was born in Glasgow on the 9th of April, 1832, in the very humblest rank of life—his father, who is still living, being a pedlar. With his father he travelled over great tracts of Scotland, but, unfortunately, he was constitutionally cast in a delicate mould; and the vagrant life which he was compelled to lead was one of the principal causes that developed the consumption of which he died. In the matter of education, the poet had but the scantiest opportunities; all being comprised in a few intermittent months' attendance at schools in Glasgow and Kilmarnock, so that it seemed a wonder to many who knew him how he could have acquired the knowledge he did. From the age of twenty almost to the day of his death he continued to write both prose and verse—his productions, however, being all of a miscellaneous character; yet, considering the unsettled and wandering nature of his occupation, his pieces were singularly fresh, polished, and original; and conveyed the impression, indeed, that the author of them was more fortunately and comfortably circumstanced than ever was the case. About ten or twelve years ago, when his name became somewhat known in Glasgow and the west of Scotland, the poet made an attempt at fixing himself in some more congenial employment than that of a pedlar. In this he was successful to a partial extent, being engaged for a brief period on the "Athenæum," and subsequently on the literary staff of the late "Glasgow Daily Bulletin." It must be confessed that in both these situations the poet's erratic habits, together with his delicate health, greatly interfered with whatever success was possible in them. Thus he held neither for any length of time, and he was consequently compelled to resort to his original wandering occupation, which he pursued, however, in a much narrower circle than formerly. He married in 1857; and of several children which his wife bore to him, only a little girl remains alive. Several small volumes of verse which he published ("Lyrics of Life," "City Songs," and "The Wanderer of the West" being the principal) failed to furnish him with a tangible reward for the labour and anxiety which they cost him; but Mr. Charles Dickens published a number of the poet's most tasteful pieces in

"All the Year Round," and paid for them handsomely. During the past, but especially during the present, year, the poor consumptive's health and strength rapidly declined, until at length he was entirely unable to win a penny for the support of his family. In this dilemma, however, some good Samaritans stepped in, and by their material as well as spiritual help contributed mightily in smoothing the poor poet's passage to the grave. He died quietly and resignedly, and not altogether without hope that his wife and child would not be forgotten after his death. M'Farlan's poetical powers were strictly of the lyric order. There is not one of his poems, however brief, that does not bear the stamp of unquestionable genius—being smooth and melodious, and radiant with fresh and original thoughts. Of the man himself, we may state that he was naturally quiet and modest, and was deficient in that physical energy which in poets, as in other people, is itself an earnest of success.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Nov. 7. At Thorns-hall, Sedbergh, Yorkshire, aged 77, John Elam, esq., J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding.

At the Hotel Folkestone, Boulogne-sur-Mer, P. M. Murphy, esq., Q.C., for upwards of 27 years Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Cavan.

At the Camp, Shorncliffe, aged 20, Frederick Noel Hill Rocke, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 96th Regiment.

Nov. 8. At Lausanne, the Most Hon. John, Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Normanby-park, Lincolnshire, aged 76, Sir Robert Sheffield, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Shirley, Southampton, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. George Wilkins, C.B., K.H., late Rifle Brigade. The deceased entered the army at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, being wounded at New Ross. He also served through the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and in consequence was obliged to retire from the service in 1817. He had received the gold medal for his services at Salamanca, and the silver war-medal, with two clasps, for Vittoria and the Pyrenees.

At the Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, aged 38, Wm. Mansell Mansell, Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry.

At Abbotstown, Dublin, aged 27, Hans, eldest son of James H. Hamilton, esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin.

Nov. 9. At Talbot-house, Glossop, Derbyshire, aged 79, Hugh Beaver, esq., formerly of Glyn Garth, near Beaumaris. He was a Magistrate for Anglesey, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1837.

At the residence of his parents, 6, Randolph-road, Maida-hill, aged 25, James Douglas Strange, Lieutenant R.A., second son of Col. W. R. Strange, late of the Madras Cavalry.

Nov. 10. Suddenly, aged 68, Thos. Mills, esq., of Tolmers, Hertford, M.P. for Totnes. He had gone to the meet of Lord Dacre's hounds

at Colman Green, and when on the St. Alban's road, he stopped at a turnpike to pay the toll, when he was seized with apoplexy and fell from his horse. Assistance was procured, but he died almost immediately. Mr. Mills was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1832, and first returned for Totnes in 1852. He was deputy-chairman at Quarter Sessions, chairman at Hertford Petty Sessions, and a very active and able magistrate. The "Western Morning News" says:—"In politics Mr. Mills was an 'advanced Liberal,' and as such adopted all the distinguishing views of that party. He declared himself in favour of a 'progressive policy,' and with less vagueness pronounced and voted for Vote by Ballot, Extension of the Franchise, and—though not a Dissenter, like his brother, the member for High Wycombe—in favour of the Abolition of Church-rates. It cannot be said that Mr. Mills made any mark in the House of Commons. He rarely, if ever, spoke, but was in frequent attendance in the division lobby, when he invariably voted with his party. He voted in support of the Chinese war, but did not vote at all on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill."

At Cambridge (at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Marshall), aged 66, Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, having only survived his wife five days. "The circumstances attendant upon Mr. Webb's death are somewhat peculiar, and pre-eminently characteristic of the man. About three weeks ago, Mrs. Webb, being an invalid, was ordered a change of scene by her medical attendants, and expressed a desire to visit her brother, Mr. Marshall, and went to Cambridge accordingly. Mr. Webb, visiting her, was induced to remain, he then being in his usual, but not robust, health, exhibiting no sign, however, but that his life in all human probability would be spared many years. Mrs. Webb got worse, sunk, and died on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the birthday of her son, who was to have been married the same morning, but whose marriage was of course postponed. When Mr. Webb realised the idea that all hopes of the survival of his wife were over (about two days before Mrs. Webb's death), he appeared grievously stricken, and fell into a nervous fever, never rallied, and died between 7 and 8 p.m. on the 10th inst., on the 66th anniversary of his own birth, and the very day on which the remains of his wife were interred. Mr. Webb's physicians stated that they could have successfully combatted the disease, but were powerless in regard to the mental shock. So has departed one who won the respect and esteem of all men with whom he associated, from the Sovereign to the peasant, one whose name will long live in connection with what was known over the whole area of civilization as the Babraham Flock, and the late dispersion of which was so soon to be followed by his decease."—*Standard.*

Aged 72, Geo. Banks, esq., of Couchmore-

house, Thames Ditton, and Abingdon-st., Westminster, J.P. for Middlesex.

*Nov. 11.* At Berne, Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Morton Eden, Col. of H.M.'s 50th Regt.

At Comragh, co. Waterford, aged 74, Wray Palliser, esq., of Cormagh, Lieut.-Col. of the Waterford Artillery.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 33, Chas. James, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Carrow, of Redland, Gloucestershire.

At Lee, aged 64, Harriet, wife of Charles Barry, esq., of the Priory, Orpington, Kent.

*Nov. 12.* At Edinburgh, aged 63, Lord Edw. Hay. He was the son of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, and was once an officer in the 7th Hussars, but had long since retired from the army.

At Baddow-rd., Chelmsford, aged 63, Edw. Lay Bygrave, esq., late of Frettons, Danbury, Essex.

*Nov. 13.* In Portugal-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Jane Dundas, eldest dau. of the late and sister of the present Viscount Melville.

In Albury-st., Regent's-pk., aged 74, Col. Thos. Dobbin, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He served with the 19th Foot in the Travancore war in 1809, and at the capture of the Kandian territories in Ceylon in 1815. He was also actively employed at the head of the Grenadier Company throughout the Kandian campaign of 1818, and received the thanks of Sir Robert Brownrigge on three occasions in General Orders, for a series of services against the insurgents.

At Tübingen, aged 75, Louis Uhland, one of the first of German poets. Some of his works have gone through more than forty editions.

At Exeter, aged 41, Henry Montagu Shallett O'Brien, esq., of Howley-place-villas, Paddington, third son of Donatus O'Brien, esq., of Sidmouth, Devon, and co. Clare.

After a protracted illness, Lieut. F. N. Greene, late of the St. Helena Artillery.

At Sneaton Rectory, near Whitby, Elizabeth Gordon, youngest dau.; and, six days later, George, youngest son, of the Rev. John B. Brodrick, Rector of Sneaton.

*Nov. 14.* Aged 95, Ichabod Wright, esq., of Mapperley-hill, near Nottingham. See OBITUARY.

In Grosvenor-pl., aged 69, Samson Ricardo, esq.

At Limehouse, aged 67, Edw. Crook, esq., for some years a popular actor and manager of the theatres of the northern circuit.

*Nov. 15.* At Meriden-hall, near Coventry, Louisa, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B., of Old Dalby-hall, near Melton Mowbray.

At his residence, Park-st., Westminster, aged 68, William Whately, esq., Q.C., one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. He was a warm Conservative and zealous Churchman, being a constant attendant at the meetings of the Church Building and Additional Curates Societies, and taking a leading part in Church matters in his parish, St. Margaret's, West-

minster. He married, August 18, 1834, Elizabeth Martha, widow of the Rev. Lord George Henry Spencer.

At his residence, South Lambeth, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Archdeacon Lewis. He occupied the position of Assistant-Secretary to Archbishops Sutton and Howley of Canterbury, Harcourt of York, Bishop Blomfield, and the present Bishop of London, during a period extending over fifty-six years.

*Nov. 16.* At Camplehay, Tavistock, aged 45, Capt. Edw. Marshall, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1829, passed for lieut. in December, 1836, was promoted to that rank in July, 1843, and was made a commander February 20, 1852. He commanded the "Virago" on the Pacific station, 1853-56, and was promoted to the rank of captain October 17, 1857.

In Carlton-rd., Walter Edw. Bernand, third son of Capt. Wilkins, late of the Rifle Brigade.

At Garnethill, Glasgow, John Smith, LL.D., editor of the "Glasgow Examiner."

*Nov. 17.* In the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, Maria Susanna Proby, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Baptist Proby, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, and granddau. of the late Rev. Baptist Proby, D.D., Dean of Lichfield.

*Nov. 18.* In Gloucester-gardens, aged 76, the Dowager Lady Duckett, widow of Sir Geo. Duckett, bart., and dau. of Edmund Seymour, esq., of Inholmes, Berks.

Aged 28, Walter, fourth son of the Rev. Wm. de Burgh, D.D., of Sandymount, Dublin.

*Nov. 19.* At Munster-lodge, Fulham, Esther, widow of Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.C.B.

At Paris, William Campbell Manley, esq., H.B.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, third son of the late John Shawe Manley, esq., of Manley-hall, Staffordshire. He entered the diplomatic service as unpaid attaché at Berlin September 6, 1844. He was appointed paid attaché at Rio de Janeiro February 20, 1852, but did not proceed thither, having on the 10th of April following obtained a similar post at Athens. He was Chargé d'Affaires from June 27th to November 6th, 1857, and received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen April 1, 1858.

At his residence in Lincoln, aged 56, Wm. Henry Brook, esq.

At the Parsonage-house, Kilby, Leicestershire, Rachel, wife of the Rev. Henry Kebbel, Vicar of Wistow and Newton, and Perpetual Curate of Kilby.

*Nov. 20.* At Walton-on-Trent, aged 64, James L. Ridgway, esq., of Piccadilly, London, and Walton. See OBITUARY.

At Hardingham Rectory, Norfolk, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Paroissien, Rector of West Hackney.

*Nov. 21.* At Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth, wife of Major Smyth.

*Nov. 22.* At his house in Portman-sq., aged 67, Henry Beaumont Coles, esq., M.P. for Andover. Mr. Coles was a Conservative in politics, and had sat for Andover, with an exception of about four years, since 1847.

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,			
			Oct. 25, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Nov. 8, 1862.	Nov. 15, 1862.
Mean Temperature . . . . .			47·4	46·8	44·9	37·3
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1224	1184	1307	1429
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	195	170	204	213
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	248	257	284	285
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	181	164	207	207
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	289	274	276	358
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	311	319	336	366

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.
Oct. 25 .	679	171	190	142	42	1224	990	900	1890
Nov. 1 .	686	138	137	175	40	1184	920	963	1883
„ 8 .	674	197	181	199	39	1307	921	911	1832
„ 15 .	767	182	214	218	45	1429	928	976	1904

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,350	49	4	Oats ...	482	21	5	Beans ...	61	39	1
Barley ...	1,110	36	4	Rye ...	30	32	8	Peas ...	38	41	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	49	0	Oats.....	21	3	Beans .....	39	4
Barley.....	35	1	Rye .....	33	7	Peas.....	41	11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 20.

Hay, 1l. 16s. to 4l. 5s. — Straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 20.	
Beef .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	1,020
Mutton.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.	Sheep .....	3,130
Veal .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves .....	299
Pork .....	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Pigs.....	130
Lamb .....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. Other sorts, 13s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24, to November 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.		
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	42	49	46	29. 63	fr. cly. hail, rn.	9	48	53	45	29. 55	rain
25	42	51	55	29. 91	do. do.	10	38	47	37	29. 34	hvy. shrs. cly.
26	44	55	46	29. 54	hvy. rain, hail	11	34	43	38	29. 37	foggy, fair
27	51	57	47	29. 84	rain, fair, cldy.	12	34	44	37	29. 94	fair
28	50	51	46	29. 77	foggy	13	32	37	33	30. 01	foggy
29	45	50	42	29. 86	fair	14	34	40	36	30. 03	do.
30	40	40	48	29. 82	do. cldy. rain	15	39	45	38	29. 97	cldy. slight rn.
31	48	54	46	29. 65	do.	16	42	47	43	30. 13	rain, fair
N.1	48	53	47	29. 84	cloudy	17	40	47	38	30. 28	fair
2	49	55	52	29. 91	do.	18	38	46	44	30. 24	rain, fair
3	50	57	51	30. 01	do. fair	19	40	43	40	30. 09	do.
4	50	54	47	29. 89	do.	20	39	43	40	30. 10	fair, slight rn.
5	46	49	47	30. 00	foggy, rain	21	39	43	38	30. 09	fog. slight rn.
6	45	49	45	30. 02	do. do.	22	37	41	36	29. 91	fair
7	42	44	36	30. 20	cldy. fr. foggy	23	29	38	32	29. 69	foggy
8	36	46	46	30. 18	do. slight rn.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	236 8	19. 21 pm.	32 pm.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
25	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2		19. 22 pm.	229	30. 33 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
27	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$				32. 33 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
28	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		17. 18 pm.	230	33 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
29	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	236		230	30. 33 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
30	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236	16. 21 pm.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
31	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236	15. 17 pm.		30. 32 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
N.1			Holiday	on the	Stock	Exchange.		
3	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236 8	15. 20 pm.	230	29 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
4	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	238	19 pm.		31 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	236	13. 17 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	236 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 pm.	228	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
7	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236 8	15. 18 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
8	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	236 8	12. 15 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
10			The	Stock	Exchange	closed.		
11	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	236	14. 17 pm.		31 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
12	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 17 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
13	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2		11. 16 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
14	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	12. 13 pm.	228 30	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
15	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236 8	10. 11 pm.	228 30	31 pm. 109 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
17	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	238	10. 14 pm.	231	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
18	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	236	10. 14 pm.	229	27 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
19	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	236	10. 13 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
20	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		8. 12 pm.		29 pm. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
21	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		8. 12 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
22	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		11. 12 pm.		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# INDEX

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AND BOOKS REVIEWED

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